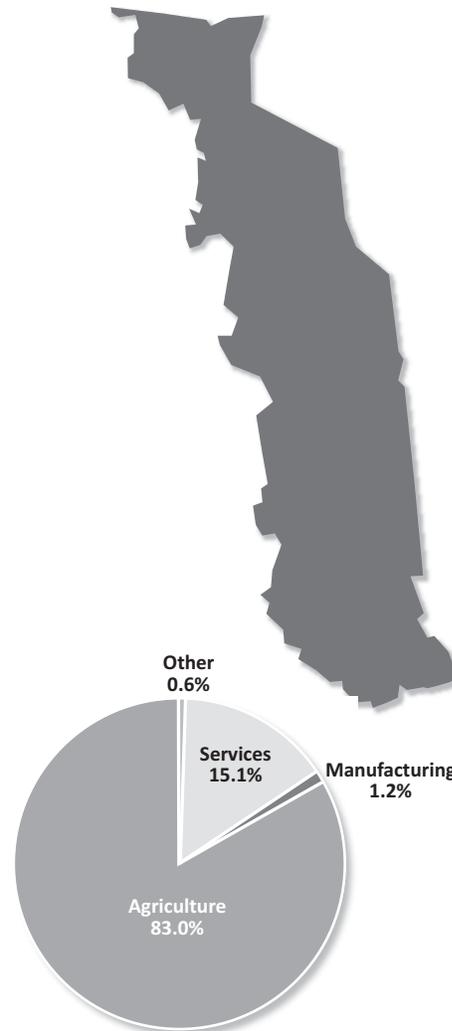


Togo

The Government of Togo has established regional child labor committees and mainstreamed child labor concerns into its Education for All Program, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and United Nations Development System Framework. Despite such efforts, Togo does not have a current National Action Plan on Child Labor and has not committed the necessary resources to enforce its child labor laws. It did not conduct any formal investigations of child labor during the reporting period, although many children continue to work in the worst forms of child labor, particularly in hazardous agriculture and domestic service.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	32.7%
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	72.4%
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs	27.2%



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children are exploited in the worst forms of child labor in Togo,⁴⁹³⁴ including in agriculture and domestic service. Roughly half of all working children raise livestock and are engaged in agriculture, harvesting goods such as cotton, cocoa, and coffee.⁴⁹³⁵ Children working in agriculture may perform physically arduous tasks and risk occupational injury and disease from exposure to dangerous tools, insecticides, and herbicides.⁴⁹³⁶ Approximately one-third of working children are employed as domestic servants. The majority are girls age 5 to 14. Child domestics may work long hours and be subjected to physical and sexual exploitation by their employer.⁴⁹³⁷ Children earn money performing a variety of other activities which could pose risks to their health and well-being. Such work includes capturing crabs, often times at

night. Children also work in the streets as porters and small-scale traders. Street work exposes children to a variety of risks, which may include inclement weather, vehicular accidents, and exploitation by criminals.⁴⁹³⁸

Children in Togo work in rock quarries, transporting heavy loads of stones, and extracting sand used for construction.⁴⁹³⁹ Children do electrical work and repair cars, sometimes without protective gear.⁴⁹⁴⁰ Children are also involved in prostitution, and in the sex tourism industry in Lome.⁴⁹⁴¹

Children in Togo are also found in other activities constituting the worst forms of child labor, such as forced begging. The practice of sending Muslim boys to Koranic teachers to study the Koran, which may include a vocational or apprenticeship component, is a tradition in certain communities in Togo, and is especially common in Togo's Savanes region.⁴⁹⁴² While

some of these boys receive lessons, others are forced by their teachers to perform manual labor, including agricultural work that may pose health and safety risks.⁴⁹⁴³

