

# THE CHILD LABOR COCOA COORDINATING GROUP



## 2012 Annual Report

Prepared by the Offices of Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel, The United States Department of Labor, The Government of Cote d'Ivoire, The Ghana Ministry on Employment and Social Welfare, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILD LABOR COCOA COORDINATING GROUP

MARCH 2013

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## ACRONYMS

CAP	Community Action Plan
CCP	<i>Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach</i> , also called the Cocoa Communities Project
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CLCCG	Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group
CLMS	Child Labor Monitoring System
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
Declaration	<i>Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol</i>
ECOWAS I	<i>Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS, Phase I</i>
ECOWAS II	<i>Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS, Phase II</i>
Framework	<i>Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol</i>
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System
GIG	Global Issues Group
Harkin-Engel Protocol	<i>Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products</i>
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs
ILO-IPEC	International Labor Organization, International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
Industry	International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPECLC	Ghana's National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
OCFT	Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking
PPP	<i>Combatting Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire</i> , a public-private partnership between ILO-IPEC and Industry
SOSTECI	Côte d'Ivoire's Child Labor Monitoring System
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor

## Statement on Progress Towards the Reduction in Child Labor in the Cocoa Sectors in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana under the Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol

In September 2010, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Ghana, the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (Industry) joined as partners under the *Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol* (Declaration) and the accompanying *Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol* (Framework) to tackle the pressing problem of child labor in the cocoa sector. Together, these entities committed to the goal of reducing the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in the cocoa sectors in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by 70 percent in aggregate by the year 2020. Under the Framework, they have joined together to release this report today to inform the broader public of actions taken to date and progress made towards the stated goal.

The past year of Framework activity has focused on reviewing program proposals from Industry, supporting the Government of Ghana as it began to pilot the Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System (GCLMS), and supporting the Government of Côte d'Ivoire's 2012-2014 National Action Plan (NAP) for the Fight Against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor. Another important effort was the identification of additional areas of engagement and coordination for the Framework's steering group, the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG). These areas of focus for the CLCCG include:

- **Widening engagement** to the broader community of stakeholders, including potential future partners under the Framework;
- Developing a **common set of indicators** so that the data derived from projects under the Framework can be harmonized;
- Developing **interim milestones** so that there can be a better assessment of progress toward the ultimate goal of the 70 percent aggregate reduction in child labor in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana;
- Developing **communications protocols** so that Framework efforts and progress may be publicly disclosed on a regular, ongoing basis;
- Implementing the **nationally representative surveys** of child labor in the cocoa sector in the 2013-2014 cocoa growing season called for under the Framework;
- Assessing the progress and coordinating technical assistance for the **child labor monitoring systems (CLMS)** called for under the Framework (SOSTECI in Côte d'Ivoire and GCLMS in Ghana).

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Programs under the Framework have been approved. The host governments have their plans in place. People are on the ground to implement everything. We have already demonstrated our commitment; now we need to demonstrate results. In 2013 and 2014, we will have surveys of child labor in cocoa communities of each country that will hold us to account. These surveys will not only tell us about the efficacy of our work to date but also help identify where we need to target any further actions to reach children who are facing the worst forms of child labor. Children who have been deprived of an education, deprived of a brighter future, and deprived of their childhood.

~ Senator Tom Harkin

We have traveled a long road in the more than ten years since the Governments of the United States, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry first sat down together to address child labor in cocoa communities. Since then, the CLCCG has seen and approved multiple projects for which we hope to soon see data and results. Now, more than ever, we must keep our intense focus on the reduction of child labor and hold firmly to our commitments.

~ Representative Eliot Engel

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### **CHILD LABOR COCOA COORDINATING GROUP**

The Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG) was established in 2010 by the *Framework of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol*. The CLCCG is comprised of representatives of the United States Department of Labor, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Ghana, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, Senator Tom Harkin and Representative Eliot Engel. The group functions as a steering committee and a working task force. The role of the CLCCG is to promote more effective coordination of action under the Framework, avoid duplication of remediation efforts, monitor and assess the progress of programs, and support the goal of more rapidly bringing about a significant reduction in the worst forms of child labor in cocoa-growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

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## **Status of Efforts Made by the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana**

Led by First Lady Dominique Ouattara, Minister Gilbert Kone Kafana of the Ministry of Employment, Solidarity and Social Affairs, and Minister Raymonde Coffee Goudou of the Ministry of Family, Women and Children, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire published its NAP in 2012. The NAP established an Inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by Ministers Kone Kafana and Coffee Goudou to coordinate the efforts of 15 government ministries to combat child labor in Côte d'Ivoire. It also established an Oversight Committee chaired by the First Lady and composed of representatives of both national and international organizations.

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has taken steps to develop and begin implementation of SOSTECI and is coordinating these efforts with the CLCCG. The International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) projects funded by Industry and USDOL supplement Côte d'Ivoire's efforts. Further details of the NAP are included in Appendix 4.

Led by Minister of Employment and Social Welfare Moses Asaga, the Government of Ghana further increased its child labor efforts this year. The Government of Ghana began piloting the GCLMS in 30 communities in six districts. Resources under a public-private partnership with Ferrero were used to further expand GCLMS to another 126 communities in six districts during the year (see Appendix 4). Sixty additional communities in seven districts were identified for GCLMS through the ILO-IPEC project, *Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach*, also called the Cocoa Communities Project (CCP, see Appendix 4) and the ILO-IPEC project on *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS, Phase II* (ECOWAS II).

In addition to its efforts under GCLMS, the Government of Ghana undertook child labor awareness raising activities in 30 additional districts under the National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor in Cocoa (NPECLC) and has distributed material resources to districts and communities.

## **Programs under the Framework and Status of Financial Commitments**

In the Declaration, USDOL and Industry committed \$10 million and \$7 million respectively in new funding towards the remediation initiatives

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## **INTERNATIONAL CHOCOLATE AND COCOA INDUSTRY'S GLOBAL ISSUES GROUP**

The Global Issues Group (GIG) was an ad-hoc group convened between 2001-2012 by the major companies within the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry and its affiliated trade associations. The aim of the GIG was to address labor issues in the cocoa sector of West Africa, including the worst forms of child labor and forced adult labor. Its members were comprised of ADM; Barry Callebaut AG; Cargill, Inc.; Ferrero S.A.; Kraft Foods; Mars Incorporated; Nestle S.A.; and The Hershey Company. Affiliated organizations included the National Confectioners Association of the U.S. (NCA); Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionary Industries of Europe (CAOBISCO); International Confectionary Association (ICA); European Cocoa Association (ECA); and the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF). Although the GIG disbanded in 2012, its projects being implemented by ILO-IPEC and the ICI remain active.

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identified in the Framework, and Industry pledged to explore the possibility of committing an additional \$3 million to Framework programs. The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana committed to "ensure adequate human, financial and organizational resources" to support their national programs.

In order to consider Industry commitments in more detail, the CLCCG developed a system for assessing proposals submitted by individual companies as new funding under the Framework, and determining if the proposals are consonant with the Framework's goals. To date, the CLCCG has reviewed project proposals from The Hershey Company, Mondelez International, Inc. (formerly Kraft Foods), Nestlé S.A., Barry Callebaut AG, Ferrero Trading Lux S.A., and Mars, Incorporated. The CLCCG reviewed and determined that these proposals would contribute to a reduction in the WFCL in the cocoa sector. When adding its contributions to ILO-IPEC and the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) with these new projects, Industry's total amount represents \$10.053 million in new funding.

The approved programs address specific gaps and needs in services or represent new or expanded approaches for reducing the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The CLCCG commends these companies for integrating these programs into the Framework. Full progress reports of each program currently integrated into the Framework are included in Appendix 4 of this report.

- To date, USDOL has committed \$11.5 million for efforts under the Framework.
  - \$10 million over four years to ILO-IPEC for the regional CCP project. The project will withdraw and prevent children from engaging in hazardous and exploitative labor in the cocoa-producing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, providing education and/or occupational skills training to the children and livelihood services to their families. The project will also work with cocoa-producing communities to develop community action plans (CAPs) to sustainably reduce child labor and will reinforce government efforts to develop and implement a CLMS.
  - In September 2012, USDOL awarded a \$1.5 million cooperative agreement to the Payson Center for International Development of Tulane University to carry out activities to support the collection of nationally-representative survey data on child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The project will develop a baseline estimate of the number of children working in the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of the two countries based on

analysis of data from the 2008/09 survey also conducted by Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development under a previous contract. The current project will then help assess the prevalence of the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2013/14 harvest season, as called for under the 2010 Framework. The Tulane project will also develop a detailed, step-by-step survey implementation and data analysis manual to allow for the replication of research design and reporting on findings and will provide technical support and training to further develop the capacity of the national statistical offices in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to collect nationally-representative data on child labor in cocoa growing areas in future years.

- To date, Industry has committed \$10.053 million towards Framework activities.
  - \$2 million towards an ILO-IPEC Public-Private Partnership, *Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire*, from the eight companies that previously comprised the Global Issues Group (GIG). The project supports ILO-IPEC's work during the next four years in the development and extension of community-based CLMS; strengthening the capacity of governments, social partners and cocoa farmers to combat the WFCL in cocoa growing communities; and enhancement of the role of tripartite national child labor steering committees.
  - \$1.548 million approved through a set of initiatives supported by Mondelez International, Inc. The proposals will be coordinated under *Cocoa Life*, a holistic program that supports thriving rural cocoa communities through the improvement of the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and the reduction of child labor in farming families in Ghana. By working to increase the incomes of households with at risk children and increasing educational access for children in those farming families, the program furthers the goals of the Framework.
  - \$600,000 approved through a project supported by The Hershey Company. The *CocoaLink Project - Connecting Cocoa Communities* uses innovative mobile technology to deliver agricultural and social information to rural cocoa farmers in Ghana, providing an interactive platform which also enables farmers to ask questions and provide and receive real-time feedback. By working to increase the incomes of households with at-risk children and directing messaging on the WFCL to those households, the project furthers the goals of the Framework.
  - \$1.5 million approved through a project supported by Nestlé SA. The *Nestlé Cocoa Plan Schools Project* will finance the construction or refurbishment of up to 40 schools with a total of 120 classrooms in 40 communities in Côte d'Ivoire. The project includes a number of support services for the schools and communities, including a baseline educational assessment in each community that includes the incidence of child labor. By increasing educational access for children in these communities, the program furthers the goals of the Framework.

- \$300,000 approved through a project supported by Barry Callebaut AG. The *Quality Partner Program Rural Schools & Community Learning Centers Project* in Cocoa Growing Communities will support the construction of a primary school in two cocoa growing communities in Côte d’Ivoire. The project includes construction of teacher housing, the drilling of a bore hole and water pump on school premises, and the installation of solar panels for the school and teacher housing. By increasing educational access for children in these communities, the program furthers the goals of the Framework.
  - \$1.142 million approved through a project supported by Ferrero Trading Lux S.A. In Ghana, the Ferrero *Cocoa Community Commitment* will work in conjunction with NPECLC to leverage existing non-governmental organization (NGO) resources in the field to expand GCLMS to 162 communities. Additionally, village resource centers will be built in eight communities. By building community capacity and raising awareness and conducting awareness raising on the WFCL, the project furthers the goals of the Framework.
  - \$2.713 million approved through a set of initiatives supported by Mars, Incorporated. The proposals will be coordinated under the Mars *Vision for Change Program*, a holistic activity that supports thriving rural cocoa communities in Côte d’Ivoire through the improvement of the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and the reduction of child labor in farming families. By raising awareness on child labor, building community capacity, and working to increase the incomes of households with at risk children, the project furthers the goals of the Framework.
  - \$250,000 to the ICI from the former GIG. This new donation is above the current membership dues paid by Industry. The additional funding will help the ICI expand its work in new cocoa growing communities in both Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana, furthering the goals of the Framework.
- Since signing the Declaration, the Government of Ghana has committed approximately \$2.2 million for Framework-related activities under NPECLC. The Government of Ghana implemented GCLMS, improved economic livelihood for women in cocoa farming communities, assisted law enforcement, conducted community awareness raising programs, built institutional capacity, and taught farmers labor saving techniques. In addition, NPECLC partnered with 69 district assemblies in Ghana to implement programs designed to eliminate child labor in the cocoa sector. Funding for these activities was contributed by the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD).
  - As outlined in Appendix 4, the Government of Côte d’Ivoire’s NAP has an overall total budget of approximately \$28 million from 2012-2014, which is to be funded from a number of sources, including the Government of Côte d’Ivoire, NGOs and private donors. Information regarding the total amount of money invested directly by the Ivoirian Government to combat child labor in the cocoa sector in 2012 was not provided by the Government of Côte d’Ivoire by the time of publication.

## Going Forward

With the initial financial commitments under the Framework having been met, the members of the CLCCG look forward to identifying additional areas of need on the ground in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and building additional programs to help Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in meeting those needs.

The only way to continue the progress made to date will be to expand the scope of current efforts. This may be done through increased commitments by current partners under the Framework, the incorporation of new partners under the Framework, coordination with donors outside of the Framework, or a combination of these efforts. It is important to not limit further efforts towards the goals of the CLCCG. The CLCCG intends to reach out to additional companies in the Industry who have not yet contributed to projects under the CLCCG, users of cocoa outside of the chocolate industry, additional donor governments, NGOs and civil society as entities that share these goals with the potential to reach more children and to help sustain follow-up ongoing efforts.

The members of the CLCCG have cumulatively put forward over \$20 million to combat the WFCL in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. While important progress has been made, the job is not done. There are still children working in hazardous conditions or unable to attend school in cocoa communities. As long as there continue to be, the parties to the Framework will work together to offer a brighter future for children and families growing cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

## For More Information

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Government of Ghana, Ghana National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa, Kenneth Mamudu, [khelwini@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:khelwini@yahoo.co.uk)

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U.S. Department of Labor, Kevin Willcutts, [willcutts.kevin@dol.gov](mailto:willcutts.kevin@dol.gov) (202-693-4832) and Gloria Della, [della.gloria@dol.gov](mailto:della.gloria@dol.gov) (202-693-8666)



# Appendix 1: Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol

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## THE DECLARATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Secretary Hilda L. Solis  
United States



Minister Emile Guireoulou  
Côte d'Ivoire



Minister E.T. Mensah  
Ghana

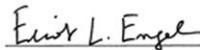


Lawrence T. Graham  
President, National Confectioners Association

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



Senator Tom Harkin  
U.S. Senate, Iowa



Congressman Eliot Engel  
U.S. Congress, New York



Nancy Donaldson  
Director, International Labor Organization, Washington Office

## Appendix 2: Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Removal of children from the worst forms of child labor, including hazardous labor, in cocoa growing areas and provision of appropriate remediation services, including education or vocational training; or in the case of children/youth of legal working age, removal of workplace hazards and other steps necessary to bring labor conditions into conformity with national laws and international labor standards;<sup>1</sup>
- b. Prevention of children’s involvement in the worst forms of child labor, including through increased access to schooling and vocational training and improvement in the quality and relevance of education;

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

- c. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing areas;<sup>2</sup>
- d. Establishment and implementation of community-based child labor monitoring systems (CLMS) in cocoa growing areas, linked to the provision of remediation for children identified as engaged in the worst forms of child labor; and
- e. Continuation of nationally representative child labor surveys, recurring at least every 5 years. Nationally representative baseline data is established as the most recent data coming out of the 2008-2009 Tulane field surveys. The next nationally representative surveys in both countries will be in the field during the 2013-2014 harvest season, with a report made in 2014, and again in the field in 2018-2019, with a report in 2019. These surveys will provide comparable data for ongoing assessment of child labor prevalence in cocoa growing areas and a commitment to make publicly available the related survey methodologies, all raw data, and reports based on the findings of such surveys. In addition to such nationally representative surveys, efforts should also be made to incorporate a child labor component into existing national household surveys to support efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor nationally in each country.

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

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

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

- f. **Implementing Organizations (including International Organizations and other Nongovernmental Organizations):** This group includes among others, the International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO/PEC), the International Cocoa Initiative, the World Cocoa Foundation, and other organizations possessing expertise related to the initiatives under this Framework and whose projects or other inputs are integrated and supportive of achievement of the Framework’s goals.

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

It is further noted that the group of financial partners may be expanded over the life of the Framework to include other partners, such as other private sector entities, NGOs or international organizations. In order to ensure that new initiatives are supportive of the Framework’s goals, proposals for new partners and their programs will be subject to review by the CLCCG and its Principals.

4. **Roles, Responsibilities and Commitments under this Framework:** This framework considers the roles, responsibilities and contributions of financial partners as noted below:

- a. **Producer Governments:** The Producer Governments play critical roles in planning, implementing and monitoring progress toward achievement of their respective national plans that are the foundation for reducing the worst forms of child labor. The Producer Governments must ensure coherence between project efforts under this Framework and the national plans for the purposes of national and local ownership and sustainability. Producer Governments also will ensure adequate human, financial, and organizational (e.g., decision making and internal advocacy) resource capacity in appropriate government agencies, as well as working in partnership with financial partners and other key stakeholders, to provide the following services:
- Data collection and monitoring at the community and national level through supporting a nation-wide, community-based CLMS and by developing, funding and conducting nationally representative surveys as described in this Framework;
  - Remediation for the children removed from the worst forms of child labor through the provision of education, vocational training, and by increased support for programs to improve livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing communities;
  - Prevention of other children from involvement in the worst forms of child labor in cocoa growing communities through the provision of education, vocational training, and increased support for programs to improve livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing communities;

- Development of physical and social infrastructure, including roads, wells and schools in cocoa-growing areas; and
  - Enforcement of laws intended to protect children from the worst forms of child labor.
- b. **International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry:** The Harkin-Engel Protocol and accompanying Joint Statements of 2005 and 2008 serve as a commitment by the representatives of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry to carry out the industry’s responsibilities to ensure that cocoa beans and their derivative products are grown and processed in a manner compliant with internationally-recognized standards on child labor. Specifically, in the Joint Statement of 2008, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry committed itself to “continue to support efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced adult labor on cocoa farms and to help cocoa farmers, their families and communities by continuing to work with the national governments to ensure that the certification process, including remediation and verification are fully implemented.” It is further noted in the Joint Statement of 2008 that the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry will work with the governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana to have a sector-wide certification process “fully in place across each country’s cocoa-growing sector.”

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

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

Reflecting their commitment to the production of cocoa and its derivative products without the involvement of the worst forms of child labor, and as an immediate pledge, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry is committing \$7 million to further the goals of the Harkin-Engel

Protocol and the Framework of Action, of which \$2 million will support an ILO-IPEC Public-Private Partnership and \$5 million that includes the expansion of significant current industry work on cocoa which has demonstrated the value of partnerships of this nature. This funding will be spread out over a five-year period, and the amount and timing of outlays will be discussed during CLCCG consultations. The Industry is making a further pledge to explore the possibility of committing an additional \$3 million for remediation activities that further these goals.

- c. **U.S. Department of Labor:** The U.S. Department of Labor will play an active role as a donor supporting projects that reduce the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector in West Africa, committing \$10 million in 2010 for a new, multi-year program to be implemented by ILO-IPEC that supports the efforts described in this Framework. The U.S. Department of Labor will continue to report on progress being made to address the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol and the goals and objectives of this Framework, with a specific emphasis on the progress made by the ILO in the program noted here. As a donor, the U.S. Department of Labor will have substantial involvement in the design and development of the project and will work in partnership with financial partners and other key stakeholders.

5. **Benefits:** By promoting improved coordination and more integrated planning, implementation, and assessment of interventions, this Framework offers a number of important benefits:

- a. For cocoa growing communities, this approach can lead to thriving cocoa communities fostering safe, healthy, and productive environments for children and families.
- b. For Producer Governments, the approach helps to focus and coordinate assistance on meeting national goals related to the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, provision of universal basic education, poverty reduction, and employment creation. National capacity will be built in data collection, including nationally representative surveys; monitoring, including CLMS; impact assessment; and remediation.
- c. For Financial Partners, the Framework offers a coordinated approach that will help maximize impact in target areas. Moreover, by demonstrating an effective model of cooperation, the Framework can serve as a platform for attracting increased funding from other donors, including other chocolate and cocoa companies, other manufacturers who purchase or use cocoa, chocolate and their derivative ingredients, and other international agencies with an interest in tackling the worst forms of child labor.
- d. For the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, the Framework provides an integrated approach to enable the sustainable supply of cocoa in a manner consistent with the commitments made under the Harkin-Engel Protocol.
- e. For social partners and civil society, the Framework provides opportunities for the involvement of social partners and civil society in dialogue on how best to support sustainable change.
- f. For all stakeholders, the Framework provides mechanisms for promoting greater transparency and accountability for all parties.

