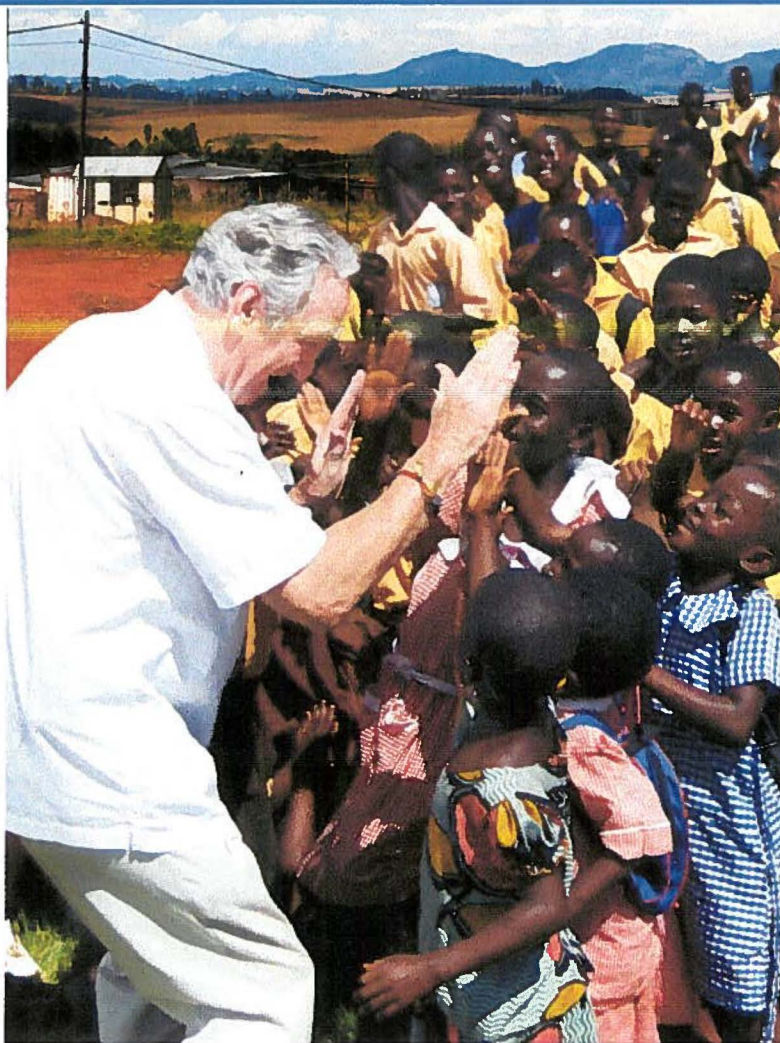




2014

CLCCG ANNUAL REPORT



U.S. Senator Tom Harkin, Retired

U.S. Representative Eliot Engel

U.S. Department of Labor

Government of Côte d'Ivoire

Government of Ghana

International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry

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ACRONYMS

AGEPE	Agency of Studies and Employment Promotion/Agence d'Etudes et de Promotion de l'Emploi
ANADER	National Extension Service for Rural Development/L'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural
CAP	Community Action Plan
CCP	<i>Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach</i> , also called the Cocoa Communities Project
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CIM	Interministerial Committee to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor/le Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants
CLCCG	Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group
CLMS	Child Labor Monitoring System
CNS	National Committee to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor/ le Comité National de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
Declaration	<i>Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol</i>
ECOWAS I	<i>Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS, Phase I</i>
ECOWAS II	<i>Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS, Phase II</i>
ENSEA	National Higher School of Applied Statistics and Economics/Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée
Framework	<i>Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol</i>
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System
GIG	Global Issues Group
Harkin-Engel Protocol	<i>Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products</i>
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs
ILO-IPEC	International Labor Organization, International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
Industry	International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research of the University of Ghana
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

ACRONYMS

NPA	<i>National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor</i>
NPECLC	Ghana's National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
NSC	National Steering Committee
PPP	<i>Combatting Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire</i> , a public-private partnership between ILO-IPEC and Industry
SMC	School Management Committee
SOSTECI	Côte d'Ivoire's Child Labor Monitoring System/ <i>le Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire</i>
Tulane	Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Four years ago, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, the cocoa industry and the U.S. government came together in partnership and committed to reducing child labor in these countries 70 percent by 2020. In the face of great challenges, progress ending the scourge of child labor in the cocoa sector has been made. At the same time, demand for cocoa is growing internationally and the population in cocoa growing communities is increasing. And as a result, we now know for certain that the overall numbers of children in the cocoa industry has also increased in recent years. It is clear we need to redouble our efforts, and find ways to increase both the number of children we reach and the effectiveness of the assistance provided to each child. From both a moral and an economic perspective the cocoa sector in these countries must move away from child labor and provide a better future for these children. – **U.S. Senator Tom Harkin, Retired**

Since 2001, I have worked closely with Senator Harkin to reduce child labor in the cocoa industry and create educational opportunities that promise a brighter future for the children living in cocoa producing communities. Those efforts have resulted in a fruitful partnership with the governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire and the cocoa industry, seeking the common goal of safeguarding the childhood that all young people deserve to have. This report is critical to our ongoing work and will enable us to evaluate our progress. It signals some advancement towards reducing child labor in cocoa production, but also makes it clear that we are still falling short of our 2020 targets and that much more work remains to be done. It should prompt all partners to build on our efforts and increase our commitment to end child labor in the cocoa industry. I am more dedicated than ever to the goals of the *Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products* (Harkin-Engel Protocol) and strongly support the continued production of this report to ensure continued progress toward our goal of ending child labor in the cocoa industry once and for all. – **U.S. Representative Eliot Engel**

INTRODUCTION

In September 2010, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Ghana, the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), U.S. Senator Tom Harkin, U.S. Representative Eliot Engel, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (Industry) joined as partners under the *Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol* (Declaration) and the accompanying *Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol* (Framework) to address the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. All committed to the goal of reducing the WFCL in the cocoa sectors of the two countries by 70 percent in aggregate by the year 2020. As stated in the Framework, this objective is to be achieved through joint efforts in the following areas:

- Provision of education and vocational training services to children as a means to remove children from, or prevent them from entering into the WFCL;
- Application of protective measures to remove workplace hazards from cocoa farming to allow children of legal working age to work under safe conditions;
- Promotion of livelihood services for the households of children working in the cocoa sector;
- Establishment and implementation of community-based child labor monitoring systems (CLMS) in cocoa growing areas; and
- Conducting of nationally representative child labor surveys at least every five years.

The six partners have joined together to release this report today to inform interested stakeholders and the broader public of the actions taken as part of this endeavor and the progress made during the past year towards the stated goal. In particular, this report highlights notable efforts being undertaken by the partners in one or more of the five bulleted areas, including the implementation of nationally-representative child labor surveys in the cocoa growing areas of both countries. The report also serves as a call to action for the remaining five years of the Declaration.

Key Highlights

During the year, the partners conducted a variety of activities related to their commitment under the Declaration and accompanying Framework. Both the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana implemented CLMS programs, with assistance from the USDOL and Industry-funded projects being implemented by the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). The Government of Côte d'Ivoire piloted its CLMS program (SOSTECI) in five districts: conducting awareness raising and training, collecting data in the target areas, creating a CLMS database, and conducting a review of the pilot phase, identifying strengths and weaknesses, and developing recommendations to improve the monitoring system. The Government of Ghana re-launched its CLMS system (the GCLMS) in December 2013. As part of its GCLMS activities, the Government of Ghana merged its monitoring tools in order to make the program more efficient and less expensive, developed a GCLMS trainers' manual, and began implementing the GCLMS in 62 communities in six districts. Over 4,300 children were monitored under the GCLMS during the performance period.

The Industry-funded projects aligned with the Framework also had notable accomplishments during the year. Mars created child protection committees and developed community development plans in 57 communities. Ferrero established community learning centers at local schools. Mondelēz' Cocoa

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Life Ambassadors educated children on child labor issues through a youth mentorship program, school reading clubs, and summer camps. Nestle built 17 primary schools in Côte d'Ivoire and established school vegetable gardens to serve as a source of revenue for items such as school repairs, equipment needs, and stipends for volunteer teachers.

This year was also notable for the pending retirement of Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa. (Senator Harkin officially retired from the U.S. Senate in January 2015.) For 13 years, Senator Harkin has been a driving force in reducing child labor in the West African cocoa sector and a champion of the right of children around the world to be free from the WFCL. Together with Representative Engel, he spearheaded the signing of the Harkin-Engel Protocol in 2001, and in 2010, he helped secure the commitments needed to form a partnership under the Declaration to expand actions to address child labor in the production of cocoa. While he will no longer be a participating member of the CLCCG,¹ Senator Harkin has stated his continuing commitment to this important issue.

