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¹⁰⁰⁶ U.S. Embassy- San Jose, reporting, January 29, 2009. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Costa Rica," section 6d.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Government of Costa Rica, *Response to FRN 2008*, 11.

¹⁰⁰⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Costa Rica," section 5.

¹⁰⁰⁹ U.S. Embassy- San Jose, reporting, January 29, 2009.

¹⁰¹⁰ Government of Costa Rica, *Agenda Nacional para la Niñez y la Adolescencia: Metas y Compromisos, 2000-2010*, San José, September 2000, 21.

¹⁰¹¹ Government of Costa Rica, *Response to FRN 2008*, 16. See also U.S. Embassy- San Jose, reporting, January 29, 2009.

¹⁰¹² Government of Costa Rica, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niños, Niñas, y Adolescentes 2008-2010*, San José, 2007; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/plan_nac_esc_costa_rica.pdf.

¹⁰¹³ Government of Costa Rica, *Protocolo de Coordinación Inter Institucional para la Atención Inmediata de las Personas Trabajadores Menores de Edad*, Decreto No. 34423-MTSS, (April 1, 2008); available from http://historico.gaceta.go.cr/pub/2008/04/01/COMP_01_04_2008.html#_Toc194722901. See also Government of Costa Rica, *Memoria*, 9.

¹⁰¹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Costa Rica." See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (no. 182) Costa Rica (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2008; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21858&chapter=9&query=%28Costa+Rica%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

¹⁰¹⁵ U.S. Embassy- San Jose, reporting, January 29, 2009. See also Government of Costa Rica, *Memoria*, 12.

¹⁰¹⁶ U.S. Embassy- San Jose, reporting, January 29, 2009.

¹⁰¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰¹⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, RLA/02/P51/USA, San José, 2005.

¹⁰²⁰ CARE USA, *Primero Aprendo Project. Combating Exploitive Child Labor Through Education in Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, 2004.

¹⁰²¹ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC official E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 4, 2008.

¹⁰²² ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication, December 18, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC official E-mail communication, February 4, 2008.

Côte d'Ivoire

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Côte d'Ivoire, many children work in agriculture on family farms and on rubber, cotton, palm, cocoa, coffee, rice, and commercial fruit plantations (such as banana, pineapple, and papaya plantations).¹⁰²³ Children are also engaged in fishing and animal husbandry.¹⁰²⁴ In the urban informal sector, children work as street vendors, shoe shiners, errand runners, car washers and watchers, as food sellers in street restaurants, and in public works construction.¹⁰²⁵

According to a 2007 survey led by Tulane University and implemented by The National School of Statistics and Applied Economics in Côte d'Ivoire, many children (estimated at 1.36

million) work in the cocoa sector. According to the survey, many of these children work under hazardous conditions, such as carrying heavy loads, spraying pesticides, clearing land, and burning vegetation; are immigrants from neighboring countries, particularly Burkina Faso; do not attend school (49 percent); and report limited access to intervention projects that provide assistance to children (98 percent of children surveyed).¹⁰²⁶ Studies conducted by the Ivorian Government in 2005, 2007, and 2008 substantiate many of Tulane University's findings.¹⁰²⁷ In addition, the independent verification assessment of the Government's 2008 certification survey results further substantiates Tulane University's findings.¹⁰²⁸

*Selected Statistics and Indicators
on Child Labor*¹⁰²⁹

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Population, children, 5-14 years, 2006: | 5,478,424 |
| Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2006: | 39.8 |
| Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2006: | 41.5 |
| Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2006: | 38.0 |
| Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%): | |
| - Agriculture | - |
| - Manufacturing | - |
| - Services | - |
| - Other | - |
| Minimum age for work: | 14 |
| Compulsory education age: | Not compulsory |
| Free public education: | Yes* |
| Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007: | 72.1 |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2003: | 54.9 |
| School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2006: | 53.6 |
| Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006: | 78.3 |
| ILO Convention 138: | 2/7/2003 |
| ILO Convention 182: | 2/7/2003 |
| CRC: | 2/4/1991 |
| CRCOPAC: | No |
| CRCOPSC: | No |
| Palermo: | No |
| ILO-IPEC participating country: | Yes |