Children in Togo are trafficked for forced labor in domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation.⁴⁹⁴⁴ In the Maritime, West, Central, and Kara regions, girls are frequently trafficked for domestic service, market work, portering, and commercial sexual exploitation.⁴⁹⁴⁵ The customary practice of “amegbonovi” or “confiage,” which involves sending a child to a relative or friend for school, may place children at risk of exploitation by internal trafficking of children.⁴⁹⁴⁶ Children are also trafficked from Togo’s central and northern villages to other African nations, chiefly Nigeria, where they work on plantations, in stone quarries, markets, and homes.⁴⁹⁴⁷ Some Togolese boys are trafficked to Côte d’Ivoire for forced labor in fishing and construction.⁴⁹⁴⁸ Children are also trafficked to Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Gabon, the Republic of Congo, and Europe.⁴⁹⁴⁹

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Labor Code of 2006 sets the minimum age for employment at 15.⁴⁹⁵⁰ Law 1464 sets the minimum age for certain industrial and technical employment, including most hazardous work, at 18.⁴⁹⁵¹

The Labor Code and Law 1464 also prohibit excessive work hours and night work for children, as well as forced and obligatory labor, and the worst forms of child labor as defined in ILO Convention 182.⁴⁹⁵² However, these laws do not establish penalties for employing children in hazardous child labor or work at night.⁴⁹⁵³ The Labor Code does not define forced and obligatory labor, and does not impose penalties sufficient to deter it. Violators can receive three to six months’ imprisonment, a fine, or both.⁴⁹⁵⁴

An additional law, the Child Code of 2007 further defines the worst forms of child labor, stiffens penalties for noncompliance with the minimum age law, and prohibits the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography, child sex tourism, and the use of children in illicit activities.⁴⁹⁵⁵ The Law for the Repression of Child Trafficking and the Child Code prohibit the trafficking of children

for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and slavery, and establish penalties for violations.⁴⁹⁵⁶

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	15
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	15
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

In 2001 the Government created the National Steering Committee for the Prohibition and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor to coordinate and supervise national efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor. The Child Labor Unit of the Ministry of Labor (MOL) acts as its secretariat.⁴⁹⁵⁷ The National Steering Committee’s responsibilities include promoting child labor legislation, mobilizing resources, and collecting data. However its actions to date have been limited to evaluating and approving NGO action programs to eliminate child labor. Members of the National Steering Committee attribute this shortcoming to their lack of financial resources.⁴⁹⁵⁸ Its secretariat, the Child Labor Unit, is supposed to be staffed by a labor inspector, a sociologist, a jurist, an occupational physician, and a statistician; however this unit has only one staff member and is not allocated a budget.⁴⁹⁵⁹

In 2009, the MOL established child labor committees in each of the five regions of Togo to coordinate child

labor efforts and raise awareness. These committees include representatives from several ministries, the National Council of Employers, the National Committee for Children, unions, and NGOs.⁴⁹⁶⁰ Reportedly the regional child labor committees do not coordinate their efforts or share information with the National Steering Committee.⁴⁹⁶¹

The National Committee for the Reception and Social Reinsertion of Trafficked Children (CNARSEVT) is the focal point for trafficking information and statistics. The MOL Child Labor Unit is responsible for assisting CNARSEVT.⁴⁹⁶² Reports indicate that CNARSEVT has not been able to effectively track trafficking cases, is ill-equipped, lacking ink to print documents and access to the Internet to easily share them, and is not provided with timely and accurate statistics from Togolese ministries. Despite these obstacles, this Committee assisted local officials in the repatriation of 52 trafficked children during the reporting period.⁴⁹⁶³

The MOL with its 26 labor inspectors is also responsible for inspecting work conditions throughout Togo.⁴⁹⁶⁴ At the local level, parent and student associations and village development committees also monitor the child labor situation.⁴⁹⁶⁵ The Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (MASSN) is in charge of enforcing laws related to the worst forms of child labor and maintains two social workers on-call 24 hours a day to assist trafficking victims.⁴⁹⁶⁶ In 2009, the MASSN held a workshop on how to identify victims of trafficking and provided training in Kara and Lome to lawyers, paralegals, magistrates, police, and notaries on the Child Code.⁴⁹⁶⁷