Nationally Representative Child Labor Surveys

The Framework calls for nationally representative child labor surveys covering the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the winter harvest seasons of 2013/2014 and 2018/2019. According to the Framework, the 2008/2009 child labor survey, carried out by Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development (Tulane), is to serve as the baseline against which data from the next two surveys are to be measured. These surveys are intended to provide comparable data and a means of measuring change in the prevalence of children engaged in the WFCL over time. For those working to reduce the WFCL in cocoa growing areas, the survey will also help to inform future actions and support the partners' joint efforts to make evidence-based decisions. It is important to note that these surveys are not an assessment of the relative effectiveness of any one entity's efforts to prevent or reduce the WFCL. The data on each country coming out of the surveys also need to be looked at in the context of a number of factors, including increases in population, the growth in cocoa production, and the impact of years of civil unrest in Côte d'Ivoire.

Tulane conducted the most recent nationally representative child labor surveys during the 2013/2014 harvest season in partnership with local researchers from the ENSEA in Côte d'Ivoire and the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research of the University of Ghana (ISSER), and in consultation with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Tulane's activities during the review period focused primarily on the completion of the survey questionnaires, data collection, and data analysis. During December 2014, Tulane presented its preliminary findings at consultative meetings held in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and received feedback from stakeholders. Tulane subsequently took additional steps to address feedback provided during these meetings, as well as to address issues related to data collection identified during further checks of the survey data. During late Spring 2015, a stakeholder consultation will take place in Washington, DC, and then the final report will be released.

¹ The Framework established the CLCCG to function as a steering committee and a working task force. With Senator Harkin's retirement, the CLCCG is comprised of representatives of the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Ghana, Industry, and U.S. Representative Eliot Engel. The role of the CLCCG is to promote more effective coordination of action under the Framework, avoid duplication of remediation efforts, monitor and assess the progress of programs, and support the goal of a more rapid reduction in the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

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Overview of Actions under the Framework 2010-2014

In the 2010 Declaration, the USDOL committed \$10 million and the Industry committed \$7 million in new funding towards the remediation initiatives identified in the Framework. The Industry also pledged to explore the possibility of committing an additional \$3 million to the Framework programs. The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana committed to "ensure adequate human, financial and organizational resources" to support their national programs.

Between 2010 and 2014, the USDOL committed \$11.9 million to efforts under the Framework:

- \$10 million over 4 years to ILO-IPEC for the regional *Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach*, also called the Cocoa Communities Project (CCP). Ending in March 2015, the project withdrew or prevented 5,182 children from engaging in hazardous and exploitative labor in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by providing education and/or vocational skills training to them. Some 2,200 families in cocoa growing areas also received livelihood services. In addition, the project also worked with cocoa growing communities to develop Community Action Plans (CAPs) to sustainably reduce child labor and assisted the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in developing and piloting SOSTECI.
- \$1.9 million to Tulane through March 2016 to support the collection of nationally-representative survey data on child labor in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The project has developed a baseline estimate of the number of children working in the WFCL in the cocoa growing areas of the two countries based on analysis of data from the 2008/09 Tulane survey. The project has also assessed the prevalence of the WFCL in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2013/14 harvest season, as called for under the 2010 Framework.

During the same time period, Industry committed \$10.053 million to Framework activities:

- \$2 million towards an ILO-IPEC Public-Private Partnership, *Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire* (PPP), from the eight companies that previously comprised the Global Issues Group (GIG). The project assisted in the development and expansion of community-based CLMS; strengthened the capacity of government, social partners, and cocoa farmers to combat the WFCL in cocoa growing communities; and enhanced the role of tripartite national child labor steering committees. The PPP project ended in December 2014.
- \$1.548 million under the *Cocoa Life* program funded by Mondelēz International, Inc. The program works to increase both the incomes of households with children who are at risk of the WFCL and educational access for the children in those farming families. *Cocoa Life* activities run through 2018.

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- \$600,000 under the *CocoaLink Project* supported by The Hershey Company. *CocoaLink* delivered agricultural and social information via text messages to rural cocoa farmers in Ghana, providing an interactive platform that enabled farmers to ask questions and provide and receive real-time feedback. The project ended in 2014.
- \$1.5 million under the *Cocoa Plan Schools Project* supported by Nestlé SA. The project had constructed 35 of the 40 planned schools in Côte d'Ivoire, as of September 2014. The project also provides support services for these schools and communities, including a baseline educational assessment in each community and school gardens. This project is scheduled to end in 2015.
- \$300,000 under the *Quality Partner Program Rural Schools & Community Learning Centers Project* supported by Barry Callebaut AG. Ending in December 2014, the project supported the construction of two new primary schools in Côte d'Ivoire, benefiting two cocoa growing communities in the country. The project included the construction of teacher housing, the drilling of a bore hole, provision of a water pump on school premises, and the installation of solar panels for the school and teacher housing.
- \$1.142 million under the *Cocoa Community Commitment* project supported by Ferrero Trading Lux S.A. The project has built village resource centers in eight communities, which are used to teach information communication technology (ICT) skills to school students and ICT skills and livelihood training to farmers. The project also worked with the Government of Ghana's National Program for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Cocoa (NPECLC) to assess an expansion of GCLMS. The project runs through December 2015.
- \$2.713 million under the *Vision for Change Program* supported by Mars, Incorporated. The project has supported the improvement of the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and the reduction of child labor in farming families by raising awareness on child labor, building community capacity, and working to increase the incomes of households with at risk children. Activities under the Framework ended in 2013, but the *Vision for Change Program* remains active.
- \$250,000 to the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) from the former Global Issues Group (GIG). This funding allowed the ICI to expand its work in new cocoa growing communities in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Activities included the implementation of CAPs, training of community child protection committees (CCPCs), and the building of classrooms. The activities supported through this contribution to ICI ended in 2012.

Since signing the Declaration, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has utilized its National Action Plan (NAP) to implement Framework-related activities. The NAP had an overall budget of approximately \$28 million from 2012-2014, funded from a number of sources, including the Government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other private donors. In 2013-2014, the Government expended \$8.44 million to address child labor. Activities included public awareness raising, school

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construction, school feeding programs, remediation services to child laborers, training of police and judges on child labor laws, and the piloting of SOSTECI. During the time period, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire also established an Inter-Ministerial Committee to coordinate the efforts of 15 government ministries to combat child labor in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as an Oversight Committee chaired by First Lady Dominique Ouattara and composed of representatives of both national and international organizations.

From 2010 to 2014, the Government of Ghana implemented the GCLMS, improved economic livelihoods for women in cocoa growing communities, assisted law enforcement, conducted community awareness raising programs, and taught farmers labor saving techniques. Information regarding the total amount of money invested directly by the Government of Ghana to combat child labor in the cocoa sector during this time period is unavailable.

Call to Action for 2015-2020

While important progress has been made under the Declaration and Framework over the past four years, the job is certainly not done. Despite our unified efforts, too many children still work in hazardous conditions on cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Some children are unable to attend school in cocoa growing communities because their families need their assistance on the farm, or they cannot pay costs associated with schooling. Other children have no choice but to combine school and work.

Given these and other challenges, it remains critically important that the parties to the Declaration and Framework remain committed to working together to expand and accelerate efforts to reduce the WFCL in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The vision of the Declaration remains as relevant today as when it was signed. By working together and enhancing effective coordination, we can more effectively leverage our individual resources and increase our collective impact in reducing the WFCL, offering children in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana hope for a better future.

Continuing the progress made to date requires expanding the scope of current efforts. Moving forward, partners to the Framework are seeking to find ways to provide assistance to additional areas of need on the ground in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and to expand or launch new programs to support the governments of these two countries in meeting their goals for reducing child labor. Toward that end, a growing number of companies have indicated their support for activities under the World Cocoa Foundation's (WCF) *CocoaAction*, an initiative to coordinate the cocoa sustainability efforts of the industry. As part of its community development activities, *CocoaAction* calls on participating companies to support child labor monitoring, remediation, primary education, and vocational training. The program seeks to align its support for child labor reduction efforts with community development plans and other programs supported by governments and donors.

The Framework also acknowledges the need for continued data collection to assess the extent of the WFCL and track progress toward achieving the goal of an aggregate 70 percent reduction by 2020. This will be achieved through the scaling up of SOSTECI/GCLMS by the two governments and through the implementation of another nationally representative child labor survey covering the cocoa growing areas of the two countries during the harvest of 2018/19.

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Looking forward, the parties to the Declaration recognize that achieving the goals set forth in the Framework will require the active engagement of other actors who share the vision of a cocoa sector where children are protected from involvement in the WFCL. The members of the CLCCG have indicated their support for engaging and working with a broader community of stakeholders on the ground in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and in other countries involved in cocoa and chocolate production. We are committed, as a group, to reach out to and work with other companies, other users of cocoa outside of the chocolate industry, other donor governments, and other civil society organizations that share our commitment to ensuring that no child is exploited or placed in harm's way in the production of cocoa. By working together in a more coordinated way and expanding the scope of our efforts, we have the potential to reach many more children and to help sustain and amplify the efforts taken to date.