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

Anecdotal reports indicate that Ivorian children work in small-scale family-operated gold and diamond mines, where they perform activities such as digging holes, clearing out water, and carrying and washing gravel.¹⁰³⁰

The practice of sending boys to Koranic teachers to receive education, which may include a vocational or apprenticeship component, is a tradition in various countries, including Côte d'Ivoire.¹⁰³¹ While some boys receive lessons, some are forced to beg and surrender the money that they have earned.¹⁰³²

Ivorian girls as young as 9 years work as domestic servants, and some are subject to mistreatment including sexual abuse.¹⁰³³ Especially in the district of Yopougon, in Abidjan, are engaged in commercial sexual exploitation; many of these

girls are ages 15 and 16 years and some are from Nigeria.¹⁰³⁴

Côte d'Ivoire is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked children. Trafficking occurs most frequently within the country, including from the northern regions to southern cities.¹⁰³⁵ Children are trafficked for labor in mines.¹⁰³⁶ Children, often girls between the ages of 9 to 15 years, are trafficked to Abidjan for work in the informal sector, including as domestic servants.¹⁰³⁷ Boys are trafficked internally for agriculture labor (e.g., on cocoa plantations) and for work in the service sector.¹⁰³⁸

Children are also trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire from neighboring countries, including for labor in the informal sector.¹⁰³⁹ In particular, boys are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire from Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Benin for agricultural labor (on cocoa, coffee, pineapple, and rubber plantations); from Guinea for labor in the mining sector; from Benin for carpentry and construction work; and from Togo to work in construction. Boys from Ghana and Togo are also trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire to work in the fishing industry.¹⁰⁴⁰ Girls from Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for domestic labor, street vending, and commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁰⁴¹

Evidence suggests that Government-supported militias and rebel groups have ceased recruitment of new child soldiers and have released some of the children within their ranks.¹⁰⁴²

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement¹⁰³⁰

The minimum age for admission to work and apprenticeships is 14 years.¹⁰⁴³ Ivorian law requires parents or legal guardians to sign employment contracts on behalf of children under 16 years and to serve as witnesses to contracts signed by children between 16 and 18 years.¹⁰⁴⁴ Night work by children under 18 years is prohibited, and all children are required to have at least 12 consecutive hours of rest between work shifts. The Labor Inspectorate can require children to take a medical exam to ensure that the work for which they are hired does not exceed their physical capacity.¹⁰⁴⁵

The Government has defined certain activities as hazardous and prohibited for children under the age of 18 years.¹⁰⁴⁶ Hazardous activities for agriculture and forestry sectors include: logging; burning fields; applying chemicals and chemical fertilizer; and carrying heavy loads. Hazardous activities for the mining sector includes: drilling and blasting; transporting stone fragments or blocks; crushing stone; extracting ore by use of chemicals; and working underground. Hazardous activities for commercial and domestic service sectors include: selling pornographic material; working in bars and picking up garbage.¹⁰⁴⁷

Ivorian law prohibits forced or compulsory labor.¹⁰⁴⁸ The penalty for imposing labor on a person is 1 to 5 years imprisonment and a fine.¹⁰⁴⁹ In addition, persons convicted of pimping victims under the age of 21 years may be imprisoned for 2 to 10 years and charged a fine.¹⁰⁵⁰ While the law does not directly forbid trafficking in persons, traffickers may be prosecuted for kidnapping, mistreating, or torturing children with a punishment of 1 to 5 years of imprisonment and a fine. Further, alienation of a person's freedom is punishable by 5 years to life imprisonment, with the maximum penalty enforced if the victim is under 15 years.¹⁰⁵¹ The minimum age for both voluntary and compulsory recruitment into the military is 18 years.¹⁰⁵²

Côte d'Ivoire was 1 of 24 countries to adopt the Multilateral Cooperative Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Joint Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central African Regions.¹⁰⁵³ As part of the regional Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Government agreed to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders; to rehabilitate and reintegrate trafficking victims; and to assist fellow signatory countries to implement these measures under the Agreement.¹⁰⁵⁴

