

REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE
UNION - DISCIPLINE - LABOR



**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2012-2014
OF FIGHT AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING,
EXPLOITATION AND LABOR**

REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE
 Union - Discipline - Travail
ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

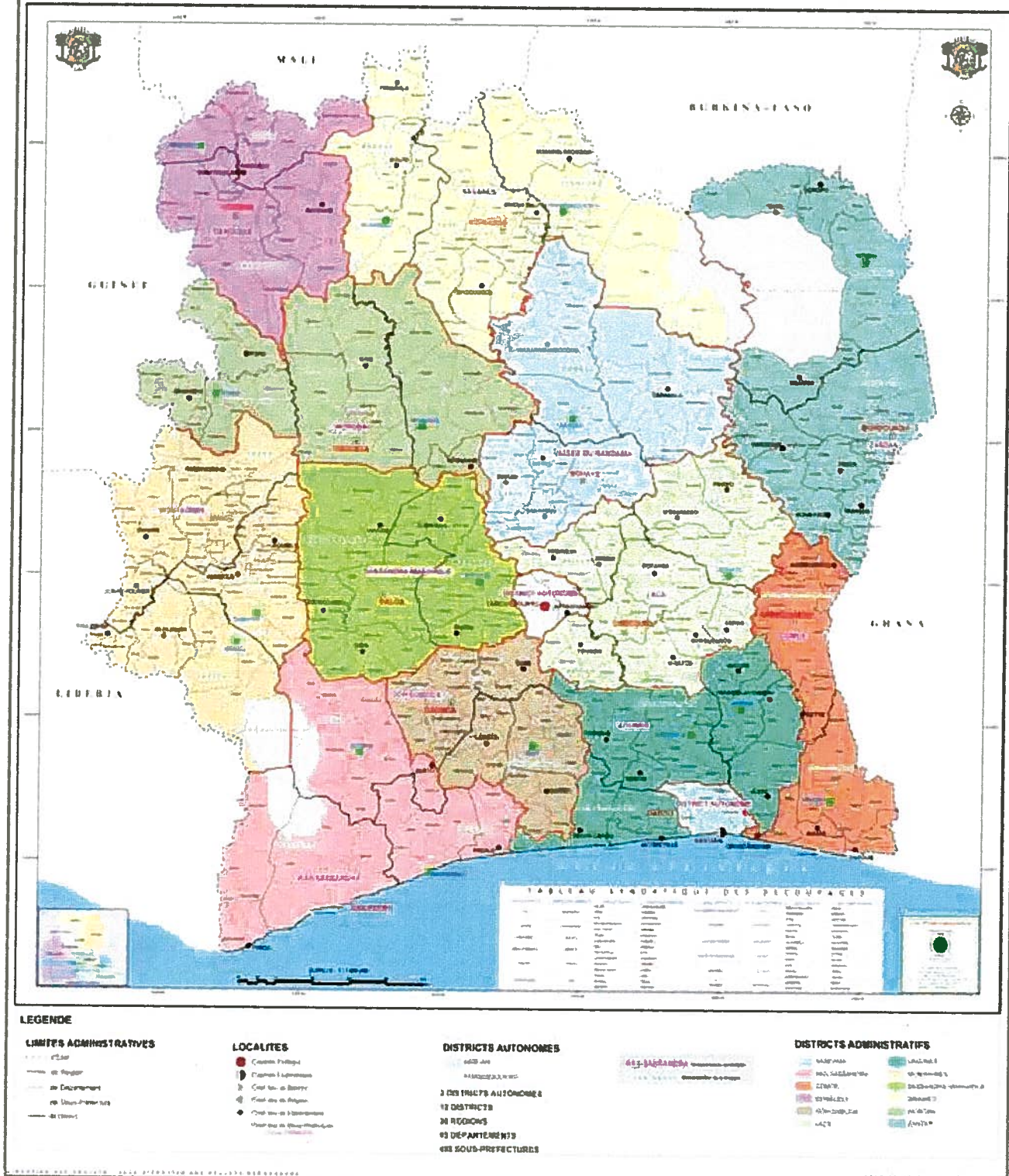


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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGR:	Income Generating Activities
ANADER:	National Agency for Rural Development Support
BICE:	International Catholic Child Bureau
ILO:	International Labor Office
ACRWC:	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
NSCCL:	National Steering Committee for the Fight against Child Labor
IMC:	Inter-ministerial Committee for Fight against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor
CNLTEE:	National Committee for Fight against Child Trafficking and Exploitation
CNS:	The National Oversight Committee for Actions in the Fight against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor
CMR:	Centre for Rural Jobs
DLTE:	Direction for Fight against Child Labor
DPE:	Department for Child Protection
DSRP:	Strategy Paper for Poverty Reduction
ENVM:	National Survey on Household Living Standards
ENTE:	National Survey on Child Labor
GEPEX:	Coffee and Cocoa Export Group
ICI:	International Cocoa Initiative
INS:	National Institute of Statistics
IITA:	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IPEC:	International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor
MEMEASS:	State Department, Ministry for Employment, Social Affairs and Solidarity
MEMJ:	Department of State, Ministry for Justice
MEN:	Ministry of Education
MFFE:	Ministry of the Family, Women and Children
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
PNA:	National Action Plan
NCA:	National Action Plan for Children
NDP:	National Development Plan
UNDP:	United Nations Development
ILO:	International Labor Organization
UNS:	United Nations System
SOSTECI:	Observation and Monitoring System of Child Labor in Cote d'Ivoire
SSTE:	Tracking Child Labor System
STCP:	Sustainable Tree Crops Program
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development

*The National Oversight Committee for
Actions Against Trafficking,
Exploitation and Child Labor.*



*Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
Union-Discipline-Labor*

VALIDATION CERTIFICATE

The National Oversight Committee, chaired by Mrs. Dominique Ouattara, First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire, expresses its satisfaction for the consultative and participatory approach that led the entire process of development of this National Action Plan.

Therefore, we, the undersigned Members of the National Oversight Committee for Actions in the Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor, vouch for the validation of the National Action Plan 2012 - 2014 against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor, and invite all parties to take ownership of it.

The development of this consensual document, which has combined all the energies at the Inter-ministerial Committee level as well as at our partners' levels (national and international NGOs, organizations of workers and employers) to effectively combat Child Trafficking and the Worst Forms of Child Labor, deserves our encouragement and support.

Abidjan, March 23rd, 2012

On behalf of

The National Oversight Committee

THE PRESIDENT

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Ouattara', written over a horizontal line.

Dominique OUATTARA
First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire

FOREWORD

Studies and surveys carried out on the situation of children around the world show that many children are victims of violence and all forms of abuse, which jeopardizes their future, their development, their physical and psychological health. Of these abuses, child trafficking, exploitation and labor are among the most egregious.

This issue has rightly become the focal point as the international and national community works together towards "a future without child labor." The effective abolition for child participation in the labor market remains one of the "most urgent imperatives of our time." The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, on the minimum age employment and the worst forms of child labor respectively, and all other legal instruments ratified by States including Côte d'Ivoire, include provisions for the integration of child development.

Despite the ratification of these conventions, many children continue to be used for illicit activities such as drug sales, the production and dissemination of pornographic materials, and sexual exploitation for commercial purposes. Others are forced into types of work that undermine their health, safety and morals. These children are deprived of their legitimate rights to survival and development, education and protection in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted by the United Nations on November 29, 1989.

Côte d'Ivoire is unfortunately no exception to this phenomenon. In fact, according to the National Survey on Household Living Standards (ENVM) conducted in 2008, about 1,237,911 children aged 5 to 17 in all regions of the country are forced to do jobs which should be banned, of which 1,202,404, or 91.1%, are involved in hazardous work.