As we enter the next five years of our cooperation and joint action, there is a clear need for a renewed call to action by all those committed to reducing the WFCL in cocoa production. We encourage other stakeholders to join us in this mission to significantly reduce the WFCL in the cocoa sectors of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and, by so doing, to bring positive change and new hope for children-in-need and their families.

APPENDIX 1: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

2014 CLCCG PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

I. ACTIVITY SUMMARY

1.1. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: National Action Plan 2012-2014 fighting against trafficking, exploitation and child labor

1.2. Funding Partner(s): ILO-IPEC; the United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF); ICI and Enterprises of chocolate

1.3. Implementing Partners: ILO; UNICEF; National and international NGOs; Employers' and workers' organizations; Companies in the cocoa and chocolate

1.4. Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$3.020.578, 298

This amount is the total cost of activities in the fight against the WFCL in cocoa production for the period from 1 October 2013 to 30 November 2014.

These are the activities carried out and funded by the National Committee to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor (CNS); the Interministerial Committee to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor (CIM) and the Council of Coffee and Cocoa.

1.5. Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: To significantly reduce the WFCL by 2014

1.6. Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2012-2014

II. FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

2.1. Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

The National Action Plan 2012-2014 of fight against Trafficking, exploitation and child labor contains objectives that Ivory Coast is set in the fight against the WFCL. It contains all the activities to combat the phenomenon.

These activities are organized into four areas for action are:

- Prevention (public awareness and training actors remediation);

RAPPORT D'ACTIVITE 2014 DU CLCCG POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

I. RÉSUMÉ DE L'ACTIVITÉ

1.1. Nom du projet ou de l'activité du cadre désigné: Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants

1.2. Partenaires financiers(s): Bureau International du Travail (BIT) et du Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF), ICI, Entreprises du chocolat

1.3. Partenaires de mise en œuvre: BIT; UNICEF; ONG nationales et internationales; Organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs; Entreprises du cacao et du chocolat

1.4. Fonds engagés dans le cadre de la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans le secteur du cacao: 1.510.289.149 FCFA

Ce montant correspond au coût total des activités réalisées en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants dans la cacaoculture pour la période allant du 1^{er} Octobre 2013 au 30 Novembre 2014.

Il s'agit des activités réalisées et financées par le Comité National de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CNS); le Comité Interministériel de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants (CIM) et le Conseil du Café-Cacao.

1.5. Objectif Pays de projet ou d'activité-cadre: Réduire de manière significative les pires formes de travail des enfants à l'échéance 2014

1.6. Période de mise en œuvre: 2012-2014

II. CADRE APPROUVÉ ACTIVITÉ DE LUTTE CONTRE LE TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS DANS LA CACAOCULTURE ZONES DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE ET LE GHANA

2.1. Décrire le projet ou l'activité approuvée en vertu du Cadre de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans les zones productrices de cacao en Côte d'Ivoire et/ou le Ghana

Le Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants contient les objectifs que la Côte d'Ivoire s'est fixés en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants.

Il contient toutes les activités pour combattre le phénomène.

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- Protection (care and rehabilitation of child victims, school construction, school feeding, health centers, transit center, improvement of living conditions of cocoa growing communities ...)
- Repression (training of Judges, police officers, Constables, Inspectors working equipment of police and gendarmerie, production operations policies against child traffickers, adoption laws and regulations prohibiting the WFCL ...)
- Monitoring and evaluation (monitoring visits of field projects to fight against child labor in cocoa made area, meeting coordination and public-private partnerships, the preparation of periodic progress reports ...)

2.2. Target areas for interventions:

The areas covered by the National Action Plan are:

- All areas of cocoa production, which are the regions of childcare trafficked for exploitation of their labor in cocoa plantations;
- Urban centers are areas of childcare exploited commercially, domestic and non-formal sectors;
- Areas of origin and transit for trafficked children that are the border areas of Central, North and East of the country.

2.3. Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses:

The National Action Plan 2012-2014 of fight against Trafficking, exploitation and child labor aims to significantly reduce the WFCL by 2014.

It specifically aims to:

- Raise awareness about the dangers of trafficking and exploitation of children for behavioral change in favor of the protection of children against all forms of abuse;
- Strengthen the operational capacities of actors in the chain of remediation to increase the effectiveness of their interventions;
- Involve neighboring countries in the fight against cross-border trafficking of children
- Strengthen public-private partnership for a better capitalization of results;
- Make income generating activities to improve the living conditions of cocoa growing communities;
- In mapping the phenomenon to measure its extent;
- Build schools and transit centers to improve children's access to education and protection structures and management;
- Implement the SOSTECI to create a database of national statistics.

Ces activités sont organisées en 4 axes d'action que sont:

- La prévention (sensibilisation des populations et formation des acteurs de remédiation);
- La protection (prise en charge et réhabilitation des enfants victimes, construction d'écoles, de cantines scolaires, de centres de santé, de centre de transit, amélioration des conditions de vie des communautés productrices de cacao...);
- La répression (la formation des Magistrats, policiers, Gendarmes, Inspecteurs de travail, l'équipement des services de police et des brigades de gendarmerie, réalisation d'opérations de polices contre les trafiquants d'enfants, adoption de loi et règlements interdisant les pires formes de travail des enfants...); et
- Le suivi-évaluation (les visites de suivi de terrain des projets de lutte contre le travail des enfants réalisés dans la zone cacaoyère, les rencontres de coordination et de partenariat public-privé, l'élaboration de rapports périodiques d'activité...).

2.2. Les zones cibles pour les interventions :

Les zones couvertes par le Plan d'Action National sont:

- Toutes les zones de production de cacao, qui constituent les zones d'accueil des enfants victimes de traite aux fins d'exploitation de leur main d'œuvre dans les plantations de cacao;
- Les centres urbains qui constituent les zones d'accueil des enfants victimes d'exploitation dans le commerce, la domesticité et dans les secteurs non formel; et
- Les zones de départ et de transit des enfants victimes de traite que sont les zones frontalières du Centre, du Nord et de l'Est du pays.

2.3. Décrivez les objectifs et les lacunes du projet :

Le Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants a pour objectif de réduire de manière significative, les pires formes de travail des enfants d'ici à 2014. Il vise spécifiquement à:

- Sensibiliser les populations sur les dangers de la traite et de l'exploitation des enfants, pour un changement de comportement en faveur de la protection des enfants contre toute formes d'abus;
- Renforcer les capacités opérationnelles des acteurs de la chaîne de remédiation en vue d'accroître l'efficacité de leurs interventions;
- Impliquer les pays frontaliers dans la lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants
- Réaliser la cartographie du phénomène pour mesurer son ampleur;

APPENDIX 1: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

2.3. Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component:

of Children, # of Households, # of cocoa farmers, and # of communities

The objective of the National Action Plan is to significantly reduce the WFCL by 2014. It is conducting ongoing actions to significantly reduce the phenomenon of the WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire.

2.4. Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Monitoring and evaluation of actions are carried out by the CNS. Strategies for monitoring and evaluation are:

- Field visits of projects and activities carried out by different actors in the chain of remediation, in order to verify the compliance of these activities and projects to the axes of the National Action Plan;
- Periodic follow-up meetings and coordination, bringing together stakeholders from the public sector and the private sector;
- Sending regular reports to the CNS by the chain actors remediation;
- The establishment of national SOSTECI, which will monitor and provide real time data on the situation of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire.

2.5. Describe the sustainability strategy

To ensure the sustainability of the actions, the implementation of the National Action Plan is assigned so the main structures of the state, including:

- The CNS;
- The CIM;
- Technical departments of the State and the basic social structures;
- Decentralized structures and organizations of the State.

The key stakeholders within these structures are state officials. Consequently, the implementation of these activities is part of the normal course of performing their function and raises no additional compensation. This approach solves the issue of funding for implementation

2.6. Describe the coordination strategy

The National Action Plan against Trafficking, exploitation and child labor is the framework document in the fight against the WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire.

- Renforcer le partenariat Public-Privé pour une meilleure capitalisation des résultats;
- Construire des écoles et des centres de transit pour améliorer l'accès des enfants à l'éducation et aux structures de protection et de prise en charge;

- Réaliser des activités génératrices de revenus pour améliorer les conditions de vie des communautés productrices de cacao;
- Mettre en place le SOSTECI en vue de créer une base de données statistiques nationale.

2.3. Nombre cible de bénéficiaires prévu et a atteint au cours de ce cycle de reporting pour chaque composant:

Nombre d'enfants, # Nombre de ménages, # Nombre de producteurs de cacao, et # Nombre de communautés

L'objectif du Plan d'Action National est de réduire de manière significative les pires formes de travail des enfants d'ici à 2014. Il s'agit de mener des actions permanentes pour une réduction significative du phénomène des pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire.