The Ministry of Labor is responsible for enforcement of child labor laws. The National Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and Child Exploitation, under the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs coordinates the Government's anti-trafficking efforts.¹⁰⁵⁵ According to USDOS,

the Government conducted raids on establishments that were suspected of engaging in the commercial sexual exploitation of children.¹⁰⁵⁶ In addition, according to USDOS, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire collaborated with the Ghanaian Police to pursue child traffickers.¹⁰⁵⁷

Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In October 2008, 13 ECOWAS country governments, including the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, participated in a training of military personnel funded by Save the Children Sweden. The training sought to sensitize regional military personnel on child soldiering and sexual exploitation issues.¹⁰⁵⁸

The Government Côte d'Ivoire participates in a 1-year regional project funded by Denmark at USD 2.64 million and implemented by ILO-IPEC. The project focuses on implementation of policy level agreements on child labor and trafficking.¹⁰⁵⁹ The Government participated in a 2-year project funded by USDOS at USD 250,000, which ended in June 2008. The USDOS-funded project aimed to strengthen the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Children and Child Exploitation.¹⁰⁶⁰ During the reporting period, the National Committee continued to bolster its child trafficking monitoring system through the establishment of additional village watch committees.¹⁰⁶¹ The Government also participated in a 5-year regional project funded by Denmark at USD 6.19 million and implemented by ILO-IPEC. The project aimed to combat child trafficking for labor exploitation and ended in April 2008.¹⁰⁶² During the reporting period, with support from ILO and UNICEF, the Government trained 175 transporter, security, and defense agents on trafficking, including how to detect and process trafficking cases.¹⁰⁶³ The Government of Côte d'Ivoire also participated in Phase II of a 3-year anti-trafficking project funded by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation at USD 2.56 million, which ended in March 2008.¹⁰⁶⁴ The Government, with support from UNICEF, published a procedural manual for the identification and care of child labor and trafficking victims.¹⁰⁶⁵ The Government also

continued to undertake awareness-raising campaigns on trafficking.¹⁰⁶⁶

During the reporting period, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana have continued to take steps toward implementing agreements under the Harkin-Engel Protocol, by publishing child labor cocoa certification surveys and participating in verification activities in the cocoa sector, according to Tulane University.¹⁰⁶⁷

The Ivorian child labor cocoa certification survey published in June 2008 covered more than 50 percent of the cocoa growing region.¹⁰⁶⁸ In addition, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continued to participate in the International Cocoa Verification Board (ICVB) that was convened by Verité, Inc., to strengthen remediation efforts, improve national surveys, and work towards verification of the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.¹⁰⁶⁹ In 2008, ICVB contracted the FAFO Institute of Advanced International Studies and Khulisa Management Services to assess the accuracy of the Governments' child labor certification surveys.¹⁰⁷⁰ In December 2008, the contractors published their verification assessment report, which will be used to strengthen future cocoa sector certification and verification exercises, as well as child labor remediation activities.¹⁰⁷¹ The international cocoa industry provided the majority of funding for ICVB's activities, at over USD 2 million.¹⁰⁷²

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire continues to cooperate with a 3-year project to oversee the efforts of the international cocoa industry and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector, funded by USDOL at USD 4.3 million and implemented by Tulane University, in partnership with the West African Health Organization. In September 2008, Tulane University submitted its second annual report to the U.S. Congress on the status of public and private efforts to implement agreements under the Harkin-Engel Protocol.¹⁰⁷³ The Government is participating in a 4-year USDOL-funded 6.8 million ILO-IPEC project to conduct data collection on child labor.¹⁰⁷⁴

The Government continues to participate in the 4-year Phase II Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), funded by USAID, the World Cocoa Foundation, and the international cocoa industry, which is scheduled to end in 2011. STCP is a public-private partnership that promotes sustainable tree crop systems, including coffee, cocoa, and cashews, and contains a component to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labor on farms. STCP operates in 11 districts and works with 14 cocoa cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire.¹⁰⁷⁵ The international cocoa industry contributed around USD 2.55 million to the program.¹⁰⁷⁶