This plan is a response, in terms of political commitment of Côte d'Ivoire, to fight vigorously against child trafficking, exploitation and labor. It is also an opportunity to create a framework for coordination of aid to children. This framework will enable the Government to develop programs and allocate budgets specifically for at-risk children and victims. This fits into the goal of protecting the promise of future generations.

INS/ILO, Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire, from the data of the Survey of Living Household Standards (ENV) in 2008, Abidjan, August 2010.

This Action Plan aims to implement the programs and actions undertaken by the Government in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor on the basis of an analysis of all major problems facing children today. This process implies a redefinition of priorities regarding actions and interventions on behalf of child victims.

We would like to pay tribute to the public institutions, international and non-governmental organizations whose collaboration was integral to the development of this Action Plan. We would particularly like to thank the International Labor Office (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for their support and actions for the protection of children.

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire would also like to thank Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel and the U.S. State Department, for their continued support for the fight against the worst forms of child labor.

The Government would also like to express its thanks to Mrs. Dominique Ouattara, First Lady of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and President of the National Monitoring Actions Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor, for her personal commitment to the fight against child trafficking and the worst forms of labor.

We continue to count on the support and cooperation of each player for the implementation of the National Action Plan

Thank you for your support.

Raymonde GOUDOU COFFIE
Vice-President of the
Inter-Ministerial Committee



Gilbert KAFANA Koné
President of the
Inter-Ministerial Committee



INTRODUCTION

Côte d'Ivoire is located in West Africa, in the northern hemisphere between the Tropic of Cancer and the Equator. Explicitly, its coordinates are between 10 ° and 4 ° north latitude and 10 ° and 0 ° longitude.

It is bordered to the north by Mali and Burkina Faso, to the west by Guinea and Liberia, to the east by Ghana and to south by the Atlantic Ocean.

With a surface area of 322,462 square kilometers, Côte d'Ivoire is a country of medium size with a population of 15,366,672 inhabitants, according to the General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH) of 1998. This population is now estimated at 20 million inhabitants according to the National Statistics Institute (INS). The population growth rate was 2.85% between 1998 and 2007.

The country's economy is based on agriculture. Côte d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer of cocoa and the tenth largest producer of coffee. The main export products are cocoa, coffee, wood, cotton, and palm oil.

For over a decade, Côte d'Ivoire has been known on the international stage as a destination country for child victims of cross-border trafficking, but also as a country of abuse of child labor, especially in the area of cocoa production.

Far from denying this reality, the Ivorian government has taken steps to eliminate this phenomenon. The government response has been focused on the reinforcement of legislative and institutional framework for child protection, reinforcement of regional cooperation, reinforcement of the capacity of industry actors to address the problem, awareness-raising campaigns for local populations, and anti-poverty measures targeted at vulnerable children and their families.

Despite achievements so far, the phenomenon persists, causing the government to reaffirm its determination and commitment to combat these intolerable violations of human rights by establishing new institutions and the development of a National Action Plan for the period 2012-2014.

This new approach is composed of the Inter-ministerial Committee and the National Oversight Committee for Actions Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor. Both bodies will work together to ensure coordination, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor, as well as to ensure transparency in the implementation of activities.

Therefore, the adoption by Côte d'Ivoire of the present National Action Plan for the Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor, paves the way for new perspectives and a new dynamic to ensure better protection for children.

The approach of the work is threefold:

Part I: Definition of Concepts and Situational Analysis;

Part Two: Report of Anti Child Labor Efforts in Côte d'Ivoire

Part Three: The New Institutional Framework and the National Action Plan 2012-2014

This Action Plan aims to significantly reduce the worst forms of child labor by 2014 and is stated in four strategic areas of focus:

1. Prevention;
2. Protection for children;
3. Prosecution and punishment of offenders;
4. Monitoring and evaluation activities.

These strategic areas of focus include specific objectives.

• Strategic Focus 1: Prevention

This area of focus includes three (03) specific objectives which are:

- To reinforce the legislative and regulatory framework of protection against child trafficking, exploitation and labor;
- To raise awareness and inform communities and social organizations about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and child labor;
- To reinforce the operational capacities of actors involved in the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor;

• Strategic Focus 2: Protection

This area of focus includes three (03) specific objectives which are:

- To improve children's access to education;
- To provide support for child victims of trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of child labor and their families;
- To strengthen international and regional cooperation in the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor.

• Strategic Focus 3: Prosecution and Punishment

This area of focus includes two (02) objectives which are:

- To identify and prosecute perpetrators of child trafficking, exploitation, and worst forms of child labor;
- To strengthen regional police cooperation in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor.

• Strategic Focus 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

This area of focus includes two (02) objectives which are:

- To implement the Observation and Monitoring System of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (OMSCLCI);
- To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan.

CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

The development and adoption of the 2012-2014 National Action Plan against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor, occurs in a context where, after a decade of crisis, Côte d'Ivoire is going through a period of reconstruction.

Several sectors of economic and social life of the State have been affected by the crisis, notably education and health services. In addition, the primary structures of social protection and assistance that are the family, the community, and the basic social safety net, underwent a profound disintegration, thus losing their essential operational capacity. An economic downturn also contributed to rising unemployment and increased poverty.

In the face of such poverty, families are forced to look for alternative survival strategies including the participation of children in the workforce. Thus, more and more children are forced to work, exposing themselves to many forms of exploitation and abuse.

Confronted with this situation, the Government has taken urgent and decisive measures to reinvigorate the fight against trafficking and the worst forms of child labor.

One such measure is the reorganization of the government's institutional framework to lead the fight. On November 3rd, 2011, the Government created two national committees in charge of actions against trafficking, exploitation and child labor. They are:

- the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor, chaired by the Minister of State for Labor;

- the National Oversight Committee for Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor, chaired by the First Lady of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

In addition, Côte d'Ivoire has ratified several international instruments protecting the rights of the child. These include the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor, and ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum employment age.

In this fight, Côte d'Ivoire has benefited from continued support and monitoring by the international community and organizations such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), UNICEF, the European Union and the U.S. State Department.

In this dynamic of international solidarity, the actions of Senator Tom Harkin and Representative Eliot Engel remain a vital source of support for Côte d'Ivoire. Indeed, in 2001, these two leaders in American politics motivated the signing of a voluntary commitment by leading producers in the cocoa and chocolate to eliminate worst forms of child labor in the cultivation and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products wherever cocoa is grown, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire.

This commitment, known as the "Harkin-Engel Protocol," led in 2002 to the creation of the International Cocoa Initiative Foundation (ICI), which aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans. The actions of the foundation have to the cocoa-producing communities in Cote d'Ivoire.

The Protocol also established the Child Labor in Cocoa Coordination Group (Coordination Group for Action against Child Labor). This group certifies the labor practices of cocoa production in Cote d'Ivoire through the monitoring of projects and programs involved in the fight against child labor.

Senator Tom Harkin and Representative Eliot Engel also continue to require that chocolate companies dedicate funds specifically to fight against the use of child labor in cocoa production. For this purpose, on December 13, 2010, the chocolate industry and the Governments of Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, and the United States signed a statement of Joint Action aiming to support the Implementation of the Protocol.

The National Action Plan 2012-2014 is a strategic document that provides the broad outlines and strategic choices of the Government in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and child labor. It is possible, if political will exists, if the necessary resources are provided, and if appropriate strategies are adopted, to put an end to this phenomenon that has affected so many families around the world and especially in developing countries such as Côte d'Ivoire.

PART I: DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

I-DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

To facilitate the understanding of the National Action Plan, it is necessary to define some key concepts.

I.1. The Child

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states in Article 1 that a child "means every human being below the age of eighteen years."

I.2. Child Trafficking

According to Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol, trafficking in children is "any act of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receiving a child inside or outside of a country for exploitation whatever the means used."

I.3. Child Labor

The concept of "child labor" does not include all tasks performed by people under 18 years. In general, it is assumed that children's participation in work that is not detrimental to their health and their physical development or a hindrance to their schooling can be a positive experience. Thus, child labor refers to work liable to:

- harm the health and physical , mental, moral or social development of children;
- compromise their education.