The police “Brigade de Protection des Mineurs,” (Child Protection Unit) and immigration officials work with the MASSN to investigate criminal violations relating to the worst forms of child labor.⁴⁹⁶⁸ The Child Protection Unit, which consists of five police, two social service agents, a nurse, eight prison guards, and one psychologist, manages child trafficking cases and with the assistance of the Ministry of Justice, refers trafficking victims to appropriate services.⁴⁹⁶⁹ In some cases, the Child Protection Unit lacks resources to conduct investigations, and must respond to calls in taxis and personal cars at their own expense.⁴⁹⁷⁰

During the reporting period, the Government did not conduct any formal child labor investigations. Although 13 traffickers were arrested and 10 were in prison awaiting sentences, it is unclear whether these cases involved the trafficking of children.⁴⁹⁷¹ In Togo, there is no reporting system for trial court convictions in the interior of the country.⁴⁹⁷² Furthermore, knowledge of the different laws protecting children among law enforcement personnel varies from region to region. The Maritime and Savanes regions’ staff do not have copies of many child labor laws to guide law enforcement personnel.⁴⁹⁷³

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government is currently drafting the National Action Plan on Child Labor, so the existing National Strategy on Eliminating Child Labor through Education, Training, and Apprenticeship (2006) is the primary government policy instrument to prevent and eliminate child labor in Togo.⁴⁹⁷⁴ This strategy addresses root causes of child labor such as poverty, weak education institutions, and the lack of access to education due to high school fees and associated costs.⁴⁹⁷⁵ Implemented by ILO-IPEC, this strategy supports universal basic education and education reform, and strengthens the capacity of parents and teachers to combat exploitive child labor through awareness raising. The strategy includes specific interventions to assist working children and promotes education, but does not target sectors in which children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor nor include programs to withdraw children from exploitive labor.⁴⁹⁷⁶

Togo also has a National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking, which calls for legal and health services, including feeding and psychosocial support for child trafficking victims, and awareness raising activities for local communities and border officials. The plan prioritizes the education of children and improving of livelihoods for families; and calls for the establishment of structures to monitor the trafficking of children.⁴⁹⁷⁷

During the reporting period, the Government adopted the Regional Policy on Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons in West Africa under

ECOWAS. This agreement explicitly targets, among others, victims of exploitive labor and hazardous child labor and also includes provisions to combat the trafficking of children for begging purposes.⁴⁹⁷⁸ The agreement builds on the framework developed under 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.⁴⁹⁷⁹

Child labor concerns are mainstreamed into Togo's Education for All Program, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and United Nations Development System Framework (2008-2012).⁴⁹⁸⁰

The establishment of child labor policies and the inclusion of child labor as a priority in development goals are important accomplishments; however, the policies mentioned do not have concrete action plans with precise timeframes and estimated costs, limiting their ability to combat the worst forms of child labor.⁴⁹⁸¹

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

The Government of Togo has participated in the implementation of programs to eliminate child labor through a longstanding partnership with ILO-IPEC primarily to combat the trafficking of children.⁴⁹⁸² From October 1999 to December 2007, the Government's efforts to eliminate child labor have largely been implemented by internationally-sponsored initiatives including the DOL-funded Combating Child Trafficking in Togo through Education (COMBAT) and Combating Trafficking in Children for Labor Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA) projects in support of the National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking. The COMBAT and LUTRENA projects withdrew and prevented a combined total of more than 17,000 children from trafficking into exploitive child labor and other worst forms of child labor.⁴⁹⁸³

The current 4-year, USDOL-funded \$5 million CECLET project, launched in 2007 supports the

Government's past efforts by aiming to withdraw 4,000 children and prevent 6,000 children from exploitive child labor in urban informal sectors, domestic service, hazardous rural agriculture, trafficking, and commercial sexual exploitation.⁴⁹⁸⁴ Similar initiatives to combat the worst forms of child labor include the 4-year, \$5.3 million regional project funded by the Government of France which provides educational services, including vocational training, as an alternative to early work and the worst forms of child labor.⁴⁹⁸⁵ The Government is also involved in a 2-year, \$ 2.8 million regional program to combat trafficking in children for labor exploitation in West Africa funded by the Government of Denmark. Togo also participated in the World Day against Child Labor and assisted IPEC in its campaign to raise awareness.⁴⁹⁸⁶