**6. Governance:** In order to meet the objectives of this Framework, the participants will operate within a well designed and articulated structure of governance.

- a. Within the context of governance, it is noted that there is a significant difference between “key stakeholders” (those with an interest in the issue) and “financial partners” (those assuming a direct responsibility for the management and ultimate success of the Framework of Action). The development of governance structures will include mechanisms for stakeholders to be informed of and to comment on the governance structures, while reserving direct and strategic decision making to the financial partners.
- b. The CLCCG will serve as the initial coordination and steering group for the implementation of this Framework. The CLCCG is currently composed of (1) Principals representing the U.S. Department of Labor, the Harkin and Engel offices, the Governments of Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa industry and (2) a larger working group of representatives from these organizations. It is envisaged that the CLCCG could be expanded to a broader group of participants. The CLCCG will consult with technical experts on matters as necessary (e.g., the development of indicators and common monitoring and evaluation frameworks).
- c. The CLCCG will work in the coming months to define the governance structure under the Framework and the roles and responsibilities of the CLCCG itself.

**7. Coordination:** The Framework will offer a means for improved coordination of interventions under a more holistic approach for significantly reducing the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana in support of the National Plans of Action in each country. This will be achieved by the following actions:

- a. Each of the CLCCG members will designate a resource entity and person(s) who will serve as the point of contact for efforts under this Framework, be available to coordinate on matters related to the Framework, and have the capacity to update partners on relevant initiatives;
- b. The CLCCG will meet on a regular schedule to be determined. The U.S. Department of Labor will help facilitate the convening of the CLCCG.
- c. The CLCCG will assess progress toward the goals of the Framework on an ongoing basis and engage in consultations on what is needed to achieve these goals.
- d. Programs funded by the Financial Partners and implemented by the Governments of Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire and implementing organizations will be designed to operate in support of national plans and goals, including those related to the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, provision of universal basic education, poverty reduction, and employment creation;
- e. Efforts will be made to effectively target communities with a high incidence of the worst forms of child labor in order to maximize the impact of the actions taken;
- f. All stakeholders will be encouraged to share learning and experience, collaborate to pilot new models, and actively explore ways to ensure sustainability and scalability of effective strategies;

- g. Key stakeholders will engage in joint monitoring and evaluation of programs where feasible and beneficial; and
- h. Regular public reports will be issued on progress and lessons learned under the Framework.

**8. Monitoring of Progress:** Progress under the Framework will be monitored as follows:

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

**9. Timeline to Launch the Framework**

- a. A Meeting of Principals will be held on September 13 to issue a Declaration of Joint Action, including this Framework, and a joint public and media announcement will be made.
- b. The Principals will deposit copies of key national plans (in the case of the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana), identify Framework points of contact, and agree on a schedule of meetings (the next to be held by December 31, 2010) to begin implementing this Framework.

- c. Meetings of the CLCCG will be held in Washington, DC and in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana on a rotating basis. These meetings will be organized around concrete agendas to address program design, financing, governance, and other matters necessary to fully implement this Framework.

## Appendix 3: By-laws for Governance of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG)

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

October 24, 2011

#### I. Purpose of the CLCCG

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

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

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

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

#### II. Areas of Activity and Responsibility

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

1. Assessing areas of need for additional action, taking into consideration the following priority factors:
  - a. The nature, extent and geographical location of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in cocoa growing areas;
  - b. Past, current and planned efforts to combat the WFCL, to promote education and training opportunities and sustainable livelihoods for households, and to establish and implement child labor monitoring systems in both countries; and

- c. Existing gaps in current interventions or programming as identified through consultation of CLCCG members and other implementing institutions.
2. Assessing and prioritizing new investments to address these areas of need.
3. Determining, based on an established criteria,<sup>3</sup> whether funding for new or increases to existing activities or programs in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as proposed by the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (Industry) shall be assessed:
  - a. As new resources committed by Industry under the Declaration signed on September 13, 2010;
  - b. As supportive of the overall goals or certain elements of the Framework, but not part of Industry's commitment of new resources under the Declaration signed on September 13, 2010; or
  - c. As not related to the overall Framework and therefore not part of Industry's monetary commitment under the Framework.
4. Encouraging and contributing to coordination across projects that come under the Framework, ensuring that projects under the Framework are linked to relevant national plans; and fostering coordination, to the extent possible, with projects that fall outside of the Framework but also have the potential to contribute towards the achievements of its goal. The CLCCG may develop a coordination mechanism to facilitate this effort.
5. Establishing credible **milestones** for measuring commitment and progress toward the achievement of the overarching goal of the Declaration and its accompanying Framework. The benchmarks will be unique for each country and will be based on the commitments of specific action on an annual basis.
6. Establishing in consultation with technical experts, including the ILO, a **common set of indicators**. These indicators will enable the CLCCG to both monitor specific types of interventions and track interim progress towards the Framework's overarching goal. This will include indicators for at least the following types of interventions:
  - a. Remediation services for children under the age of 18 years withdrawn from the Worst Forms of Child Labor (as defined under ILO 182);
  - b. Sustainable education and training services provided to children under the age of 18 years as a means of preventing their involvement in the Worst Forms of Child Labor;

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<sup>3</sup> See Attachment 1: Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment.

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

### III. CLCCG Membership

1. The membership of the CLCCG shall serve without remuneration, fees or honorariums.
2. The CLCCG shall consist of the two types of Members: Principals and Working Group Members. The CLCCG shall also recognize Key Stakeholders. (See Section III, 2, C)
  - a. The **Principals** of the CLCCG shall consist of the Minister responsible for Labor for the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and, at a minimum, the following entities:
    1. The Secretary of Labor for the U.S. Department of Labor;
    2. Senator Tom Harkin;
    3. Congressman Eliot Engel; and
    4. A representative of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry.
  - b. A Principal may designate a representative to act on their behalf, including for decision-making purposes.

- c. **Working Group Members** shall conduct the day-to-day business of the CLCCG, engaging in discussions that lead to decisions by the Principals. Working Group Members shall be made up of representatives of Financial Partners as defined within the Framework. Each Working Group entity may include up to 7 members in its delegation, consisting of those parties necessary for it to consistently and effectively engage in the day-to-day business of the CLCCG, with the membership of each delegation determined by its Principal.
3. Point of Contact: Each of the aforementioned CLCCG entities shall designate a Point of Contact (POC) for efforts under the Framework. If any entity changes its designated POC, it must send the name and contact information to the Secretariat. See Section IV(3).
  - a. The POC will be available to coordinate with the Secretariat on matters related to the CLCCG, the Declaration and the Framework.
  - b. The POC will update the Principals and other CLCCG Working Group Members on relevant initiatives and maintain official records of relevant CLCCG documents, including notes of previous meetings and shared foundation documents, including the national plans of action against the worst forms of child labor.
  - c. In order to inform the CLCCG's discussion of areas outlined in Section II(1), the POC shall be responsible for conveying pertinent information and assessments to the CLCCG.
4. Decisions concerning the **inclusion of additional entities** on CLCCG must be approved by a consensus of the Principals of the CLCCG as outlined in section 2.a. above. In order to consider a motion to expand the CLCCG, the entity offering a new organization for membership must provide the name and relevant background information about the proposed new entity(s) to each Principal of the CLCCG at least 30 calendar days prior to a scheduled meeting. All Principals of the CLCCG must have the opportunity to provide their feedback on the proposal before consensus can be reached.

#### IV. Structure of the CLCCG

1. Meetings of the CLCCG will be chaired by a representative of the host government when the meeting takes place in Côte d'Ivoire or Ghana. Other meetings will be chaired on a rotating basis by the other Principals of the CLCCG or as otherwise determined by the members.

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

## V. Meetings

1. CLCCG Working Group Members shall hold regular meetings, in person or via video conference or teleconference, on at least a quarterly basis.
2. Meetings where attendance in person is preferred will be hosted on a rotating basis in the United States, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana or in another mutually agreed upon location.
3. Special meetings or teleconference calls of either the Principals or the Working Group Members may be held at any time as determined necessary by the Principals or the Working Group Members.
4. The Secretariat shall distribute meeting agendas at least 10 calendar days prior to a scheduled quarterly meeting or 3 calendar days prior to interim meetings should such meetings be determined as necessary by the members. Issues which require decisions will be clearly noted in the agenda.

5. Translations and maintenance of documents are the responsibility of each entity. The function of maintaining relevant records is the role of the POC for each entity.
6. For meetings of the principals or working group that make decisions regarding CLCCG Areas of Activity and Responsibility (Section II) in either Côte d'Ivoire or Ghana, a representative of that government at the appropriate level must be present.

## VI. Committees and Technical Meetings

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

## VII. Decision-making

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

- c. Determinations by the CLCCG on whether to consider individual investments or proposed investments in programming as part of the new resources committed by the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry under the Declaration must be based on a decision of the Principals as described for in this section.

#### VIII. Conflict of Interest

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

#### IX. Confidential Treatment of Business Proprietary Information

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

#### X. Communications

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

#### XI. Amendments

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

## Attachment 1

### Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Would a given program be willing to work with the CLCCG to incorporate common indicators into its monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework?
8. Would a given program make available to the CLCCG and the public information, on funds allocated for the project, project target areas, regular progress reports, updates on funding expenditures, and evaluation reports?

## **Appendix 4: Annual Progress Reports of Programs Approved under the Framework**

*Note: Each individual program's progress report was submitted by the responsible entity and represents that entity's summary of programming activities during the past year.*

### **Government of Côte d'Ivoire**

#### **Introduction**

Pour redynamiser la lutte contre la Traite, l'Exploitation et le Travail des Enfants, le Président de la République a créé par décret le 3 novembre 2011 :

- ❖ un Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la Traite, l'Exploitation et le Travail des Enfants (CIM) qui a pour mission de concevoir, de coordonner et d'assurer la mise en œuvre des programmes et projets en vue de l'interdiction du travail des enfants ;
- ❖ un Comité National de Surveillance des actions de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CNS) qui a pour mission de suivre et d'évaluer les actions du Gouvernement en matière de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants.

Le présent document présente les actions menées par le Gouvernement et ses partenaires au développement dans le cadre de la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans la cacaoculture au cours de l'année 2012.

#### **I. L'ELABORATION ET LA VALIDATION DU PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL 2012-2014**

Le CIM et le CNS en collaboration avec les institutions nationales, internationales et les ONG, ont élaboré et validé le 28 Mars 2012 le Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (PAN).

Ce plan vise à réduire de manière significative les pires formes de travail des enfants (PFTE) de 2012 à 2014 et se décline en quatre axes stratégiques qui sont :

- La prévention ;
- La protection des enfants ;
- La poursuite et la répression des auteurs d'infractions ;
- Le suivi-évaluation des activités.

Le financement de la mise en œuvre du PAN est estimé 13 782 595 000 F CFA.

#### **II. LES ACTIONS DE PREVENTION**

La Prévention est orientée vers les actions d'information, de sensibilisation, de renforcement du cadre juridique, de renforcement des capacités des acteurs, d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'école et d'élimination des facteurs de vulnérabilité des communautés.

## **II.1. La sensibilisation**

### ***II.1.1. Lancement de la campagne nationale de sensibilisation***

Madame Dominique OUATTARA, Première Dame de Côte d'Ivoire et Présidente du Comité National de Surveillance, a au cours d'une cérémonie le 17 septembre 2012, procédé au lancement de la campagne nationale de sensibilisation sur la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants.

Il s'agit d'une campagne en plusieurs phases de trois mois chacune, avec les composantes suivantes :

- Diffusion de spots télévisés et radio en français et en langues locales à travers les chaînes nationales et les radios de proximité ;
- Insertion dans la presse écrite (messages institutionnels) ;
- Affichage sur panneaux grand format sur toute l'étendue du territoire national ;
- Distribution de brochures illustrées de la liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants de moins de 18 ans ;
- Réalisation d'un film documentaire sur la traite et le travail des enfants.

Ces activités de communication sont inscrites dans le Plan d'Action National. Il s'agit des activités 1.2.2., pour un coût de réalisation estimé à 55 millions de francs CFA pour l'année 2012, de l'activité 1.2.4., pour un coût de réalisation estimé à 20 millions de francs CFA pour l'année 2012, de l'activité 1.2.5., pour un coût de réalisation estimé à 16 millions de francs CFA pour l'année 2012, de l'activité 1.2.6., pour un coût de réalisation estimé à 16 millions de francs CFA pour l'année 2012 et de l'activité 1.2.10., pour un coût de réalisation estimé à 13, 66 millions de francs CFA pour l'année 2012.

Elles visent toutes les populations vivant sur le territoire ivoirien, tant urbaines que rurales.

### ***II.1.2. Célébration officielle de la journée mondiale contre le travail des enfants***

Cette activité a été réalisée par le CIM du 19 au 21 Septembre 2012 à Méagui (localité située dans la zone de production du cacao). Des manifestations éclatées ont également eu lieu à Bondoukou (zone de départ des enfants victimes de la traite interne et du travail domestique) et à Ouangolodougou (zone de transit des enfants victimes de la traite transfrontalière).

Cette journée a été marquée par des campagnes de sensibilisation de proximité et de masse, la distribution de prospectus (loi portant interdiction de la traite et des PFTE en Côte d'Ivoire, arrêté portant détermination de la liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants de moins de 18 ans) et de gadgets (Tee-shirts, casquettes,...).

Ces activités d'un coût total de soixante millions (60 000.000) FCFA constituant la part de l'Etat, ont permis de sensibiliser plus de dix mille (10 000) personnes de toutes les couches sociales. En outre, l'Etat a obtenu des appuis financier et matériel de partenaires techniques en l'occurrence:

- la Fondation Internationale du Cacao (I.C.I) a offert la somme de 850 000 FCFA, un lot de 500 tee-shirts et de 500 casquettes ;
- la société MARS a remis la somme de cinq cent mille (500 000) FCFA et un lot de trente (30) tee-shirts.

### ***II.1.3. Elaboration d'un manuel harmonisé de sensibilisation sur la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants***

Le Comité National de Surveillance, en collaboration avec le Comité Interministériel et les partenaires techniques, ont engagé en août 2012, le processus d'élaboration d'un manuel harmonisé de sensibilisation sur la traite et le travail des enfants. Ce processus devra s'achever en 2013 par la validation et la diffusion du manuel de référence.

Cette activité inscrite dans le Plan d'Action Nation National (activité 1.3.9.), comprend 3 principales phases, il s'agit de l'élaboration du document, de son édition et enfin de sa diffusion. Le montant prévu pour couvrir tout le processus est estimé à 50 millions de francs CFA.

Le manuel sera mis à la portée de tous les acteurs intervenant dans le domaine de la lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire.

### ***II.1.4. Sensibilisation dans les villages couverts par l'ANADER***

Le Conseil Café Cacao a réalisé, en partenariat avec l'ANADER, des séances de sensibilisation en matière de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants dans près de 3 000 villages. Le montant de la convention entre les deux structures, un milliard (1 000 000 000) de F CFA, couvre entièrement celui estimé par le Plan d'Action pour l'année 2012 qui est de trois cent trente huit millions trois cent trente mille (338 330) F CFA.

## **II.2. Le renforcement des capacités des acteurs**

### ***II.2.1. Les structures d'exécution des programmes du BIT en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants***

- Le BIT a organisé du 18 au 20 juin 2012, un atelier sur le Système Intégré de Suivi-Evaluation (SISE) ;
- Le BIT a organisé du 21 au 23 juin 2012, un atelier sur le système d'enregistrement et de suivi des bénéficiaires directs (DBMR) des projets IPEC/BIT en cours en Côte d'Ivoire.

### ***II.2.2. Les professionnels des médias***

- Le BIT a organisé du 05 au 08 juillet 2012, un atelier pour 40 journalistes et communicateurs sur la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants.

### ***II.2.3. Les décideurs des Ministères membres du CIM***

- Le BIT a organisé du 19 au 20 Juillet 2012, un atelier sur la mobilisation de ressources en vue du financement des activités du PAN.

#### ***II.2.4. Le corps préfectoral***

- Le Comité National de Surveillance, en collaboration avec le Comité Interministériel, le BIT et l'UNICEF, a organisé du 27 au 29 septembre 2012 à Yamoussoukro, un séminaire à l'intention de tous les Préfets de Région et de Département (95 Préfets) sur la lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants.

Il s'agit de l'activité 1.3.7. Inscrite dans le Plan d'Action National dont le coût de réalisation est évalué à 71,412 millions de francs CFA.

- Le Comité National de Surveillance, en collaboration avec le Comité Interministériel et le BIT a organisé le 10 novembre 2012, un atelier de renforcement des capacités de 40 responsables en charge de la communication des Ministères techniques, membres du Comité Interministériel, des organisations membres du Comité National de Surveillance et des organisations partenaires, sur la lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants.

Cette activité fait partie d'un ensemble d'activités de renforcement des capacités des hommes de médias tel qu'inscrit au point 1.3.8. du Plan d'Action National. Elle est estimée à 8, 84 millions de francs CFA.

### **II.3. Le renforcement du cadre juridique**

- Depuis Juillet 2012, le Comité Interministériel a démarré le processus de ratification de la Convention 189 de l'OIT sur les travailleuses et travailleurs domestiques ;
- Depuis Juillet 2012, le Comité Interministériel a engagé le processus d'élaboration des décrets d'application de la loi n° 2010-272 du 30 septembre 2010 portant interdiction des pires formes de travail des enfants.

Sur un montant global de quatre millions (4 000 000) FCFA prévu pour la réalisation de ces activités, deux (2) millions ont été engagés à ce jour.

### **II.4. L'amélioration des conditions de vie et l'accès à l'école**

#### ***II.4.1. Les actions du Secrétariat Exécutif du Comité Interministériel***

Dans le cadre du programme de remédiation, le Comité Interministériel (CIM) a procédé à la remise officielle d'infrastructures éducatives et sanitaires (centres d'éducation communautaire ou écoles de trois classes et cases de santé) dans huit (08) localités sur les dix (10) selon le calendrier suivant :

<b>Villages cibles</b>	<b>Département</b>	<b>Sous-préfecture</b>	<b>Date de livraison</b>
<b>ADJOU MANIKRO</b>	Dimbokro	Nofou	22 décembre 2011
<b>POPOKO</b>	San-Pedro	San-Pedro	05 Avril 2012
<b>IBOKE</b>	San-Pedro	Grand Bereby	06 Avril 2012
<b>KOUADIOKRO</b>	Soubre	Oupoyo	17 Mai 2012
<b>TAGBA</b>	Soubre	Méagui	18 Mai 2012

<b>DIGAKO</b>	Lakota	Zikisso	13 Juin 2012
<b>ZOUKOUBRE</b>	Gagnoa	Guiberoua	14 Juin 2012
<b>BOGBAM</b>	Issia	Nahio	15 Juin 2012
<b>AMANGO</b>	Fresco	Fresco	<b>A déterminer</b>
<b>KOUADIOKRO</b>	Zuénoula	Zuénoula	<b>A déterminer</b>

Les résultats obtenus sont les suivants :

- 10 plans d'actions de développement disponibles;
- 10 comités de gestion des infrastructures ont été constitués et formés;
- 10 comités de sensibilisation et de surveillance ont été formés;
- 2000 cacaoculteurs environ ont été sensibilisés;
- 5000 enfants environ ont été déparasités;
- 40 moniteurs ont été formés par le Service Autonome d'Alphabétisation (SAA) du Ministère de l'Education Nationale;
- 10 centres d'éducation communautaire ont été construits, équipés et profitent à 1500 individus dont 1000 enfants et 500 adultes;
- 20 Agents de Santé Communautaire ont été formés par les Districts Sanitaires;
- 10 cases de santé ont été construites, équipées et profitent à plus de 12000 bénéficiaires (Enfants et adultes).

Le programme de rémediation qui consiste en un lot d'actions (sensibilisation, mobilisation communautaire et construction d'infrastructures éducatives et sanitaires) a été financé à hauteur de trois cent millions (300 000 000) de francs CFA par le Gouvernement ivoirien, soit un financement de trente millions (30 000 000) de francs CFA par localité.