2.4. Décrire le suivi prévu et mécanisme d'évaluation

Le suivi et l'évaluation des actions se réalisent par le CNS. Les stratégies de suivi-évaluation sont :

- Les visites de terrain des activités et projets réalisés par les différents acteurs de la chaîne de remédiation, en vue de vérifier la conformité de ces activités et projets aux axes du Plan d'Action National ;
- Les réunions périodiques de suivi et de coordination des activités, réunissant les acteurs du secteur public et ceux du secteur privé ;
- La transmission de rapports périodiques d'activité au CNS par les acteurs de la chaîne de remédiation ;
- La mise en place à l'échelle nationale du SOSTECI, qui permettra de suivre et de disposer en temps réel, de données sur la situation du travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire.

2.5. Décrivez la stratégie de la durabilité

Pour assurer la durabilité des actions, la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action National est confiée de façon principale aux structures de l'Etat, notamment:

- Le CNS ;
- Le CIM;
- Les Ministères techniques de l'Etat et les structures sociales de base;
- Les structures et Organisations déconcentrées de l'Etat.

L'essentiel des intervenants au sein de ces structures sont des fonctionnaires de l'Etat. En conséquence, la réalisation de ces activités s'intègre dans le cadre normal de l'exercice de leur fonction et ne suscite pas de rémunération supplémentaire. Cette approche permet de résoudre la question du financement des acteurs de mise en œuvre qui est un frein à la durabilité en cas d'arrêt de paiement de primes.

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of actors which is an obstacle to sustainability when stopping payment of allowances.

This is the document that defines the main lines and the national strategy for remediation. The CIM, through its Executive Secretariat coordinates all public and private initiatives. A joint work plan for the coordinated implementation of IPEC programs and the National Action Plan has been approved and is being implemented. Moreover, the implementation of SOSTECI, allows to have the mapping of actors, actions taken and beneficiaries to better coordination and effective monitoring.

2.7. Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

The National Action Plan against Trafficking, exploitation and child labor has several activities including achieving short period from 2012 to 2014. The realization of certain activities of the Plan is at once as the signing of the Cooperation Agreement between Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso in the fight against cross-border trafficking of children. By against, several other activities are conducted as a program over the three years. These include awareness activities, capacity building of stakeholders, protection of child victims of trafficking and exploitation and law enforcement activities. Moreover, if an activity intended to be carried out in a given year has been little run, it was postponed to the following year. Accordingly, the period 2012-2014 is the overall implementation schedule of the National Action Plan.

2.8. Provide a summary progress report

See the schedule for implementation of activities.

2.6. Décrivez la stratégie de coordination

Le Plan d'Action National 2012-2014 de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants est le document cadre en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire. Il s'agit du document de référence qui définit les grands axes et la stratégie nationale de remédiation. Le CIM, à travers son Secrétariat Exécutif assure la coordination de toutes les initiatives publiques et privées. Un plan de travail conjoint pour la mise en œuvre coordonnée des programmes IPEC et du Plan d'Action National a été validé et est en cours d'exécution. Par ailleurs la mise en œuvre du Système d'Observation et de suivi du travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI), permet d'avoir la cartographie des acteurs, des actions réalisées et des bénéficiaires pour une meilleure coordination et un suivi efficace.

2.7. Fournir un calendrier pour l'activité de cadre

Le Plan d'Action National de lutte contre la traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants comporte plusieurs activités dont la période de réalisation court de 2012 à 2014. La réalisation de certaines activités du Plan se fait en une seule fois, tel que la signature de l'accord de coopération entre la Côte d'Ivoire et le Burkina Faso en matière de lutte contre la traite transfrontalière des enfants. Par contre, plusieurs autres activités se déroulent sous forme de programme sur les trois années. Il s'agit notamment des activités de sensibilisation, de renforcement des capacités des acteurs, de protection des enfants victimes de traite et d'exploitation ou des activités de répression. Par ailleurs, si une activité prévue pour être réalisée à une année donnée n'a pu être exécutée, elle est reportée à l'année suivante. En conséquence, la période de 2012 à 2014 constitue le calendrier global d'exécution du Plan d'Action National.

2.8. Fournir un rapport d'étape de synthèse

Voir le calendrier de mise en œuvre des activités.

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Schedule of implementation activities

The conversion is done on the basis of: 1 US dollar = 500 FCFA

Activities	Goal	Results	Period of realization	Cost	Funding Source
PREVENTION					
Sensitization of communities and generating awareness tools					
National public awareness campaign through mass media, billboards, press insertion, Broadcast TV and radio spots in local languages	Raise national awareness for a public support for the national effort to fight against the WFCL.	Populations are sensitized on child labor	April-December 2014	\$184.332,00	CNS/CIM
Meeting for discussion and awareness of 1,000 cocoa farmers in Soubré	Involve cocoa producers in the fight against the WFCL	1,000 Cocoa Producers sensitized by the President of CNS	May 17, 2014	\$372.324,298	CNS/CIM/ Conseil du Café-Cacao
Awareness campaigns in villages of the cocoa production areas	Create a framework for direct exchanges with communities on the issue of child labor	Affect the entire area of cocoa production	October 2014-September 2015	\$774.610,00	Cocoa-Coffee Council
Capacity building of actors in the remediation chain					
Capacity building of Mayors and Regional Councilors	Involve local officials in the fight against the WFCL	60 Mayors and Regional Councilors trained	06-08 March 2014	\$25.000,00	CIM/BIT
Capacity building of media professionals and communication	Involve journalists and media actors in the fight against the WFCL	100 journalists and media professionals trained	08-09 May 2014	\$58.100,00	CNS/CIM
Strengthening the national legal framework					
Decree of the 19 December 2013 establishing a Children's Parliament in Ivory Coast	Improve the framework for the participation of children in the promotion of their rights	Decree signed by the President of the Republic	December 19, 2013	Activity does not require financial cost	—
Decree of the 21 May 2014 laying down detailed rules for the application of the law on the prohibition of trafficking and the WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire	Enforce the law on the prohibition of trafficking and the WFCL in Ivory Coast	Decree signed by the President of the Republic	May 21, 2014	Activity does not require financial cost	—

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Activities	Goal	Results	Period of realization	Cost	Funding Source
PROTECTION					
Improving children's access to education					
The law on compulsory school for all children aged 6-15 years will be adopted at the end of 2014	Improve the enrollment rate for children	Bill under consideration by the Government	2014	Activity does not require financial cost	-
Equipping schools in the area of cocoa production	Improve working conditions for students and teachers	4000 benches tables ; 160 wardrobes; 160 offices, 160 and chairs distributed	June-December 2014	\$760.000,00	-
Gift of school supplies to students in cocoa growing areas	Support the education of children of vulnerable families	18,000 school kits distributed	September-October 2014	\$180.000,00	-
The improvement of living conditions of cocoa farmers					
Support cocoa farmers in pesticides	Improve the productivity of cocoa farms	Insecticides to treat 770,000 hectares of cocoa and fungicides to treat 345,000 hectares of cocoa distributed	July-August 2014	\$500.000,00	Cocoa-Coffee Council
Support cocoa farmers with improved seeds cocoa	Improve the productivity of cocoa farms	40,470 ha of cocoa seeds distributed	September 2013-February 2014		
PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT					
Police operation against trafficking and exploitation of children in the area of cocoa production	Stop child traffickers, ensure the removal and treatment of child victims	6 localities covered; 196 police officers mobilized; 84 people arrested; 52 people under observation, including 44 children cared for and returned to their families and 08 adults suspected of trafficking and exploitation of children 05 suspended sentences.	from 11 to 15 February 2014	\$47.394,00	CNS/CIM/Interpol

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Activities	Goal	Results	Period of realization	Cost	Funding Source
MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
Implement the Observation and Monitoring System of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)					
Pre-test questionnaire and tools for collecting and disseminating data	Have data to guide policy in the fight against child labor in Côte d'Ivoire	Data available in the "data base" SOSTECI	From 13 to 23 January 2014	\$128.810,00	Office for fight against child labor (DLTE)/BIT
Workshop coordinators, managers of the database and data entry of SOSTECI	Strengthen the capacity of departmental coordinators, managers, database and data entry software of the database SOSTECI. "		From 26 to 28 March 2014		DLTE/BIT
Data collection on a large scale in the target areas of the project, processing and creation of a database.			From April 14 to August 15, 2014		DLTE/BIT
Awareness and training on WFCL and the system of reference in the five departments housing the pilot phase of SOSTECI	Supervise and support departmental operational units, under prefectural and village in different localities in the data collection on a large scale. Ownership of the referencing mechanism by the Departmental players.	<p>The difficulties encountered by the teams on the ground are known and remedied;</p> <p>-The Appropriate adjustments are made to the various tools work</p> <p>-The Capacity of different teams are reinforced on data collection;</p> <p>-The Data collection is started.</p>	From April 23 to May 8, 2014 in all localities of the project	64.405.000 FCFA	DLTE/BIT