In addition, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continues to participate in the Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions (ECHOES) Project, funded by the World Cocoa Foundation, USAID (Ghana only), and the international cocoa industry at USD 6 million.¹⁰⁷⁷ The ECHOES project is implemented in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by Winrock International, International Foundation for Education Self-Help, and Making Cents. The ECHOES project aims to provide vocational agriculture education to 4,500 primary and secondary school-age children and 260 out-of-school youth, as well as provide 250 children and their families with income-generating support.¹⁰⁷⁸

The Government continues to participate in a 6-year regional project funded by the World Cocoa Foundation at USD 999,880 and implemented by ILO-IPEC. The project aims to reduce hazardous child labor in the cocoa sector.¹⁰⁷⁹ In addition, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continues to support the Community Education Centers, which provided educational services to children withdrawn from exploitive labor, including in the cocoa sector.¹⁰⁸⁰

Finally, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continues to participate in projects funded by the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), which implements activities to combat child labor in the cocoa sectors of 252 communities throughout Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.¹⁰⁸¹ During the reporting period, ICI conducted trainings to enhance awareness of child labor and trafficking, including for Government officials from the

Ministries of Interior, Justice, and Agriculture.¹⁰⁸² From 2005 to 2008, the international cocoa industry funded the ICI at around USD 6.79 million.¹⁰⁸³

¹⁰²³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, June 3, 2008, para 6-12.

¹⁰²⁴ U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, June 3, 2008, para 15. See also ILO and UNICEF, *Les activités des enfants en Afrique subsaharienne: les enseignements des enquêtes sur le travail des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest*, UCW, July 2008, 8; available from http://www.ucw-project.org/cgi-bin/ucw/Publications/Main.sql?come=report_research.sql.

¹⁰²⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants aux fins d'Exploitation de leur Travail dans le Secteur Informel a Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire*, Geneva, 2005, 2, 18; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5178>.

¹⁰²⁶ Tulane University, *Second Annual Report: Oversight of Public and Private Initiatives to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector in Cote d'Ivoire and in Ghana* Payson Center for International Development and Technology Transfer, New Orleans, September 30, 2008, 9-10, 16-17, 43, 51-55, 59, 63-67, 69-70; available from <http://childlabor-payson.org/default.html>.

¹⁰²⁷ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Child Labor Monitoring System in the Cocoa Sector in Côte d'Ivoire Pilot Project (CLMS PP)*, Abidjan, December 2005, 22, 25, 35. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Initial Diagnostic Survey in Agnibilekrou, Tiassale and Soubre*, Abidjan, November 2007, 9; available from http://www.cocoaverification.net/Docs/CdI_pilot_survey_report.pdf. See also Tulane University, *Second Annual Report*, 9-10. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *National Initial Diagnostic Survey*, Final Report, Abidjan, June 2008, 8-9, 47, 51-52; available from http://www.cocoaverification.net/Docs/CDI-_RapportFinalEIDExtension20072008.pdf.

¹⁰²⁸ International Cocoa Verification Board, *International Cocoa Verification Board*, [online] [cited January 8, 2009]; available from <http://www.cocoaverification.net/>. See also FAFO AIS and Khulisa Management Services (pty) Ltd, *Verification of Certification Activities in West African Cocoa Sector, Cote d'Ivoire*, Final Report, December 2008, vi; available from http://www.cocoaverification.net/Docs/Verification_Report_CDI.pdf.

¹⁰²⁹ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government

of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, No. 95/15, (1995), article 23.8; available from http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Cote_Ivoire/RCI%20-%20Code%20travail.pdf. For age to which education is compulsory, and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/index.htm>.

¹⁰³⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Secteur Informel*, 2, 18. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, June 3, 2008, para 13-14. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants aux fins d'Exploitation de leur Travail dans les Mines d'Or D'Issia Cote d'Ivoire*, Geneva, 2005, 35-39, 45; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5176>. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, January 15, 2009.

¹⁰³¹ Peter Easton, "Education and Koranic Literacy in West Africa," *IK Notes* no. 11 (August 1999), 1, 3; available from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt11.pdf>. See also Peter Easton, Mark Peach, Ibrahim Lalya Bah, ElHadj Bella Doumboula, and Mohammed Lamine Barry, *Research Studies Series no. 8*, International Working Group on Nonformal Education of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, May 1997; available from <http://www.adeanet.org/wgnfe/publications/abel/a-bel2.html> [hard copy on file].