#### *II.4.2. Les actions des partenaires*

##### **MARS**

Dans le cadre du projet Vision for Change (V4C) à Soubré, la société MARS a réalisé :

- La création de comités de sensibilisation dans 30 localités ;
- Le démarrage des sessions de déclaration de naissance dans 04 localités ;
- La réhabilitation de 02 écoles et d'une cantine ;
- L'appui aux femmes dans l'acquisition de semences de maïs, banane plantain, arachide ;
- La subvention à hauteur de 40% du prix actuel sur 40 tonnes d'engrais de qualité supérieure.

##### **NESTLE**

- Septembre 2012 : Mise en place d'un système de suivi et remédiation contre le travail des enfants dans les coopératives du Plan Cacao de Nestlé ;
- Octobre 2012 : Construction/réhabilitation de 12 écoles de trois classes dans les communautés productrices de cacao dans le cadre du projet écoles Nestlé/WCF à Gagnoa, Daloa, Lakota et Duékoué ;
- Octobre 2012 : Formation des employés et des partenaires de Nestlé sur le travail des enfants en collaboration avec ICI, OLAM et CARGILL ;
- Sensibilisation à l'hygiène (Fin de la Défécation à l'Air Libre) dans les communautés rurales et amélioration des conditions de vie dans six villages à Gagnoa.

## **CARGILL**

- Construction et équipement d'un bâtiment pour le compte de « l'orphelinat compassion Esther » à Soubré - remise des clefs le 27 Juin 2012.

## **OUTSPAN et ses partenaires NESTLE, WCF, ONG WINROCK INTERNATIONAL, BLOMMER CHOCOLATE, COSTO WHOLESALE, SAFMARINE**

- Inauguration d'un laboratoire médical à Yakassé-Attobrou le 12 Janvier 2012 ;
- Inauguration d'un dispensaire rural à Divo (Didoko) le 20 Septembre 2012 ;
- Inauguration d'une maternité à Soubré (Pogréagui) le 25 Septembre 2012 ;
- Inauguration d'une école primaire de trois classes à San-Pedro (Doba) le 25 Septembre 2012 ;
- Inauguration d'une école primaire de trois classes à San-Pedro (Moussadougou) le 27 Septembre 2012 ;
- Inauguration d'une école primaire de trois classes à Grand-Béréby (Dogbo) le 28 Septembre 2012 ;
- Inauguration d'une école primaire de trois classes à Duékoué (Kranzandougou) le 16 Octobre 2012 ;
- Inauguration d'un dispensaire à Duékoué (Banguéhi) le 16 Octobre 2012.

## **III. LES ACTIONS DE PROTECTION**

Elles visent à améliorer l'accès des enfants aux structures de prise en charge.

- Création d'un centre d'hébergement en Zone 4-C (Abidjan-Marcory) pour les enfants en situation d'urgence : la somme de cent deux millions deux cent cinquante huit mille six cent quarante huit (102 258 648) FCFA est prévue pour la construction de ce centre. Le processus de construction est en cours ;
- Retrait, prise en charge et rapatriement de 04 enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation dans leur pays d'origine dont 02 d'origine burkinabés et 02 d'origine béninoise.
- Détection, retrait et placement de 02 enfants maliens victimes de traite à Daloa au centre sauvetage BICE (Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfant).

La prise en charge des enfants a été réalisée en collaboration avec l'UNICEF. Elle est estimée à **deux millions neuf cent quatre vingt six mille quatre (2 986 400) F CFA.**

Cette somme se répartie de la manière suivante :

- Trois cent soixante dix huit mille (378 000) F CFA pour la prise en charge alimentaire des six (06) enfants pendant 30 jours ;
- Trois cent soixante mille (360 000) F CFA pour la prise en charge sanitaire et psychologique des six (06) enfants ;
- Cent vingt huit mille (128 000) F CFA pour les frais de vaccin, le suivi sanitaire et les frais de vêtements des quatre (04) enfants rapatriés au Burkina et au Benin ;
- Deux millions cent vingt mille quatre cent (2 120 400) F CFA pour les frais de voyage et de séjour des quatre (04) enfants rapatriés et de leur accompagnateur.

La protection vise également le renforcement de la coopération bilatérale et multilatérale sous-régionale en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants. A ce titre :

- Du 23 au 24 Octobre 2012, les Premières Dames de Côte d'Ivoire et du Burkina Faso, ont procédé à la signature à Ouagadougou au Burkina Faso, d'une déclaration conjointe, marquant leur engagement commun à lutter contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants. Cette déclaration conjointe donnera lieu à la signature à Abidjan, d'un accord de coopération entre les deux Etats en matière de lutte contre la traite et le travail des enfants

Cette activité est prévue dans le Plan d'Action National au titre du point 2.3.5. et a un coût estimatif de 30 millions de francs CFA.

La protection vise aussi à améliorer les conditions de vie et de travail des producteurs de cacao. A cet effet, le Conseil Café Cacao a appuyé ces producteurs en intrants et en matériel végétal amélioré à hauteur de deux milliards neuf cent trente sept millions sept cent quatre vingt douze mille neuf cent quatre vingt (2 937 792 980) de F CFA. Cette somme est répartie de la manière suivante :

- Deux milliards trois cent vingt huit millions deux cent quatre vingt douze mille neuf cent quatre vingt (2 328 292 980) de F CFA pour le traitement en insecticides de 660 000 ha de plantation et le traitement en fongicides de 240 000 ha de plantation pour environ 300 000 producteurs ;
- Six cent neuf millions cinq cent mille (609 500 000) F CFA pour la distribution de semences à environ 20 000 producteurs pour une superficie totale de 33 400 ha de plantation.

#### **IV. LES ACTIONS DE POURSUITE ET DE REPRESSION**

Elles consistent à identifier et poursuivre les auteurs de traite, d'exploitation et de PFTE. La sous-direction de la police criminelle chargée de la lutte contre la traite et la délinquance juvénile a procédé à l'interpellation, l'arrestation et la condamnation de 08 trafiquants.

#### **V. LES ACTIONS DE SUIVI-EVALUATION**

Depuis la fin du mois de juillet 2012, les outils, les instruments et les manuels de formation nécessaires pour la mise en œuvre du SOSTECI sont disponibles.

Ils comportent :

- le document cadre de mise en œuvre du SOSTECI ;
- les indicateurs harmonisés de collecte de données ;
- les questionnaires de collecte de données ;
- le manuel de formation des unités opérationnelles ;
- le manuel de formation des moniteurs ;
- le guide des comités (départementaux, sous-préfectoraux, villageois/campements).

Le budget de démarrage de la phase expérimentale du SOSTECI a été adopté par le BIT pour être mis en œuvre dans quatre départements producteurs de cacao (Daoukro, Issia, Bouaflé, et M'batto).

#### **VI. LES PERSPECTIVES**

A l'échéance 2012, elles consistent à réaliser les activités suivantes :

- Le renforcement des capacités des magistrats, des inspecteurs du travail, des membres du CIM et du CNS, des travailleurs sociaux, des policiers, Gendarmes et Agents des eaux et Forêts, des professionnels des médias.
- L'équipement de la sous-direction de la police criminelle chargée de la lutte contre la traite en moyens opérationnels (véhicules, matériel informatique et ligne verte) ;
- L'organisation d'opérations de police au niveau national et transfrontalier ;
- L'organisation de visites d'inspection de terrain ;
- Le démarrage de la phase expérimentale du SOSTECI ;
- La construction d'un centre d'accueil à Abidjan.

## **Conclusion**

Dans le processus de lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants, engagé par la Côte d'Ivoire, l'année 2012 apparaît comme celle de la mise en place des organes, des outils et des stratégies de remédiation.

La coopération et la collaboration permanente entre les deux Comités nationaux, permettent d'assurer une réalisation optimale des activités inscrites dans le Plan d'Action National, avec l'appui des partenaires au développement.

## Government of Ghana

1. **Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity** : National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa-NPECLC
2. **Financial Partner** : COCOBOD
3. **Implementing Partners**: District Assemblies and Communities
4. **Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity** (Include primary goals and objectives)

In late 2000 and early 2001, international media reported that children were being trafficked and employed in large numbers in hazardous work, including in the cocoa sector, under slave-like conditions in West Africa. The report that underlay the bad review did not contain numbers or the extent of the problem in Ghana, but according to a study conducted by Ghana Statistical Service in 2001, covering all sectors, 20% of all children were engaged in various forms of child labour and 3.6% were engaged in activities classified as hazardous work. The media reports led to discussions between the representatives of the international cocoa industry and a number of trade unions, consumer and non-governmental organizations and elaborated a strategy to deal with the problem. This strategy was codified in the *Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products* called the 'Harkin-Engel Protocol' to eliminate the WFCL from the cocoa and chocolate sector, signed by representatives of the major stakeholders in September 2001. While progress was made towards the design of certification, it was not implemented within that timeframe. The original target was revised; indicating that certification would be implemented in 50% of the cocoa sector of Ghana by July of 2008.

A significant step towards addressing child labour in the cocoa sector and certification of cocoa production within Ghana was taken in February of 2006 when the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare established NPECLC in collaboration with COCOBOD, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) and other partners. The starting point of implementation of this programme is the conduction of a pilot survey in 2006 to know the extent and nature of the WFCL and forced adult labour in selected cocoa producing districts. The result has been validated by stakeholders, including the Districts which were involved with the survey, and published.

### ***Primary goals and objectives***

- a. Enhancement of the knowledge base on child labour in the cocoa sub-sector to inform planning, programme design and implementation, awareness raising and advocacy activities, monitoring and evaluation of interventions, as well as certification and monitoring under the Harkin-Engel Protocol.
- b. Strengthening of the legal framework for dealing with WFCL in cocoa growing areas, with the main emphasis on the enforcement of existing laws and regulations;
- c. Mobilization of cocoa growing communities, district assemblies, the local cocoa industry and other key stakeholders to work together to eliminate child labour, with a particular focus on the WFCL, through awareness raising campaigns, networking and community participation;

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

5. **Timeframe for Framework Activity** (Include main components)

NPECLC initially covered the period 2006 to 2015. This was extended to 2020.

6. **Funds Committed** (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

In year 2012, the Ghana government committed GH¢2,000,000.00 towards the elimination of child labour in the cocoa sector.

7. **Implementing Partners Contact Information** (including title, address, email, phone)

Kenneth Mamadu  
 National Programme Manager, NPECLC  
 Email: khelwini@yahoo.co.uk  
 P.O. Box M84 Ministries  
 Accra, Ghana

Implementing partners are made up of all 69 partner District Assemblies.

8. **Point of Contact Information for Funder** (Name, title, address, email, phone)

Ghana Cocoa Board  
 Box-933  
 Accra-Ghana  
 E-mail: ce.office@yahoo.co.uk  
 Telephone: +233 (0)302 661752/661757/661872

9. **Project or activity**

- a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses.

The programme seeks to address the following gaps in the following:

- Economic Livelihoods-- Children’s involvement in cocoa activities has been widely proven to be as a result of poverty. Cocoa farmers who due to the poverty

are unable to hire labour to work on their farms and rather use children. For this reason, NPECLC looks at improving the livelihoods of cocoa households through the additional livelihood scheme. The target is on women who normally are not farm owners but only accompany their husbands to the farms

- Education on Child Labour through Sensitization and Awareness Raising Campaigns -- Most farmers are ignorant of child labour in their engagement of children in farm activities. NPECLC is embarking on sensitization and awareness raising campaigns in the farming communities to bring the farmers to the realization of the menace of child labour on the children.
- Law Enforcement -- Law enforcement agencies including police, immigration, customs, fire service, etc. have been sensitized on the need to help strengthen the laws that protect children by enforcing its implementation on the citizenry
- Child Rights and Welfare, including Child Trafficking and Domestic Child Abuse- - All these are issues that exist in the cocoa communities which are negatively affecting children in their development. It is however interesting to note that the occurrences of these cases have reduced tremendously.
- Capacity Building for Institutions on Child Labour-- Child labour is multifaceted, and it needs “all hands on deck” approach to eliminate it. This will involve various stakeholders with the requisite expertise to deal with the problem. Hence, all necessary Ministries, Departments and Agencies including Civil Society Organizations’ and NGOs and the media (print and electronic) have been trained on concepts of child labour and the need to combat it.
- Labour Saving Techniques to Improve Farming -- Farming in Ghana is labour intensive which requires high human involvement. As a result, farmers also resort to engaging friends, family members including children and the “nnoboa” system in the production chain. NPECLC’s objective has been to reduce much human involvement by introducing labour saving tools. In collaboration with the Cocoa Research Institute, a pruner was developed which is being piloted which would be revised before mass production for use by farmers.

- b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries,

Provision of direct support for children was done by the programme in four communities after the pretesting of the GCLMS in Kwaebibirem. In all, 75 people benefitted from the support, with 39 children yet to be supported in skills training.

- c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism,

Monitoring and evaluation mechanism/approach: This is participatory with implementers some identifiable stakeholders

- d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy,

The partner Districts are mainstreaming child labour into their Medium Term Development Plan (MTDPs) and Long Term Development Plans of which the Districts would take over the programme in future.

- e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS; (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).

NPECLC does effective coordination through its National Partners Forum (NPF). This is a forum for key partners, and it is organized by the NPECLC three (3) times every year. The forum allows for the sharing of best practices and approaches towards the elimination of child labour. As a result, partners submit quarterly reports to the NPECLC on the elimination child labour.

## 10. Target Areas for Interventions

The target areas for interventions are Districts and Communities.

## 11. Beneficiaries (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

- a. # of Children-2500 planned and 75 supported with basic school materials
- b. # of Households- about 552,000
- c. # of cocoa farmers- about 345,000
- d. # of communities-690
- e. Other?

## 12. Summary Progress Report (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

### Lessons learned in 2012

1. Increase participation of the National Partners Forum to include more stakeholders to ensure effective coordination.
2. The submission of periodic activity report to the NPECLC is able to indicate Ghana status towards the elimination of child labour in Ghana.
3. Measures should be taken to avoid duplication of effort.
4. Most of the District based NGOs are implementing interventions without registering with the District Social Welfare offices; hence, the contributions are not noticed.
5. Additional livelihood scheme for cocoa households can help reduce child labour significantly.

### Good practices

1. The encouragement of communities to develop CAPs has led to more communities initiating self-help projects.
2. The involvement of the community has promoted community ownership of all programmes.
3. Information sharing with partners has helped to consolidate our partners base who are sending activities report periodically.

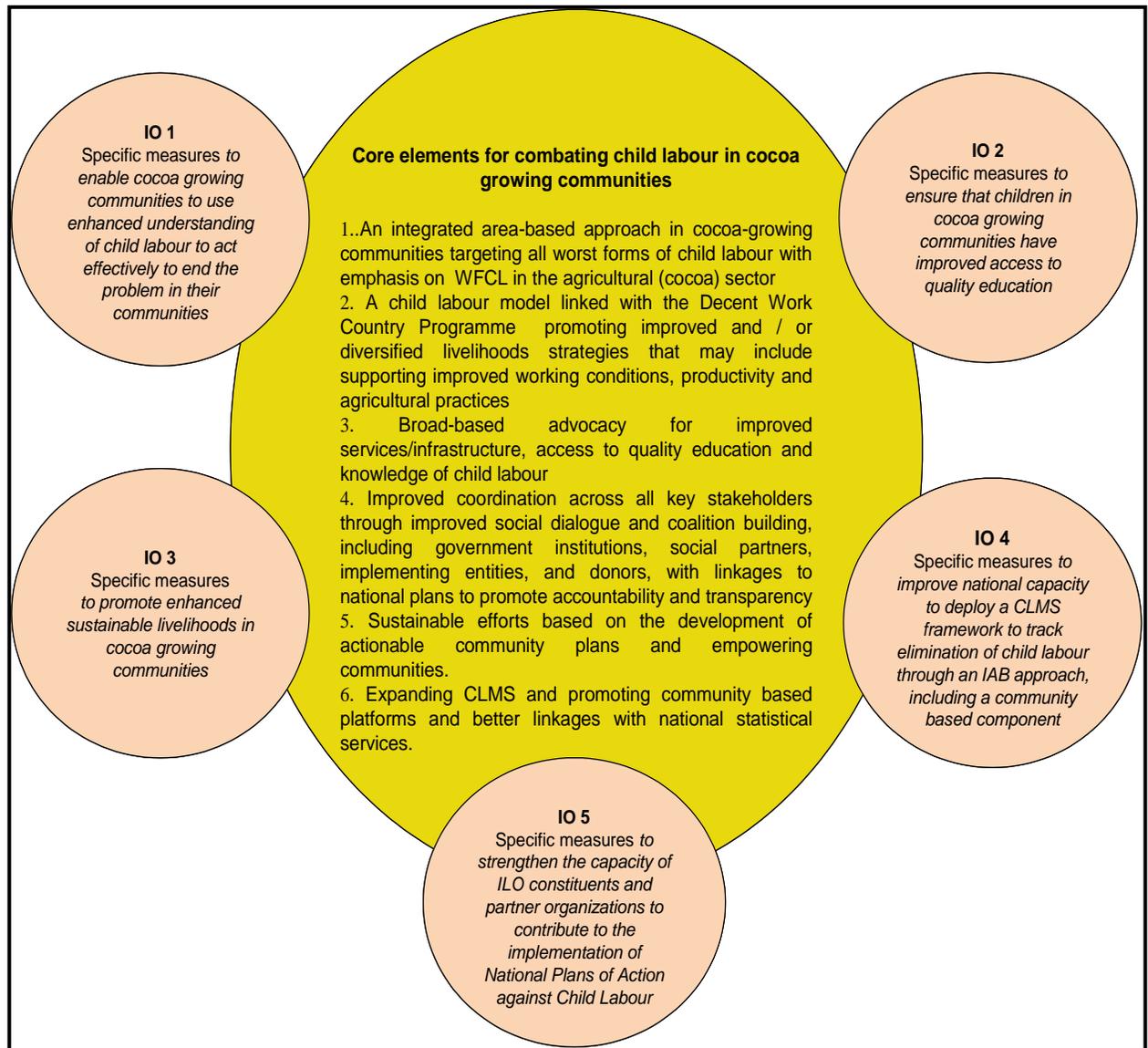
## U.S. Department of Labor

1. **Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity:** *Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach* (Cocoa Communities Project, CCP)
2. **Financial Partner:** USDOL, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)
3. **Implementing Partners :** ILO-IPEC
4. **Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity** (Include primary goals and objectives.)

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

The CCP has five immediate objectives and five key inter-related elements, depicted in the diagram on the next page, which underpin the overall strategy to combat the WFCL in the cocoa sector. In brief, the Immediate Objectives are:

- In selected cocoa-growing communities:
  - Children will have improved access to relevant quality education;
  - Households will have enhanced sustainable livelihoods; and
  - Communities will develop and implement CAPs to eliminate child labor.
  - National capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS to measure progress towards the elimination of child labor through an integrated area-based approach will be improved.
  - Partner organizations' capacity to implement NAPs and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa-growing communities will be enhanced.



5. **Timeframe for Framework Activity** (Include main components.)

The CCP runs from December 31, 2010 to August 30, 2014. The implementation timeframe of the main components of the project are listed below:

- Awareness raising activities on child labor – June 2011 to May 2014;
- CLMS – July 2011 to May 2014;
- Baseline Surveys – July 2012 to November 2012;
- Development of CAPs – May 2012 to December 2013
- Provision of direct educational services to children – March 2013 in Côte d’Ivoire/May 2013 in Ghana to May 2014;
- Increasing the capacity of partner organizations to reduce the WFCL – April 2011 to December 2013;
- Provision of livelihood services to families – January 2013 to May 2014; and
- Impact Evaluation -- May – June 2014.

6. **Funds Committed** (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date.)

The total budget for the CCP project amounts to \$10 million obligated by USDOL on December 31, 2010. As of September 30, 2012, the project reported an expenditure of \$2,632,838.00.

7. **Implementing Partners Contact Information** ( including title, address, email, phone)

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9. **Project or activity**

- a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses:

The CCP addresses several gaps. First, the project will work in communities where there are no CAPs and limited efforts directed at reducing child labor but risk factors suggesting a high prevalence.

The project therefore will tackle gaps in awareness, community development and the provision of education services to children and livelihood services to families. An enhanced awareness of communities, families and children of the serious ill effects of child labor, combined with an increased knowledge of parents and guardians of their responsibilities towards children and the rights of children to education, will drive a change of their perception of child labor and result in an increase in the enrolment rate of children and their maintenance at school and in other educational institutions.