The Government was also involved in several initiatives to combat the trafficking of children. For instance, the Government, in cooperation with Terres des Hommes, contributed to an ongoing project to prevent child trafficking, and rehabilitate and reintegrate victims.⁴⁹⁸⁷ The MASSN established a toll-free hotline staffed by government personnel to report cases of violence against children, including trafficking. The number "ALLO 111" received over 1300 calls in 2009 and is jointly funded by Togo Telecom, private cell phone companies, UNICEF, and NGOs.⁴⁹⁸⁸ Furthermore, in December 2009, the Government announced the creation of a fund to provide medical, psychological, and legal services for the indigent, including victims of trafficking.⁴⁹⁸⁹

In 2009, Togo also signed bilateral and multilateral agreements to prevent trafficking in persons through better border monitoring with the governments of Ghana, Benin, and Nigeria. These agreements also include repatriation for victims and extradition of traffickers to their country of nationality.⁴⁹⁹⁰

However, Togo's social programs to combat trafficking and the worst forms of child labor do not match the scope of the problem and rely largely on NGOs and international organizations for implementation; as a result, many of these interventions may not be sustainable.⁴⁹⁹¹

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Togo:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Establish penalties for violations of the laws governing hazardous child labor and children working at night.
- Clearly define forced and obligatory labor.
- Include sufficient penalties for violations of forced labor provisions.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Promote coordination and information-sharing between the regional child labor committees and the National Steering Committee.
- Develop case tracking procedures information-sharing guidelines for ministries involved in the National Committee for Receiving and Socially Rehabilitating Victims of Child Trafficking.
- Provide the Child Labor Unit, National Steering Committee, and the National Committee for Receiving and Socially Rehabilitating Victims of Child Trafficking with sufficient financial and human resources to implement their mandate and carry out daily tasks.
- Strengthen measures to investigate, prosecute, and convict individuals involved in the worst forms of child labor, including by:
 - Providing regular training for personnel charged with the enforcement of child labor laws.
 - Providing child labor enforcement agencies with adequate resources to conduct investigations.
 - Creating a system for reporting court convictions from trials in the interior of the country.
 - Ensuring that all law enforcement personnel have access to child labor law reference materials and are aware of the different laws protecting children.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Ratify and implement the National Action Plan on Child Labor.
- Strengthen the National Strategy on Eliminating Child Labor through Education, Training and Apprenticeship, and National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking, including by:
 - Addressing the unique situation of children working in the worst forms of child labor.
 - Developing timeframes and budgets for each intervention.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Ensure that the Government's social protection programs to combat the worst forms of child labor are sufficient to promote the long-term sustainability of project initiatives.

⁴⁹³⁴ 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.

⁴⁹³⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour in Togo through Education*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2008, 9. See also General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting, *Report on the Census of the Potential Beneficiaries of the Project: Fight against Child Labour through Education in Togo*, Lome, March, 2009, annex II. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 23, 2010. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting*, February 6, 2009, para 15.

⁴⁹³⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education*, Project Document (September 2008), 9. See also General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting, *Report on the Census of the Potential Beneficiaries of the Project*, annex II. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome official, E-mail communication, March 23, 2010.

⁴⁹³⁷ Kevin Sullivan, "In Togo, a 10-Year-Old's Muted Cry: 'I Couldn't Take Any More'," *Washington Post* (Washington, DC), December 26, 2008; available from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/12/25/AR2008122501198.html>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Togo: How to improve a 'worst form of labour'", IRINnews.org, [online], December 31, 2008 [cited October 23, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportID=82159>. See also General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting, *Report on the Census of the Potential Beneficiaries of the Project*, annex II. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale, *Rapport de l'Enquete de Base sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo*, July, 2010, 50-51.