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Activities	Goal	Results	Period of realization	Cost	Funding Source
Joint supervision mission of the Central Operational Coordination Unit of SOSTECI (UOCC-SOSTECI) and ILO-IPEC	Supervise the implementation of SOSTECI in the target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The functioning of the operational units are analyzed and any necessary corrections are made; -An Assessment of the effectiveness and quality of information and supports corrective action is performed; -An Assessment of the synergy between local teams SOSTECI and other stakeholders is performed; -The operational units is provided directions for dealing with difficulties on the ground 	From 13 to 27 July 2014	\$14.000,00	DLTE/BIT
Preparatory mission for the implementation of SOSTECI / PROJECT PPP-MARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Aware local authorities to solicit their support for the effective implementation of the project PPP-MARS-SOSTECI. -encourage The creation of committees to fight against child labor in target communities; -Reviving Committees for fight against child labor in the target areas; -Evaluate The factors to be taken into account for better implementation of the project PPP-MARS-SOSTECI in the target communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A mapping of the committees against child labor in the target communities is established; -The Population of target locations adhere to the creation of new committees for fight against child labor; -The Committees against child labor existing in the target areas are revitalized; 	From 1 to 4 September 2014	\$2.940,00	PROJET IPEC-PPP MARS/DLTE SOSTECI

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Activities	Goal	Results	Period of realization	Cost	Funding Source
MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
Implement the Observation and Monitoring System of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)					
Pre-test questionnaire and tools for collecting and disseminating data	Have data to guide policy in the fight against child labor in Côte d'Ivoire	Data available in the "data base" SOSTECI	From 13 to 23 January 2014	\$128.810,00 64.405.000 FCFA	Office for fight against child labor (DLTE)/BIT
Workshop coordinators, managers of the database and data entry of SOSTECI	Strengthen the capacity of departmental coordinators, managers, database and data entry software of the database SOSTECI. "		From 26 to 28 March 2014		DLTE/BIT
Data collection on a large scale in the target areas of the project, processing and creation of a database.			From April 14 to August 15, 2014		DLTE/BIT
Awareness and training on the WFCL and the system of reference in the five departments housing the pilot phase of SOSTECI	Supervise and support departmental operational units, under prefectural and village in different localities in the data collection on a large scale. Ownership of the referencing mechanism by the Departmental players	<p>The difficulties encountered by the teams on the ground are known and remedied;</p> <p>-The Appropriate adjustments are made to the various tools work</p> <p>-The Capacity of different teams are reinforced on data collection;</p> <p>-The Data collection is started.</p>	From April 23 to May 8, 2014 in all localities of the project	<p>Part of the \$128.810,00 listed above</p> <p>64.405.000 FCFA</p>	DLTE/BIT

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Activities	Goal	Results	Period of realization	Cost	Funding Source
Joint supervision mission of the Central Operational Coordination Unit of SOSTECI (UOCC-SOSTECI) and ILO-IPEC	Supervise the implementation of SOSTECI in the target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The functioning of the operational units are analyzed and any necessary corrections are made; -An Assessment of the effectiveness and quality of information and supports corrective action is performed; -An Assessment of the synergy between local teams SOSTECI and other stakeholders is performed; -The operational units is provided directions for dealing with difficulties on the ground 	From 13 to 27 July 2014	\$14.000,00	DLTE/BIT
Preparatory mission for the implementation of SOSTECI / PROJECT PPP-MARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Aware local authorities to solicit their support for the effective implementation of the project PPP-MARS-SOSTECI. -encourage The creation of committees to fight against child labor in target communities; -Reviving Committees for fight against child labor in the target areas; -Evaluate The factors to be taken into account for better implementation of the project PPP-MARS-SOSTECI in the target communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A mapping of the committees against child labor in the target communities is established; -The Population of target locations adhere to the creation of new committees for fight against child labor; -The Committees against child labor existing in the target areas are revitalized; 	From 1 to 4 September 2014	\$2.940,00	PROJET IPEC-PPP MARS/DLTE SOSTECI

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Activities	Goal	Results	Period of realization	Cost	Funding Source
MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
Implement the Observation and Monitoring System of Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)					
Official establishment of committees and operational units SOSTECI / PROJECT PPP-March	Officially install committees and Operational Units in the localities of Méagui, Oupoyo, Liliyo and Okrouyo.	Committees and operational units are invested in their role.	From 12 to 15 October 2014	\$7.500,00	PROJET IPEC-PPP MARS/DLTE SOSTECI
Review of the pilot phase of SOSTECI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the system; -Carry Documentation on best practices to capitalize; -Formulate recommendations on improvements to the mechanism of implementation of SOSTECI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Strengths and weaknesses of the system are identified; -A Documentation on best practices to capitalize is made; - Recommendations on improvements to the mechanism of implementation of SOSTECI are made. 	From 19 to 26 October 2014	\$24.000,00	DLTE/BIT

Total investment in October 2013-November 2014: \$3.020.578,298

Calendrier de mise en œuvre des activités

Pour le coût des activités, la conversion est faite sur la base de: 1 dollar US = 500 FCFA

Activités	Objectif	Résultats	Période de réalisation	coût	Source de financement
PREVENTION					
Sensibilisations des communautés et production d'outils de sensibilisation					
Campagne nationale de sensibilisation grand public par masse média, affichage, insertion presse, diffusion de spots télé et radio en langues nationales	Susciter une prise de conscience nationale en vue d'une adhésion des populations à l'effort national de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants.	Les populations sont sensibilisées sur le travail des enfants	Avril-Décembre 2014	92.000.000 FCFA	CNS/CIM
Rencontre d'échanges et de sensibilisation de 1000 producteurs de cacao à Soubré	Impliquer les producteurs de cacao dans la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants	1000 Producteurs de cacao sensibilisés par la Présidente du CNS	17 Mai 2014	186.162.149 FCFA	CNS/CIM/ Conseil du Café-Cacao

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats	Période de réalisation	coût	Source de financement
Campagnes de sensibilisation de proximité dans les villages des zones de production de cacao	Créer un cadre d'échanges directs avec les communautés sur la question du travail des enfants	Toucher toute la zone de production du cacao	Octobre 2014 à Septembre 2015	387.305.000 FCFA	Conseil du Café-Cacao
Renforcement des capacités des acteurs de la chaîne de remédiation					
Renforcement des capacités des Maires et des Conseillers régionaux	Impliquer les élus locaux dans la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants	60 Maires et Conseiller régionaux formés	06-08 Mars 2014	12.500.000 FCFA	CIM/BIT
Renforcement des capacités des Professionnels des médias et de la communication	Impliquer les journalistes et acteurs des médias dans la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants	100 Journalistes et professionnels de médias formés	08-09 Mai 2014	29.050.000 FCFA	CNS/CIM
Le renforcement du cadre juridique national					
Décret du 19 décembre 2013 instituant un Parlement des Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire	Améliorer le cadre de la participation des enfants dans la promotion de leurs droits	Décret signé par le Président de la République	19 Décembre 2013	Activité ne nécessitant pas de coût financier	-
Décret du 21 mai 2014 portant modalités d'application de la loi sur l'interdiction de la traite et des pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire	Appliquer la loi sur l'interdiction de la traite et des pires formes de travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire	Décret signé par le Président de la République	21 mai 2014	Activité ne nécessitant pas de coût financier	-
PROTECTION					
L'amélioration de l'accès des enfants à l'éducation					
La loi sur l'école obligatoire pour tous les enfants âgés de 6 à 15 ans sera adoptée à la fin de l'année 2014	Améliorer le taux de scolarisation des enfants	Projet de loi en cours d'examen par le Gouvernement	2014	Activité ne nécessitant pas de coût financier	-
Equiper des écoles de la zone de production de cacao	Améliorer les conditions de travail des élèves et des enseignants	4.000 tables bancs ; 160 placards ; 160 bureaux de directeur et 160 chaises rembourrées distribués	Juin - Décembre 2014	380.000.000 FCFA	
Offre de matériels scolaires aux élèves des zones cacaoyères	Soutenir la scolarisation des enfants des familles vulnérables	18.000 kits scolaires distribués	Septembre - Octobre 2014	90.000.000 FCFA	

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats	Période de réalisation	coût	Source de financement
L'amélioration des conditions de vie des producteurs de cacao					
Appui des producteurs de cacao en produits phytosanitaires	Améliorer la productivité des plantations de cacao	Des insecticides pour traiter 770.000 ha de cacao et des fongicides pour traiter 345.000 ha de cacao distribués	Juillet-Août 2014	250.000.000 FCFA	Conseil du Café-Cacao
Appui des producteurs de cacao en semences améliorées de cacao	Améliorer la productivité des plantations de cacao	40.470 ha de semences de cacao distribués	Septembre 2013-Février 2014		
POURSUITE ET REPRESSION					
Opération de police de lutte contre la traite et l'exploitation d'enfants dans la zone de production de cacao	Arrêter les trafiquants d'enfants, assurer le retrait et la prise en charge des enfants victimes	6 localités couvertes ; 196 agents de police mobilisés ; 84 personnes interpellées ; 52 personnes placées en observation dont 44 enfants pris en charge et remis à leurs familles et 08 adultes présumés auteurs de traite et d'exploitation d'enfants dont 05 condamnés avec sursis.	du 11 au 15 Février 2014	23.697.000 FCFA	CNS/CIM/Interpol
SUIVI-EVALUATION					
Mettre en œuvre le Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)					
Pré-test du questionnaire et des outils de collecte et de diffusion des données	Disposer de données en vue d'orienter la politique de la lutte contre le travail des enfants en RCI	Données disponible dans « data base » SOSTECI	Du 13 au 23 Janvier 2014	64.405.000 FCFA	(DLTE)/BIT
Atelier de formation des coordonnateurs, des gestionnaires de la base de données et des opérateurs de saisie du SOSTECI	Renforcer les capacités des coordonnateurs départementaux, des gestionnaires de base de données et des opérateurs de saisie au logiciel de la base de données du SOSTECI ».		Du 26 au 28 Mars 2014		DLTE/BIT
Collecte de Données à grande échelle dans les localités cibles du projet, Traitement et constitution d'une base de données.			Du 14 Avril au 15 août 2014		DLTE/BIT