It will also seek to reduce existing gaps in monitoring and remediation by working with the Ministries of Labor and other concerned Ministries, the social partners and communities to deploy and scale-up of a CLMS in four districts in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana. An effective CLMS built on the collaboration between the District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs), Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) and project implementing partners in

targeted cocoa growing communities areas will allow the identification of children engaged in or at risk of engaging in child labor, the assessment of the hazards to which they are exposed and the provision of appropriate rehabilitation or reintegration services.

Finally, the project will work to reduce the gap in knowledge of the social partners to increase their capacity to combat child labor through social dialogue and mobilization of cocoa farmers. In addition to their traditional advocacy work, trade unions and employers' organizations will take advantage of the training received to integrate child labor and related issues into their normal training activities and coordinate with programs of NGOs and other implementing partners in their communities of intervention.

b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries.

- The project initiated awareness raising activities in June 2011 and began supporting efforts to develop an appropriate CLMS in July 2011. Both components will be supported through May 2014.
- The project anticipates working with communities, including the social partners, to:
- Develop CAPs from May 2012 in Côte d'Ivoire/May 2013 in Ghana – December 2013;
- Provide direct educational services to children from March 2013 in Côte d'Ivoire/May 2013 in Ghana – May 2014;
- Provide livelihood services to families from January 2013 in Côte d'Ivoire/May 2013 in Ghana – May 2014; and
- Increase the capacity of partner organizations to reduce the WFCL from April 2011 – May 2014.

c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Officer has been hired to provide consistent monitoring of activities based on an agreed upon set of comprehensive indicators, and the results will be reported to OCFT/ILAB/USDOL and to the national tripartite constituents. A Baseline Survey is currently being conducted. In Ghana and in Côte d'Ivoire, data collection for the baseline has been completed, and the results are being analyzed. First draft reports are expected by the end of November 2012. A review is planned between March and June 2013, and the project will undergo a final evaluation, including an impact evaluation in Ghana.

d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy.

By working with and through the ILO's tripartite constituents, communities, partner organizations and other government institutions, the project seeks to build local and national capacity in order that activities reducing the WFCL will be sustained after the project ends. The first prerequisite for sustainability is that interventions under the project are nationally owned and are firmly rooted at the community level to respond to their real needs. As such, the project will promote the integration of participation in CLMS into core government functions at the national and district levels. Another essential element is enhancing access to microfinance for smallholder farmers in manners that improve household income without increasing the demand for cheap labor. With improved livelihoods in cocoa farming and

additional livelihoods opportunities in other agricultural and agricultural activities, strengthened education and social protection systems, and a CLMS contributing to decentralized plans to eliminate child labor, sustainability can be achieved.

- e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS (I and II); (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (funded by Industry through a Public- Private- Partnership with the ILO, called the PPP).

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

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

The CCP also coordinates with other projects to the greatest extent possible, such as on awareness raising events.

#### 10. **Target Areas for Interventions** (Districts and Communities)

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

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

#### 11. **Beneficiaries** (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

- a. # of Children: 5,000 children at a minimum (planned); 0 reached to date. In Ghana, 7 action programs to deliver services to children, their families and their communities have been

developed, and implementing agencies will begin providing services once an eligible list of recipients is established. In Côte d'Ivoire, 6 action programs have been developed to deliver services to children and their families.

- b. # of Households: 2,000 families (planned); 0 reached to date. See note above.
- c. # of cocoa farmers: N/A as the project is not collecting statistics at this level.
- d. # of communities: 40 communities in each country (planned); to date, research activities in 40 communities in Ghana have been conducted, while research activities in 40 target communities in Côte d'Ivoire were launched. All communities are also benefitting from advocacy activities.

12. **Summary Progress Report** (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

This report focusses on the CCP's progress in 2012. For information on the previous year, please refer to the 2011 Annual Report.

The reorganization of government structures in Côte d'Ivoire and redistricting in Ghana caused the project to adapt its strategies in 2012 to focus engagement with different levels of government in order to create conditions for sustainable change. Work also continued with other social partners; for example, in Ghana, where particularly positive results were reached with the National Association of Teachers and the Ghana Trade Union Congress with the training on child labor issues of 100 teachers in Hemang Lower Denkyira District and the adoption of a Child Labor Policy by GTUC Congress respectively.

In Ghana, the project's work at the district level resulted in education infrastructure improvements in 8 communities. In addition to 7 schools receiving desks, 1 new school was constructed. Ghanaian District Education Offices have also agreed to incorporate child labor into extra-curricular activities as a result of project advocacy. The support provided at district level is a concrete indication of national ownership and commitment of district educational officers on activities against child labor.

The CCP also worked with national level government officials and social partners, including training government labor inspectors on child labor issues. As a result of the latter, a manual for labor inspectors was developed to guide them in their efforts to combating child labor in the agricultural sector.

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

To improve livelihoods, the project also worked with social partners, such as the Ghanaian Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU), to ameliorate occupational safety and health. A manual for agents of change in cocoa communities in Ghana is being developed by GAWU on the elimination of hazardous child labor and OSH risks.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the project worked with the government on its National Plan of Action and provided technical advice to newly created and reorganized government structures, which are charged with reducing the WFCL. In 2012, progress has been made in the implementation of the National Plan of Action, and national commitment has been demonstrated through, for example, the organization by the National Supervisory Committee of a high level workshop involving all Senior district officers (Préfets) to raise their awareness and provide them with technical tools to identify and combat child labor.

The project also worked at the regional level to educate local government officials about the WFCL in cocoa growing communities and identify how their agencies might play a role in the fight to reduce the WFCL. As a result of the project's interactions, 4 government agencies elaborated plans on which they can work together to reduce the WFCL. The project also helped Côte d'Ivoire to finalize its harmonized CLMS.

The CCP also conducted several research projects to increase the knowledge base about factors effecting reducing the WFCL in cocoa growing communities. The project produced an education needs assessment report for Ghana target communities, a cocoa productivity analysis, a map of social interventions available and a training manual for School Management Committees. Baseline studies that gather detailed information about the working and education status of children, needs of households, needs of schools, and the situation of farmers have been launched in both countries. In Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, data collection for the baseline has been completed and the results are being analyzed.

As the project looks ahead to 2013, it is fully staffed, and implementing partners are ready to deliver services in the communities. Child protection committees are being formed and will be able to support the CLMS at the community level. The project anticipates working with both governments to integrate the harmonized CLMS and link them back to the strengthened local government units.

## International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, GIG

### 1. Financial Partner

GIG, including ADM; Barry Callebaut AG; Cargill, Inc.; Ferrero S.A., The Hershey Company, Kraft Foods, Mars Incorporated, and Nestlé S.A.

### 2. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity

*Combating Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire*, also known as the Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

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### 4. Implementing Partners (Name and Contact Information for Implementing Partner(s) including title, address, email)

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### 5. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives)

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

The project's goals are to strengthen the implementation and effectiveness of CLMS in selected communities; build the technical capacity of the CLMS implementers; and reinforce the coordination mandate of the National Child Labour Steering Committees (NSC) in both countries.

The project focuses specifically on accelerating progress on the expansion of CLMS in both countries and providing support to ensure the long term sustainability of the CLM systems,

including improved coordination among all relevant initiatives and agencies through the work of the NSC. These three aims are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

The project has the following three **Immediate Objectives**:

**Immediate Objective 1:** By the end of the project, CLMS' are strengthened and expanded;

**Immediate Objective 2:** By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat the WFCL, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened;

**Immediate Objective 3:** By the end of the project, NSCs lead improved coordination of efforts to combat the WFCL in cocoa growing communities.

6. **Timeframe for Framework Activity** (Include main components)

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between ILO-IPEC and the GIG on 28 February 2011. The development of the Project Document began immediately and was concluded in July 2011. Project implementation began in the fall of 2011 and field interventions began in March 2012 and will continue through 31 August 2014.

7. **Funds Committed** (Specify those approved as "new money" by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

The project's total budget amounts to \$2,060,000. Of this amount, \$2 million is "new funding" under the industry's September 2010 Framework commitment. A further \$60,000 is re-programmed Industry funds from the *West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labour* (WACAP), which the GIG supported through a partnership with ILO-IPEC in 2005.

A first payment installment of \$100,000 was made to the ILO in March 2011. A second installment payment of \$700,000 was made by in July 2011, with a third payment of \$700,000 being made in January 2011. A final payment of \$500,000 was made in December 2012.

8. **Project or activity**

a. **Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses.**

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

Coordination and capacity strengthening at the national level, especially through support to the Ministries of Labour and the NSCs, will ensure the CLMS links sustainably to necessary public services. Cooperation will be established with other relevant Ministries such as education, agriculture and children's affairs. To ensure that the NSC can plan, coordinate and deliver according to its mandate, the project conducted an assessment review of the needs for capacity support among NSC members and institutions. This assessment will serve as the basis for the design of additional training programmes for NSC members. The training will seek to fill the identified capacity gaps and will include a focus on resource mobilization strategies.

**b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries.**

In Ghana, the PPP proceeded in the initial phases of pilot GCLMS implementation at the end of June in all three target communities, partnering with a local civil society affiliate who also works with the ICI, Oasis Foundation International (OFI). The first stages of fieldwork focused on sensitization and the roll out of both GCLMS and community action planning process – a fuller action program for the rest of project's activities was also developed and became effective in the middle of October 2012, in conjunction with OFI.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the PPP also began preliminary sensitization and community action planning activity in four target communities using the Centre Social M'Batto and the Direction Regionale de la Famille de la Femme et de L'Enfant (DRFFE) Bouafle as the direct implementing agencies in the field. Wider action programmes that will cover the rest of the project's activities have also been in place since October 2012.

**c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism.**

A baseline assessment of target communities has been conducted in both countries. The final baseline reports are foreseen to be available at the end of November 2012 in Ghana and the middle of January 2013 in Côte d'Ivoire. An implementation review will be carried out near the midterm point of the project and an independent final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project. Using established ILO-IPEC Project Monitoring System methodologies the project will monitor service delivery during the course of project implementation as well as the number of children successfully withdrawn or prevented from child labour as a result of project interventions.

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

**d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy.**

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

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

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

- e. **Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS (I and II); (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).**

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

The PPP project works in close coordination with relevant West Africa ILO-IPEC projects in the following areas: capacity building of national stakeholders and NSCs of each country; advocacy and sensitization and CLMS.

The project pursues synergies with the CCP project in the district/department and communities in both countries where both projects operate. The PPP Project has enlarged its scope of intervention to include 20 CCP target communities (10 in Ghana and 10 in Côte d'Ivoire). In these common districts and communities, the project provides support in the areas of: district level advocacy and capacity building on child labour, CLMS and CAP development and implementation and direct support to remediation.

## 9. **Target Areas for Interventions** (Districts and Communities)

The presence, strength of presence or absence of the following elements<sup>4</sup> guided the NSC's selection of districts and communities for the implementation of this Project, including alignment with the complementary strategy for the CCP:

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<sup>4</sup> Please note the order of these criteria does not reflect any hierarchical order, relevance or strength; they are listed in an undifferentiated way.

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

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

**Côte d'Ivoire:**

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

**Ghana**

**Central Region, Hemang Lower Denkyra (former Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyra)**

Tweapease, Ankaako

In addition to these “standalone” PPP communities, the Project works in close coordination with the CCP project in 20 additional CCP communities in the “Departement” of Bouafle (Côte d’Ivoire) and the Hemang Lower Denkyra district (Ghana).

10. **Beneficiaries** (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

Key project targets include the following:

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

11. **Summary Progress Report** (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

The MOU between ILO-IPEC and the GIG creating the new cooperative agreement was signed in February 2011 with development of a detailed project document continuing through the following

spring. Three Immediate Objectives were identified, including 1) the strengthening and expansion of CLMS; 2) capacity building of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities; and 3) support for the NSCs to lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.

**Ghana:** In March 2012, NPECLC commenced the piloting of the GCLMS in six districts covering 30 communities. The PPP provided technical support on the indicators, tools and training manuals for the pilot GCLMS program, with additional assistance offered on a monitoring and evaluation workshop held June 6-8th. An action program was finalized with NPECLC to undertake joint roll- out of GCLMS in the PPP's target communities, with NPECLC taking the lead in training and tool provision. ILO-IPEC staff has indicated that an assessment of the efficacy of the system would be appropriate after one complete GCLMS cycle has been run, including the referral of children identified in conditions of vulnerability, which NPECLC estimates to conclude in February or March 2013. Learnings from that evaluation can then be incorporated in taking the pilot to scale.

Close collaboration with the Minister of Employment and Social Welfare, Moses Asaga was essential as political transitions occurred in Ghana with the death of President Atta Mills and in the lead up to the election. It is important to note that the project strategy, and the design and fulfillment of its objectives are intrinsically linked to the national GCLMS district responses, and existing referral structures and systems. The PPP project will support refinement of these systems, as well as additional advocacy efforts in order to ensure that these children in or at risk of child labour are provided with adequate assistance and remediation (including support from the project reserve fund).

**Côte d'Ivoire:** After the lead staff transition on SOSTECI efforts this spring from Mme Diaby to Dr. N'Guettia Martin, the government focused on the development of the tools and training materials for their CLMS with ILO-IPEC technical support. Final validation of the complete set of SOSTECI materials occurred during a July 12<sup>th</sup> workshop, including tools, manuals, and indicators.

In Côte d'Ivoire, security concerns continue to impact some of the PPP's target communities, preventing at least one site visit. The SOSTECI pilot will start with implementation in the PPP, CCP and ECOWAS II project's target communities, pending the release of additional government resources. As in Ghana, close collaboration with Minister Kafana has been essential to maintain alignment with the national strategy.

On the PPP's deliverables focused on coordination and capacity building for the National Steering Committees, note is made of the support being provided by the ECOWAS I project to the CLU and NSC to support GCLMS coordination. Given this, the PPP's staff has decided to hold in developing further interventions until the work under ECOWAS I is finished (2013) or until CLU and the NSC have the capacity and time to absorb further input. Capacity building support for the Ivorian coordination and oversight committees has been developed during the second part of 2012 and will continue throughout the duration of the Project, in collaboration with First Lady Dominique Ouattara.

## Mondelēz International (Kraft Foods)

### 1. **Financial Partner**

Mondelēz International

### 2. **Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity**

*Cocoa Life* (formerly Cadbury Cocoa Partnership)

1. Core Program: Expansion of child labor and community development programs
2. Bicycles project
3. Solar Energy project
4. Community Challenge Fund

### 3. **Point of Contact Information for Funder**

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### 4. **Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5. Timeframe for Framework Activity

Project	Commencement	Timeframe	Notes
Core program	October 2008	2008-2018	Investment committed to 2018 as part of the overall program roll-out and specifically on relevant Child labor and community activity. Progressive scale up of investment in 2010 and 2011 after start up in 2008 and 2009.
Bicycles	January 2010	2010-2012	Impact assessment undertaken in 2011. Positive results recorded and therefore intervention being extended with next distribution targeted for February 2013.
Solar energy	June 2011	2011	May be extended beyond 2011.
Community Challenge Fund	2010	2010-2012	Ongoing construction of a Health Centre; three 4-unit Teachers' living quarters; two community resource centres; three 3-unit classroom blocks; and a Kindergarten.

## 6. Funds Committed

Project	Funds (\$MM) specifically committed to child labour interventions				Timeframe
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Core program	0.41	0.45	0.47	0.48	2008-18
Bicycles	-	0.5	0.5	0.65	2010-13
Solar energy	-	-	0.6	-	2011
Community Challenge Fund	-	-	-	1.19	2012-18
Total	0.41	0.95	1.57	2.32	

The Core Program, including activities that address child labor issues, are implemented across all partner communities i.e. the first cohort of 100 communities.

The bicycle and solar energy projects are implemented in communities with the need – in the case of the bicycles; they are distributed to children in communities without schools where the children have to walk 3km or more to school and back.

In the case of the of the solar energy project, we cover only communities that are not hooked to the national electricity grid.

On the other hand, the Community Challenge Fund provides an opportunity for communities to address educational and health needs on a competitive and large scale.

The expected outcomes for all three aspects converge as provided in the program's expected outcomes in order to deliver on the program vision.

## 7. Implementing Partners

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### Voluntary Services Overseas

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## 8. Project

### 8.1 Overarching approach

A Vision into Action was developed in Ghana with thirteen expected outcomes informed by the baseline data collected in 2009. 'Reduced Child Labor' is one of these tracked outcomes.

With this regard, the four interventions agreed upon within the CLCCG framework all have child labor as a cross-cutting theme:

- a. Target the withdrawal from, or prevention of, children in the WFCL (Core Program)
- b. Target households of working children or children at risk of the WFCL (Core Program)
- c. Direct resources to remediation for households of children withdrawn from WFCL, including as a result of CLMS referral efforts (Core Program)
- d. Work with the relevant Government agencies and ILO to promote implementation of the CLMS in cocoa-growing areas (Core Program)
- e. Direct resources to raise awareness and provide sensitization on the WFCL, including for social partners (Core Program)

- f. Direct resources for infrastructure improvements, which would improve the situation of children so as to promote access to schooling or otherwise contribute to the reduction of the WFCL (Core Program, bicycles, solar energy, Community Challenge Fund)
- g. Assess impact on children in terms of educational participation and work status (part of monitoring framework)
- h. Assess impact on children's households in terms of income and sustainable livelihoods (part of monitoring framework)

As part of the CLCCG work, Mondelēz International worked closely with the Ghana Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare Child Labor Unit and NPECLC to develop its Plan of Action on child labor aligned to Ghana's NAP and using the same indicators. This coordination with the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare will ensure that common Framework indicators are integrated into the activities being implemented.

The *Strategic Response and Plan of Action on Child Labor* guides program activity, and ensure alignment with national and international structures and systems. This Plan of Action articulates how we aim to meet the above criteria. The plan was developed in consultation with stakeholders including ICI, COCOBOD, CARE, World Vision, VSO and the NPECLC, and has been signed off by the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare.

## 8.2 Expansion of the “Core Program”

The Core Program includes the *Strategic Response and Plan of Action on Child Labour* to support community, district and national child labor elimination activities within the communities in which the programme is implemented as well as surrounding communities to ensure WFCL is dealt with sustainably and systematically at the community level.

Implementation of the Core Program in Ghana will continue until at least 2018, with the commitment to expand to 500 communities in total, as well as via Kuapa Kokoo, a Fairtrade certified farmers' cooperative, and working with national institutions to facilitate broader scale-up.

This intervention seeks to respond to the need to eliminate the exploitation of children on cocoa farms primarily by influencing attitude; and change behaviour through improving the knowledge of the farming community. The Partnership also seeks to address core issues of livelihoods, access to basic amenities particularly education and health as well as professionalizing cocoa farming as strategies for the elimination of WFCL.

There are the three guiding principles:

**Child Focused-** As children's rights are promoted and protected, the communities' attitude towards children are being influenced for positive outcomes related to effective farm management. Child Labour clubs have been formed in the operational communities, where Cocoa Ambassadors engage children on Child Rights and child labour issues. The Clubs provide positive platforms for engagement with children as well as their parents and community leaders. The annual quiz competitions at community and district levels culminating in the national one are aimed at improving discourse on the development of the child.

**Farmer Focused-** focusing on the farmer as a direct user and beneficiary of child labour, cocoa is being produced in a more sustainable manner which is also compliant with globally-accepted standards. As a further remediation action, farmers are being supported to utilise labour-saving devices as an alternative to use of cheap labour including child labour. In October 2011, 600 Manual and Motorised spraying machines were made available to farmers in the 100 communities. The business and entrepreneurial skills training for farmers as well as certification are ensuring more professionalization of cocoa farming and thus the elimination of the use of children as labour on cocoa farms.

**Community Focused-** Communities present good opportunities for developing community-wide mechanisms that support farmers to use adult labour rather than to exploit children as laborers; thus community discourses named Community Forums are held at least once a month in all the communities. Annually, similar ones are held at the district level as well as at the national level.

### **8.3 Bicycles**

The Bicycle sub-project began in 2010 and brings additional funding to supply bicycles to school children and teachers to facilitate better access to education. The project is in response to feedback from community and implementing partners through the Community Action Planning process about the negative effects of walking long distances of more than 3km between school and home for school children resulting in low academic performance and attendance. The sub-project, to date, has made bicycles available to 9800 school children, 160 teachers, 25 community animators and 15 health workers in 1400 communities. The project is implemented in *Cocoa Life* partner communities and Kuapa Kokoo communities, based on a needs assessment of children and is managed by community-led management committees. Many communities have reported on the positive impact that the provision of bicycles has had in terms of enabling children to attend school. At least one community is also providing additional funds of its own to provide more bicycles for the children's use. An integrated monitoring and evaluation system will allow to quantify actual impacts of the provision of bicycles.