¹⁰³² IOM, *Traditional Practices Being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa*, Warns IOM, [online] 2006 [cited January 29, 2009]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cac/he/offonce?entryId=12007>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Rapport du Forum Sous Regional sur la Migration des Enfants 'un Risque à la Traite et à l'Exploitation' - Quels Enjeux Pour les Enfants Talibés*, Response to USDOL Technical Progress Report Question: Attachment, Segou, April 2007, 4, 6-7. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan official, e-mail communication to USDOL official, June 30, 2009.

¹⁰³³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Secteur Informel*, 2, 18.

¹⁰³⁴ German Agency for Technical Cooperation, *L'Exploitation Sexuelle des Enfants dans les Communes de Yopougon et d'Adjame*, Project de Lutte contre la traite et les pires Formes de Travail des Enfants Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan, June 2008, 16. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan official, e-mail communication to USDOL official, June 30, 2009.

¹⁰³⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008>.

¹⁰³⁶ ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Travail dans les Mines*, 24.

¹⁰³⁷ ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Secteur Informel*, 6. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports-2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5.

¹⁰³⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5.

¹⁰³⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5.

¹⁰⁴⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire." See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Travail dans les Mines*, 24. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, February 13, 2009, para 2b. See also German Agency for Technical Cooperation, *La traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les plantations de café-cacao en Côte d'Ivoire: La situation dans les départements Abengourou, Oumé, et Soubré* (Abidjan: 2005); available from <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/cote-d-ivoire/8046.htm>. See also Tulane University, *Second Annual Report*, 77-81. See also Xaquín Lopez, "Sur la piste des enfants esclaves," *Courrier International*, no. 900 (February 6, 2008), 47.

¹⁰⁴¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire." See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, February 13, 2009, para 2b.

¹⁰⁴² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also U.N. Human Rights Council, *Annual Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict*, A/HRC/9/3, June 27, 2008, para 16; available from [http://www.crin.org/docs/G0814615\[1\].pdf](http://www.crin.org/docs/G0814615[1].pdf). See also U.N. Security Council, *Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict*, S/AC.51/2008/5, February 1, 2008, para 3.d.; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNODC/GEN/N08/246/62/PDF/N0824662.pdf?OpenElement>.

¹⁰⁴³ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, 1995, Article 23.8.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Loi n° 70-483 sur la Minorité*, (August 3, 1970), chapter III, article 31.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, 1995, articles 3, 22.2, 22.3, 23.9

¹⁰⁴⁶ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Arrêté n° 2250 Portant détermination de la liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants de moins de dix huit (18) ans*, (March 14, 2005); available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/72229/73238/F1049373095/CIV72229.pdf>.

¹⁰⁴⁷ *Ibid.* See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, *January 15, 2009*, para 2.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, 1995, article 3.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code Penal*, 1981, (August 31,), article 378 available from <http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=198&sidebar=true>.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code Penal*, (August 31, 1981), article 336; available from <http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=198&sidebar=true>.

¹⁰⁵¹ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code Penal*, 1981, articles 362.

¹⁰⁵² Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. "Côte d'Ivoire", *In Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>.

¹⁰⁵³ Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006.

¹⁰⁵⁴ ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006, 5-13; available from http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/img/pdf/Multilateral_Agreement_Trafficking-1184251953.doc.

¹⁰⁵⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, February 13, 2009, para 3b.

¹⁰⁵⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire."

¹⁰⁵⁷ U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, February 13, 2009, para 4g.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "West Africa: Train the soldiers, protect the children", IRINnews.org, [online], October 17, 2008 [cited October 20, 2008]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=80974>.

¹⁰⁵⁹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 26, 2009.

¹⁰⁶⁰ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.

¹⁰⁶¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5.

¹⁰⁶² ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication, December 18, 2008.

¹⁰⁶³ U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, February 13, 2009, para 4f.