I.4. Worst Forms of Child Labor

According to Article 3 of Convention No. 182, the term "worst forms of child labor" comprises:

- all forms of slavery or similar practices, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for their use in armed conflicts;
- the use, recruitment or offering of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use, recruitment or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, are likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

These types of work are totally unacceptable for anyone under 18.

I.5. Hazardous Child Labor

Hazardous work is work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Forms of hazardous child labor are determined nationally by Order No. 009 MEMEASS / CAB of January 19, 2012 revising Decree No. 2250 of 14 March 2005 determining the list of jobs prohibited for children under 18.

However, the ILO Convention 138 states in Article 3 that dangerous work can be by children 16 years and older, after consultation with employers' organizations and unions, if the child's health, safety and morals are fully protected and the child has been instructed or professionally trained.

I.6. Exploitation of Children

The Additional Protocol to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), provides in Article 3 that " exploitation means at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs ."

II- CURRENT SITUATION

II.1. The Situation of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire

Child labor is one of the social phenomenon that political and administrative authorities of the country are trying to eliminate. It is difficult to determine accurately the number of children affected, because many cases remain discreet and unknown. However, studies on the phenomenon provide an overview of the situation.

First of all, a survey conducted in 2002 and published in 2003 by the ILO, IITA and USAID has helped to establish that in the cocoa sector:

- Over 600,000 children aged 6 to 17 are involved in cocoa production, of whom over 98% work in family plantations;
- Approximately 127,000 children perform dangerous tasks such as fertilizing, spraying, heavy lifting, or cleaning with machetes.

This survey also found that a relatively small number of children among working in the cocoa sector were victims of trafficking.

Another nationwide study focusing on child labor, conducted in 2003 by the Ministry for Social Affairs in collaboration with UNICEF, established that:

- There are children working in family production units;
- Even if the work is done in an extended family setting, the child's placement outside the circle of the immediate family (the father and / or mother) exposes the child to virtually the same risks as children working completely outside the family;

The placement of the child in a relationship of "paid work" actually presents more risks to the child; Child labor has increased in the agricultural industry and in informal urban markets.

The last nationwide study is the National Survey on Child Labor (ENTE) of 2005.

This survey, conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (INS) in collaboration with the ILO, gave the following results:

- 395,990 of economically active children worked in the agricultural sector, and 160,103 practiced in the retail sector;
- Approximately 115,694 child laborers are engaged in hazardous work that is currently prohibited for children by regulations in Cote d'Ivoire.

In addition to these studies, the National Survey on Household Living Standards 2008 (NSHLS 2008) found that 1,570,103 economically active children are engaged in the agriculture sector and 517,520 engaged in the service sector. The survey also states that 1,202,404 children are involved in hazardous work and 3,364 are victims of trafficking.

The survey reveals that this is mostly an internal trafficking, that is to say a transfer of children from one region to another of the country for the purpose of economic exploitation.

II.2. The Manifestations of the Phenomenon of Child Labor

Child labor in Côte d'Ivoire has several characteristics. Various types of child labor include:

- use in transport, carrying heavy loads, transporting loads with wheelbarrows, handcarts, or other vehicles, loading heavy luggage in transit vehicles, porters, etc.;
- placement in apprenticeship;
- use in underground mines, mines and quarries;
- use in agriculture and forestry activities such as felling, controlled burning of fields, handling and spreading of agro-pharmaceuticals, production of charcoal, etc.;
- use in livestock farming (Cowherd, slaughter of animals, harvesting honey, etc.);
- use in fishing (deep sea diving, sea fishing, fishing on the lagoon or rivers);
- use in the informal urban sector (begging, childcare, working at night in bars or restaurants or nightclubs, etc.);
- use in the mines for tasks such as drilling, blasting, transportation of fragments or of stone blocks, crushing, ore use of chemicals, etc.;
- use in commerce (selling pornographic materials, prostitution or pimping, salvaging objects in dumping, drainage and pre-collection and collection of rubbish, production or purchase or sale of chemicals , etc.);
- use as porters in the markets;
- use in industry and crafts when they are engaged in grinding, milling, rolling, lubrication or cleaning, repair of machines or mechanisms in steps, manufacturing or repair firearms, planning and mechanized and chemical treatment of wood, brewing and alcohol production, boiler, and handling of flammable hydrocarbon etc..
- use in construction industry (excavation, construction of the foundations, building walls, formwork, mining of construction minerals etc.).

II.3. Explanatory Factors of Child Labor

There are many factors that contribute to the incidence of child labor in Cote d'Ivoire. They can be grouped into two basic categories: socio-economic factors and socio-cultural factors.

II.3.1. Socio-Economic Factors

In general, it is poverty, particularly difficult economic circumstances due to the loss or, lack of, income, decrease in the living conditions of households, social inequalities and poverty, that predispose children to work and exploitation.

In fact, because of the poverty of their parents, many children leave school and go to work, not only to meet their daily needs but also to support their families.

With regard to girls in particular, some surveys reveal that in their quest for acceptance and social integration, many girls will seek a cleaning job in the wealthy households in cities.

II.3.2. Socio-Cultural Factors

From a traditional point of view, child labor has long been seen as a way of socializing children, that is to say, a process which gradually introduces the child to work and transfer necessary survival skills to them.

It is generally accepted that that the child must learn to adapt himself to situations in his environment and find solutions to problems that confront him. Although these forms of work have a socializing effect in our communities, certain deviations or abuses can lead to the worst forms of child labor.

II.4. The Consequences of Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Worst Forms of Labor

Child victims of trafficking, exploitation and labor suffer numerous consequences such as psycho-social and physical difficulties.

Indeed, the trafficked child faces several psychosocial difficulties. Deprived of his family and its system of support, he suffers a sense of loss and has difficulty adjusting to his new surroundings. Furthermore, child victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation experience additional trauma which can lead to mental health problems.

They suffer in particular from depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts and have low self-esteem. The working conditions for these children are generally harsh: they are subjected to demeaning work that does not take into account their age, and are exposed to abuse and sometimes to punishments for poor performance.

Therefore, children often face physical injuries such as bruises, burns, lacerations and fractures, infection with HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, teenage pregnancy, permanent damage to their bones (deficiencies and growth retardation) problems with alcohol and drug abuse, violence, abuse, mistreatment, road accidents, and fatal accidents due to explosions, gases and dusts, diseases (tuberculosis, silicosis).

Given the scale of the problem, the Ivorian Government has taken significant actions in collaboration with international and national partners for the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor.

PART TWO : REPORT OF ANTI CHILD LABOR IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

The efforts of the Ivorian Government as well as those of its partners in the Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor have helped to register achievements even if some points for improvement remain.

I - THE ACHIEVEMENTS

I.1. The Legislative and Regulatory Framework

The legislative and regulatory framework in the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor has been enriched with several texts. These include:

- At the International level, we note the Ratification of the following Conventions:
 - The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), February 3, 2003;
 - ILO Convention No 138 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, February 3, 2003;
 - Convention No 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor, February 3, 2003;
 - The Additional Protocol to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children, to be specified;
 - The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, August 3, 2011, aiming to repress and punish trafficking, particularly women and child trafficking.
 - The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and pornography of children, September 7, 2011.

- At the regional level, to strengthen cooperation with its neighbors, the Government signed the following two agreements:
 - The cooperation agreement between Côte D'Ivoire and Mali, September 1, 2000;
 - The Multilateral Agreement between Côte d'Ivoire and nine other countries in West Africa to strengthen regional cooperation in the fight against child trafficking, July 27, 2005.

