

# Côte d'Ivoire

*The Government of Côte d'Ivoire continues to develop laws and policies to combat the worst forms of child labor, including the recent adoption of the Trafficking and Worst Forms of Child Labor Law. However, significant challenges remain in the legal and enforcement frameworks, school attendance is not compulsory, and social programs are too limited to assist all children engaged in the worst forms of child labor. Children continue to work on cocoa farms, in domestic service, and in mining, sometimes under forced conditions.*

## Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	39.8%
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	53.6%
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	24.3%



## Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Côte d'Ivoire are exploited in the worst forms of child labor,<sup>1316</sup> many of them in agriculture. In the cocoa sector, many children report injuries sustained while carrying heavy loads, clearing land, and burning vegetation.<sup>1317</sup> A recent survey by Tulane University found that an estimated 63 percent of children (over 260,000 children) engaged in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire work in contravention of minimum age and hour standards.<sup>1318</sup> Some of the children emigrate from neighboring countries, such as Burkina Faso and Mali. The majority comes with at least one biological parent, but some arrive by themselves.<sup>1319</sup> Many of the children working in the cocoa sector do not attend school (41 percent or an estimated 335,000 children).<sup>1319</sup>

Although evidence is limited, there is reason to believe that the worst forms of child labor are used in the production of bananas, cotton, palm, papaya, pineapples, rice, rubber, diamonds, and gold.<sup>1320</sup> Children working in agriculture may use dangerous tools, carry heavy loads and apply harmful pesticides.

Risks with working in mining include injury from falling into pits and illness from standing in stagnant water.

Ivorian girls, some as young as age 9, work as domestic servants. Some work 12 to 14 hours per day, and some are subject to mistreatment including sexual abuse.<sup>1321</sup> In urban centers, especially Abidjan, children are employed as construction workers, vendors, and food sellers in street restaurants.<sup>1322</sup> Children working in the streets risk injury due to vehicle accidents and exposure to inclement weather and criminal elements.

Ivorian children work in the worst forms of child labor in small-scale gold and diamond mines, where they dig holes, clear out water, and carry and wash gravel. Risks include injury from falling into pits and illness from standing in stagnant water.<sup>1323</sup>

In Côte d'Ivoire, it is a traditional practice in some communities to send children to Koranic teachers to receive education, which may include a vocational or apprenticeship component. Some are forced to beg and surrender the money that they have earned to their teachers.<sup>1324</sup>

The majority of the victims of trafficking in Côte d’Ivoire are children.<sup>1325</sup> Most trafficking occurs within the country, and most child trafficking victims are boys from the Montagnes and N’Zi-Comoé regions.<sup>1326</sup> Boys are trafficked internally for agricultural labor (e.g., on cocoa plantations) and to work in the service sector.<sup>1327</sup> Children, often girls between the ages of 9 and 15, are trafficked to the south (including Abidjan) to work as domestic servants.<sup>1328</sup> Girls are also lured into commercial sexual exploitation with promises of work in bars and restaurants. Many of these girls are age 15 to 16, but some are as young as age 10.<sup>1329</sup> Children are also trafficked internally to labor in mines.<sup>1330</sup>

Children from neighboring countries are also trafficked into Côte d’Ivoire.<sup>1331</sup> In particular, boys are trafficked to Côte d’Ivoire from Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, and Togo for agricultural labor (on cocoa, coffee, pineapple, and rubber plantations); from Guinea for labor in the mining sector; from Benin for carpentry 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.<sup>1332</sup> Girls from Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria are trafficked to Côte d’Ivoire for domestic labor, street vending, and commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>1333</sup>

Evidence suggests that government-supported militias and rebel groups have ceased recruitment and use of child soldiers.<sup>1334</sup>

**Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Labor Code and the new Trafficking and Worst forms of Child Labor Law (adopted on September 30, 2010) establish the minimum age for work and apprenticeships at 14.<sup>1335</sup> Children age 12 may perform light work, including domestic service and agriculture, with parental or legal guardian approval.<sup>1336</sup> The Labor Code also prohibits night work by children under age 18 and requires all children 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 their work does not exceed their physical capacity.<sup>1337</sup> Ivoirian law does not make education mandatory or establish a compulsory education age, which makes children more vulnerable to entering into the worst forms of child labor.<sup>1338</sup> Côte d’Ivoire’s Hazardous Labor List defines certain activities as hazardous and prohibited for children

under age 18.<sup>1339</sup> The list includes hazardous activities in agriculture and forestry such as cutting trees, burning fields, applying chemicals and chemical fertilizer, and carrying heavy loads.<sup>1340</sup> Hazardous activities for the mining sector include drilling and blasting, transporting stone fragments or blocks, crushing stone, using chemicals to extract ore, and working underground. Hazardous activities for commercial and domestic service sectors include selling and supporting the production of pornographic material; working in bars; and picking up garbage.<sup>1341</sup>

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	No
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	No
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	No
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	None
	Free Public Education	Yes

The Trafficking and Worst Forms of Child Labor Law and the Labor Code prohibit forced or compulsory labor, slavery, and debt servitude.<sup>1342</sup> The Trafficking and Worst Forms of Child Labor Law also prohibits the sale and trafficking of children.<sup>1343</sup> The new law calls for life imprisonment when trafficking or the worst forms of child labor results in the death of a child and introduces other appropriate penalties.<sup>1344</sup>

The Trafficking and Worst Forms of Child Labor Law also prohibits the recruitment, offering, and use of a child for prostitution, as well as the production and distribution of pornographic material involving children.<sup>1345</sup> Ivoirian law prohibits the use and procurement of a child for illicit activities, such as trafficking and selling drugs.<sup>1346</sup> The minimum age for both voluntary and compulsory recruitment into

the military is 18; the Trafficking and Worst Forms of Child Labor Law prohibits the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts.<sup>1347</sup>

### **Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement**

The National Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and Child Exploitation coordinates the Government's efforts to combat child labor, forced child labor, and child trafficking.<sup>1348</sup> It includes nine ministries. During 2009, members of the Committee were involved in the repatriation of 25 child trafficking victims.<sup>1349</sup> However, ministries of the National Committee did not formally meet during 2009, which adversely affected coordination of activities to combat the worst forms of child labor.<sup>1350</sup>

The Ministry of Labor is responsible for developing policy and monitoring the child labor situation in the country. The Ministry of Labor has 200 labor inspectors who perform about one inspection per year per company; the Ministry spent an estimated \$204,000 on labor inspections in 2009.<sup>1351</sup> During the reporting period, labor inspectors were able to remove some children from domestic labor and provide them with services.<sup>1352</sup> However, labor enforcement officials lack sufficient funding, and training and inspections are mainly limited to formal sector enterprises, leaving employment in agriculture, domestic service, street shops, and restaurants largely uninspected.<sup>1353</sup>

The Cocoa Child Labor Task Force (SSTE) reports directly to the Prime Minister's Office and is responsible for coordinating efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector related to the Harkin-Engel Protocol (the Protocol).<sup>1354</sup> The SSTE has not yet implemented all agreements related to the Protocol. For example, it is not on schedule to implement transparent child labor monitoring and certification systems throughout the entire cocoa growing region by the end of 2010.<sup>1355</sup>

Research suggests that there is a lack of information sharing and coordination between the SSTE and the Ministry of Labor, which hampers their effectiveness in combating the worst forms of child labor.<sup>1356</sup>

In December 2009, the Government undertook a supplemental study and published a certification report on child labor in the cocoa sector that is representative of the entire cocoa growing region.<sup>1357</sup> However, the

Government has not made the survey data available to the public. During a 2010 conference on data collection, the Government agreed that child labor surveys in the cocoa region should be conducted every 5 years.<sup>1358</sup> The Government also has continued to participate in the International Cocoa Verification Board (ICVB) that was convened to improve data gathering and which assessed government surveys on child labor in the cocoa sector and suggested methodological improvements.<sup>1359</sup>