⁴⁹³⁸ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Togo (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2009 [cited October 27, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloilc&document=1426&chapter=16&query=C182%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2009&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education*, Project Document (September 2008), 9. See also Government of Togo, *La Politique Nationale de Protection de l'Enfant*, December 2008, 22. See also FAO, Sida, and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in sustainable solutions*, Workshop on child labour in fisheries and aquaculture, April 14-16, 2010; available from http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/WorkshopFisheries2010/WFPresentations/KHolvoetChildLabour_HIVAIDS.pdf.

⁴⁹³⁹ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting*, February 1, 2010, section 16. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome official, E-mail communication, March 23, 2010.

⁴⁹⁴⁰ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Togo (2009)*. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education*, Project Document (September 2008), 10.

⁴⁹⁴¹ Nicholas Martin-Achard and Hadrien Bonnaud, *UNICEF-supported centre helps rehabilitate child sex workers in togo*, [online] 2008 [cited November 16, 2009]; available from www.unicef.org/protection/togo_46986.html?q=printme. See also ECPAT, *Togo: Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, 2007, 11-13; available from http://www.ecpat.net/A4A_2005/PDF/AF/Global_Monitoring_Report-TOGO.pdf. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale, *Rapport de l'Enquete de Base sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo*, 87.

⁴⁹⁴² Peter Easton, "Education and Koranic Literacy in West Africa," no. 11 (August, 1999), 1, 3; available from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt11.pdf>. See also Government of Togo, *La Politique Nationale de Protection de l'Enfant*, 22.

⁴⁹⁴³ IOM, *Traditional Practices being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM*, [online] [cited August 30, 2010]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/offonce?entryId=12007>.

⁴⁹⁴⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Togo (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142761.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting*, February 18, 2010, section 3b.

⁴⁹⁴⁵ UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*, Geneva, September 2006, 12, 30; available from www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/ht_research_report_nigeria.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Togo." See also Alice Behrendt and Serigne Mor Mbaye, *L'impact psychosocial de la traite sur les enfants dans la région des Plateaux et la région Centrale au Togo*, 2008, 53; available from www.crin.org/docs/study_report_Togo.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Togo," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*,

Washington, DC, March 11, 2010, section 6; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/index.htm>.

⁴⁹⁴⁶ Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Togo: How to improve a ‘worst form of labour’”. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, para 3e. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 11-12.

⁴⁹⁴⁷ Behrendt and Mbaye, *L’impact psychosocial de la traite*, 52-54. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, «Togo: Law of silence trumps anti-trafficking rule», IRINnews.org, [online], January 9, 2009 [cited March 22, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=82260>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, «Togo: Inoussa Bouberi, ‘I have smuggled more than 100 children’», IRINnews.org, [online], January 12, 2009 [cited October 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=82314>. See also U.S. Department of State, «Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Togo.»

⁴⁹⁴⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Cote d’Ivoire (Tier 2 Watch List),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009, 114; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/>.

⁴⁹⁴⁹ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 3b. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Congo: Tackling child trafficking”, IRINnews.org, [online], July 16, 2008 [cited January 27, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=79284>. See also UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*, 12, 30. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Togo.” See also Behrendt and Mbaye, *L’impact psychosocial de la traite*, 53. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale, *Rapport de l’Enquete de Base sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo*, 92.

⁴⁹⁵⁰ Government of Togo, *Code du travail*, (December 5, 2006), title V, chapter IV, article 150, 151; available from www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Togo/Togo%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf.

⁴⁹⁵¹ Government of Togo, *Arrete No. 1464 Déterminant les travaux interdits aux enfants conformément au point 4 de l’article 151 de la loi No 2006-010 du 13 decembre 2006 portant code du travail*, (November 12, 2007), article 6, tableau des travaux dangereux; available from <http://www.republicoftogo.com/>.