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats	Période de réalisation	coût	Source de financement
Activités de sensibilisation et de formation sur les pires formes de travail des enfants et sur le système de référence et de contre référence dans les cinq Départements abritant la phase pilote du SOSTECI	Encadrer et accompagner les unités opérationnelles départementales, sous préfectorales et villageoises dans les différentes localités dans le cadre de la collecte de données à grande échelle. Appropriation du mécanisme de référence et de contre référence par les acteurs départementaux.	-Les difficultés rencontrées par les différentes équipes sur le terrain sont connues et remédiées; -Les ajustements adéquats sont apportés aux différents outils de travail -Les capacités des différentes équipes sont renforcées sur la collecte des données ; -La collecte de données est lancée.	Du 23 avril au 08 mai 2014 dans toutes les localités du projet		DLTE/BIT
Mission conjointe de supervision de l'Unité Opérationnelle Centrale de Coordination du Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des Enfants (UOCC-SOSTECI) et le Bureau International du Travail (BIT)	Superviser la mise en œuvre du SOSTECI dans les localités cibles du projet.	-Le fonctionnement des unités opérationnelles est analysé et les éventuelles corrections sont apportées ; -Une appréciation de l'effectivité et de la qualité du renseignement des supports et mesures correctives est effectuée ; -Une appréciation de la synergie entre les équipes locales du SOSTECI et les autres acteurs est effectuée ; -Les unités opérationnelles reçoivent des orientations pour faire face aux difficultés rencontrées sur le terrain	Du 13 au 27 juillet 2014	7.000.000 FCFA	DLTE/BIT

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Activités	Objectif	Résultats	Période de réalisation	coût	Source de financement
Mission préparatoire de mise en œuvre du SOSTECI /PROJET PPP-MARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sensibiliser les Autorités locales en vue de solliciter leur adhésion pour la mise en œuvre effective du projet PPP-MARS-SOSTECI. -Susciter la création de comités de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans les localités cibles ; -Redynamiser les comités de lutte contre le travail des enfants existants des localités cibles ; -Evaluer les facteurs à prendre en compte pour une meilleure implémentation du projet PPP-MARS-SOSTECI dans les localités cibles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Une cartographie des comités de lutte contre le travail des enfants des localités cibles est établit ; -Les populations des localités cibles adhèrent à la création de nouveaux comités de lutte contre le travail des enfants ; -Les comités de lutte contre le travail des enfants existants des localités cibles sont redynamisés ; 	Du 1 ^{er} au 04 Septembre 2014	1.470.000 FCFA	PROJET IPEC-PPP MARS/DLTE SOSTECI
Installation officielle des comités et des unités opérationnelles SOSTECI/PROJET PPP-MARS	Installer officiellement les comités et les Unités Opérationnelles des localités de Méagui, Oupoyo, Liliyo et de Okrouyo.	les comités et les unités opérationnelles sont investis dans leur rôle.	Du 12 au 15 octobre 2014	3.750.000 FCFA	PROJET IPEC-PPP MARS/DLTE SOSTECI
SUIVI-EVALUATION					
Mettre en œuvre le Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)					
Revue de la phase pilote du SOSTECI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identifier les forces et les faiblesses du système ; -Réaliser une documentation sur les bonnes pratiques à capitaliser ; -Formuler les recommandations sur les améliorations à apporter au mécanisme de mise en œuvre du SOSTECI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les forces et les faiblesses du système sont identifiées ; -Une documentation sur les bonnes pratiques à capitaliser est réalisée ; - Des recommandations sur les améliorations à apporter au mécanisme de mise en œuvre du SOSTECI sont formulées. 	Du 19 au 26 octobre 2014	12.000.000 FCFA	DLTE/BIT

Total Investissement Octobre 2013-Novembre 2014: 1.510.289.149 FCFA

APPENDIX 1: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

To account for writing numbers in the US currency, the cost of operations have been adjusted to respect the dollar.

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES SUR LES ACTIVITIÉS LIÉES À LA CULTURE DU CACAO ZONES DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE ET LE GHANA

Pour tenir compte de l'écriture des chiffres dans la monnaie américaine, les coûts des activités ont été ajustés pour ce qui concerne le dollar.

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APPENDIX 2: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC)

Funding Partner(s): Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD)

Implementing Partners: ILO-IPEC; ICI; WCF; UNICEF; DANIDA; Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs); NGOS

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: N/A

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2012–2020

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

➤ Needs Assessments for selected GCLMS pilot children

After the pilot GCLMS in five districts and 25 communities, Two thousand eight hundred and fifty eight children (2,858) were identified as being in WFCL or at risk of child labour. The needs of 1,811 out of 2,858 children have been assessed and their support packages have been procured to be provided them. The needs assessment of the 1,047 remaining children has been planned to take place by the end of the year

➤ Merger and validation of GCLMS Tools I&II

After the pilot GCLMS report, key among the recommendations was the merger of tools I & II. Partners advocated for the merger of the tools in order to make it less expensive, less cumbersome and also save time. The NPECLC has merged the two tools in collaboration with the national partners. A validation meeting for partners was organized after the merger and the merged tools have been approved for use.

➤ Development of a GCLMS Trainers Manual

As the coordinating body for the implementation of the GCLMS, the NPECLC has completed the development of a GCLMS Training Manual for use by all prospective implementers of the GCLMS. Upon a successful validation of the manual by close of the year 2014, all organizations that wish to implement the GCLMS will find the manual useful.

➤ ILO-IPEC/NPECLC Collaboration

The NPECLC collaborated with ILO/IPEC to implement the GCLMS in 62 ILO project communities. A total of 4,328 children have been supported after the successful implementation of the GCLMS in 62 CCP/PPP/ECOWAS II communities in 6 Districts. Children of school going age received school materials: school uniforms, bags, sandals, mathematical sets, pens, pencils and erasers. Children above of school age were provided with skills training opportunities like dressmaking, hairdressing, mechanics, carpentry, metal works and glass works.

Parents of beneficiary children have also been provided with Additional Livelihood Support ventures and petty trading opportunities to enhance their economic situation.

APPENDIX 2: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Target areas for interventions

All the 69 cocoa districts are targets for interventions. However the focus is on the communities GCLMS is being implemented. The NPECLC will scale up to 10 additional districts and 100 communities.

Describe the project goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The goal of the project is to contribute to the reduction of the WFCL to the barest minimum by 2020.

One major gap the project addresses is guaranteeing a future for the vulnerable children in cocoa growing areas across the country by giving them opportunities through education and skills training.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

During the period under review no specific targets were set with regards to numbers, but however some vulnerable children were supported and others had their needs assessed and are due for support.

of Children: 4,328 vulnerable supported under the ILO/IPEC-NPECLC collaboration. 2,858 vulnerable children due for support under the GCLMS pilot

of Households: N/A

of cocoa farmers: N/A

of communities: 67 communities

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Quarterly reports from the implementing districts will be collated to give a deeper insight into the peculiar situations in the respective coverage areas. Field monitoring visits will also be undertaken by national officers (NPECLC) to get first hand information on the implementation of the project.

Describe the sustainability strategy

The key strategy for sustainability is the use of recognized structures (District Assemblies) for project implementation. The District Labour and Social Welfare officers acting as focal persons for project implementation at the district level and the District Chief Executives acting as the head of the district Child labour committees is one sure way to sustain projects in the districts and communities.

Describe the coordination strategy

NPECLC since its inception has assumed that coordination role for all child labour interventions in cocoa growing areas. A simplified reporting format and a partner's forum for all stakeholders in the cocoa sector has been NPECLC's key coordination strategy.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

N/A

APPENDIX 2: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Provide a summary progress report

The activities reported on are far lesser than the actual activities planned for the period. Even though funds were made available some challenges hindered project delivery, hence the inability of the NPECLC to meet its set targets.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

➤ Re Launch of NPECLC

Funds for 2014 activities were released to the NPECLC in September 2013. From 2010 to 2012 the focus of the NPECLC was on getting the GLMS started and so all efforts were directed towards achieving this aim. As a result much of the funds for 2012 were used in the piloting of the GCLMS.