An empirical study recently commissioned indicates that the academic performance of school children has remarkably improved; school enrolment has increased, and school retention is 100% - all as a result of the bicycle sub-project as well as the solar-energy sub-project.

### **8.4 Solar Energy**

The Solar Energy sub-project began in 2011, with solar panels arriving in mid-2011. This brings additional funding to install solar-powered systems to support community classroom needs. The particular focus is to provide lighting for schools in order to improve reading and learning as well as to enable the use of computers for teaching and learning purposes. This has become imperative in the light of government policy on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) being an examinable subject at basic school level. As at 2012, 10000 household solar lanterns have been provided to ensure children have access to light to continue reading after dark as well as catch up on their homework. The solar energy sub-project is being implemented in *Cocoa Life* partner communities and Kuapa Kokoo communities. Projects are selected based on community applications, with supporting evidence of the benefits the project will deliver as well as its alignment with the district development plan.

### **8.5 Community Challenge Fund**

The Community Challenge Fund sub-project was established in 2010 with the aim of supporting community development and implementation of projects that have sustainable community-wide benefits on a competitive basis. Subsequently, fifty-one proposals were received from forty-nine communities and one District Assembly. Another proposal was submitted on behalf of all Farmer-based organizations in all the 100 communities. An independent panel made up of four individuals with requisite skills was constituted in consultation with stakeholders including COCOBOD and the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare.

Ten projects were selected mainly because they addressed particularly access to quality school education for children. The ten selected projects are under construction with the active involvement of the community members as well as respective District Administrations and Assemblies.

#### 9. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities)

Intervention	Districts	No. of Communities
Core Program	Wassa East, Fanteakwa, New Juaben, Suhum, Ayensuano North, West Akyem, Upper West Akyem Amansie West and Asunafo North.	2010 - 100 2012 - 209 By 2015- 500
Bicycles	As above	174
Solar energy	As above	100
Community Challenge Fund	Wassa East, Fanteakwa, New Juabeng, Suhum, West Akyem, and Asunafo North	10

#### 10. Beneficiaries

Intervention	Description of services	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
Core Program	<p>“Thriving rural communities that support a sustainable cocoa supply chain.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raising, advocacy and social mobilization around child labor</li> <li>Farmer support</li> <li>Capacity building for farmers</li> <li>Community support</li> </ul>	<p><b>2010</b> Households - 8,500 Adults - 30,000 Children - 30,000 <b>2011/2012/2013</b> Households - 18,200 Adults - 129,000 Children - 64,000 <b>By 2015</b> Households - 45,000 Adults - 310,000 Children - 153,000 <b>Kuapa Kokoo</b> Households - 60,000 Adults - 360,000 Children - 180,000</p>	<p>Additional beneficiaries are also being created in surrounding communities and via District Assembly activities through which the Cadbury Cocoa Partnership approach is growing organically.</p>

Bicycles	The Bicycle project seeks to improve academic performance of children (supported by improved attendance) by providing bicycles in communities located more than 3 km from school facilities. By so doing, the risk of child labor is reduced and children have improved access to education	Children - 9800 Adults- (extension agents-3, teachers-160, community animators-22, health workers-15)	Households - 7750
Solar Energy	The solar energy project is designed to engage 25 community end users with renewable energy sources to support schools activities teaching and learning in cocoa communities. In addition, all partner communities have received at least one household solar lantern.	Children - 38000 Adults - 19000	Communities: Solar lanterns – 100; Solar panels - 25
Community Challenge Fund	The Community Challenge Fund seeks to improve community infrastructure by financing physical projects that address strategic needs of the community, particularly formal quality education for children. With the construction of school blocks, teachers' accommodation and resource centers for example, children have better access to quality teaching and learning.	Children - 6144 Adults - 2148	Data unavailable

The target numbers for 2011 is the same for 2012 and 2013. The plan foresees expansion in 2011, 2014; and 2015 until we reach our target of 500 communities and 45,000 households (may be increased going forward as part of Cocoa Life)

## 11. Summary Progress Report

The outlined activities to address child labor in areas of operation are showing positive outcomes as a result of the project design which addresses child labor in a holistic manner. The four main strategies of our Plan of Action are in direct response to needs in the community and remediation gaps identified at the micro and macro levels in Ghana.

The Cocoa Life monitoring framework includes the following elements that are relevant for monitoring child labor specific activities in Ghana relative to the outlined interventions:

- Partners' action plans have indicators drawn from the national indicators that are monitored for process, progress and performance (i.e. activities they must deliver that link to the Ghana national plan and deliver supportive outcomes).
- In January 2011, we started collecting qualitative and quantitative data on a quarterly basis and this has been fed into the adapted community monitoring system. Data for 2012 has also been collected and systematically, learnings are shared with stakeholders.
- Progress is reviewed each quarter using data that has been collected and analyzed for program improvement.

- Monitoring is a participatory process that encourages learning.
- Findings from monitoring are shared at community, district and national levels. Findings are first validated with stakeholders followed with hardcopies where appropriate and subsequently through community meetings, newsletters and press releases and the Annual Learning Conference. As discussed with the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, such findings would also be linked into its monitoring system.

Employees of all partner organization as well as Cocoa Ambassadors and community members continue to receive training and skills-building on child labor issues. In addition, by implementing community-wide sustainable livelihoods for households in cocoa growing communities which tie in with interventions addressing nutrition and hygiene, there was a better impact on health outcomes, as well as protecting children from the WFCL while providing thriving cocoa growing communities.

The outlined projects made significant progress in a number of areas that support the goal of tackling the WFCL:

- By supporting the government of Ghana’s use of improved teaching and learning as a tool for remediating and preventing child labor and, therefore, work with partner communities to prioritize education and out-of-school training for children.
- Cocoa Ambassadors have led the formation of Child Rights Clubs in the schools where the children are also given training on life skills, approved forms of cocoa farming, reading and numeracy skills.
- Furthermore, community members report that the retention and enrollment rates in schools in our partner communities continue to improve as a result of improved learning materials but also as a result of the bicycles that have made it significantly easier for children to get to school.
- Further monitoring and measurement of these impacts is being carried out.

In further support of the current collaboration with NPECLC activities, the activities are aligned with the new GCLMS at both community and national levels within our overall monitoring system. This ensures alignment and contributes to the effective capture and analysis of national data on WFCL. This would also be the mechanism to ensure alignment with the National Framework.

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>2012 Progress</b>
Awareness raising, advocacy and social mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus groups on WFCL organized in 209 communities representing a 100% increase. Repeat focus groups in 100 communities.</li> </ul>
Farmer support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of 103 Farmer Societies/Unions at community level who receive regular training on acceptable labor practices at home and on farm representing a 100% increase.</li> </ul>
Institutional capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 144 staff of decentralized institutions trained on child labour.</li> </ul>
Social protection and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of CCPCs increased from 5 in 2009 to 49 in 2012.</li> </ul>

- Establishment of Reading Clubs in 56 communities as the platform for improved teaching and learning representing a 100% increase.
- Child Rights training organised for teachers in 56 primary schools and 34 junior high schools.
- Provision of exercise books and other learning materials for 56 primary schools and 34 junior high schools.
- Provision of 10000+ bicycles for children who walk long distances to school.
- Provision of solar panels for 9 schools to improve the learning environment.
- Provision of 10,000 household lanterns to enable children have a longer learning period to complete homework and read.
- Final draft of MOU being discussed for implementation with the national platform for addressing and monitoring child labour issues.
- Enrollment of children in school increased from 68%(2009) to 78% (2011) and to 93% (2012).

## The Hershey Company

### 1. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity

CocoaLink: Connecting Cocoa Communities

*Note:* We are providing an update to our 2011 annual progress report for the Hershey supported CocoaLink mobile phones project in Ghana.

### 2. Financial Partner

The Hershey Company

### 3. Implementing Partners

WCF, World Education, COCOBOD

### 4. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives)

Hershey has worked with farmers and development organizations in the region for more than 50 years. Most cocoa farmers live on small, isolated family farms. Over the next five years, Hershey will expand and accelerate programs to improve cocoa communities by investing \$10 million in West Africa and continuing to work with experts in agriculture, community development and government to achieve progress with cocoa farmers and their families. CocoaLink is part of the company's cocoa sustainability commitments in Ghana and the Ivory Coast. During 2013 Hershey will be investing in an impact analysis study for CocoaLink.

#### CocoaLink in Ghana

CocoaLink is an innovative program established in 2010 by The Hershey Company, the WCF, and COCOBOD. CocoaLink uses mobile technology to communicate practical, critical, agricultural, and social information to rural cocoa farmers in Ghana. Cocoa farmers with access to a mobile phone can request and obtain free and timely information on farming, social needs, health, and marketing in order to better their income and livelihoods. To date, CocoaLink has enrolled 10,234 Ghanaians into the program.

Hershey believes the CocoaLink program will establish farmer-to-farmer and farmer-to-expert networks in Ghana. CocoaLink communications will focus on improved methods of cocoa production, improved farm management and social issues such as child labor and malaria. The CocoaLink platform will provide a two way message system for farmers to obtain assistance for all these issues.

### 5. Timeframe for Framework Activity (Include main components)

Hershey's CocoaLink project in Ghana will run from 2011 – 2014.  
COCOBOD will assume operational responsibility for CocoaLink after 2014.

- As of May 2012, orientation and training for COCOBOD Extension staff on CocoaLink backend manager system had occurred.
- There is ongoing delivery of CocoaLink messages – over 200,000 SMS messages delivered through the CocoaLink system by end of May 2012.

- The first voice messages were also delivered in May 2012 to test the voice message delivery system.
  - Finalization of scale up plans in Ghana occurred in June/July 2012.
  - Briefing & Training for new partners (July/August)
  - Continued message delivery and troubleshooting/quality control is ongoing.
  - Community-level increased publicity/airtime at community information centers is ongoing.
  - Steering Committee meetings are held bi-monthly
6. **Funds Committed** (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

Hershey has committed \$600,000 to CocoaLink in Ghana.

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9. **Project or activity**

- a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses,

CocoaLink

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

Hershey introduced an innovative mobile phone program in Ghana to reach thousands of farmers with practical messages about growing cocoa and family health. Today, more than two-thirds of cocoa farmers in Ghana are using low-cost mobile phones in their households. The introduction of low cost technology – especially mobile phones – in rural West Africa is expanding the reach and effectiveness of cocoa farm and community development.

Through CocoaLink, farmers will learn to proactively obtain information to solve problems and improve farm output and sales through information delivery coordinated by Local Information Partners (LIPs). The prime aim of CocoaLink is to encourage effective and efficient use of mobile phones for communication among cocoa farmers and extension agents to enhance farm productivity, increase farm income and improve livelihoods of beneficiary communities.

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

- b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries,
- March 2011 - Successful launch of CocoaLink at COCOBOD Headquarters in Accra with various partners and stakeholders, including Board Chairman and lead executives of Hershey, WCF, COCOBOD and the Minister of Employment and Social Welfare
  - March 2011 - Technical infrastructure feasibility survey conducted in all 15 communities identifying key telecom networks availability and community mobile infrastructure as well as sample farmer demographics
  - April 2011 - Community needs assessment conducted in all 15 communities to provide insight into farmer knowledge and information needs
  - April 2011 - Setup of development environment & framework configuration, and development of farmer registration module with training of field staff

- June 2011 - Selection and training of community facilitators from 15 target communities
- July 2011 - Completion of content development and delivery of initial messages
- June 2011 - Purchase of mobile phone handsets for community facilitators
- June – Aug 2011 - Community sensitization and start of community educational sessions
- June – Aug 2011 - Child labor mini-survey in all communities
- December 2011 - Implementation of Baseline Survey
- October 2011 - 1<sup>st</sup> CocoaLink Steering Committee meeting
- March 2012 - Orientation and training for COCOBOD Extension staff on CocoaLink backend manager system
- May 2012 –Testing of voice message delivery – the first voice messages were delivered to test the system.

c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism,

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

The specific objectives of surveys are:

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

d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy,

CocoaLink was created from the outset as a public-private partnership program. In Ghana, senior COCOBOD officials participated in the initial planning discussions. In addition, community messaging was created following extensive user interviews. The materials and messages sent to farmers were put in place by The Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG) officials with quarterly progress reports shared among all participants. This unique partnership and collaborative design will enable COCOBOD to fully manage and operate CocoaLink after the pilot program concludes in 2014.

- e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS; (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).

Hershey believes the company and the industry can achieve significant progress in helping farmers and improving social conditions through the CocoaLink program.

CocoaLink is working in continuing partnership and coordination with all relevant framework designates, including in-country institutions such as COCOBOD and NPECLC. CocoaLink works in communities where ongoing WCF, government, and NGO programs are taking place. This helps to ensure an area-based approach that integrates a variety of service and infrastructure projects.

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

The project thus addresses the following key initiatives under the Framework:

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

#### 10. **Target Areas for Interventions** (Districts and Communities)

CocoaLink has been introduced in 15 target villages and across the Western region in Ghana. However, any Ghana farmer with access to a cell phone will ultimately begin to be able to receive CocoaLink information from COCOBOD.

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

At full operation, the program is expected to fully support more than 100,000 farmers with two-way communications services throughout Ghana.

11. **Beneficiaries** (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

- a. # of Children
- b. # of Households
- c. # of cocoa farmers
- d. # of communities
- e. Other?

CocoaLink has sent out more than 200,000 SMS text messages to Ghana cocoa farmers. These have included livelihood and child labor information. All the 15 target communities have begun operations. To date, 10,234 Ghanaians have enrolled in the CocoaLink program. We estimate that the vast majority of enrollees are cocoa farmers based on the registration data. Also, we know that the average farmer family size is about 5 members which would mean that the indirect beneficiaries of CocoaLink total about 50,000 people of which about 20,000 are children. We are ahead of schedule and are working to ensure quality growth and strong technology support. Hershey communicates its cocoa sustainability programs to the company's global stakeholders through public reporting on [www.thehersheycompany.com](http://www.thehersheycompany.com)

12. **Summary Progress Report** (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

The program has achieved all of its project goals and objectives to date and has finalized plans for scale-up to reach all of Ghana's cocoa growing regions. It has, over the past year, completed the following:

- Developed the two-way messaging service and added voice messaging as well.
- Conducted CocoaLink Educational sessions in 15 communities whose main participants were farmers enrolled in the program.
- Conducted a total of 78 mobile phone training sessions for farmers in the 15 communities.

- Total enrolled members – 10,234. Estimated beneficiaries – 50,000.
- Ongoing delivery of CocoaLink messages – over 200,000 SMS messages delivered through the CocoaLink system.
- CocoaLink Steering Committee Meetings – quarterly meetings bring major partners together.

## **Key Lessons Learned**

The introduction of low cost technology – especially mobile phones – in rural West Africa is expanding the reach and effectiveness of cocoa farm and community development. With the technology boost, growth is accelerating in these regions and this has given rise to increased interest in information literacy.

- While community education sessions have picked up there is still slow progress due to low literacy levels and the general unfamiliarity with mobile phone usage (except for making calls). This requires that field officers spent more time, often one-on-one, building farmers' skills on mobile phone usage. Farmers who are not educated are encouraged to join literacy classes where they can benefit from learning opportunities. They are also encouraged to have an educated member of their households assist them in reading the messages. Other opportunities have been created for farmers to hear the broadcast of the weekly CocoaLink message via community information centers
- The educational sessions have proved very useful in providing farmers with the necessary training and support they need in mobile technology usage and farming. In focus group discussions with 32 farmers held previously, almost all the respondents (97%) had mobile phones and 59% of them had been receiving CocoaLink messages. Twenty (20) of the thirty-two (32) respondents (63%) could easily retrieve messages from their phones without assistance whilst twelve (12) could not do so without any help. Of those who could retrieve messages, 15 of them (75%) indicated that they learned how to do so after receiving training on how to retrieve text messages from the CocoaLink educational sessions. During this quarter also, farmers from one of the communities, after stating their concerns regarding the need for help in pruning their farms during educational sessions, managed to get their extension agent to arrange for a field cutting gang to come and assist them in pruning their farms.
- Network coverage challenges exist in some of the communities which limits the ability of some farmers to actively benefit from message receipt as well as texting back feedback and inquiries.
- Absence of electricity in some communities coupled with frequent power outages for long periods is a serious challenge as some facilitators as well as farmers have their phones switched off for long periods of time. This poses a challenge for facilitators in the registration process. Messages also were not delivered to some farmers due to this challenge. Opportunities exist to provide alternative sources of power for charging of mobile phones such as solar charging outlets.
- Community facilitators have complained about low motivation which hinders the work they are required to do. The project supplies facilitators with phones and phone credit each month to assist them in their work. Review meetings are also planned to meet with facilitators more regularly, encourage them and provide them with the needed technical support they require for their work.

- In many communities, farmers have indicated that due to economic hardship and inaccessibility of some recommended agro-chemicals, they find it difficult to follow instructions received through the CocoaLink messages. Farmers are encouraged to take advantage of various programs (both governmental and non-governmental) that may exist to assist them in various ways. CocoaLink staff also try and assist them to link up with COCOBOD extension services and quality control that provide assistance to farmers for agro-chemicals.

A key learning in the CocoaLink rollout is the need to ensure technology operational support is able to service new users. For CocoaLink Ghana, this has meant a significant upfront investment in technology support to keep pace with new user enrollment.

Through this program, farmers will learn to proactively obtain information to solve problems and improve farm output and sales through information delivery coordinated by Local Information Partners (LIPs). The prime aim of the CocoaLink program is to encourage effective and efficient use of mobile phones for communication among cocoa farmers and extension agents to enhance farm productivity, increase farm income and improve livelihoods of beneficiary communities.

- As demonstrated by the CocoaLink project in Ghana, rural West Africans use mobile phones for literacy learning, health and social education.

Hershey believes that CocoaLink is an effective tool for providing valuable information to cocoa farmers and the company remains committed to expanding CocoaLink to as many users and cocoa farming organizations as possible.

## Nestlé S.A.

### 1. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity

Nestlé Cocoa Plan Schools Project: Improving Education in Côte d'Ivoire (Nestlé Schools Project)

### 2. Financial Partner

Nestlé S.A.

### 3. Implementing Partners

WCF and Winrock International

### 4. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives)

The goal of the Nestlé Schools Project is to

The primary objectives of the Nestlé Schools Project are to:

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

To reach these objectives, a series of activities were planned and carried out since its inception in March 2012. These detailed below (section 5).

### 5. Timeframe for Framework Activity (Include main components)

Timeframe	Activity/Tasks
March 2012	Launch of school construction bidding Recruitment of civil engineer
April 2012	Community assessment follow up meetings
May 2012	WCF ECHOES <sup>5</sup> Local Steering Committee Meeting (representatives from Nestlé, WCF, Winrock International, and World Education International)
June 2012	Finalize Nestlé School Project communities Formation and training of School Management Committees Finalize construction company contracts

<sup>5</sup> World Cocoa Foundation *Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities & Education Solutions Program*

<b>July – September 2012</b>	Meetings with Ministry of Education officials Leadership Training for community leaders School Building Construction
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6. **Funds Committed** (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

\$1.5 million (over 4 years) has been committed as the agreement amount, and of that \$400,000 has been committed for 2012. The funds that have been expended to date (as of 8/31/2012) are \$417,455.48.