- At the national level, the State has adopted the following texts:
 - Law No. 2010-272 of September, 30 2010 prohibiting trafficking and the worst forms of child labor;
 - Decree No. 2005-264 of July, 21 2005 on the promotion of the family, wife and child laying down detailed rules of Law No. 2003-208 of 07 July 2003 on the transfer and distribution of State powers to local authorities;
 - Decree No. 2006-11 of February 23, 2006 organizing the Ministry of the Interior for the establishment of a Sub-Department of the Fight Against Child Trafficking and Juvenile Delinquency. The Sub-Department is responsible for pursuing and arresting the perpetrators of child trafficking.
 - Decree No. 2007-449 of March, 29 2007 establishing the Steering Committee of the Monitoring System of Child Labor as part of the certification process for cocoa production;

- Order No. 0074 of September 23, 2009 of the Ministry of Education amending and completing Decree No. 0093 of 02 December 2005 on the establishment and regulation of the community education centers;
- Order 009 MEMEASS / CAB of January 19, 2012 revising Decree No. 2250 of March, 14 2005 determining the list of hazardous work prohibited for children under 18 in all economic sectors.

I.2. Capacity Building of Actors

One of the major actions undertaken by the Government and its partners is the capacity building of players involved in the fight against the worst forms of child labor. This mainly includes the training of parties at national and local levels as well as providing technical, logistical and financial support to rural communities to improve their living conditions.

I.3. Awareness Raising Campaigns

The Government and its partners have also intensified their actions in terms of education and raising community awareness about the dangers of Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor.

This action assumes local communities are the best suited to ensure greater protection for children against trafficking and the worst forms of work. If local communities have a better understanding of the dangers and negative consequences of Child Trafficking and the Worst Forms of Labor, they will help to strengthen community mechanisms of child protection, thus eradicating the phenomenon.

The Government has thus implemented several programs using community awareness raising activities as a means of preventing Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor. Over 700 local committees have been established in several localities. Community committees are leading outreach awareness campaigns on the local consequences of trafficking and hazardous child labor as well as on child protection in order to increase community involvement in fighting and preventing this phenomenon.

I.4. Direct Actions for Child Victims at Risk and their Families

Direct assistance to victims and the reintegration into families and communities has also been a priority for those involved in the fight against trafficking and worst forms of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire. Among the actions undertaken in this context, it's important to emphasize the following:

- Writing a handbook of care for children victims of trafficking;
- Identification, care and reintegration of child victims;
- Integration of child victims or at risk children into school and socio-professional alternative;
- Economic support for families;
- Creation of community learning centers;
- Support in providing education for child victims or at risk children,...

Among the achievements, we can also mention "the Action Plan in medium term" for education sector, the National Action Plan for Children (NCA), the Strategy Paper for Poverty Reduction (SPPR), the National Development Plan (NDP), all of which provide better protection for the child.

Despite the progress already achieved in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor in Côte d'Ivoire, efforts are still required at the institutional, legislative and regulatory levels and in terms of raising awareness.

II- AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOR

II.1. At the Institutional Level

Several governmental and nongovernmental, national and international structures have been striving to eradicate child labor in Côte d'Ivoire. However, we must acknowledge that the lack of coordination has negatively influenced the efforts of the Government and its partners.

II.2. At The Legislative and Regulatory Level

The State has achieved a major breakthrough at legislative and regulatory levels by ratifying several international conventions and adopting Law No. 2010-272 - September 30, 2010 on the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor. However, dissemination measures and implementation have not yet been effective.

II.3. At the Level of Awareness Raising

Many different structures carry out awareness raising activities on the ground. However, there is currently no harmonized manual for awareness raising. It is therefore appropriate to establish a consensus strategy of communication for more effective advocacy.

II.4. At the Level of Direct Actions for Child Victims or at Risk and their Families

Actions of support for child victims, at risk children and their families exist but they must be strengthened to include better overall poverty reduction efforts.

II.5. At the Level of Monitoring and Evaluation

Establishing a System of Observation and Monitoring of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI) and the National Supervisory Committee should enable better monitoring and evaluation of actions against trafficking, the exploitation and child labor.

PART THREE : THE NEW INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2012-2014

To enable better coordination and to capitalize on all of the actions of the fight against Child Trafficking, Exploitation, and Labor, a new institutional framework has been established and a national action plan has been developed.

I-THE NEW INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The institutional framework of the Fight Against Child Labor was reinforced by the creation of two (02) Committees:

- The Inter-ministerial Committee to Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor;
- The National Committee for Monitoring Action Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and labor.

I.1. The Inter-Ministerial Committee

The Inter-ministerial Committee set up by Decree No. 2011 - 365 of 3 November 2011, established the Inter-ministerial Committee to Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor.

It has a Technical Secretariat.

Its mission is to conceive, coordinate and ensure the implementation of programs and projects for the prohibition of child labor. In this respect, it is assigned to:

- Define and monitor the implementation of policies of the Government as part of national policy to fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor;
- Validate the various programs and projects implemented by partners to ensure their conformity with the national policy to fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor;
- Coordinate the activities of all players involved in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor;
- Assess the implementation of programs and projects related to the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor.

It is chaired by the Minister for Employment and Labor and its Vice President is the Minister of Women, Family, and Children.

It includes:

- A representative of the Prime Minister;
- A representative of the Minister for Justice;
- A representative of the Minister in charge of Territorial Administration;
- A representative of the Minister of Economy and Finance;
- A representative of the Minister in charge of National Education;
- A representative of the Minister in charge of Handicrafts;
- A representative of the Minister responsible for Agriculture;
- A representative of the Minister in charge of Technical Education;
- A representative of the Minister in charge of Human Rights;
- A representative of the Minister in charge of Communication;

- A representative of the Minister for Transport;
- A representative of the Minister responsible for Youth Development;
- A representative of the Minister Delegate for Defense.

1.2. The National Oversight Committee for Actions Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor

The National Oversight Committee for Actions Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor was established by **Decree No. 2011-366 of November 3, 2011**.

It is chaired by the First Lady of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, **Mrs. Dominique OUATTARA**.

It is composed of international and national organizations working in the field of child protection. They are:

- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
- The International Labor Organization (ILO);
- The NGO Save the Children International;
- The International Catholic Child Bureau (BICE);
- International Cocoa Initiative Foundation (ICI);
- The International Rescue Committee (IRC);
- The Council of Coffee and Cocoa;
- The Group of Exporters (GEPEX);
- Traders International Group (GNI);
- The General Union of Workers of Côte d'Ivoire (UGTCI);
- The National NGO Forum for assistance to children;
- The NGO Brotherhood without limits;
- Agricultural Cooperative KAVOKIVA of Upper Sassandra (CAKHS);
- Children of Africa Foundation.

In addition to these organizations, the National Oversight Committee has an Executive Secretariat.

The mission of the National Oversight Committee is to monitor and evaluate the actions of the Government in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor. In this respect, it is assigned to:

- Monitor the implementation of projects and programs of the Government in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor;
- Monitor the implementation of agreements on the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor;
- Initiate preventive measures against child trafficking, exploitation and labor;
- Make proposals to the Government for the abolition of child labor;
- Ensure the implementation of the policies of the Government as part of the national policy;
- Propose measures to support victims of the worst forms of child labor;
- Contribute to the educational and vocational reintegration of child laborers.

II-THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2012-2014

II. 1 The Objectives

II.1.1.The General Objective

The general objective of the plan is to contribute to a significant reduction of the worst forms of child labor by 2014.

II.1.2. The Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are defined according to the four (04) strategic areas of focus, identified within the 2012-2014 National Action Plan for the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor, which are: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Suppression, Monitoring and Evaluation.

II.2. The Strategic Areas of Intervention

Interventions in the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor are organized around four (04) strategic areas of focus which are:

- **Strategic Focus 1: Prevention**

This area of focus includes three (03) specific objectives which are:

- To reinforce the legislative and regulatory framework of protection against child trafficking, exploitation and labor;
- To raise awareness and inform communities and social organizations about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and child labor;
- To reinforce the operational capacities of actors involved in the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor;

- **Strategic Focus 2: Protection**

This area of focus includes three (03) specific objectives which are:

- To improve children's access to education;
- To provide support for child victims of trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of child labor and their families;
- To strengthen international and regional cooperation in the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor.