The Ministry of Interior's National Police has an Anti-Trafficking Unit with five police officers and two social workers, which investigates cases of child trafficking. The Government also reported conducting police raids on brothels during the reporting period in an effort to reduce the commercial sexual exploitation of children.<sup>1360</sup> During the reporting period, the Government conducted training for border police on child labor and child trafficking.<sup>1361</sup> However, it did not train other law enforcement officials to identify and assist trafficking victims.<sup>1362</sup>

### **Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

In 2007, the Government adopted the National Action Plan on Child Labor and Trafficking.<sup>1363</sup> Its objectives include reinforcing legal mechanisms, undertaking studies, enhancing prevention activities, and increasing resources to address the issues.<sup>1364</sup> The Plan calls for significantly reducing the worst forms of child labor, cutting child labor in half in 4 years, and strengthening and expanding the Government's Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS).<sup>1365</sup> The Plan asks for \$7.75 million to pursue its objectives, and the Ministry of Labor has pledged \$4.57 million. However, the Department of Finance has not released funds needed to implement the plan.<sup>1366</sup>

Côte d'Ivoire joined the 2006 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. As part of this regional agreement, the Government pledged to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders and assist victims.<sup>1367</sup> In addition, the Government has separate bilateral cooperation agreements with the Governments of Burkina Faso and Mali to combat cross border trafficking of children.<sup>1368</sup> Child labor concerns have also been mainstreamed

into the following national development agendas and policy documents: Millennium Development Goals (2015), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009-2013), Decent Work Program (2008-2013), and National Education Development Plan (1998-2010).<sup>1369</sup> The Government's January 2009 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper includes support for exploited and trafficked children.<sup>1370</sup>

### **Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

In the past decade, the Government has participated in two USDOL-funded regional projects to combat child trafficking in West and Central Africa and exploitive agriculture (e.g., cashews, coffee, and cocoa).<sup>1371</sup> The Government of Côte d'Ivoire is carrying on some initiatives started under these projects, including some aspects of the CLMS that was developed.<sup>1372</sup> The Government's child labor monitoring activities do not cover all sectors where the worst forms of child labor are found.<sup>1373</sup>

Many of Côte d'Ivoire's programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor have focused on the cocoa sector. The Government participates in the Joint Working Group (JWG) for the cocoa sector, which was formed in July 2009 and includes members from the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, the cocoa industry, and civil society.<sup>1374</sup> The JWG has stated its intent to establish common child labor indicators and remediation benchmarks; however, to date, it has not done so.<sup>1375</sup>

On September 13, 2010, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana signed a Declaration of Joint Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol, affirming their commitment to reducing the worst forms of child labor in the production of cocoa, including by supporting increased remediation efforts. The Declaration is accompanied by a Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol that identifies key stakeholders including USDOL, the two governments, and the international cocoa industry, with which the Government will coordinate to enhance programming to combat child labor in the cocoa sector.<sup>1376</sup>

In July 2009, the Government began implementing its "Self Help Village" initiative to combat child labor in the cocoa sector.<sup>1377</sup> The project supports school and infrastructure rehabilitation and child labor

monitoring.<sup>1378</sup> The Government reports that it has begun implementing the initiative in 10 communities and plans to expand to 21 more.<sup>1379</sup> However, according to a report by Tulane University that included an assessment of this program, the villages selected do not correspond to the areas of greatest need as outlined in the Government's certification survey report nor do the projects address the specific needs of each community.<sup>1380</sup>

The Government continues to participate in a 4.5-year, USDOL-funded project implemented by Tulane University to oversee efforts of the international cocoa industry and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to implement the Harkin-Engel Protocol.<sup>1381</sup> Tulane University's research indicates only a small percentage of children working in the cocoa sector benefitted from these interventions.<sup>1382</sup>

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire also participates in a 4-year, \$7.95 million regional project funded by USDOL in 2009. This project helps ECOWAS states combat the worst forms of child labor by strengthening their laws and enforcement, and improving national action plans and policies on child labor.<sup>1383</sup> In Côte d'Ivoire, the project addresses exploitive child labor in domestic service and commercial agriculture (cocoa and coffee).<sup>1384</sup> The Government is also participating in a USDOL-funded multi-country project to improve data collection on child labor and forced labor.<sup>1385</sup>