7. **Implementing Partners Contact Information** (including title, address, email, phone)

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8. **Point of Contact Information for Funder** (Name, title, address, email, phone)

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9. **Project or activity**

- a. Gaps: School infrastructure for selected communities, including building of new schools and renovating dilapidated schools.
- b. Dates for the initiation: Awarded April 18, 2012

- c. M&E: Key performance indicators will include both the scholastic measures such as increases in enrollment and attendance of primary school children and the implementation inputs noted above (classrooms constructed or refurbished, water and sanitation systems installed or refurbished). Additional outcome measures as part of the WCF ECHOES (Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions) program, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will be developed and are likely to contain improvements in community participation in education, family income, gender equity, and functional literacy levels. All Framework indicators that relate reasonably to the program activities and objectives will be integrated into the monitoring, evaluating and reporting of the Nestlé Schools Project.
- d. Sustainability: Communities are committing funds for the project, which builds buy-in for the education infrastructure from the start. Nestlé Schools Project includes WCF-ECHOES (funded by USAID) wrap-around services that build ongoing capacity, including teacher training. Finally, ongoing relationship building with key ministries and local government officials to promote support and buy-in for education investment help to create sustainable education practices over time.
- e. Child labor reduction coordination strategy:
  - Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS: The Nestlé Schools Project is working in continuing partnership and coordination with all relevant stakeholders.
  - Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach: The Nestlé Schools Project has identified and selected communities through an analysis of infrastructure and community based needs to ensure that an integrated area based approach is a focus throughout the project. Ongoing complementary activities through the WCF ECHOES program further enhances that use of the approach by identifying needs and gaps to be addressed to make school an attractive choice for household and community wide decision making about children’s use of time.
  - In leveraging the USAID funded WCF ECHOES program the Nestlé Schools Project is operating as a public-private partnership. The Nestlé Schools Project operates in conjunction with the WCF ECHOES platform, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and WCF member companies. It is providing in-kind support to the U. S. Department of Labor’s grant to ILO-IPEC under the overall umbrella of the Framework of the Harkin-Engel Protocol of the U.S. Legislature. The program also complements the U.S. Embassy to Côte d’Ivoire’s post crisis education activities in Côte d’Ivoire which will focus on school construction and community strengthening programs.

## 10. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities)

<b>Community Name</b>	<b>Existing School Infrastructure</b>	<b>Planned intervention with WCF and Nestlé funds</b>
Zibouyaokro <sup>6</sup>	No school	Primary school construction WCF ECHOES program
Kouamékro	Community built school	Primary school construction
Tehiri (Amondji)	Dilapidated school	Primary school renovation WCF ECHOES program
Adama Kouamekro	Community built school	Primary school renovation
Kazerébéry	School made of temporary materials	Primary school construction WCF ECHOES program
Fouedougou	School made of temporary materials	Primary school construction
Keitadougou	School made of temporary materials	Primary school construction WCF ECHOES program
Bleufor	School made of temporary materials	Primary school construction WCF ECHOES program
Sio Ville	School made of temporary materials	Primary school construction WCF ECHOES program

#### 11. **Beneficiaries** (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

As of the end of September 2012, the Nestlé funded schools are currently under construction. In the next reporting period, the schools will be completed and the project will report on the number of students with access to education as a result of school construction under the Nestlé Schools Project. These students are considered direct beneficiaries since they are receiving a direct service as a result of Nestlé's investment under the Framework of Action. It is forecasted that the following direct beneficiaries<sup>7</sup> will be reached over the next three years:

Community Name	# of children with improved school infrastructure
Zibouyaokro	300
Kouamékro	300
Tehiri (Amondji)	300
Adama Kouamekro	300
Kazerébéry	300

<sup>6</sup> Replaces Danielkro due to large cooperative membership and site location serving large population in this area. Both community leaders and cooperative leaders are in agreement with this change as well as Nestle and WCF representatives.

<sup>7</sup> Assuming 60 children per classroom, 3 classrooms, 3 years of schooling under WCF ECHOES project (2012 – 2013 school year; 2013 – 2014 school year; 2014 – 2015 school year) with 1 new class of 60 students each year.

Fouedougou	300
Keitadougou	300
Bleu ford	300
Sio Ville	300
Total child beneficiaries reached (for Year 1 schools through 2014 – 2015 school year)	2,700
Total child beneficiaries to be reached (for Year 2 schools through 2014 – 2015 school year)	3,240 <sup>8</sup>
Total child beneficiaries to be reached (for Year 3 schools through 2014 – 2015 school year)	Will be determined once communities for Year 3 have been selected by the project and educational infrastructure needs assessed.

12. **Summary Progress Report** (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

**Nestlé Schools Project  
April – September 2012 Report**

WCF ECHOES is pleased to provide a status update on activities which have been conducted April – September 2012. During this time with WCF ECHOES liaised with key government education stakeholders, made progress in community selection and entry, received construction companies’ bidding and facilitated the selection process, established a school management committee, and planned for upcoming leadership training. All activities and outputs per the grant award have been achieved within the stated timeline.

**Liaison with Ministry of Education**

Representatives from WCF and Winrock met with the new key contact within Ministry of Education, Mr. Aboubacar Coulibaly, in May and June to introduce him to the WCF ECHOES program and discuss opportunities for coordination and support from the Ministry of Education. In preparation for school construction, Winrock met with regional education officials to ensure their knowledge of the project, as well as to ensure that the Ministry of Education provides teachers for schools in the fall. WCF met with the Minister of Education Ms. Kandia Camara on June 14<sup>th</sup> during our Partnership Meeting in Washington DC. This meeting solidified the relationship between the Ministry of Education and the WCF.

In late July a three-year agreement was signed by the WCF and the First Lady of Côte d’Ivoire to develop and implement educational and vocational training programs to benefit cocoa farmers and their families in Côte d’Ivoire. This agreement ensured support at the national level for all

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<sup>8</sup> Assumes 9 school facilities to be improved, 3 classrooms per school, 60 children per classroom, 2 years of WCF ECHOES project (2013-2014; 2014-2015) with 1 new class of 60 students in the 2014-2015 school year.

WCF activities that address the WFCL including the improvement of school infrastructure outlined in the Nestlé School Construction Project plans implemented by WCF ECHOES.

### **Community Selection and Entry**

In April a team of representatives from Nestlé Côte d'Ivoire, WCF, Winrock and World Education conducted site visits to meet with leaders from cooperatives and communities in order to finalize the list of communities to be selected for construction, renovation, and WCF ECHOES activities. After discussions with leaders from UCDG, UCODEL, and COOPAHK, communities were agreed upon (see section 10 above).



**The photo above represents the existing 3 classroom primary school structure in Keitadougou which is slated for new school construction with**

The selected communities agreed to contribute to the school construction and renovation by providing sand, water, and gravel, in addition to building teachers' housing and additional classes where possible to the planned 3 classroom schools to be built with Nestlé funds. Winrock met with community leaders and community members to discuss and sign a MOU outlining each party's respective commitments to the project.

### **Construction Company Bidding and Selection Process**

In preparation for the construction and renovation of Nestlé schools, Winrock developed a solicitation for bids from construction companies in Côte d'Ivoire which was published in the local newspaper, *Fraternité Matin*, on May 23rd. The solicitation included detailed architectural plans, the criteria and process for evaluating the bids, and required terms and conditions for all contracts with construction companies. The opening of bids took place June 11<sup>th</sup> after which the selection panel made up of WCF and Winrock representatives reviewed and evaluated the bids and selected final companies in July. Additionally, Winrock hired an engineering consultant who served on the selection panel, and is responsible for advising, inspecting, and monitoring construction projects to ensure safe and secure conditions and plans as well as the use of quality building materials throughout the construction process.

### **School Management Committee Establishment**

All School Management Committees (SMC) for Year 1 WCF ECHOES sites were trained in construction monitoring and community mobilization for a total of over 70 people trained. The training workshops were conducted from June 20th-22nd with members of the SMCs. These committees were established for each school to oversee the construction activities and to maintain the management processes for the schools after they open their doors to



**Community members in Zibouyaokro gathered sand as part of their community's contribution to the Nestlé funded school construction.**

students. This was done to provide multiple oversight mechanisms at all levels during the construction process. Basic management guidelines were provided to ensure that construction companies were meeting minimum building standards requirements.

The checks and balances system built into the construction monitoring training provided by a certified Engineering Consultant allowed the SMCs to effectively alert Field Agents to any challenges in the construction process, and whenever possible, provide necessary solutions and alternatives to support school construction. For example, in sites where water access was unavailable, SMCs worked with local cooperatives to provide wells for water for school construction, mobilized community members to fetch water that had accumulated due to heavy rains, and improved road conditions by building bridges to facilitate the transportation of building materials. Additionally, SMCs mobilized community members to open their homes to construction workers temporarily living in their communities to complete schools.

### Leadership Training



Participants of the Leadership Training are now better equipped to advocate for the needs of their communities

Community leaders from Sioville, Bleufor, Kranzadougou, Kazerebery, Zibouyaokro and Téhiri participated in 4 day leadership trainings held at the EMMAÛS Training Center in Gagnoa. Five leaders from each community participated, learned community mobilization techniques, their roles and responsibilities as community leaders towards community development, and how to advocate for their communities' needs. Representatives from key community groups such as SMCs, youth groups, women's group, COGES, various ethnic groups, traditional leaders, and government education representatives attended the training. The training was met with a great deal of positive feedback from participants.

**Construction and Renovation of Schools:** Ongoing year 1 primary school renovations and construction activities have been conducted in phases since July 2012. 10 schools in cocoa farming communities identified by the Nestlé Schools Project (see chart above) began in July with the first schools reaching completion in September 2012. The remaining 8 schools will reach completion in October and November of 2012. School progress has been monitored closely by Field Agents, the Construction Manager, as well as a Certified Engineer. Through this multi-faceted monitoring approach, WCF ECHOES was able to identify and correct challenges and contractor errors early-on, ensuring the delivery of quality school structures within a short timeline. The rainy season and treacherous road conditions brought various challenges and unforeseen delays to the construction of schools in more remote areas, however, by working closely with contractors appropriate and effective solutions to these challenges were reached.

**Completed School Construction:** Schools in Cefi and Moussadougou were inaugurated in September 2012; while finishing touches were being added to the structures. Keys were given to school officials after the school was approved by the Construction Engineer. WCF ECHOES worked with the members of the Cefi and Moussadougou community to equip each school with

approximately 75 student benches, 4 chairs, 4 tables and a wardrobe for supplies. District offices of the Ministry of Education provided 7 licensed teachers for the two schools respectively. The community coordinated teacher lodging by mobilizing houses each with two rooms for the teachers and other administrators.

## Barry Callebaut AG

### 1. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity

Quality Partner Program (QPP) Rural Schools & Community Learning Centers Project in Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire

### 2. Financial Partner

Barry Callebaut AG

### 3. Implementing Partners

Société Africaine de Cacao SACO SA, AGEPE, and ICI

### 4. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives)

The proposed project will meet an urgent need for a primary school in two cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire, as articulated by the respective cocoa farmer cooperative organization representing farmer families in these areas. The infrastructure elements will include a school building with three classrooms and an office for teachers; furnishings including desks, benches, chairs and blackboards; as well as a canteen; and separate latrines for girls and boys. Solar panels will be installed to provide electrical light for the classrooms to improve the educational environment and to enable the classrooms to be used in the evening for other learning activities by community members. A water well will be installed on the school premises, and will also be available as a source of clean water for local community members. In addition, teacher housing will be built on or near the school premises.

The infrastructure elements will be supplemented by the provision of child labor sensitization activities. These activities will be implemented in partnership with local affiliates of ICI and will be based on their experience with community-oriented interventions that focus on fostering dialogue and raising awareness about child protection and the importance of education.

The curriculum development component also will include basic business skills training for women with the purpose of establishing vegetable gardens to supply the school canteen. In addition to promoting continued community engagement and helping to meet the need for a supplementary food program at the school, it is anticipated that such skills training could create potential income-generating opportunities for women's groups and associations.

The project is being designed and executed in the villages of Mossi Carrefour and Djahakro in Côte d'Ivoire, in partnership with cocoa farmer cooperatives which participate in Barry Callebaut's Quality Partner Program (QPP)/*Partenaire de Qualité*.

Barry Callebaut launched its Quality Partner Program with cocoa farmer cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire in 2005. Through QPP, Barry Callebaut offers training in good agricultural practices to help enable farmers to improve the quality of their cocoa and to increase their yields. By producing more quality cocoa, farmers can generate more income. Working in partnership with QPP cooperatives, Barry Callebaut also emphasizes the importance of education, supports child

labor sensitization activities and strives to help improve access to education and basic health care in cocoa communities.

Barry Callebaut's approach to education projects in rural cocoa farming communities in Côte d'Ivoire encompasses providing essential infrastructure elements, such as safe school buildings and classrooms that are conducive to learning by school-age children, plus facility enhancements such as solar energy, separate latrines for girls and boys, and a water well on or near school premises for community use. Barry Callebaut's approach also includes the construction of teacher housing since the lack of adequate accommodations often makes it challenging to attract and retain teachers in rural areas. Barry Callebaut's long-term goal is for schools to evolve into community meeting points or "hubs" for multi-purpose learning offering supplementary curricula targeting community members of all ages.

5. **Timeframe for Framework Activity** (Include main components)

Project Duration: Approximately 3 years

Phase 1, Construction – Approximately 10-11 months

Start date: August 2012 (revised from original start date of January 2012)

Estimated completion: November 2012

Phase 2, Community-oriented Curriculum Development including establishment of school food program and child labor sensitization activities – Approximately 2 years

Start date: November 2012

Estimated completion: December 2014 (with option for renewal based on program success and community satisfaction)

6. **Funds Committed**

USD 300,000 (defined by the CLCCG requirements for "new money")

7. **Implementing Partners Contact Information** (including title, address, email, phone)

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8. **Point of Contact Information for Funder** (Name, title, address, email, phone)

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9. **Project or activity**

a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses

The proposed project will result in the construction of two new primary schools in communities that currently either lack a school or are unable to accommodate all children of primary school age due to lack of existing infrastructure.

The proposed project targets the prevention of WFCL by providing a school where none previously existed and/or by providing an additional school to serve those not presently enrolled in school due to a shortage of classrooms and teachers in the community. Simply stated, children attending school during the day are not working on farms. In addition, child labor sensitization activities at a community level will further aid to establish or reinforce a child protection mentality in the community.

b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities

Project Duration: Approximately 3 years

Phase 1, Construction – Approximately 10-11 months

Start up date: August 2012 (revised from original start date of January 2012)

Estimated completion: November 2012

Phase 2, Community-oriented Curriculum Development including establishment of school food program and child labor sensitization activities – Approximately 2 years

Start up date: November 2012

Estimated completion: December 2014 (with option for renewal based on program success and community satisfaction)

- c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism,

SACO, Barry Callebaut's subsidiary in Côte d'Ivoire, will be responsible for project oversight of all field activities, and will serve as liaison with local service providers and implementing partners. Project activities will be coordinated with the Barry Callebaut Group Corporate Social Responsibility Manager in Zurich, Switzerland.

The key mechanisms foreseen for monitoring and evaluation and for ensuring the long-term success of the project will include:

- Progress reports during Phase 1, Construction, and Phase 2, Community-oriented Curriculum Development;
- Formation of school oversight committee at each school;
- Periodic evaluation of school enrollment and attendance figures;
- Periodic evaluation of participation in extracurricular activities;
- Periodic informal "pulse check" interviews with key stakeholders; and
- Sharing of learning and progress with key stakeholders.

- d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy

The strategy to ensure the sustainability of the project includes communication with key stakeholders throughout the definition, design and execution of the project; establishment of a school management committee in each community; establishing of linkages with national authorities and national child labor monitoring programs; and fostering strong relations with the management of the cooperatives operating in the respective communities.

- e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS; (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).

The coordination strategy includes the sharing of learnings and progress, and best practices, regarding both the infrastructure and curriculum development components of the project.

#### 10. **Target Areas for Interventions** (Districts and Communities)

Djahakro (nearest town is Moussadougou).

Mossi Carrefour (nearest town is Divo).

#### 11. **Beneficiaries** (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

- a. # of Children: 300 children total (150 pupils per school) + 6 teachers (3 teachers per school) planned
- b. # of Households : approximately 900 (population 11,300)
- c. # of Cocoa Farmers : 906

- d. # of Communities : 2
- e. # of Women Trained: 40 planned

#### Qualitative description of program benefits

Djahakro (nearest town is Moussadougou) – A local cooperative which has been associated with the Quality Partner Program since 2008 and farmer members who live in the community have requested support for the construction of a school in this village. Farmers have communicated that at least 100 more children in the area could attend school if the infrastructure existed.

Mossi Carrefour (nearest town is Divo) – A local cooperative which has been associated with the Quality Partner Program since 2007 and farmer members who live in the community have requested support for the construction of a school in this village. Farmers have reported that the community is presently underserved with respect to available schools.

Parents in both communities have expressed the need for educational infrastructure to provide educational development opportunities for their children. The availability of school facilities where none previously existed or where facilities were inadequate will mean that more children will be able to receive an education instead of working on farms or in the home.

The construction of canteen facilities at each school will support the provision of a nutritional meal at noon time for the children, bolstering their daily diets in addition to the meals provided at home. Reinforcing the spirit of community, the food program will be operated by local women, typically mothers, who will be trained in relevant agriculture practices, food preparation and management of the canteen.

Child labor sensitization activities, to be determined based on the needs of each respective community, will encourage conversation and discussion among parents, children and community members about child labor issues, in line with international guidelines and the national program.

Teachers represent another beneficiary segment. The provision of individual apartments for each teacher on the school premises will serve to attract qualified teachers who may otherwise be disinclined to accept or continue teaching positions in remote rural communities.

#### 12. **Summary Progress Report** (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

##### Communication

Communication activities with community members were carried out in three steps:

1. Stakeholder dialogue / community members – Meetings were held to discuss the project goals and plans with members of the community, land chiefs, village chief and presidents of the respective cooperative.
2. Stakeholder dialogue / ministry representatives and local officials – Meetings were held with the departmental director of Education and the regional prefect to discuss project goals and plans and to secure support for the projects.
3. Prospective site visits with community members – Field visits were organized and conducted to visit the selected land sites with community representatives and the heads of

the respective cooperatives. The objective was to achieve consensus on the site for construction and to define the requirements for acquiring the land.

### Monitoring

A committee was established in each community to monitor the construction of the school infrastructure. The committees are headed by the President of the cooperatives involved.

### Project Execution

1. Infrastructure – The work on the construction activities for the school buildings began in August 2012. This was a delay of 8 months, relative to the planned start of January 2012. Oversight and construction activities were therefore expedited. Monitoring was done to ensure fulfillment of all building requirements. As of mid-October 2012, construction of the school classroom block, cantina and latrines, and teacher housing was at least 30% complete. The completion is expected by end November 2012.

2. Extracurricular activities – Briefings with the local authorities, "CNS" National Monitoring Council Action Against Trafficking, were held to inform the officials about the start of construction activities. This project is recognized by the National Plan for the fight against child labor. Initial conversations were also initiated with ICI representatives responsible for activities in Côte d'Ivoire. Field visits and introductory meetings with community leaders, cooperative representatives and community members are scheduled to take place in December 2012.

## Ferrero Trading Lux S.A.

### 1. **Financial Partner**

Ferrero Trading Lux S.A.

### 2. **Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity**

Ferrero Cocoa Community Commitment (F3C) in Ghana

### 3. **Point of Contact Information for Funder** (Name, title, address, email, phone)

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### 4. **Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity** (Include primary goals and objectives)

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

Working with NPECLC, the F3C program will contribute to Ghana's 2009-2015 National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the WFCL in Ghana through four project elements:

1. Assist NPECLC to establish GCLMS in 162 new communities identified as prevalent to the WFCL, while strengthening 14 communities already participating in NPECLC's GCLMS pilot. (NPA Major Issue 2; Action 2.1.1.2)
2. Support the Department of Social Welfare's community sensitisation and mobilisation program to promote understanding of children's rights including the effects and consequences of child labour. (NPA Major Issue 2; Action 2.1.1.1)
3. Introduce comprehensive livelihoods training for community-based FOs to provide as a training service to their farmer members. The key training component will center on Good Social Practices linked to reducing the WFCL. (NPA Major Issue 5; Action 5.1.2.1)
4. Establish eight Village Resource Centers (VRC) at schools to make teaching and learning more effective (NPA Major Issue 3; Action 3.1.5.1).

### 5. **Timeframe for Framework Activity** (Include main components)

#### June – September 2012

1. Establish basic project structure: recruit Project Manager and two Field Supervisors
2. Conduct partners' project meeting – district workplan development
3. Train project staff on Sourcetrust model
4. Train project staff in GCLMS – to be conducted by NPECLC

5. Identify Year 1 districts and communities
6. Establish one Village Resource Centre

September – December 2012

1. Community entry and sensitisation
2. Assist NPECLC to establish CCPCs
3. Registration of farmers and formation of community based FOs

January – June 2013

1. Livelihoods training for community-based FOs - training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Social Practices (GSP), Good Environmental Practices (GEP) and Good Business Practices (GBP) with specific focus on Child Labour.
  2. Monitoring and supervision of CCPCs
  3. GCLMS data collection using GCLMS tools
  4. Identification of second junior high school to benefit from VRC
6. **Funds Committed** (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

Total Program Funding confirmed - \$1,141,643.