There was the need to re-launch activities of the Programme to continue from where it was left off after the GCLMS was successfully piloted in 2012. The programme was re-launched at the Suhum Kraboa Coalta District in the Eastern Region on the 11th December, 2013 to commence activities of the Programme. The former Minister for Employment and Labour Relations, Hon. Nii Armah Ashitey, said that the Programme was on course to the fight against the menace of child labour in the cocoa sub-sector. He also stated that government was committed to scaling up the GCLMS to identify more needy children for support in order to keep faith with international commitment especially the Harkin-Engel Protocol and safeguard the cocoa commodity at the international market.

➤ Monitoring visits to Non-GCLMS Districts

The NPECLC embarked on a monitoring visit to some of its partnering districts and communities that are not yet implementing the GCLMS. The field visit covered 30 Municipal/ District Assemblies and 300 cocoa producing communities.

The purpose of the visit to:

- Create an opportunity to introduce the programme to newly appointed DCEs, DCDs and District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) Members
- Re-kindle the spirit of the District Assemblies and seek their continued commitment to the fight against the menace of the WFCL in their districts
- Assure District and Community Actors of government's commitment to eliminating the WFCL in the cocoa industry as evidenced in the release of funds for the NPECLC's 2014 activities
- Assess the situation of the district and community child labour programme in order to determine the appropriate response to inject life and drive into the programme which had stalled due to funding challenges in 2013.

➤ Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC)/ NPECLC COLLABORATION

ICT has become a basic requirement in knowledge acquisition in the Ghanaian school curriculum. The NPECLC in its various monitoring exercises since its inception has observed that many schools in the cocoa communities lack computer skills yet they are required to write exams in ICT which forms part of the Basic Education Certificate Examination. As a result the NPECLC in 2012 collaborated with the Ghana Investment Fund Electronic Communication (GIFEC) to establish Computer Libraries in some selected NPECLC communities for the benefit of children in those communities and other satellite communities.

APPENDIX 2: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

The NPECLC in 2012 received 100 computers from GIFEC to establish ICT Centers. This initiative is in line with the fifth objective of the NPECLC; to promote universal basic education and human resource development. In October 2013 a team from NPECLC embarked on a field trip to inspect the facilities at beneficiary communities where the ICT Centers were to be set up.

In May 2014, the NPECLC in collaboration with the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) started the process of establishing ICT centers in nine communities. Currently, five centers have been fully established and operational while four centers are still in progress due to delays in completion of their infrastructure. It is anticipated that all will be completed in due course to improve the performance of school children in cocoa sectors.

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APPENDIX 3: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED COCOA COMMUNITIES PROJECT

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based (IAB) Approach (Cocoa Communities Project, CCP)

Funding Partner(s): USDOL, Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Implementing Partner(s): ILO-IPEC

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$10 million

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: December 31, 2010 to March 31, 2015

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana.

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

The CCP has five immediate objectives which underpin the overall strategy to combat the WFCL in the cocoa sector. In selected cocoa growing communities:

1. Increase the understanding of child labor and develop and implement action plans to eliminate child labor in project communities;
2. Improve access to relevant quality education, including appropriate complementary or alternative opportunities for boys and girls who are out of school;
3. Enhance sustainable livelihoods for families in project communities;
4. Increase national capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS framework to measure progress towards the elimination of child labor through an IAB approach; and
5. Increase the technical and institutional capacity of ILO constituents and partner organizations to contribute to the implementation of National Plans of Action (NPAs) and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa growing communities.

APPENDIX 3: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED COCOA COMMUNITIES PROJECT

Target areas for interventions

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

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

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses.

The project works in communities that have high risk factors for child labor but limited efforts directed at reducing child labor. It aims to provide a comprehensive approach to reducing child labor in the cocoa sector by addressing the underlying causes of child labor and building national and district level capacity to identify and provide services to children involved in and at risk of entering child labor.

The project's first objective is for project target communities to have an increased understanding of child labor and to develop and implement action plans to eliminate child labor in their communities. The project's aim is to increase community, family, and child awareness of the serious ill effects of child labor, combined with an increased knowledge of parents and guardians of their responsibilities towards children and the rights of children to education. The aim is also to raise awareness about the alternatives to child labor, including educational opportunities. The development and implementation of community action plans (CAPs) to combat child labor will help ensure the community itself is actively involved in efforts to reduce child labor and that the efforts will continue after the project closes.

The project's second objective is to ensure that children in cocoa growing communities have improved access to relevant quality education. One reason children are involved in the production of cocoa is that they have no alternative to child labor. Providing children with improved access to education will provide children with an alternative to child labor.

The project's third objective is to provide targeted households in cocoa growing communities with enhanced sustainable livelihoods. By doing this, the project aims to boost family' incomes, thereby reducing the need for children's involvement in the production of cocoa and increasing families' ability to send their children to school.

The project's fourth objective, to increase national capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS framework, will allow both countries to monitor and provide services to children involved in or at risk of child labor. An effective CLMS built on the collaboration between the DCPCs, CCPCs, and national coordinating committees will allow for the identification of children engaged in or at risk of engaging in child labor, the assessment of the hazards to which they are exposed, and the provision of appropriate rehabilitation or reintegration services.

The fifth objective aims to enhance partner organization capacity to implement NAPs and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa growing communities. By doing this, the project aims to reduce existing gaps in monitoring and remediation by working with the Ministries of Labor and other concerned Ministries, the social partners and communities to deploy and scale-up of a CLMS in four districts in Côte

APPENDIX 3: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED COCOA COMMUNITIES PROJECT

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

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

of Children: 5,000 children (planned); 5,403 reached as of September 30, 2014.

of Households: 2,000 families (planned); 2,200 reached as of September 30, 2014.

of cocoa farmers: N/A as the project is not collecting statistics at this level.

of communities: 40 communities in each country (planned); the project has reached 40 communities in Ghana. All 40 communities have participated in awareness raising activities, educational and livelihood services, and developed CAPs. The project has reached 40 communities in Côte d'Ivoire, all of whom have participated in awareness raising activities and education and livelihood services. All of the 40 communities in both Côte d'Ivoire and have developed CAPs. In Côte d'Ivoire, 13 of the 40 communities also receive assistance from the ILO-IPEC-implemented PPP project.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

IPEC has a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer on staff to provide consistent monitoring of activities on a national and regional level for both countries. Monitoring and evaluation is based on a set of comprehensive indicators and the results will be reported to USDOL/ILAB and to the national tripartite constituents.

An internal review of the project was conducted in January and February 2013. A final evaluation of the project was conducted in July and August 2014. The final evaluation included two sub-studies that evaluated the livelihood interventions conducted under the project.

Describe the sustainability strategy

By working with and through the ILO's tripartite constituents (Governments and employer and worker organizations), communities, partner organizations and other government institutions, the project seeks to build local and national capacity in order that activities reducing the WFCL will be sustained after the project ends. The first prerequisite for sustainability is that interventions under the project are nationally owned and are firmly rooted at the community level to respond to their actual needs. As such, the project will promote the integration of participation in CLMS into core government functions at the national and district levels. Another essential element is enhancing access to microfinance for smallholder farmers in manners that improve household income without increasing the demand for cheap labor. With improved livelihoods in cocoa farming and additional livelihoods opportunities in other agricultural and agricultural activities, strengthened education and social protection systems, and a CLMS contributing to decentralized plans to eliminate child labor, sustainability can be achieved.

APPENDIX 3: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED COCOA COMMUNITIES PROJECT

Describe the coordination strategy

USDOL and ILO-IPEC, in collaboration with Ministries of Labor, and national employers' and workers' organizations, have developed a combined, overall strategy for the three USDOL-funded projects that cover or did cover child labor in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. ILO-IPEC implemented all three projects. Funded in December 2009, the ECOWAS I project piloted key activities, such as education interventions and CLMS, sharing best practices and lessons learned with the ECOWAS II and CCP projects. The ECOWAS II project built on and the CCP project builds on the ECOWAS I experience by replicating and scaling up ECOWAS I activities. Such information was also shared with the PPP project, in those areas where that project is also working. The three USDOL-funded projects and the PPP project are or were managed by the same field team in the communities, which allows for greater project coordination.