The Government continues to participate in the 4-year, Phase II (2007-2011) Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), funded by USAID, the World Cocoa Foundation, and the cocoa industry. STCP is a public-private partnership that promotes sustainable tree crop systems and contains a child labor prevention component.<sup>1386</sup> STCP operates in 15 districts and works with 20 cocoa cooperatives in the Eastern Region of Côte d'Ivoire.<sup>1387</sup> During the reporting period, Cargill, Inc. announced that it would double the number of farmer field schools it operates by the end of 2010.<sup>1388</sup>

The Government continues its engagement with the Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions (ECHOES) Project (2007-2011), funded by the World Cocoa Foundation and the cocoa industry at \$6 million.<sup>1389</sup> The ECHOES project aims to provide vocational agriculture education to school-age children and out-of-school youth and to provide some families with income-generating

support.<sup>1390</sup> The Government also participates in projects funded by the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) to combat child labor in the cocoa sectors of 86 communities in three regions of Côte d'Ivoire. During the reporting period, ICI conducted sensitization activities and trainings to enhance awareness of child labor and trafficking. Cargill, Mars, Armajaro, and Nestlé funded additional ICI education and livelihood projects, including school construction.<sup>1391</sup>

The Government participates in a 3-year, \$1.95 million project funded by the Belgian Government aimed at improving services to address the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector.<sup>1392</sup> The Government also

takes part in a 2-year, \$2.83 million regional project funded by the Government of Denmark to combat child trafficking in West Africa.<sup>1393</sup> In addition, the Government participates in projects funded by the International Catholic Bureau for the Dignity and Rights of Children (BICE). BICE projects provide educational, psychological, and legal services to children found in domestic labor.<sup>1394</sup>

While the Government has some programs to help children on cocoa farms, it lacks social programs to address the needs of children working on other types of farms and mines, children forced to beg, and children who are engaged in commercial sexual exploitation.

### Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire:

#### IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Make education compulsory and establish a minimum compulsory education age that is consistent with the minimum age for admission to work.

#### IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Allocate sufficient resources to enforce child labor laws and ensure inspections in sectors where the worst forms of child labor are most prevalent.
- Train labor inspectors, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges to recognize exploited and trafficked children and enforce laws to protect them.
- Hold regular meetings of the National Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and Child Exploitation.
- Take additional steps to improve coordination between government agencies that can help address the worst forms of child labor, including those responsible for agriculture, education, development, infrastructure, child exploitation and trafficking, social safety nets, employment, and remediation.
- Conduct representative surveys of cocoa growing areas every five years, include child labor questions in household surveys, and make survey available to the public.

#### IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Provide sufficient funding for effective implementation of National Action Plans to combat the worst forms of child labor.

#### IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Expand and improve programs to address and prevent children's involvement in exploitive child labor, including by:
  - Developing long-term sustainable child labor monitoring, certification, and remediation models
  - Scaling up and replicating successful projects throughout cocoa growing regions.
  - Developing common child labor indicators and remediation benchmarks across projects.
  - Augmenting social, education and livelihood programs; remediation activities; farmer training; and, infrastructure improvements (e.g., welcome centers and schools).
  - Tracking project interventions and impact and making this information publicly available.
- Pilot and expand efforts to address the worst forms of child labor in forced begging, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service, and mining.

<sup>1316</sup> Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates*, 2005-2010. Data provided are from 2006. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.

<sup>1317</sup> Tulane University, *Third 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, 2009, 10, 39, 49, 52, 55, 57, 59-60, 72; available from <http://childlabor-payson.org/default.html>.

<sup>1318</sup> *Ibid.*, 64, 66, 76-81.

<sup>1319</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>1320</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010, section 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/index.htm>. See also BICE, *Jeunes Filles Domestiques*, [online] n.d. [cited August 26, 2010]; available from [http://www.biceafrique.org/ewb\\_pages/p/projet-591-jeunes-filles-domestiques.php](http://www.biceafrique.org/ewb_pages/p/projet-591-jeunes-filles-domestiques.php).