¹⁰⁶⁴ German Agency for Technical Cooperation, *Combat against Child Trafficking and the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cote d'Ivoire*, Project de Lutte contre la traite et les pires Formes de Travail des Enfants Côte d'Ivoire Abidjan, June 2007, 3-4; available from <http://www.gtz.de/en/dokumente/en-ci-Project-LTTE-situation-July-07.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁵ U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, February 13, 2009, para 5f.

¹⁰⁶⁶ U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, February 13, 2009, para 6a.

¹⁰⁶⁷ Tulane University, *Second Annual Report*, 9-11, 29-30.

¹⁰⁶⁸ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *National Initial Diagnostic Survey*, 1. See also Government of Ghana, *Cocoa Labour Survey in Ghana - 2007/2008*, Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment, Accra, June 2008, 1; available from http://www.cocoaverification.net/Docs/Rapport_Final_EID_Extension_2007_2008_Eng.pdf. See also Tulane University, *Second Annual Report*, 21.

¹⁰⁶⁹ International Cocoa Verification Board, *International Cocoa Verification Board*. See also International Cocoa Verification Board, *Verification Board Biographies*, [online] [cited January 29, 2009]; available from <http://www.cocoaverification.net/members.php>.

¹⁰⁷⁰ International Cocoa Verification Board, *International Cocoa Verification Board*.

¹⁰⁷¹ International Cocoa Verification Board, Email communication to USDOL official, December 5, 2008. See also International Cocoa Verification Board, *International Cocoa Verification Board*.

¹⁰⁷² International Cocoa Verification Board, *Frequently Asked Questions*, [online] [cited January 30, 2009]; available from <http://www.cocoaverification.net/faq.php>.

¹⁰⁷³ U.S. Department of Labor, *U.S. Labor Department Funds Project to Evaluate Effectiveness of Anti-Child-Labor Efforts in the Cocoa Industry*, Press Release, October 3, 2006. See also Tulane University, *Second Annual Report*.

¹⁰⁷⁴ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 31, 2009.

¹⁰⁷⁵ USAID, "Chocolate Companies Help West African Farmers Improve Harvest", USAID Frontlines, [online], September 2005; available from

http://www.usaid.gov/press/frontlines/fl_sep05/pilars.htm. See also International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, *Sustainable Tree Crops Program*, [online] March 20, 2006 [cited December 15, 2008]; available from <http://www.treecrops.org/index.htm>. See also World Cocoa Foundation, *Sustainable Tree Crops Program - Cote d'Ivoire*, [online] [cited January 8, 2009]; available from http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/difference/STCPCotedIvoire_Summary.asp.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Tulane University, *Second Annual Report*, 86.

¹⁰⁷⁷ Winrock International, Email communication to USDOL official, December 14, 2008. See also USAID, World Cocoa Foundation, and Winrock International, *Project Profile: Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions (ECHOES)*, Washington, DC, n.d.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Winrock International, Email communication, December 14, 2008. See also USAID, World Cocoa Foundation, and International, *ECHOES Project Fact Sheet*.

¹⁰⁷⁹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication, February 26, 2009.

¹⁰⁸⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Cote d'Ivoire."

¹⁰⁸¹ International Cocoa Initiative, *Progress Report: January 2008 to Date*, ICI Board Meeting, Geneva, October 2008, 3-5; available from http://www.cocoainitiative.org/images/stories/pdf/2008_third_quarter_progress_report.pdf.

¹⁰⁸² Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy - Abidjan, reporting, December 24, 2008, para 3.

¹⁰⁸³ Tulane University, *Second Annual Report*, 86.

Croatia

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Croatia work in the entertainment, hospitality, tourism, retail, industrial, agricultural, construction, and media sectors.¹⁰⁸⁴ Roma children are particularly vulnerable to work in the agriculture sector and are exploited through forced begging.¹⁰⁸⁵ With regards to trafficking, Croatia is a source, a transit, and increasingly a destination country for girls trafficked for prostitution.¹⁰⁸⁶

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 15 years; however, children younger than 15 years may participate in artistic endeavors for compensation with a labor inspector's approval, provided that the activity does not threaten their health or morals or interfere with school.¹⁰⁸⁷ Children 15 to 18 years may only work with written permission from a legal guardian and labor inspector, provided that the work is not harmful to the