- **Strategic Focus 3: Prosecution and Punishment**

This area of focus includes two (02) objectives which are:

- To identify and prosecute perpetrators of child trafficking, exploitation, and worst forms of child labor;
- To strengthen regional police cooperation in the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labor.

- **Strategic Focus 4: Monitoring and Evaluation**

This area of focus includes two (02) objectives which are:

- To implement the System of Observation and Monitoring of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI);
- To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan.

III- MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

Poor coordination and reporting have been identified in the areas for improvement. Therefore, the government and its partners agree on the need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of interventions in the fight against trafficking, labor and the exploitation of children as a strategic area of focus.

Monitoring and evaluation will occur at two levels.

III.1. The Inter-ministerial Committee's Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation activities to be implemented as part of this National Action Plan will build upon the System for Observation and Monitoring of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI) through different actors at different levels.

III.1.1. The Players

- The Executive Secretariat provides central coordination with all ministries involved;
- Regional committees chaired by the Prefects that include all regional representatives of ministries that are members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, as well as representatives from unions, national and international actors;
- The departmental, sub-prefectural and village committees.

III.1.2. The Activities of the Inter-ministerial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

Monitoring and evaluation will be done through:

- Quarterly meetings by committee members;
- Supervisory field visits. They consist in data collection, analysis and report transmission;
- Preparation of annual reports to address the strengths and weaknesses of actions on the ground in order to improve in the future.

III.2. The National Oversight Committee's Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation

III.2.1. The Players

The National Oversight Committee will intervene through its Executive Secretariat and other members of the committee.

III.2.2. The monitoring and evaluation activities of the National Oversight Committee

Monitoring activities will be done through:

- Monthly meetings of members of the National Oversight Committee;
- Semimonthly meetings between the Executive Secretaries of the National Oversight Committee and IMC;
- Monthly meetings between the National Oversight Committee and the IMC;
- Quarterly monitoring visits of field activities.

The evaluation will include:

- a mid-term review of implementation of the plan;
- a final review of the plan in late 2014;
- a national survey at the end of the implementation plan.

Ultimately, monitoring and evaluation activities performed by the different actors intervening in the fight against this phenomenon will allow a maximization of the results of the National Action Plan.

IV - BUDGET AND FUNDING

IV.1. The Budget

The total cost of planned activities within the framework of the implementation of this plan is 13,782,595,000 CFA for the period 2012-2014. The share of the Ivorian Government in the financing of this plan is 3.032 billion CFA francs, representing 22% of the budget.

It should be noted that this budget does not include operating expenses of the two committees (the Inter-ministerial Committee and the National Oversight Committee) which are entirely the responsibility of the State of Côte d'Ivoire.

In total, 10.750595 billion will be mobilized from partners and donors to ensure the implementation of the three year plan.

Priority actions to be undertaken in 2012 include among others:

1. At the Level of Prevention

- Capacity building of actors;
- Awareness raising of local populations;
- Creating a website to fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor.

2. At the Level of Protection

- Building two reception centers for victims of child trafficking, exploitation, and labor;
- Building and equipping 10 community education centers;

- Building two school canteens;
- Building and equipping two primary schools with six classrooms;
- Revitalizing 100 child protection and monitoring committees;
- Establishing Income Generating Activities (IGA) for victims, at-risk children , and their families;
- Building 10 health units;
- Establishing a free phone line for children in distress;
- Signing a bilateral agreement between Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso.

3. At the Level of the Prosecution / Enforcement

- Creating 2 police brigades for child protection;
- Conducting 4 police operations;
- Conducting 5 police patrols.

4. At the Level of Monitoring and Evaluation

- Completion of SOSTECI tools;
- Conducting a feasibility study on the use of mobile phones for data collection;
- Initial training for National Oversight Committee members on monitoring and evaluation;
- Development of the Supervision Guide.

In total, the overall cost of activities for the year 2012 totals 3.864255 billion CFAF.

IV.2. FUNDING

Summary Table of Activities and Funding of the National Action Plan 2012-2014 for the Fight Against Child Trafficking Exploitation and Labor

STRATEGIC AXES	BUDGET ESTIMATE (in millions of Francs)	ANNUAL COST		
		2012	2013	2014
NATIONAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE				
Prevention	1.018.915.000	371.925.000	319.945.000	327.045.000
Protection	370.000.000	170.000.000	140.000.000	60.000.000
Monitoring-Evaluation	516.000.000	289.000.000	146.000.000	81.000.000
TOTAL	1.904.915.000	830.925.000	605.945.000	468.045.000
TOTAL FOR THE NATIONAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE FROM 2012-2014: 1. 904. 915. 000 F CFA				
STRATEGIC AXES	BUDGET ESTIMATE (in millions of Francs)	ANNUAL COST		
		2012	2013	2014
INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE				
Prevention	3.338.680.000	1.152.330.000	1.504.045.000	682.305.000
Protection	7.254.000.000	1.478.000.000	3.338.000.000	2.438.000.000
Prosecution	687.500.000	153.500.000	292.000.000	242.000.000
Monitoring-Evaluation	597.500.000	249.500.000	224.000.000	124.000.000
TOTAL	11.877.680.000	3.033.330.000	5.358.045.000	3.486.305.000
TOTAL FOR THE INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FROM 2012-2014: 11. 877. 680. 000 F CFA				
GENERAL TOTAL:		13. 782. 595. 000 F CFA		
Contribution of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire:		3. 032. 000. 000 F CFA		
Amount to be mobilized from partners:		10. 750. 595 F CFA		

V-THE MATRIX OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2012-2014

The strategic areas of focus and specific objectives are stated through activities contained in the attached matrix (Pages 29 to 66).

These activities progress over three years. This matrix contains the actions conducted by Inter-Ministerial Committee and those conducted by the National Oversight Committee for Actions against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor.

V- MATRIX OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2012-2014

GENERAL OBJECTIVE: To contribute to a significant reduction of the Worst Forms of Child Labor by 2014

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Execution Structures	Technical Partners	Annual cost (in millions of CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
STRATEGIC FOCUS 1: PREVENTION									
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.1: Strengthen the legislative and regulatory framework in the Fight Against Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor									
1.1.1. To ratify Convention 189 of ILO on male workers and female domestic workers	Convention 189 on male workers and female domestic workers ratified	Convention Document available	in the Council of Ministers Communication	IMC	Technical Ministries	1			1
1.1.2. To hold workshop to validate projects of regulations implementing law No. 2010 - 272 - 30 September 2010 on Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL)	Validation workshop held Draft decrees validated	Implementing decree provided Nature and enactment of law enforcement	Progress reports List of workshop participants Official Journal ORCI	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers and workers Organizations Civil society organizations	3			3

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structure of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.1. To Produce and broadcast radio, television programs on Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor	Radio and television programs are broadcast Laws and texts disseminated and publicized.	Number of programs produced Number of television programs carried out	Digital Media Typhoons	CNS	International NGOs National NGOs Unions Employers' Associations	40	10	10	60
1.2.2. To produce booklets, brochures, and flyers about Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor	The booklets, brochures, and flyers about trafficking, exploitation and child labor are published	Number of booklets, brochures, and flyers about trafficking, exploitation and child labor published	Typhoons Digital Media	CNS	Technical Ministers International NGOs National NGOs Unions Employers Associations Community based Org Bilateral co UN System chocolate industries	55	30	25	110

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.3. To translate into audio visual messages the Decree determining the list of hazardous works forbidden for children under 18 in 6 local languages.	The Decree determining the list of hazardous works forbidden for children under 18 in 6 local languages is translated.	Number of Laws translated	Translated Messages Translated Texts	CNS	Technical Ministers International NGOs National NGOs Unions Employers Associations Community based Org Bilateral co UN System chocolate industries	15			15