<sup>1321</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting reporting, June 3, 2008, para 6-12, 13-14. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants, Direction Generale du Travail, ILO-IPEC, and Institut National de la Statistique, Abidjan, March 2008, 66-67; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9410>. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, October 1, 2010. 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/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5176>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Cote d'Ivoire (ratification: 2003)*, [online] 2009 [cited February 22, 2010], part V; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

<sup>1322</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Cote d'Ivoire," section 7d. 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/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5178>. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des*

*Enfants*, 66-67. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, February 3, 2010, para 2.a.1.

<sup>1323</sup> 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, 2, 35-39, 45; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5176>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Cote d'Ivoire (ratification: 2003)*, [online] 2009 [cited February 22, 2010], part V; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

<sup>1324</sup> 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, Ibrahima 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/abel2.html> [hard copy on file]. See also IOM, *Traditional Practices Being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM*, [online] 2006 [cited December 3, 2010]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/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.

<sup>1325</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/index.htm>.

<sup>1326</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Le Travail des Enfants en Cote d'Ivoire de 1998 a 2006*, Institut National de la Statistique, Abidjan, 2009, section 3.3.

<sup>1327</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Cote d'Ivoire."

<sup>1328</sup> ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Secteur Informel*, 6. See also U.S. Department of State, «Country Reports- 2009: Cote d'Ivoire,» section 6.

<sup>1329</sup> 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. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, «Cote d'Ivoire: Children Exchange Sex for Money», [online], June 12, 2009 [cited December 3, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=84834>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, «Cote

d'Ivoire: Children Selling Sex, Having Babies», [online], June 25, 2009 [cited December 3, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=85009>.

<sup>1330</sup> ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Travail dans les Mines*, 2.

<sup>1331</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6.

<sup>1332</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Cote d'Ivoire." See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Travail dans les Mines*, 24. 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), 28; available from <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/cote-d-ivoire/8046.htm>. See also Xaquín Lopez, «Sur la piste des enfants esclaves.» *Courrier International*, no. 900 (February 6, 2008), 47. See also Tulane University, *Fourth 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, 2010, 125; available from <http://childlabor-payson.org/>.

<sup>1333</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, October 1, 2010*.

<sup>1334</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6. See also United Nations Special representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Children and Armed Conflict: Developments in Cote d'Ivoire*, March 2009; available from [www.un.org/children/conflict/english/cotedivoire.html](http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/cotedivoire.html).

<sup>1335</sup> 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](http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Cote_Ivoire/RCI%20-%20Code%20travail.pdf). See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Project de Loi Portant Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*, (September 30, 2010), article 10.

<sup>1336</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Minimum Age*.

<sup>1337</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail, 1995*, articles 22.2, 22.3, 23.9

<sup>1338</sup> U.S. Department of State, «Cote d'Ivoire,» in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, 2010, section 4; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/index.htm>.

<sup>1339</sup> 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>.

<sup>1340</sup> Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, January 15, 2009, para 2*.

<sup>1341</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Arrêté n° 2250*. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, January 15, 2009, para 2*.

<sup>1342</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail, 1995*, article 3. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Project de Loi Portant Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*, article 4.

<sup>1343</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Project de Loi Portant Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*, article 4.

<sup>1344</sup> Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, October 1, 2010, para 1*. See also Abidjan Business, "Lutte contre le travail des enfants : Le projet de loi adopté à l'unanimité par les députés", September 29, 2010; available from <http://www.ivoirebusiness.net/?q=node/289>.

<sup>1345</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Project de Loi Portant Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*, article 4. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code Penal*, (August 31, 1981), articles 334-337; available from <http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=198&sidebar=true> [hard copy on file].

<sup>1346</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Project de Loi Portant Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*, article 4.

<sup>1347</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Côte d'Ivoire," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org>. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Project de Loi Portant Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*.

<sup>1348</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 3, 2010, para 2.c.2*.

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