⁴⁹⁵² Government of Togo, *Code du Travail 2006*, article 4, 145, 151, 154. See also Government of Togo, *Déterminant les travaux interdits aux enfants*, article 2-5, 6-12.

⁴⁹⁵³ Government of Togo, *Code du Travail 2006*, article 151, 295. See also Government of Togo, *Déterminant les travaux interdits aux enfants*, article 3.

⁴⁹⁵⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Togo.” See also Government of Togo, *Code du Travail 2006*, article 4.

⁴⁹⁵⁵ Government of Togo, *Loi n. 2007-017 portant code de l’enfant*, (July 6, 2007), chapter II, article 387-389, 392, 394, chapter III, article 405; available from <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/population/fgm/togo.child.07.pdf>.

⁴⁹⁵⁶ Ibid., chapter IV, article 411-420. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Togo,” section 6.

⁴⁹⁵⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 15. See also Stephane Jeannet, *USDOL-managed External Midterm Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor in Togo through Education Project (CECLET)*, Geneva, June 15, 2010, 31, 35-37. See also Kokou Agbodan, *Etude sur l’analyse des dispositifs regionaux, prefectoraux et communautaires de collecte et de gestion de donnees sur le travail des enfants au Togo*, ILO-IPEC, Lome, January, 2010, 21.

⁴⁹⁵⁸ Jeannet, *USDOL-managed External Midterm Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor in Togo through Education Project (CECLET)*, 31, 36-37. See also Agbodan, *Etude sur l’analyse des dispositifs regionaux, prefectoraux et communautaires de collecte et de gestion de donnees sur le travail des enfants au Togo*, 21.

⁴⁹⁵⁹ Jeannet, *USDOL-managed External Midterm Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor in Togo through Education Project (CECLET)*, 37.

⁴⁹⁶⁰ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 13. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 15. See also Jeannet, *USDOL-managed External Midterm Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor in Togo through Education Project (CECLET)*, 31, 35-37. See also Agbodan, *Etude sur l’analyse des dispositifs regionaux, prefectoraux et communautaires de collecte et de gestion de donnees sur le travail des enfants au Togo*, 21.

⁴⁹⁶¹ Jeannet, *USDOL-managed External Midterm Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor in Togo through Education Project (CECLET)*, 35.

⁴⁹⁶² ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Togo (2009)*. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 3a. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 15. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 18, 2010.

⁴⁹⁶³ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 3a. See also Child Rights Information Network, “Togo: Anti-trafficking law alters routes, not flow”, crin.

org, [online], January 13, 2009 [cited December 28, 2009]; available from <http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=19349&flag=news>.

⁴⁹⁶⁴ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 8.

⁴⁹⁶⁵ Agbodan, *Etude sur l'analyse des dispositifs regionaux, prefectoraux et communautaires de collecte et de gestion de donnees sur le travail des enfants au Togo*, 19-20.

⁴⁹⁶⁶ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 4. See also U.S. Department of State, "Togo," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June, 2009, 283; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123357.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome official, E-mail communication, November 18, 2010.

⁴⁹⁶⁷ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, 27f.

⁴⁹⁶⁸ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 8. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 6, 2009*, section 8.

⁴⁹⁶⁹ UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, February, 2009; available from http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/humantrafficking/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf. See also Government of Togo, *La Politique Nationale de Protection de l'Enfant*, 27. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, 26b-c.

⁴⁹⁷⁰ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 6, 2009*, section 7.

⁴⁹⁷¹ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 9. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 5e. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Togo," section 7.

⁴⁹⁷² U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Togo."

⁴⁹⁷³ Agbodan, *Etude sur l'analyse des dispositifs regionaux, prefectoraux et communautaires de collecte et de gestion de donnees sur le travail des enfants au Togo*, 25-26.

⁴⁹⁷⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Strategie nationale pour l'elimination du travail des enfants a travers l'education, la formation professionnelle et l'apprentissage*, October 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 17. See also Jeannet, *USDOL-managed External Midterm Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor in Togo through Education Project (CECLET)*, 8, 41. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour in Togo through Education*, Status Report, July 30, 2010, 4.

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