

# Côte d'Ivoire

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire strengthened its laws and policies to combat the worst forms of child labor, including by adopting the Trafficking and Worst Forms of Child Labor Law and signing the Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. However, by November 2010, a political crisis that resulted in violence across the country negatively impacted efforts to reduce the worst forms of child labor. Social programs remain too limited to assist all children engaged in the worst forms of child labor. Children continue to engage in dangerous work, including in agriculture and specifically on cocoa farms, sometimes under conditions of forced labor.

## 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 engaged in the worst forms of child labor,<sup>1593</sup> many of them in agriculture and particularly in the production of cocoa.<sup>1594</sup> Children also labor in the production of grains, vegetables and coffee and reportedly work in bananas, cotton, palm, papaya, pineapples, rice and rubber farming.<sup>1595</sup> Children's work in agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire involves harmful activities such as using dangerous tools and carrying heavy loads.<sup>1596</sup> In the cocoa sector alone, 50.6 percent, or an estimated 414,778 children, report injuries from "hazardous activities" according to a report by Tulane University.<sup>1597</sup>

Ivorian girls, from as young as age 8, work as domestic servants, which often requires working 12 to 14 hours per day. Some of these girls are subject to mistreatment, including beatings and sexual abuse.<sup>1598</sup> In urban centers, especially

Abidjan, children are employed as street vendors and porters and risk injury from carrying too heavy loads and from vehicle accidents.<sup>1599</sup>

Children work long hours in mining, particularly gold mining. Children, often under age 10, transport heavy buckets of extracted material for washing.<sup>1600</sup> Boys also work in pits, hoisting up material. Mining children have wounds and scars from their work on their legs and arms, and their hands are damaged by the chemicals used to wash extracted material in order to find gold.<sup>1601</sup>

Trafficking of children within Côte d'Ivoire's borders is a problem; according to a Government study in Côte d'Ivoire, 82 percent of trafficking victims are children trafficked internally.<sup>1602</sup> Boys are trafficked for agricultural labor (e.g., on cocoa plantations) and to work in the service sector.<sup>1603</sup> Children, often girls between ages 9 and 15, are trafficked to the south (especially Abidjan) to work as domestic servants.<sup>1604</sup> Girls are also lured into

commercial sexual exploitation with promises of work in bars and restaurants. Many of these girls are ages 15 to 16, but some are as young as age 10.<sup>1605</sup>

Children from neighboring countries are also trafficked into Côte d’Ivoire. In particular, boys are trafficked to Côte d’Ivoire from Ghana, Mali and Burkina Faso for agricultural labor. They are brought from those countries and from Guinea for labor in the mining sector and from Benin for work in construction.<sup>1606</sup> Girls from Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria are trafficked to Côte d’Ivoire for domestic labor, street vending and commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>1607</sup>

During the reporting period, Côte d’Ivoire experienced a serious political crisis that included violence by armed forces, leading to at least 3,000 deaths.<sup>1608</sup> According to a report of the United Nations Human Rights Council, children were forced to work as soldiers by both militias and armed groups throughout this period.<sup>1609</sup> Children were trained, armed and used to enforce road blocks, guard soldiers’ quarters and even engage in combat. Some were captured by armed forces and forced to serve as cooks and helpers.<sup>1610</sup> Violence, including gunfire and mortar attacks in certain neighborhoods, also led to school closures, as did teacher boycotts in other areas.<sup>1611</sup> The crisis drove up food prices and forced an estimated 1 million people to flee their homes to escape the violence.<sup>1612</sup> These factors placed many children at new or greater risk of involvement in the worst forms of child labor.