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.4. To produce and broadcast a documentary on exploitation and child labor	A documentary on trafficking, exploitation and child labor is produced and broadcast.	Film produced Number of times the film was broadcast on national television and other public places.	Digital Media Typhoons	CNS IMC	Technical Ministers International NGOs National NGOs Unions Employers Associations Community based Org Bilateral co UN System chocolate industries	20	10		30
1.2.5 To create awareness messages on trafficking, exploitation and child labor in areas of origin and host of trafficked children.	-Populations in areas of origin and host of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire will know the harmful effects of trafficking and worst forms of child labor, on survival and the physical, mental and social child victims. Populations in areas of origin and host of child labor force in Côte d'Ivoire will declare their children at birth.	Attendance rate for primary schools in targeted areas. Enrollment of children in CP1 in the target areas. Registration rate or notification of birth rate in the target areas. Rate of reduction of the phenomenon	Data of the Regional Direction of National Education Data of the Town Hall or the Sub-Prefecture on registration or notification of birth.	CNS	UN System IMC International NGOs National NGOs	16	16	16	48

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.6 To develop and disseminate awareness messages in local languages (Mandinka, Baoulé, Bété, Néó, Moré) on the issue of Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor.	The populations of targeted areas know the harmful effects of trafficking and worst forms of labor on the physical, mental and social development of trafficked children. The populations of targeted areas enroll their children in schools.	Attendance rate of primary schools in targeted areas. Enrollment rate of children in CP1 in the target areas. The number of messages broadcast on radio and TV. The number of local radio stations involved in the dissemination of messages. The number of districts covered by the radio messages The number of TV spots aired.	Data from the Regional Direction of National Education. Data of the Town Hall or the Sub-Prefecture on registration or notification of birth. Registration rates or birth registration rates in the target areas. The number of messages broadcast on radio and TV. The number of local radio stations involved in the dissemination of messages. The number of districts covered by the radio messages The number of TV spots aired.	CNS	UN System IMC International NGOs National NGOs	16	16	16	48

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.7 To develop TV spots with opinion leaders and public and artistic figures on their commitment to fight against trafficking and the worst forms of child labor.	The populations of targeted areas know the harmful effects of trafficking and worst forms of labor on the physical, mental and social development of children trafficked. Populations of target areas declare their children at birth. The populations of targeted areas enroll their children in schools	Attendance rate for primary schools in targeted areas. Enrollment rate of children in CP1 in the target areas. Registration rate or notification of birth in the target areas. Number of broadcast messages on radio and TV. Number of local radio stations involved in the dissemination of messages. Number of Prefectures covered by the radio messages Number of TV spots aired.	Data from the Regional Direction of National Education. Data of the Town Hall or the Sub-Prefecture on registration or notification of birth	CNS	UN System IMC International NGOs National NGOs	21.666	21.666	21.666	65

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.9. To create illustration boards for use in schools in areas of departure, transit and destination for victims of child trafficking and exploitation.	Children are sensitized on trafficking and Worst Forms Child Labor.	Number of primary schools where drawing board will be used.	Survey results	CNS	UNS IMC International NGOs National NGOs	22.5	22.5	45	
1.2.10. To turn some advertising messages into large posters and press inserts.	Populations are sensitized on Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor.	Number of advertisements Number of prefectures covered by the posters Number of persons having read and understood the posters	Survey results	CNS	UNS IMC International NGOs National NGOs	13.666	13.666	41	
1.2.11. To organize an annual televised debate on the issue of trafficking and child labor.	The populations are educated and sensitized on the dangers of the phenomenon of Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor.	Number of TV debates on the phenomenon. Number of persons having attended the debate (audience ratings)	Journalistic accounts	CNS	UNS IMC International NGOs National NGOs	4.666	4.666	14	

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.12. To create a website dedicated to the Fight against Child Trafficking and Labor.	Populations have at their disposal a framework of information exchange and debate on the phenomenon.	Number of website visitors per day.	Application of statistics Operating system	CNS	SNU IMC International NGOs National NGOs	14,900			14,900
1.2.13. To organize an annual national school drama competition on the theme of trafficking and worst forms of child labor	Children are sensitized to the phenomenon of Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor.	Number of schools that have participated in the competition Number of pupils who participated in the competition	List of schools that have participated in the competition Journalistic report	CNS	UNS IMC Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organisation Bilateral Cooperation UNS chocolate Industries	27	27		54

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.14. To organize an annual national school art competition on the phenomenon of Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor.	Children are sensitized to the phenomenon of Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor and know their rights.	Number of schools that have participated in the competition Number of pupils who have participated in the competition	List of schools that participated in the contest Journalistic report	CNS	UN System IMC International NGOs National NGOs	25	25	25	50
1.2.15. To organize an annual televised program	Children are sensitized to the phenomenon of trafficking and worst forms of labor and know their rights.	Number of persons who have attended the program	Journalistic report	CNS	UNS IMC International NGOs National NGOs	12.333	12.333	12.333	37
1.2.16. To sponsor and fund an annual satirical broadcast on the phenomenon of trafficking and worst forms of child labor.	The populations are educated and sensitized to the dangers of the phenomenon of trafficking and worst forms of child labor.	Number of people who have participated in the competition Number of people who have attended the program (audience rating)	Survey results	CNS	UN System IMC International NGOs National NGOs	23	23	23	69

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.17. To carry out awareness sessions in the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor in 6840 villages covered by ANADER	6840 villages are sensitized in the Fight Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor.	Number of villages affected Number of awareness sessions organized Number of people affected	Progress reports	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organization.	338.330	564.045	387.305	1.289.680
1.2.18. To organize 120 awareness sessions for mass populations, various socio-professional and other field workers in areas at risk	120 sessions of sensitization are carried out each year in urban, semi-urban and rural in areas at risks	Number of sessions of awareness raising organized Number of people affected	Progress reports	IMC	Bilateral cooperation UNS Chocolate Industries	100	200	180	480

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.19. To increase households' awareness of birth registrations in connection with the state's modernization program for the registering of births, marriages and deaths	Households are informed of the importance of birth registration and reporting procedures in of births in 100% of the intervention areas	Number of sessions of awareness raising organized Number of households sensitized Number of children declared	The registers of births, marriages and deaths Progress reports	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	20	60	40	120

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. : Raise awareness and inform local communities and social organization about behavioral changes required to protect children against trafficking, exploitation and worst forms of labor									
1.2.20. To organize 10 regional sensitization meetings on trafficking and worst forms of child labor for 3000 customary and religious chiefs	3000 customary and religious chiefs of Côte D'Ivoire are sensitized and engaged to contribute to Fight Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor in their respective regions.	The number of traditional and religious leaders who participated in the meeting. The number of traditional and religious leaders capable of delivering a message of awareness in French and / or in a local language, on the Fight Against child Trafficking and labor.	Relevance of the terms of messages developed	CNS	UNS IMC International NGO National NGO	5.032	10.064	10.064	25.160

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3 : Reinforce operational capacities of actors intervening in the field Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor									
1.3.1. To train 200 inspectors on the fight against child Trafficking and Worst Forms of labor in their respective regions.	200 inspectors are trained on Child Trafficking and Worst Forms of Labor in their respective regions.	Number of labor inspectors trained	Attendance sheet Workshop report	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	20	10	30	

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3 : Reinforce operational capacities of actors intervening in the field of Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor									
1.3.2. To train 170 social workers in Actions against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor	170 social workers are trained in Action against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor	The number of social workers trained	Progress reports Attendance list	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	20	10	30	
1.3.3. To train 2000 elements of Defense and Security Forces in the Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor	The 2 000 Defense and Security Forces elements are trained	The number of Defense and Security Forces effectively trained	Progress reports Attendance list	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	20	40	30	90