By 30 September 2012, \$22,038 has been spent in project development, strategic planning and establishment of one Village Resource Centre.

7. **Implementing Partners** (Name and Contact Information for Implementing Partner(s) including title, address, email , phone)

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8. **Project or activity**

- a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses

F3C is designed in consultation with the Government to assist in addressing the following gaps:

- 1.) WFCL-Prevalent Communities: Reaching cocoa-farming communities identified by NPECLC to be prevalent to the WFCL, but have not yet received GCLMS assistance.
- 2.) GCLMS Sensitisation: Providing essential GCLMS training and sensitisation to NPECLC-identified communities. Includes: understanding of national WFCL laws, warning signs, actions to take if WFCL is suspected or witnessed, formation of CCPCs and GCLMS, and support for appropriate remediation services.
- 3.) Good Social Practices: Training farmers in better farming practices to improve farm yield and income, while clarifying the appropriate role of children on a cocoa farm,

including how to designate age-appropriate tasks to family members during off-school hours.

- 4.) Youth Information Technology (IT) Training: Assisting the Ghana Education Service (GES) to implement their current education policy to train students in IT skills. Currently, the majority of schools in cocoa growing communities do not have computer facilities, despite having IT on the GES curriculum. This means that school children learn about computers in theory only without having practical experience utilising computers and how they function. It is this gap in the teaching and learning of IT that the VRC concept seeks to address.

- b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries

June 2012 – Partners’ meeting was held to explain the purpose and the planned activities of F3C project. The meeting was well attended by all the District Officers from New Edubiase and Asankragua district assemblies. During the meeting the participants have agreed on and developed district specific workplans.

End of June 2012 - one Village Resource Centre (VRC) was established in Adansi Praso D/A Junior high School in New Edubiase District, Ashanti Region. Village Resource Centres are pre-designed and fully furnished community learning centres. They are located at schools and used by pupils during the school day. Agreements are made with the schools to ensure the Village Resource Centres are made available to farmers and extension officers in the evenings and at weekends for Good Agricultural Practice training.

Community sensitisation – originally planned for September 2012 but had to be postponed due to political developments of Ghana (death of former president), as well as NEPECLC’s inability to provide funding for its staff to carry out planned activities alongside Sourcetrust staff.

- c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Sourcetrust Ghana in partnership with NPECLC will conduct a baseline assessment in the targeted communities, including identifying the incidence of the WFCL in those communities. Sourcetrust and NPECLC are in discussions to identify common indicators to use over the course of the project, and the project will integrate any future common set of Framework indicators once established. An impact evaluation will be conducted annually, as well as a final assessment of the project’s effectiveness.

- d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy

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

1. GCLMS is sustainably employed in each community. By directly partnering with NPECLC to address action items outlined in Ghana’s NPA, the program assists NPECLC to train and empower cocoa-farming communities to understand children’s

rights and WFCL. The GCLMS and CCPCs formed at the community-level will continue to sensitise and provide on-going services to community members, with a particular focus to children well-being, data collection and remediation.

2. Market Linkages that provide long-term viable business relationships between Ferrero and FOs. Sustainable at the FO level, the Source Trust model develops training and knowledge skills, along with standardised training materials in conjunction with government (NPECLC and COCOBOD) to FO leaders and lead farmers; while providing needed auxiliary services such as finance, farm inputs (COCOBOD and local input suppliers), nurseries (with assistance in seed supply from the CRIG, and direct market links (through Ferrero). Ferrero’s corporate plans are based on this sustainability model approach working directly with farmers and community-based FOs and assisting with community awareness regarding children’s rights and WFCL to ensure the wellbeing of cocoa farmers and their family members.
  
3. School-operated Village Resource Centers (IT labs) provide a missing component for the IT requirements of GES’ education policy plans. The 8 VRCs will be installed in selected Junior High Schools. These schools will be selected in consultation with NPECLC and the District Assemblies. Junior High Schools are part of the basic education system which also includes kindergarten and primary schools. In Ghana, basic education which covers children from ages 4 to 14 years is free and paid for by Government. This intervention is aimed at improving the teaching and learning environment in order to attract and retain children in school. There is a school maintenance component of the project budget which will be used by the schools to maintain the VRCs. At the conclusion of the project, the maintenance will be taken over by the schools.
  
- e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS; (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).

F3C will collaborate with all relevant national and local partners including NPECLC, Ghana Education Service (GES), and community-based FOs to collectively contribute to the Ghana NPA. In addition, the activity results will provide input to the national platform and relevant data collated by the three ILO-IPEC projects.

**9. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities)**

<b>New Edubiase District</b>	
1	Asankragwa 'A'
2	Nsabrekwa
3	Yereho 'B'
4	Yereho 'C'

5	Yirase
6	Sikanti 'A'
7	Sikanti 'B'
8	Adwubikrom
9	Saadompim
10	Nakaba
11	Oda-Kotoamso
12	Oda-Tanoagya
13	Wasa Dunkwa 'B'
14	Nyametease
15	Asiedukrom
16	Nkrankrom
17	Mangoase
18	Fordkjourkrom
19	Sompre
20	Asumankrom
21	Awudikrom
22	Tehenete 'B'
23	Breman
24	Supenso
25	Sureso 'B'
<b>Asankragua District</b>	
26	A. Mankata
27	A. Praso
28	Agravi
29	Atobiase
30	Atobiase II
31	Blekete
32	Camp I
33	Congo
34	Dzobokrom
35	Dzobokrom II
36	Fumso
37	Hwidiem
38	K/Tutu
39	Kotwea B
40	Kyiraboroso
41	Mem I
42	Mem II
43	Nkrankese
44	Nsuta
45	Nyameade

46	Obonsu
47	Oguamon
48	Owusukrom
49	Oyan
50	Sapkitty

10. **Beneficiaries** (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

The following number of beneficiaries is planned to be reached by end of June 2013.

F3C project is primarily focused on assisting NPECLC to establish GCLMS; therefore, the direct beneficiaries of the project would be:

- Children who are found to be engaged in hazardous labour, or at risk of being trafficked and becoming child labourers - These children would then receive remediation services from NPECLC and would be withdrawn from WFCL (as defined under ILO 182)

F3C project also has a comprehensive livelihoods training component which focuses on Good Social Practices linked to reducing the WFCL, the direct beneficiaries of this component would be:

- 3,800 farmers by end of Year 1 (8,800 farmers in 4 years) - The training equips farmers with better farming practices to improve farm yield and income, while also clarifies the appropriate role of children on a cocoa farm, including how to designate age-appropriate tasks to family members during off-school hours. Such training will raise awareness of farmers and farmer communities about hazards of child labour and will educate them on ways of preventing their children being involved in WFCL. This means that children of 3,800 farmers (11,400 by end of Year 1; assuming 3 per farmer) are the indirect beneficiaries of such training.

In addition, F3C project is assisting the GES to implement their current education policy to train students in IT skills by establishing 8 VRCs (self-contained IT labs) in cocoa growing communities which do not have such facilities. This means that school children in these communities will be direct beneficiaries of IT training (both theoretical and practical).

- Assuming that each school which we provide with VRC has a population of 200 students, we will reach 400 children in Year 1 (direct beneficiaries) or 1,600 by end of Year 4.

To date we have established one VRC in Adansi Praso D/A Junior high School which has 200 children – these children are the current direct beneficiaries.

We therefore estimate that during the first year we will be able to reach:

1. 400 children (direct beneficiaries) through IT facilities of two VRCs
2. 11,400 children (indirect) through farmer training and sensitization
3. 3,800 farmers (direct beneficiaries) through farmer training
4. 'x' number of children provided with remediation and rehabilitation – who are found (if found) to be engaged in hazardous labour

11. **Summary Progress Report** (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

Since the formal approval of the project by CLCCG on 22 June 2012, Sourcetrust Ghana has successfully initiated the F3C project by recruiting two Field Supervisors, conducting partners' meeting where district based development plans have been developed and by establishing the first Village Resource Centre that directly benefits the students and the farmers in the New Edubiase District. All the activities achieved within the first three months of the project are described in more detail below.

18 July 2012 – Meeting was held with NPECLC to review and sign the MOU. The MOU was forwarded to the Attorney General's Office for approval and signature, in the meantime NPECLC issued an official approval memo which allows for the project to commence.

Between July and September 2012 Sourcetrust Ghana recruited two Field Supervisors who will be coordinating all the project activities in the two selected districts for Year 1 activities. All the project structure has been established and Project Manager is to be recruited shortly.

One Village Resource Centre (VRC) was established in Adansi Praso D/A Junior high School in New Edubiase District, Ashanti Region. Village Resource Centres are pre-designed and fully furnished community learning centres. They are located at schools and used by pupils during the school day. Agreements are made with the schools to ensure the VRCs are made available to farmers and extension officers in the evenings and at weekends for GAP training.

Adansi Praso D/A Junior High School has a student population of about 200. Prior to the installation of the VRC, the school did not have access to information technology facilities. VRCs will provide an important educational resource for children at Adansi Praso Junior High School, offering value for them to attend school. In addition, VRCs will serve as a platform for delivering training and sensitisation to cocoa farmers in the New Edubiase District to further raise awareness of the WFCL and the ways in which farmers should prevent it.

## Mars, Incorporated

### 1. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity:

Vision for Change (V4C)

### 2. Financial Partner:

Mars, Incorporated is the sole funder of the Program.

### 3. Implementing Partners

- a) World Agroforestry Centre (International Centre for Research on Agroforestry/ICRAF)
- b) Conseil du Café Cacao (Ivorian Cocoa Sector committee)
- c) CNRA (Ivorian National Breeding Centre)
- d) ANADER (Ivorian National Extension Service)
- e) International Cocoa Initiative

### 4. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives):

The information contained in this report is based primarily on the midyear report that covered through July 2012 and submitted by ICRAF in September 2012. Of note, the year end estimated expenditures (section 6) was completed during the week of 8 October.

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

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

The program in total is organized against eleven primary activities to attain its goals (see below).

Community Pillar related activities:

- Empower communities to address WFCL and related issues by creating the capacity for collective community action, supported by the availability of government-channeled financial and technical assistance.
- Ensure effective knowledge dissemination and advice delivery, with feedback systems for farmers (extension and training) and community members.
- Undertake a coordinated, multiple-level cocoa-image campaign to create desire to grow cocoa in a responsible manner respecting child labor issues and supporting educational opportunities.
- Put in place adequate surveillance and monitoring processes, as well as an evaluation system to diagnose, act and adapt plans (including documentation and feedback channels).

*Productivity Pillar related activities:*

- Develop and make accessible superior cocoa germplasm, and establish effective propagation and distribution systems for the germplasm.
- Establish functional innovation platforms at local level to integrate interventions and actors, principally via Cocoa Development Centres (CDCs) and Cocoa Village Centres (CVCs). The CDCs will serve as sites for improved planting material production, demonstration and training, while the CVCs will be private businesses primarily supplying planting material and extension services, especially in the areas of grafting and pruning services.
- Develop a viable business model for input supply, and implement a scaling-up strategy.

*Overlapping / Support activities:*

- Develop and disseminate sustainable management options and advice for cocoa rehabilitation through different grafting and pruning techniques, crop husbandry, crop diversification, soil fertility management, pest and disease management, quality control, food safety, and improved labour management strategies.
- Integrate the CDC-CVC network into the certification chain within the Internal Control System (ICS), or as certificate holders as part of their business model – including strengthened requirements for labor practices.
- Advocate and support policies to support input and output systems for cocoa development, scaling-up and quality enhancement.
- Put in place effective partnership management to coordinate an innovation platform allowing for joint learning and decision-making.

The goals above have been further refined and the related work activities defined within the context of 7 separate workstreams.

As an innovative and holistic program, the total goals (and workstreams) of the Vision for Change program cut across Economic, Environmental and Social perspectives. These perspectives are seen as interdependent and are intended to demonstrate proof of application of the Vision for Change approach and to catalyze replication at other locations throughout Côte d'Ivoire and West Africa. The full set of goals is also described in the following illustration:



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

- **Poverty / Unsustainable Incomes:** Improved income at the farm level that can be used to address causative factors of child labor (e.g. improved educational opportunities including infrastructure, teachers, curriculum and more formal uses of adult labor).
- **Permissive Attitudes Toward Children Working:** Improved sensitization within communities regarding labor generally, child labor and trafficking specifically coupled with programs that improve parental and community support for education and other child related quality of life issues within the community.
- **Effectiveness of Educational Services:** Improved education infrastructure and quality of service provision across formal and informal child and adult education within cocoa growing communities.

#### 5. **Timeframe for Framework Activity** (Include main components)

The timeframe for the activities that have been submitted is from 2011 through 2013. However it should be noted that the program is a longer term program – operating with a horizon stretching to 2020. Some additional information regarding timing and the initiation of the program:

The program was first conceptualized during 2009 when representatives from Mars met with representatives from the Ivorian Government to discuss long term cocoa sector improvement. A concept of cooperative work was confirmed with the signing of an MOU between the Minister of Agriculture of Côte d'Ivoire and the CEO of Mars Global Chocolate in March of 2010. In-depth work planning and budgeting was carried out after the signing of the MOU with the first detailed

workstream plan and budget developed in November/December 2010. While two initial sites for CDCs (and corresponding community work) were selected in October 2010, significant cost expenditures against the project did not occur until 2011.

6. **Funds Committed** (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

Information regarding the funding for the program in total and for the money that was acknowledged by the CLCCG as being new investments toward addressing WFCL through the program is presented in Attachments as noted:

Attachment 4 shows the expected expenditures for Vision for Change in the years 2011 through 2013 in total (column 1). Column 2 shows the original estimate of the funds that will go towards directly impacting WFCL. This information was presented in January 2012 to the CLCCG. Following discussions between January and May of 2012, it was jointly agreed that a smaller portion of the expended funds would be acknowledged as being directly aligned against WFCL. Column 3 shows the funds that were agreed: a total of \$2,713.00 through 2014.

Table 1 in Attachment 3 shows a further breakdown of this expenditure (\$2,713.00) by year and by activity. This table also shows a breakdown by year of funds that are directed towards specific activities related to the National Plan of action. There are 6 primary National Plan activities towards which the Mars program is oriented.

Estimates for expenditures for the year 2012 are shown in attachment 3A. The table shows that expenditures are estimated to be beyond the approved amount by a difference of US \$482,200.00 as further noted below:

Original estimate of costs in 2012:	\$ 1,013,400.00
Current estimated spend for 2012:	\$ 1,495,600.00
	=====
Difference:	\$ 482,200.00

7. **Implementing Partners Contact Information** See Attachment 1, page 8

8. **Point of Contact Information for Funder**

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9. **Project or activity**

a. **Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses**

- The program is designed to address the following gaps:
  - Poverty at the cocoa farm level is being addressed by a package of interventions that will impact the productivity of cocoa farms in the project area. Through cocoa demonstration farms (CDC's) and the creation of small farm businesses (CVC's) the program will deliver improved planting material, fertilizer and enhanced training to farmers. This is targeted to improve farm yields from an average of 350 kg/ha to 1500 kg/ha with a similar increase in incomes.
  - Sensitization of Community members towards the issue of child labor and empowerment of communities to address factors related to child labor, especially education. This will address a gap at the family and community levels about the issue of children working – especially in dangerous tasks – instead of attending schools and also about the cultural attitudes towards work and education.
  - This will also create a community environment where additional interventions, for example Community Based CLMS can be more effectively implemented.

**b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries**

- IN 2011:
  - ICRAF / ANADER Staff training
  - Project offices established in Soubré and San Pedro
  - 5 CDC's established in region
  - Community Development Plans established in 3 Terroirs
- In 2012 (to date)
  - 7 additional CDC's established in region
  - Community Development plans established in 8 additional terroirs
  - Agreement in Principle on External Contribution to communities via Mars

**c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism**

- ICRAF is the lead on developing and carrying out the M&E. It will focus efforts on three aspects: 1) Economic / income / livelihoods for farmers; 2) social and cultural aspects within the communities and 3) environmental and ecosystem evaluations. A diagnostic and baseline study have been initiated during the months of July and August and is underway at the time of this report. Work is being done with the support of partner institutions, including the University of Bouake and ENSEA.

**d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy**

- Sustainability for the project will be achieved in the following manner:
  - Productivity work will be sustained through the development of small private enterprises in the cocoa region who provide inputs and training for a fee. This approach has been shown to work in Indonesia and Vietnam and we are expecting small farm entrepreneurs to develop their individual sustainability strategies much as any small business operation.
  - Community work will be sustained by communities themselves via empowerment strategies that include creating community committees that are trained to manage funds and projects. Given the increased income within the communities and the ability of communities to capture this through community organization we expect to see sustained efforts.
  - In terms of addressing child labor, we expect to see communities support this by forming committees related to CLMS and education support. Their desire to see children in school will sustain the committees that are formed.

**e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS; (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).**

- Coordination is a major part of the program. The project managers from ICRAF and Mars meet on a regular basis with the Conseil du Café Cacao which is the primary body managing the cocoa sector.
- Regular meetings are held in country with the Platform Public Private Partnership (PPPP) under the guidance of the Conseil Café Cacao (CCC). The CCC is the primary body under which interventions into the cocoa sector are coordinated. Mars has an ongoing dialogue with the CCC regarding the V4C effort at a level of detail that describes specific interventions at the community level. Mars also communicates on a regular basis with the Comite du Surveillance.
- At the local and regional level we inform the Prefets and work with other local organizations to keep them informed of our work at the community level.
- In addition, Mars is initiating a separate public private partnership with the ILO to place CLMS in Vision for Change communities. This public private partnership will create an ongoing set of coordination activities that involves the ILO and the Government Committees that are supporting the NAP against child labor.

**10. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities)**

See Map attachment for locations of CDC's. Community work is nearby the Mars CDC's.

- We are working in the following areas of the Soubré region:
  - Terriors / Localities
    - Touagui 2
      - Kragui, Kakadjekro, Zongokro, Dahili, Touagui II
    - Gbletia
      - Kambelesso, Petit Bondoukou, N'Driagui, Kouadiokro, Gbletia
    - Djoutougbo
      - Korhogo, Dioulabougou, Doumbiadougou,
    - Gnaboya
      - Gnaboya, Rigopla, Gnaboya
    - Kipiri
      - Krakro, Kipiri
    - Gnogboyo
      - Petit Beoumi, Petit Yamoussoukro, Kra Yaokro, Gnogboyo
    - Gbyli
      - M'brako, Malawakro, Gbily, Noukpoudou, Akpouekro, Coulibalykro, Raphaelkro, Assamoikro
    - Wonsealy
      - Tanokouadiokro, Wonsealy, N'dri Yaokro, Tano Kouadiodro

11. **Beneficiaries** (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

- a. # of Children
- b. # of Households
- c. # of cocoa farmers
- d. # of communities
- e. Other?

At this time we are unable to make a refined estimate of the numbers of direct beneficiaries of the program. We expect this estimate to be completed and more robust during the upcoming months in the project.

12. **Summary Progress Report** (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

We view 2012 primarily as a year of program development and training – especially with respect to the community empowerment related interventions. Good progress has been made in the area of CDC implementation and we are beginning to identify lead farmers to implement the first CVC's. In terms of community work, we have entered more than 30 communities and worked with the leadership on organization and the creation of initial CAP. As of early October, several communities (those within a terroir) have had their action plans validated by a regional committee. This is a major step in having the requested projects made available for external funding.

Significant effort has gone into determining effective ways to assist communities in achieving the funding necessary to accomplish their development plans. At the time of this report several enabling areas of work are very close to agreement and initiation. Specific additional program agreements between Mars and other partners / implementers which are aimed at community funding, addressing education oriented community needs and the introduction of CLMS are near agreement and initiation. If these elements are confirmed then the program review near the end of the first quarter of 2013 will show significant impact in numerous areas. With that enabling perspective in mind, below are excerpts from the July midyear report which is the last comprehensive reporting period for ICRAF.

Vision for Change (V4C) aims to revitalize the cocoa sector in Soubré and across Côte d'Ivoire. This will be achieved by training farmers to realize higher yields, better quality cocoa and more profitable cocoa production which is beneficial to all those living in cocoa farming communities. Specifically, it aims at improving farmers' income and promoting the empowerment of rural populations. It is in this context that the project activities for the first half of 2012 focused on further actions to improve the availability of the elite cocoa planting materials, sustainably improve the production practices of Ivorian cocoa farmers, expanding the implementation of CDC's and CVC's and providing direct support to cocoa farmers and other beneficiaries of the project through training and community development.