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

The Labor Code sets the minimum age of employment at 14.<sup>1613</sup> Côte d’Ivoire’s Hazardous Labor List defines and prohibits hazardous activities for children under 18 working in agriculture, mining, transportation, commerce and artisanal. For example, in agriculture, this list includes applying chemicals and carrying heavy

loads; in mining, children are prohibited from crushing stone and working underground.<sup>1614</sup> Ivorian law further defines hazardous child labor as any type of labor that endangers the health or development of the child and establishes penalties for those who subject a child to such work, including the child’s parents.<sup>1615</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	No
	Free Public Education	No

Education is not compulsory by law and is not free.<sup>1616</sup> The absence of any educational requirement undermines the fight against the worst forms of child labor. For some parents, paying for education is a barrier to sending their children to school.<sup>1617</sup>

The Ivorian Constitution prohibits forced labor and slavery.<sup>1618</sup> The Trafficking and Worst Forms of Child Labor Law extends this prohibition to include debt bondage or servitude and the sale or trafficking of children. It calls for life imprisonment when trafficking or the worst forms of child labor results in the death of a child and introduces other strict penalties as well.<sup>1619</sup> This law also prohibits all forms of prostitution, the use of children for illicit purposes and the

involvement of children in armed conflict.<sup>1620</sup> The minimum age for both voluntary and compulsory recruitment into the military is 18.<sup>1621</sup>

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

Three government entities are responsible for monitoring the worst forms of child labor and coordinating efforts to address the problem. In 2010, the Autonomous Agency for the Fight against Child Labor was created under the Ministry of Labor and Public Service to coordinate, monitor and plan actions to combat the worst forms of child labor.<sup>1622</sup> The National Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and Child Exploitation led by the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs is also charged with coordinating and monitoring actions to protect children against economic and sexual exploitation, especially involving trafficking.<sup>1623</sup> Additionally, a national steering committee, which did not actually meet in 2010, is tasked with monitoring activities related to child labor.<sup>1624</sup> Research was unable to identify information about coordination between these government entities.

The Ministry of Labor is responsible for enforcing labor laws and employs approximately 200 labor inspectors for this purpose. Labor inspectors may conduct surprise inspections of any establishment and require medical examinations of children to ensure that their work does not exceed their physical capacity.<sup>1625</sup> Although the number of labor inspectors has been steadily increasing since 2006, a lack of sufficient funding and resources, such as vehicles and funding for fuel, limit their inspections mainly to formal sector enterprises.<sup>1626</sup> For example, no labor inspections are carried out in agriculture.<sup>1627</sup> The lack of inspections across all sectors where children work, especially in agriculture, translates into a lack of enforcement of the laws designed to protect children from the worst forms of child labor.

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.<sup>1628</sup> But, the SSTE has not implemented all agreements related to this protocol, including establishing a transparent child labor monitoring and certification system for the cocoa-growing region by the end of 2010.<sup>1629</sup>

Research suggests 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>1630</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.<sup>1631</sup> Statistics, however, are not systematically collected on the number of children rescued, offenders prosecuted or sentences issued for trafficking or for any of the worst forms of child labor. This lack of data collection makes it impossible to assess efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor and hinders efforts by the Government to deploy its resources effectively.<sup>1632</sup>

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

In 2007, Côte d'Ivoire adopted the National Action Plan on Child Labor and Trafficking. Its objectives include supporting research, developing strategies to rescue children from the worst forms of child labor and putting in place a system to monitor child labor levels.<sup>1633</sup> The plan calls for reducing the worst forms of child labor by 50 percent in 3 years and strengthening and expanding the Government's Child Labor Monitoring System.<sup>1634</sup> The target of reducing the worst forms of child labor by 50 percent was not actually achieved and according to a report on Government activities in the cocoa sector, activities under the Plan need to be expanded and funding increased for it to effectively reach vulnerable children throughout the country.<sup>1635</sup>

The Ministry of Agriculture also maintains a permanent program called Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Agriculture, which conducts awareness-raising campaigns and supports research on child labor in agriculture.<sup>1636</sup>

The Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, which has within its responsibilities a focus on protecting children against trafficking and exploitation, developed a National Action Plan for the Child (2008–2012). This plan calls for training of officials on child labor related issues and more access to education for children.<sup>1637</sup> In 2010, the ministry also signed an order to strengthen the role that child protection committees play in keeping children from exploitation at local levels.<sup>1638</sup>

Child labor concerns have been integrated in the following national development agendas and policy documents: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2009–2012), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009–2013), Decent Work Program (2008–2013) and National Education Development Plan (1998–2010).<sup>1639</sup>

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

Since July 2009, the Government has been implementing its “Self Help Village” initiative to combat child labor in the cocoa sector by building schools and introducing child labor monitoring systems.<sup>1640</sup> This project continued in 2010, but the extent of its progress is unknown given the political crisis. Similarly, although the Government of Côte d’Ivoire participated in donor-funded programs during the reporting period, most efforts were suspended or curtailed because of the crisis in November and December.

The Government of Côte d’Ivoire participated in a 4-year, \$7.95 million regional project funded by USDOL in 2009. In Côte d’Ivoire, the project reduces the worst forms of child labor in domestic service and commercial agriculture (cocoa and coffee) and supports efforts to improve relevant national action plans.<sup>1641</sup> In 2010, USDOL

augmented funding for this project by \$5 million to permit it to bolster livelihood services for the families of children rescued from the worst forms of child labor, among other activities.<sup>1642</sup>

The Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions (ECHOES) Project (2007–2011), funded by the World Cocoa Foundation and the cocoa industry, provided vocational agriculture education to school-age children and income-generating support to selected families during the reporting period. The 4-year, Phase II (2007–2011) Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), funded by the same two partners plus USAID, raised awareness about preventing hazardous child labor.<sup>1643</sup> STCP has been operating in 15 districts, working with 20 cocoa cooperatives in the eastern region of Côte d’Ivoire.<sup>1644</sup>

The International Cocoa Initiative rehabilitated schools in 70 communities, supported the assignment of new teachers in 18 communities and conducted awareness raising on child labor and trafficking.<sup>1645</sup>

During the reporting period, the Government participated in a 4.5-year, USDOL-funded project, implemented by Tulane University, that involved oversight of the efforts of the international cocoa industry and the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana to implement the Harkin-Engel Protocol.<sup>1646</sup> Tulane University’s research from 2009 indicated that only a small percentage of children working in the cocoa sector had benefitted from any interventions.<sup>1647</sup> Moreover, less than 3 percent of cocoa-growing communities have received remediation services, which leaves an estimated 3,608 communities in need.<sup>1648</sup>

Reaffirming their commitment to more effectively combat the worst forms of child labor in cocoa production, the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana signed a Declaration of Joint Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol on September 13, 2010. Under

this declaration and its accompanying framework of action, the Government agreed to provide appropriate resources and coordinate with key stakeholders (including the international cocoa industry and USDOL) on efforts to reduce the worst forms of child labor in cocoa-producing areas.<sup>1649</sup>

As part of the Declaration, USDOL committed \$10 million to a new 4-year, regional project to reduce the worst forms of child labor in cocoa-producing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by providing direct services to communities and by rescuing more than 5,000 children.<sup>1650</sup>

Under the framework of action, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire also agreed that child labor surveys in the cocoa region should be conducted every 5 years.<sup>1651</sup>

Work also continued with social partners to help the Government counter the worst forms of child labor in domestic service and street vending. For the first half of the reporting period, an NGO, called Kindermissionswerk, worked with the International Catholic Bureau for the Dignity and Rights of Children (BICE) to provide educational, psychological and legal services to children found in domestic labor or street vending.<sup>1652</sup>

Although the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has some programs to help children on cocoa farms, it still needs to increase social programs in order to reach the remaining 3,608 cocoa-growing communities.<sup>1653</sup> The Government also 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 ensure inspections in sectors where the worst forms of child labor are most prevalent and enforce relevant laws.
- Train labor inspectors, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges to recognize exploited and trafficked children and to enforce laws to protect them.
- Take additional steps to improve coordination between the Ministry of Labor and SSTE and other relevant agencies responsible for agriculture, education, development, infrastructure, child exploitation, trafficking, social safety nets, employment and remediation.
- Systematically collect and make available data on incidences, prosecutions, sentences and referrals to remediation services for children rescued from the worst forms of child labor.
- Implement a transparent child labor monitoring and certification system for the cocoa-growing region, as developed under programs.