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3 : Reinforce operational capacities of actors intervening in the field of Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor									
1.3.4. To train 300 law professionals (judges and lawyers) on the Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor	1.3.4. 300 law professionals (judges and lawyers) are trained on the Fight Against Child trafficking, exploitation and Labor	Number of judges and prosecutors trained	Progress reports Attendance list	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	20	40	30	90
1.3.5. To train 600 rural development agents, 250 senior technicians in agriculture and 6000 members of agricultural cooperatives in the fight against the phenomenon	600 rural development agents, 250 senior technicians in agriculture and 6000 members of agricultural cooperatives in the fight against the phenomenon	Number of rural agents trained Higher number of technicians trained in agriculture, Number of members of agricultural cooperatives trained	Progress reports Attendance list	IMC	Technical ministries Cooperatives	600	600		1.200

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3 : Reinforce operational capacities of actors intervening in the field of Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor									
1.3.6. To develop a manual of good practices on fight against child trafficking and labor	Two regional workshops to exchange best practices on fight against child trafficking and labor held	Number of workshops held Existence of a capitalization record of good practice	Activity reports Attendance list	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation			30	30
1.3.7. To organize a workshop for capacity building of 95 prefects of Côte d'Ivoire on Trafficking and Child Labor	The knowledge of 95 prefects of Côte d'Ivoire is reinforced in the fight against trafficking and the worst forms of child labor	The number of prefects who participated in the meeting. The number of prefects who submitted a report for the restitution of the workshop.	Workshop Report Progress reports	CNS	UN System IMC National and international NGOs National and international NGOs	71.412			71.412

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3 : Reinforce operational capacities of actors intervening in the field of Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor									
1.3.8. To organize an annual training session of 150 media people and media partners on the issue of trafficking and worst forms of child labor	the knowledge of 450 media men on the phenomenon of trafficking and child labor are reinforced. (300 per year over 3 years) The 'press partners' commitment to contribute to the fight against trafficking and the worst forms of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire.	Number of media men who participated in the training Number of media outlets present Many newspapers have made a commitment to publish at least one newspaper article on the issue of trafficking and child labor in Côte d'Ivoire.	Workshop Report Progress reports	CNS	UN System IMC National and international NGOs National and international NGOs	33.150	33.150	33.150	99.450
1.3.9. To develop, publish and distribute a sensitization handbook	Awareness Handbook for is developed and provided child labor in Côte d'Ivoire.	Number of Community sensitization messages harmonized	Activities reports Document of Community sensitization messages harmonized	CNS	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Organization	25	25	50	

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3 : Reinforce operational capacities of actors intervening in the field of Fight Against Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor									
1.3.10. To reproduce 50,000 copies of the procedural handbook of care for trafficked children	50,000 copies of the procedural handbooks of care for child victims of trafficking are published and distributed	Number of procedural handbooks distributed Number of beneficiary institutions	Delivery slips List of beneficiary structures	IMC	Technical ministries UN System National and international NGOs Employers Unions Civil society organizations Community based Org Bilateral Cooperation UN System Chocolate industries	20	5	5	30

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
STRATEGIC FOCUS 2 : PROTECTION									
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: Improve children's access to education and support structures									
2.1.1. To build and equip five care centers for children in emergency situations.	5 care centers for children in emergency situations are built and equipped	Number of care centers built and equipped	Delivery slips List of beneficiaries	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organizations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	400	600	1 000	
2.1.2. To rehabilitate five accommodation centers for children in emergency situations	5 emergency accommodation centers for children in emergency situation are rehabilitated	Number of emergency accommodation centers for children in emergency situation are rehabilitated	Delivery slips List of beneficiaries	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organizations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	40	60	100	

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: Improve children's access to education and support structures									
2.1.3. To build and equip 50 community education centers in cocoa growing communities	50 community education centers in cocoa growing communities are built and equipped The instructors are trained	Number of community education centers built and equipped Number of endogenous instructors trained	Delivery slips List of beneficiaries	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organizations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	170	340	340	850
1.2.4. To build 10 primary schools of six classrooms with a director's office	10 schools of 6 classrooms are built in areas of risk	Number of classes built	Delivery slips List of beneficiaries	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organizations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	60	120	120	300

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of checking	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: Improve children's access to education and support structures									
2.1.5. To equip 10 primary schools of six classrooms with furniture	10 primary schools of six classrooms are equipped with furniture	Number of classes built	Delivery slips	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Unions Employers Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	8	8	8	24
2.1.6. To build 60 living accommodations for teachers of 10 schools in areas of risk	60 living accommodations for teachers are built in target areas	Number of accommodations built Number of recipient teachers	Delivery slips	CNS	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	120	240	240	600

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: Improve children's access to education and support structures									
2.1.7. To build 10 school canteens in risk areas	10 school canteens are built in areas of risk	Number of school canteens built	Delivery slips List of beneficiary localities	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	10	25	25	60
2.1.8. To build and equip 50 rural community health centers in cocoa growing localities	50 health units are constructed and equipped Community health care workers are trained	Number of health units built and equipped Number of beneficiary localities Number of community health care workers trained	Delivery slips List of beneficiary localities	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organizations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	120	240	240	600

Activities	Expected Results	Indicators Objectively Verifiable	Sources and Means of Verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.2 : Ensure support for child victims of Trafficking, Exploitation and Worst Forms of Child Labor and their Families									
2.2.1. To set up a toll free number for children in emergency situations	A toll free number for children in emergency situations is installed and functional	A toll free number provided and accessible	Call Registry Number of children cared for	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organizations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	10	5	5	20
2.2.2. To revitalize 100 monitoring and protection committees of child victims in areas at risk	The 100 monitoring and protection committees of child victims are revitalized	Number of monitoring and protection committees revitalized	Progress reports Delivery slips List of beneficiary localities	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	40	100	60	200

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)		Total cost
						2012	2013	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.2 : Ensure support for child victims of Trafficking, Exploitation and Worst Forms of Child Labor and their Families								
2.2.3. To advocate for the inclusion in the operating budget of the social structures of a base line for the treatment of child victims of trafficking, abuse and other vulnerabilities	Resources for care and reinsertion of all reported cases of trafficked children and other vulnerable are mobilized and available	% of resources allocated	Document of Finance Law Fiscal notification of support structures Activity reports	IMC	Technical Ministries	400	400	800
2.2.4. To create income-generating activities for the benefit of victims or families of children at risk	Families and cocoa producers benefit from Income Generating Activities	Number of beneficiary families Number of Income Generating Activities	Activities reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	100	250	600

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.2 : Ensure support for child victims of Trafficking, Exploitation and Worst Forms of Child Labor and their Families									
2.2.5. To support cocoa farmers with inputs and improved planting materials to improve their productivity	Cocoa producers are backed by inputs and improved planting materials to improve their productivity	Numbers of cocoa farmers recipient	Activities reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	100	250	250	600
2.2.6. To organize sessions of functional literacy, professional and economic insertion of children victims in areas of risk in Côte d'Ivoire and reinforce the capacity of Mobile Training Units	Children who are victims or at risk in areas of Côte d'Ivoire benefit from training school vocational and economic	Number of children placed Nature and quality of training Number of affected areas Reduction in number of children victim of the phenomenon	Progress reports Attendance list	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	300	700	500	1 500

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)		Total Cost
						2012	2013	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.3 : Strengthen international and regional cooperation of Fight Against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor								
2.3.4. To arrange a meeting for the signing of a bilateral agreement for fight against child trafficking between Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina	A bilateral agreement for fight against Ivory Coast and Burkina is signed	Nature du document	Bilateral agreement	IMC CNS	UNS IMC National NGOs International NGOs	30		30
2.3.5. To organize a meeting of First Ladies of Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire on the issue of cross-border trafficking of children.	A framework for strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the fight against cross-border trafficking of children is established.	Level of commitment of Two First Ladies	Final Communiqué Journalistic account	CNS	UNS IMC National NGOs International NGOs	30		30
2.3.6. To organize a summit of First Ladies of the sub-region of West Africa on cross-border trafficking of children in Côte d'Ivoire	A framework to strengthen the sub-regional cooperation in the fight against cross-border trafficking of children in West Africa is established.	Number of participating States Commitment level of the First Ladies	Final Communiqué Journalistic account	CNS	UNS IMC National NGOs International NGOs		80	80