Launching of CDCs and CVCs improved significantly in the first half of the year. New CDCs have been installed in 13 locations, including five CDC Franchises installed in collaboration with partners. The study on the implementation of new CVC's has been completed.

Actions to strengthen capacity within cocoa farming communities (component 5) continued during the first six months of 2012. An implementation manual for community development was developed and a train the trainer session on environmental and rural land has been completed with the three ANADER teams who drive the community intervention activities. In collaboration with ANADER, the project has also achieved major results in terms of village briefings. 15 DGP (Global Participatory Diagnostics) in the terroirs and communities of Gbily (8), Gnaboya (2), Kipiri (2) and Koda (3); 15 new Development Committees at the village level (CD) were created; 4 new Local Land Development Councils (CDLT) were developed and the 72 members of these councils were trained; and 35 members of the micro-projects validation committee were also trained. In addition, the school in Kragui was rehabilitated.

Regarding the activities carried out in the first half of 2012 in the Monitoring and Evaluation work stream, the strategic partnership with ENSEA was defined and formalized. Documents and baseline tools critical to project Monitoring and Evaluation were also produced or initiated. A monitoring and evaluation manual was completed.

**Contact information for Implementing Partners:**

1. Names and Contact information for Implementing partners:

a. **World Agroforestry Centre:**

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b. **Conseil du Café Cacao (Ivorian Cocoa Committee):**

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c. **CNRA (Ivorian National Breeding Center):**

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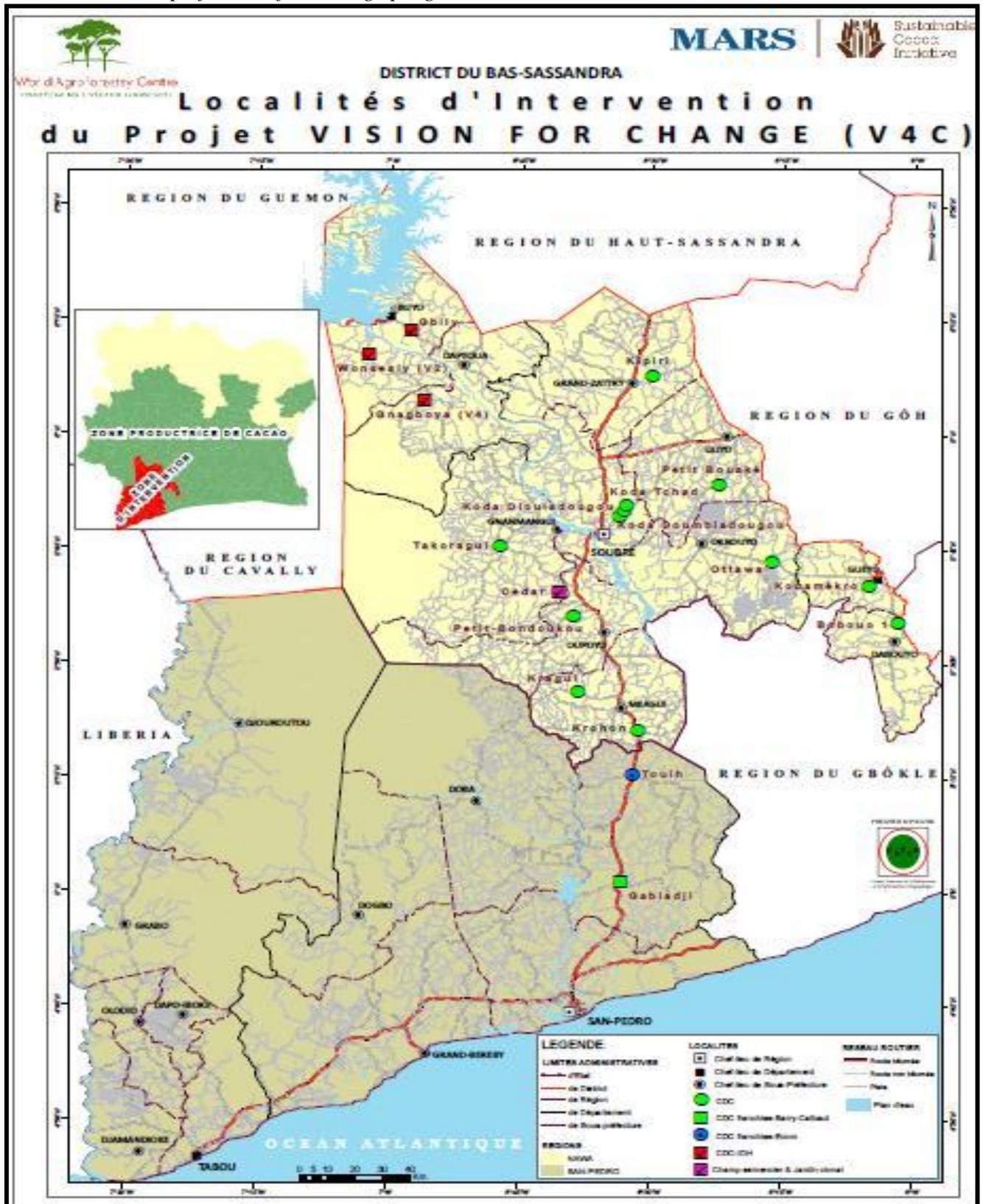
d. **ANADER (Ivorian National Extension Service):**

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e. **International Cocoa Initiative:**

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Attachment 2: Map of Vision for Change program area & Interventions.



Attachment 3:

**Table 1. Alignment of Mars Program Activities against Specific Points of National Action Plan**

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

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

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

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**NOTES on assigned costs:**

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

**Table 2. Future Elements of Mars Effort which will Align with the National Action Plan**

<b>National Action Plan Activity</b>	<b>Comment re Future Mars Activity</b>
1.2.6. To develop / disseminate awareness messages in local languages	Expect to do this in future to improve awareness raising. Part of SOSTECI. Timing and spend as noted*
2.1.3. To build / equip 50 centers of community education in cocoa growing communities	Will evaluate using CDC information centers as community centers. Timing and spend as noted*
2.1.4. To build 10 primary schools of six classes and Directors offices	Will confirm which communities in V4C require contribution. Timing and spend as noted*
2.1.5. To equip primary schools of 6 classes in furniture	As in 2.1.4.
2.1.6. To build 60 accommodation for teachers of 10 schools in areas of risk	As in 2.1.4.
2.1.7. To build 10 school Canteens in risk areas	As in 2.1.4.
2.2.2. To revitalize 100 monitoring and protection committees of child victims in areas of risk	Will be part of roll out of SOSTECI. Currently under evaluation. Timing and spend as noted*.
4.1.2. To train actors ... in the implementation of SOSTECI	As in 2.2.2.

**Notes:**

Mars commits to contribute to at least 20 V4C communities in Soubré region assisting in achieving community development plans. Minimum contribution is \$250,000.

\*Timing:

- Mars will evaluate PDV's and determine contribution per community by end October 2012.
- Mars will determine separate financial support and program plan for SOSTECI by end October 2012.

*Attachment 4: Program Costs: Full Vision for Change Costs and Costs Attributed to WFCL Effort (Original and Revised)*

<b>Workstream</b>	<b>Grand Totals / 2011 – 2013</b>		
	<b>V4C Program in Total</b>	<b>WFCL Directed Funds Original<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>WFCL Directed Funds Revised<sup>10</sup></b>
NOTE: All Costs are in US \$1,000's			
Germplasm	2,556.2	0	0
Sustainable M <sup>3</sup> ment	2,327.0	0	0
Cocoa Dev. Center	4,862.3	1,577.3	693.1
Extension	1,098.7	232.7	0
Comm. Development	1,621.3	1,597.3	1,475.4 + 50.0 Expense for School in Kragui
Monitor / Eval	1,958.1	685.5	0
Project M <sup>3</sup> ment *	2,129.5	745.5	494.5 **
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,553.1</b>	<b>4,838.3</b>	<b>2,713.0</b>
Overheads	2,915.1	85.3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,468.2</b>	<b>4,923.6</b>	<b>2,713.0</b>
<b>% of V4C Total</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>

\*No Project Management Funds cover Mars Management Activity.

\*\*Project Management costs only for Community Development activity

<sup>9</sup> This column reflects the original submission to the CLCCG (January 2012) of the portion of program funds that go towards addressing WFCL. This was later revised in May 2012.

<sup>10</sup> This column reflects the revised funds attributed to addressing WFCL within the program. Agreed by the Comité du Surveillance and the CLCCG in June 2012. (see attachment XX)

Attachment 5

Estimated Costs for 2012 included in the 2012 column in RED

Current / Planned / Budgeted National Action Plan Activity	Mars Program Component	2011 – 2013 Expenses			Total Expense
		2011	2012	2013	
1.2.7: Carry out Awareness sessions in ... 6840 villages covered by ANADER	Community Development Project Management CD	CD 511.3	524.4 (525.0 est)	439.7 180.8	CD 1,475.4 PM 494.5
1.2.18: Organize 120 awareness sessions for mass populations, socio-professionals and other field workers in areas at risk	Community Development Project Management CD				
1.2.19: Increase households' awareness of birth reports in connection with modernization program re registers of birth, marriage and death	Community Development Project Management CD				
2.1.4: Build 10 primary schools of 6 classes and Directors offices	Community Development		50.0 (140.0 est)		50.0
2.2.4: Create income generating activities for the benefit of victims or families of children at risk	Cocoa Development Center With Community Impact	231.0	263.8 (580.6 est)	198.3	693.1
2.2.5: Support cocoa farmers with inputs and improved planting materials to improve their productivity	Cocoa Development Center With Community Impact				
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>880.8</b>	<b>1,013.4</b> <b>(1,495.6 est)</b>	<b>818.8</b>	<b>2,713.0</b>

**NOTES on assigned costs:**

1. \$50K in 2012 is for school rehabilitation in Kragui Community – to be finished in 2012

2. Community Development Adjustments: Removed Travel expense from the total expense
3. Project Management Adjustment: Removed travel expense and capital expense from the total expense
4. CDC Adjustment: Counted only training cost and capital cost of establishing CDC – at 30% of total program cost.

## International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, GIG

### 1. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity

International Cocoa Initiative.

### 2. Financial Partner

International Cocoa and Chocolate Industry, formerly referred to as the GIG

### 3. Implementing Partners

In Côte d'Ivoire, the project was implemented by ICI through a local NGO, RENFCAP (*Renforcement des Capacités*).

In Ghana, the project was implemented by ICI through a local NGO, GLORI (*Global Responses Initiative*).

### 4. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives)

Both projects focused on community awareness raising and community empowerment through the following objectives:

- Reinforcement of the CCPCs;
- Contribution to the development of social protection mechanisms through the implementation of the CAP activities;
- Documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt and good practices;
- Support to the communities in their advocacy towards district authorities for the integration of CAP activities in the district development plans;
- Support to micro projects (two-unit classroom and 200 tables and benches in Côte d'Ivoire and three-unit classrooms and two kindergarten classes in Ghana).

### 5. Timeframe for Framework Activity (Include main components)

From September 2011 to September 2012 in Côte d'Ivoire and from January 2012 to June 2012 in Ghana. Activities are still ongoing in both countries, and will conclude by the end of 2012, to be reported in full thereafter.

### 6. Funds Committed (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

GIG contributions of:

**\$250,000 US** in total, equivalent to CHF 219,350 at the time of receipt, allocated as follows:

- **CHF 50,500** in 2011 and **CHF 94,350** in 2012 for RENFCAP project in Aleppe and Adzope districts of Côte d’Ivoire;
- **CHF 10,000** in 2011 for micro projects in Côte d’Ivoire (Didoko, Divo and Lakota);
- **CHF 42, 500** for GLORI project in Wassa Amenfi West district of Ghana;
- **CHF 7,000** in 2011 for micro projects in Ghana (in Kwame and Pantooso)
- **CHF 15,000** for an ICI Intern working on M&E and programme support (3 months in 2011, 3 months in 2012).

**7. Implementing Partners Contact Information** (including title, address, email, phone)

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**8. Point of Contact Information for Funder** (Name, title, address, email, phone)

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**9. Project or activity**

- a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses,

The project is addressing the lack of awareness of child labour at community level and the lack of capacity within community-based services and structures that contribute to child labour prevention. This is done:

- by reinforcing the communities’ child protection committees;
- through the development of a CAP;
- through the dissemination and application of lessons learnt and good practices in child labour prevention;

- by supporting the communities in their advocacy and awareness raising activities towards district authorities, for the integration of CAP activities in the district development plans);
  - by strengthening education services, infrastructures and equipment.
- b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries,

COTE D'IVOIRE:

**Oct 2011:** Community awareness-raising meetings.

**Nov 2011:** Community committees' trainings on CAP implementation and child protection.

**Dec 2011:** Producers trainings on good agricultural practices.

**Jan 2012:** CAPs updated and presented to local authorities.

**Aug-Sept 2012:** data collection and analysis based on the Protective Cocoa Community Framework to update the community profiles in order to analyze the situation in the communities in term of the level of protection for children. The community profile will be used to analysis the profile of the community, and decide on an exit strategy.

**Oct-Dec 2012:** Graduation from selected communities.

Throughout the project, awareness raising activities on child labour and school enrollment were undertaken as well as capacity building of CCPCs. The number of children identified by the partner as performing hazardous tasks has decreased from 5,080 children to 2,758 (46% reduction), while school enrollment has increased from 10,175 children to 11,098 children (9% increase).

Other activities implemented throughout the project include monitoring and evaluation, identification of good practices and lessons learnt as well as advocacy towards the local authorities.

GHANA:

**Jan 2012:** Training of traditional and religious leaders in 15 communities on their complementary role in the elimination of WFCL and project ownership.

**Jan-Mar 2012:** 7 CAPs updated for submission to district authorities.

**Feb-Apr 2012:** review of the members of the CCPC and training of the members.

**Mar 2012:** support to district authorities to review the role and composition of the DCPC.

**Apr-Jun 2012:** training in the 15 community for the community register updated.

**May-Jun 2012:** Strengthen community farmers' field school. 4 communities linked with district extension officers (and technically supported).

**July-Sept 2012:** data collection and analysis based on the Protective Cocoa Community Framework to update the community profiles in order to analyze the situation in the

communities in term of the level of protection for children. The community profile will be used to analysis the profile of the community, and decide on an exit strategy.

**Oct-Dec 2012:** Graduation from selected communities.

Throughout the project: using the Hazardous Activities framework, Glori and the CCPC collected data on children involved in WFCL (method: observation of various farms). No children 9-12 years old were found involved in hazardous activities, while among the 13-15 year old and 16-17 years old 92 children were observed in hazardous activities (mainly working long hours, out of school, carrying heavy loads or using machetes). These children were referred to the CCPC, which members undertook sensitization and dialogue activities with the parents and the children themselves. According to Glori report, CCPC intervention was very effective in decreasing the number of children involved in Hazardous activities.

- c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism,

Each community is visited twice a month by the implementing partner, while the overall project is monitored by ICI staff every three months. Technical and financial reports are submitted to ICI every three months.

- d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy,

The sustainability strategy is based on the empowerment of communities, their increased awareness of child labour consequences and the training of relevant groups (community leaders, CCPCs, etc.). Moreover communities are empowered by developing their own analysis of community development, which they consolidate into the CAPs, and are trained in promoting the CAP with the district level authorities, and with other stakeholders which could also bring financial support. The community members are also encouraged to revive traditional mechanisms to collect funds within the community to support local initiatives.

- e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS; (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).

The ILO-IPEC project (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS is not intervening in the project areas, but coordination is ensured through meetings at national level (national steering committee on child labour in Ghana, *comité interministériel* in Côte d'Ivoire).

In Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, the ILO-IPEC projects (2) and (3) are not implemented in the same communities as the one supported by GIG under this projects. But it should be

noted that for its project (2) : Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach, in Ghana Glori was also selected by ILO-IPEC as one of their local implementing partners, ensuring consistency at the implementation level.

Note also that ICI is an implementing partner on ILO's projects (2) and (3), permitting a clear and consistent application of good practice and approaches between the ILO-IPEC projects and these GIG-funded actions.

The ICI project is collaborating with relevant decentralized administrative bodies (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health) as well as with local authorities.

#### 10. **Target Areas for Interventions** (Districts and Communities)

Communities of Abongoua, Adonkoi, Allosso 2, Andoumbatto, AssieOrie, Assikoi, Becedi Anon, Biasso, Danguira, Djougunsou, Fiasse, Koutoukro, Massandji, Mobiokoi, Monga, Moninkoi, Motobe, Nankoi, Nyan, Nzodji, Oguedoume, Yakasse me in the Alépé and Adzopé districts of the the Agneby and Des Lagunes regions in Côte d'Ivoire.

Communities of Abekoase, Affiena, Aggreso Krofofrom, , Agreso Kabre, Appiahkrom, Attobrakrom, Domeabra, Koduakrom, Kokoase, Mrebrenyini, Nkwantanan , Pantooso, Sefwi Akura, Supano, Women no Good of the Wassa Amenfi West District of the Western Region in Ghana.

#### 11. **Beneficiaries** (Number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component is similar)

- a. # of Children: **16,531 (11 801 school-age children in Côte d'Ivoire and 4'730 in Ghana).**
- b. # of Households: Unknown
- c. # of cocoa farmers: Unknown.
- d. # of communities: **37 (22 in Côte d'Ivoire and 15 in Ghana).**
- e. Other? Total population reached: **59,074 (46'632 people in Côte d'Ivoire and 12'442 people in Ghana).**Total population targeted with awareness-raising: **28,742.**

#### 12. **Summary Progress Report** (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

The activities have been undertaken as planned:

- Community-awareness on child labour issues has increased in those communities with **14,903 community members** in Côte d'Ivoire and **13,839 community members** in Ghana having attended child labour awareness raising meetings.

- **CCPCs** have been trained and supported in 37 communities, to sensitize communities on the importance of education, on identification of the WFCL and on referral of cases of exploitation to social services.
- The **22 communities in Côte d’Ivoire** and **15 communities in Ghana** have adopted and started to implement their CAPs which have been presented to the local authorities. Some priority activities identified by the CAP have been implemented by the communities themselves, sometimes with the support of local authorities, such as the building of **tables and benches, rehabilitation of classrooms, school canteens, building of teachers’ accommodations**, etc. Communities have mobilized funds to support the implementation of local initiatives, that were identified through the CAP. For instance the community of Agreso Kabre (Ghana) completed the construction of **2 kindergarten classes** and renovated **3 classroom blocks for primary school**. In Abekoase the community built a **4 bedroom teacher accommodation**. The community of Koduakrom is working at adding **3 new classroom blocks** to the primary school. In Affiena (Ghana) the local authorities built a **6 unit classroom for the primary school**.
- In Côte d’Ivoire, the number of children enrolled in school has increased by 923 (**9%**) from 10,175 children to 11,098 children over the project period; In Ghana, the enrollment rate has increased by 68 (**2%**) from 3496 (Dec 2011) to 3,564 (June 2012).
- In Ghana the project identified 92 children from 13 to 17 years old involved in hazardous tasks. (mainly working long hours, out of school, carrying heavy loads or using machetes). These children were referred to the CCPC, which undertook specific sensitization and dialogue activities with the parents and the children themselves. This intervention was very effective in decreasing the number of children involved in Hazardous activities.
- In addition to the CAP-inspired initiatives detailed above, specific ICI-funded micro projects were implemented as follows:
  - A **two-unit classroom block** was built (in Didoko) and **200 school tables and benches** were distributed in Côte d’Ivoire (in various villages in Divo and Lakota area).
  - **Two kindergarten classes** (in Kwame Adu) and a **three-unit classroom** (in Pantooso) were built in Ghana.

Despite those progresses, the continuous process of monitoring, evaluation and lessons learning throughout this project pointed out certain limitations of sensitization and community mobilization (sub-optimal in isolation from investments in services and infrastructure, with challenges in managing community expectations) and the need to move to a more holistic and integrated approach of child protection in cocoa-growing communities.

In Côte d'Ivoire, those limitations were aggravated by the continuing effects of the socio-political crisis, the lack of resources of local authorities and tensions between communities that undermined progresses made.

*ICI Secretariat*  
*7<sup>th</sup> November, 2012*