### IN THE AREA OF POLICY:

- Provide sufficient funding and expand activities for effective implementation of national action plans to combat the worst forms of child labor.

### IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Pilot and expand efforts to address the worst forms of child labor in forced begging, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service and mining.
- Scale up and replicate successful projects throughout cocoa-growing regions, including by using the results of representative surveys of cocoa-growing areas conducted every 5 years to adjust the targeting of priority efforts.
- Expand and improve all programming related to the worst forms of child labor by:
  - Developing long-term sustainable child labor monitoring, certification and remediation models.
  - 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.
  - Replicate and expand throughout cocoa-growing areas successful projects to address exploitative child labor.

<sup>1593</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. See also Yacouba Diallo, *Les activités des enfants en Afrique subsaharienne*:

*Les enseignements des enquêtes sur le travail des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest*, Understanding Children's Work, Geneva, July 2006, 11; available from [http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/STYacouba\\_SSA\\_act\\_enf.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/STYacouba_SSA_act_enf.pdf).

<sup>1594</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire: Direction Generale du Travail, ILO-IPEC, and Institut National de la Statistique, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants*, Abidjan, March, 2008, 67, 75, and 113; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9410>.

<sup>1595</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142982.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, June 3, 2008*. See also Government of Cote d'Ivoire: Direction Generale du Travail, ILO-IPEC, and Institut National de la Statistique, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants*, 5, 25, 38.

<sup>1596</sup> Tulane University, *Final 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, March 31, 2011, 7, 27; available from <http://childlabor-payson.org/default.html>. See also 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>1597</sup> Tulane University, *Final Report*, 7, 27. See also Tulane University, *Third Annual Report*, 10, 39, 49, 52, 55, 57, 59, 60, 72.

<sup>1598</sup> BICE, *Jeunes filles domestiques*, 2010; available from <http://www.kira-international.org/projetspays/jeunesfillesdomestiques>. See also 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/af/135949.htm>.

<sup>1599</sup> Save the Children, *Ca -la c'est difficile: l'exploitation des enfants en Cote d'Ivoire*, Abidjan, December 2009, 59.

<sup>1600</sup> 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, 36-39; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5178>.

<sup>1601</sup> *Ibid.*, 35-39, 44.

<sup>1602</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire: Direction Generale du Travail, ILO-IPEC, and Institut National de la Statistique, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants*, 108.

<sup>1603</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Cote d'Ivoire."

<sup>1604</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Cote d'Ivoire."

<sup>1605</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 Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Cote d'Ivoire: Children Exchange Sex for Money", IRINnews.org, [online], June 12, 2009 [cited March 16, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=84834>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Cote d'Ivoire: Children Selling Sex, Having Babies", IRINnews.org, [online], June 25, 2009 [cited March 16, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=85009>.

<sup>1606</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Cote d'Ivoire." See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants dans les Mines d'Or*, 24. 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/default.html>.

<sup>1607</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 17, 2010*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Cote d'Ivoire."

<sup>1608</sup> Funke Osa-Brown, "Nation On Brink of Another Civil War", allAfrica.com, [online], January 22, 2011 [cited March 22, 2011]; available from <http://www.allafrica.com>, *ibid*. See also David Smith, "Ivory Cost on the brink of a bloodbath," *The Guardian*, March 11, 2011; available from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/mar/11/ivory-coast-abbo>. See also Marlise Simons, "Ivory Coast: Hague Inquiry Is Sought," *New York Times*, June 23, 2011; available from <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/24/world/africa/24briefs-Ivorycoast.html>.