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.3 : Strengthen international and regional cooperation of Fight Against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor									
2.3.7. To organize the 7th specialized meeting on trafficking in children in West Africa and Central Africa	The 7th meeting of specialized child trafficking in West Africa and Central Africa is held	Number of meetings held Number of countries participating	Workshop Proceedings Attendance list	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	50			50

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
STRATEGIC FOCUS 3 : PROSECUTION / PUNISHMENT									
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1.: Identify and prosecute perpetrators of Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor									
3.1.1. To create a brigade of child protection in 10 areas at risk	10 brigades of child protection are created and operational	Number of brigades of child protection created	Progress reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organizations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	83, 5	167	167	417, 5
3.1.2. To organize 12 police operations at the national level.	12 police operations are organized at national level	Number of police operations organized Number of offenders arrested Number of children cared for	Procès-verbaux Progress reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organizations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	30	70	20	120

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)		Total Cost
						2012	2013	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1: Identify and prosecute perpetrators of Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labor								
3.1.3. To organize mobile police patrols at border crossings and in areas at risk	Mobile police patrols are organized at border crossings and in areas at risk	Number of police patrol Number of children cared for	Charge sheet Progress reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	5	5	15
3.1.4. To take legal action against the perpetrators of offenses related to trafficking, exploitation and child labor	Legal proceedings are taken against the perpetrators of offenses related to trafficking, exploitation and child labor	Number of prosecutions undertaken Number of offenders sentenced	Progress reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	10	25	60

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.2. : Strengthen police regional cooperation of the Fight Against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor									
3.2.1. To organize an annual operation of police prosecution of trafficking, exploitation and child labor across borders	03 police operations are held across borders	Number of police operation held Number of children cared for Number of offenders arrested and brought to court	Minutes of Proceedings Progress reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	25	25	25	75

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
STRATEGIC FOCUS 4 : MONITORING AND EVALUATION									
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.1. : Develop an Observation and Monitoring System of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)									
4.1.1. To finalize SOSTECI tools and training manual	SOSTECI tools and training manual are finalized	The tools are available	Report of workshops	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	100	100	100	300
4.1.2. To train actors to fight trafficking, exploitation and child labor in the implementation of SOSTECI	The actors fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor are trained in the implementation of SOSTECI	Number of actors trained	Activity reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	100	100		200

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.1. : Develop an Observation and Monitoring System of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECl)									
4.1.3. To conduct a feasibility study on data collection technique by mobile phone	The feasibility study is done	Feasibility study document available	Feasibility study document	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National and international NGOs Employers Unions Employers' Associations Community based Organization Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	30			30
4.1.4. To conduct a national survey of assessment on trafficking and child labor	A national survey of assessment is carried out	Survey document provided	Survey document	CNS	NSI ENSEA Study Office National NGOs Community based Organization UN System Bilateral Cooperation International NGOs Chocolate Industries	180			180

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.2. : Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan									
4.2.1. To arrange 4 missions per year of monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of the activities of the National Action Plan by the IMC	4 missions per year of monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of the activities of the National Action Plan	Number of mission monitoring and evaluating implementation of the activities of the Action Plan	Activity reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees International NGOs National NGOs Employers Unions Associations Community based Organization Employers' Associations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	9	12	12	33
4.2.2. To organize 11 quarterly monitoring meetings of the National Action Plan by the IMC	11 Quarterly monitoring meetings of the actions of the National Action Plan	Number of follow-up meetings	Activity reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees National NGOs International NGOs Employers Unions Associations Community based Organization Employers' Associations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	4.5	6	6	20.5

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.2. : Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan									
4.2.3. To develop an annual report of the implementation of the National Action Plan	4.2.3. Develop an annual report of the implementation of the National Action Plan	Annual Report available	Activity reports	IMC	Technical ministries Regional committees International NGOs National NGOs Employers Unions Associations Community based Organization Employers' Associations Bilateral Cooperation Chocolate Industries	6	6	6	18
4.2.4. To organize a training session for members of the National Surveillance, in monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs against trafficking and the worst forms of child labor.	The members of the National Monitoring are able to take action to monitor and evaluate projects and programs against trafficking and the worst forms of Child Labor.	Number of training participants	Workshop reports Evaluation forms	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	20			20

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.2: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan									
4.2.5. To organize a monthly meeting of members of the National Oversight Committee	36 National Committee meetings are held the Supervisory The functioning of the National Oversight Committee is reinforced The action matrix of the National Oversight Committee is followed	Number of meetings held	Meeting Report	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	6	6	6	18
4.2.6. To organize two monthly meetings between the Executive Secretariats of the Inter-ministerial Committee and the National Oversight Committee.	72 meetings are held Collaboration between the two committees is reinforced The reporting activities of the Inter-ministerial Committee are presented to the National Oversight Committee	Number of meetings held	Meeting Report	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	12	12	12	36

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA))		Total Cost
						2012	2013	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4. 2: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan								
4.2.7. To organize a monthly meeting between the National Monitoring the Committee and the Inter-ministerial Committee.	36 meetings are held	Number of meetings held.	Terms of reference available	CNS	UNS	9	9	27
	The action matrix of the Inter-ministerial Committee is assessed. The partial balances of activities of the Inter-ministerial Committee are validated. The Committee's recommendations are adopted National Monitoring Collaboration between the two committees is reinforced	Recommendations Document developed.	Meeting Report Attendance list			IMC National NGOs International NGOs		
4.2.8. To develop a supervision guide for monitoring and evaluation of activities.	Have a tool to monitor and follow-up activities and projects against Trafficking and the Worst forms of Child Labor.	Number of structures that participated in preparing the document Number of copies produced	Survey report	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	15		15

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and Means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.2: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan									
4.2.9. To organize a training session for members of the National Oversight Committee on monitoring the system of observation and on monitoring child labor in Côte d'Ivoire.	The members of the National Oversight Committee can explain the mechanism and operation of the system of observation and monitoring of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire.	Number of participants in the training	Survey results Workshop reports Scorecards	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	15	15	15	15
4.2.10. To organize a quarterly monitoring visit of field activities against Trafficking and Child Labor in the cocoa area.	Field activities in the fight against trafficking and Child labor in the cocoa area are monitored. Number of monitoring visits made.	Number of monitoring visits conducted Level of implementation of the activity	Monitoring Report	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	18	25	25	68
4.2.11. To organize a mid-term evaluation of National Action Plan against trafficking and child labor.	Mid-term evaluation of the implementation of National Action Plan	Implementation level of the National Action Plan Chronogram monitoring Level	Mid-term evaluation report	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	50	50	50	50

Activities	Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources and Means of verification	Structures of Execution	Technical Partners	Annual Cost (in million F CFA)			Total Cost
						2012	2013	2014	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.2: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan									
4.2.12. To organize an annual workshop for monitoring the implementation of National Action Plan for fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor	An annual evaluation of the National Action Plan is carried out	Monitoring level of the chronogram Implementation level of activities Number of activities implemented Numbers of children getting protection measures	Annual evaluation report of the National Action Plan	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	19	19	19	57
4.2.13. To organize an annual evaluation visit of field activities against Trafficking and Child Labor in the cocoa area.	Field activities against Trafficking and Child Labor in cocoa growing areas are evaluated.	Reduction rate of the phenomenon Number of visits carried out. Conformity of the project in progress to the initial project.	Evaluation report of activities	CNS	UN System IMC National NGOs International NGOs	10	10	10	30