<sup>1609</sup> UN Conseil des droits de l'homme, *Rapport de la Commission d'enquete internationale sur la Cote d'Ivoire*, June 14, 2011, paras 87, 93, 102.

<sup>1610</sup> *Ibid.*, para 102.

<sup>1611</sup> Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Cote d'Ivoire: Political impasse deepens education troubles", IRINnews.org, [online], January 14, 2011 [cited March 16, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportID=91635>.

<sup>1612</sup> "Food prices skyrocket as political stalemate drags on," *France 24*, January 17, 2011; available from <http://observers.france24.com>. See also Nigeria News, "At least one million displaced in Cote d'Ivoire," *News 2*, March 25, 2011; available from <http://news2.onlinenigeria.com/africa/86623-at-least-one-million-displaced-in-cote-d-ivoire.html>, *ibid*. See also Smith, "Ivory Cost on the brink of a bloodbath."

- <sup>1613</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, No. 95/15, (1995), chapters 2-3, 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).
- <sup>1614</sup> Government of Cote 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>1615</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire, *Loi 2010-272 portant Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*, (September 30, 2010).
- <sup>1616</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, section 6; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/af/154342.htm>.
- <sup>1617</sup> Save the Children, *Ca -la c'est difficile*, 3, 25.
- <sup>1618</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire, *Constitution*, (July 24, 2000), article 3.
- <sup>1619</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire, *Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*, 20-33. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, October 1, 2010*.
- <sup>1620</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire, *Interdiction de la Traite et des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants*, 20-33.
- <sup>1621</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, «Cote d'Ivoire,» in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from [http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country\\_pdfs/FINAL\\_2008\\_Global\\_Report.pdf](http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf).
- <sup>1622</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire, *Decret N 2010-181 portant organisation du Minstere de la Fonction Publique et de l'Emploi*, (June 3, 2010).
- <sup>1623</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 3b.
- <sup>1624</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 2003) Submitted: 2010*, March 16, 2011; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=25275&chapter=9&query=C%F4te+d+Ivoire%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.
- <sup>1625</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, para 2c3-6. See also Government of Cote d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, article 91.5.
- <sup>1626</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 1987) Submitted: 2010*, March 16, 2011; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=24078&chapter=9&query=C%F4te+d+Ivoire%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, 2d1.
- <sup>1627</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Plantations Convention, 1958 (No. 110) Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 1961) Submitted: 2010*, January 16, 2011; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=24473&chapter=9&query=C%F4te+d+Ivoire%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.
- <sup>1628</sup> Tulane University, *Third Annual Report*, 23.
- <sup>1629</sup> Tulane University, *Final Report*, 9, 39.
- <sup>1630</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, *ILAB Concept Exploration Mission to Côte d'Ivoire – June 2010*, July, 2010.
- <sup>1631</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, 2d1.
- <sup>1632</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, section 3c.
- <sup>1633</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire: Ministere de la Fonction Publique et de l'Emploi, Ministere de la Famille de la Femme et des Affaires Sociales, and LO-IPEC, *Plan National d'Action Contre la Traite et les Pires Formes du Travail des Enfants*, Abidjan, 2007, 14, 45-50. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, 2e1.
- <sup>1634</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, *reporting, February 3, 2010*. See also Government of Cote d'Ivoire: Direction General du Travail, *Plan Nationale d'Action Contre la Traite et le Travail des Enfants et le Cadre Institutionnel*, Abidjan, April 12, 2010.
- <sup>1635</sup> Tulane University, *Final Report*, 38-39, 44, 47.
- <sup>1636</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire: Ministere de l'Agriculture, *Programme Permanent de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants dans l'agriculture ivoirienne: Programme d'activites annuel 2009*, Abidjan, September 2008, 9, 11, 13.
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- <sup>1638</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, April 1, 2010, 2, 7.
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