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

In Ghana, the project facilitated discussions with COCOBOD, WCF and GAWU for the use of Cocoa-Link to sensitize cocoa farmers on child labor, good agronomy including OSH, education and health.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Ghana	
Immediate objective No. 1	By the end of the project target communities will use increased understanding of child labor to develop and implement action plans to eliminate child labor in their communities.
Output 1.1: Target communities sensitized through information, dialogue and analysis concerning children's work and education	June 2011 – December 2014
Output 1.2: Support for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CAPs	May 2012 – December 2014
Output 1.3: Support for advocacy : (i) for the implementation of CAPs and (ii) for the implementation of national policies and programs supporting child rights and child protection	January 2012 – December 2014
Immediate objective No. 2	By the end of the project boys and girls in cocoa growing communities will have improved access to relevant quality education, including appropriate complementary or alternative opportunities for boys and girls who are out of school.
Output 2.1: Withdrawal and prevention of children, including children of migrants and share-croppers, from child labor through expanded alternative/ accelerated/ transitional/supplementary/ formal/non-formal/vocational/ direct educational services	May 2011 – May 2014
Output 2.2: Coordination to promote improved school infrastructure (including access to potable water) and more school feeding programs.	December 2011 – December 2014
Output 2.3: Implementation of appropriate strategies to increase	December 2011 – May 2014

APPENDIX 3: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED COCOA COMMUNITIES PROJECT

numbers of trained male and female primary school teachers working in cocoa growing communities		
Output 2.4: Training for appropriate school governance structures, including School Management Committees (SMC) and CGSs, to enhance local governance and community input to and oversight of primary school management.		December 2011 – December 2014
Output 2.5: Research, support for and promotion of TVET opportunities, including model farm schools/Junior farmer field schools (FFS)		November 2011 – December 2014
Output 2.6: Implementation of strategies to encourage a more positive image of agriculture through understanding of its potential as a career choice		May 2011 – December 2014
Immediate objective No. 3	By the end of the project targeted households in cocoa growing communities will have enhanced sustainable livelihoods	
Output 3.1: Research and implementation of strategies for improved cocoa productivity among target households, including FFS		May 2011 – December 2014
Output 3.2: Research and implementation of strategies to promote youth and adult literacy and numeracy among target households		May 2011 – December 2014
Output 3.3: Strategies for increased workplace safety including worksite protection, particularly for children above the minimum age for work		June 2012 – December 2013
Output 3.4: Research and implementation of appropriate micro-finance, savings, skills training and entrepreneurship strategies for target households		March 2013 – May 2014
Output 3.5: Support for community –based cooperative /local trade unions support organizations to enable farmers and migrant and other laborers to become organized and act through trade unions and cooperatives to tackle poverty, decent work deficits and other root causes of child labor		November 2012 – December 2014
Immediate objective No. 4	By the end of the project national capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS framework to measure progress towards the elimination of child labor through an IAB approach will be improved.	
Output 4.1: Assessment of strengths and weakness of the current operation of the CLMS		June 2011 – December 2014
Output 4.2: Strengthened pilot CLMS in operation		July 2011 – December 2014
Immediate objective No. 5	By the end of the project the technical and institutional capacity of ILO constituents and partner organizations to contribute to the implementation of NPAs and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa growing communities will be enhanced.	
Output 5.1: Employers' and workers' organizations identify and implement strategies to promote major stakeholder (including government and industry) adherence, application and implementation of rights-based approaches and commitments to eliminating child labor.		March 2012 – December 2014
Output 5.2: Systematic skills/needs assessment of ILO constituents as potential implementers and/or implementing partners for		March 2011 – December 2014

APPENDIX 3: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED COCOA COMMUNITIES PROJECT

interventions	
Output 5.3: Capacity building of employers' and workers' organizations to plan, coordinate and deliver appropriate support to interventions	March 2012 – December 2014
Output 5.4: Capacity building (Labor Ministries and education and agriculture public services) so that the Governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire are better able to fulfil commitments to eliminating child labor at national and local levels.	February 2012 – December 2014

Côte d'Ivoire	
Immediate objective No. 1	By the end of the project target communities will use increased understanding of child labor to develop and implement action plans to eliminate child labor in their communities.
Output 1.1: Target communities sensitized through information, dialogue and analysis concerning children's work and education	July 2012 – May 2014
Output 1.2: Support for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CAPs	August 2011 – May 2014
Output 1.3: Support for advocacy : (i) for the implementation of CAPs and (ii) for the implementation of national policies and programs supporting child rights and child protection	March 2012 – May 2014
Immediate objective No. 2	By the end of the project boys and girls in cocoa growing communities will have improved access to relevant quality education, including appropriate complementary or alternative opportunities for boys and girls who are out of school.
Output 2.1: Withdrawal and prevention of children, including children of migrants and share-croppers, from child labor through expanded alternative/ accelerated/ transitional/supplementary/ formal/non-formal/vocational/ direct educational services	December 2012 – May 2014
Output 2.2: Coordination to promote improved school infrastructure (including access to potable water) and more school feeding programs.	December 2012 – December 2014
Output 2.3: Implementation of appropriate strategies to increase numbers of trained male and female primary school teachers working in cocoa growing communities	December 2012 – December 2014
Output 2.4: Training for appropriate school governance structures, including SMCs and CGSs, to enhance local governance and community input to and oversight of primary school management.	July 2012 – December 2014
Output 2.5: Research, support for and promotion of TVET opportunities, including model farm schools/Junior FFS	December 2012 - December 2014
Output 2.6: Implementation of strategies to encourage a more positive image of agriculture through understanding of its potential as a career choice	May 2013 – December 2014
Immediate objective No. 3	By the end of the project targeted households in cocoa growing communities will have enhanced sustainable livelihoods
Output 3.1: Research and implementation of strategies for improved cocoa productivity among target households, including FFS	September 2013 – May 2014
Output 3.2: Research and implementation of strategies to promote youth and adult literacy and numeracy among target households	December 2012 – May 2014

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Output 3.3: Strategies for increased workplace safety including worksite protection, particularly for children above the minimum age for work		September 2013 – May 2014
Output 3.4: Research and implementation of appropriate micro-finance, savings, skills training and entrepreneurship strategies for target households		September 2013 – December 2014
Output 3.5: Support for community –based cooperative /local trade unions support organizations to enable farmers and migrant and other laborers to become organized and act through trade unions and cooperatives to tackle poverty, decent work deficits and other root causes of child labor		May 2013 – May 2014
Immediate objective No. 4	By the end of the project national capacity to deploy an appropriate CLMS framework to measure progress towards the elimination of child labor through an IAB approach will be improved.	
Output 4.1: Assessment of strengths and weakness of the current operation of the CLMS		January 2012 – May 2014
Output 4.2: Strengthened pilot CLMS in operation		July 2013 – December 2014
Immediate objective No. 5	By the end of the project the technical and institutional capacity of ILO constituents and partner organizations to contribute to the implementation of NPAs and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa growing communities will be enhanced.	
Output 5.1: Employers' and workers' organizations identify and implement strategies to promote major stakeholder (including government and industry) adherence, application and implementation of rights-based approaches and commitments to eliminating child labor.		June 2012 – May 2014
Output 5.2: Systematic skills/needs assessment of ILO constituents as potential implementers and/or implementing partners for interventions		November 2011 – December 2014
Output 5.3: Capacity building of employers' and workers' organizations to plan, coordinate and deliver appropriate support to interventions		March 2012 – December 2014
Output 5.4: Capacity building (Labor Ministries and education and agriculture public services) so that the Governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire are better able to fulfil commitments to eliminating child labor at national and local levels.		March 2012 – December 2014

Provide a summary progress report

This report focuses on CCP's progress in 2014. For information on the previous years, please refer to the previous three Annual Reports. During the reporting period, a number of activities were implemented in over 80 communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Through 13 action programs (APs), various interventions are ongoing in the two countries to provide services to children and families towards the achievement the project's goals. A summary of progress in the reporting period is as follows:

APPENDIX 3: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED COCOA COMMUNITIES PROJECT

Ghana

Awareness Raising and Social Mobilization

- The project continued to raise awareness of CCPCs, community members, and beneficiaries on child labor and education by using videos, tshirts, posters, information vans, community radios programs, and drama/role play by SCREAM clubs and community members. Parents, teachers, community leaders and children now appreciate the importance of education and the negative consequences of child labor on the child.
- The Project supported a media launch at the International Press Centre with journalists, government dignitaries, and social partners in attendance. It also supported various activities to mark the World Day Against Child Labor across all target districts. Support included district/community soccer matches, art and quiz competitions, and drama skits.
- The Project instituted a 'Red Card to Child Labour' campaign using soccer in all target districts as a yearly Event.
- With GNAT and Education International, the project trained teachers in modern methods of teaching as well as in their roles and responsibilities in the elimination and monitoring of child labor. Three districts throughout the life of the project benefitted from these trainings.
- Targeted national and sub-national level partners were mobilized to continue social mobilization activities after the close of project. Partners include the National Commission for Education, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, the Ghana Education Services (GES), the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Directorate of Agricultural Services (DAES) of the Ministry of food and Agriculture (MoFA), NBSSI, Community Development and Cooperative Departments, Social Partners (Ghana Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU), Ghana Education Association (GEA) and Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) , DCPCs, CCPCs, Chiefs, teachers, parents, and the 41 SCREAM Clubs set up by the Project in collaboration with GES.

Community Action Planning and Development

- All 40 target communities continued to mobilize resources for CAP implementation.
- Out of a total of 1880 planned CAP activities in target communities, 834 have been completed (approximately 44%), 344 activities are ongoing, and 702 activities have yet to start.
- Four 2-day workshops were held for Municipal/District Assemblies Authorities, Departmental staff, Private partners, and community leaders to equip the leadership of the target communities with skills and expertise to lobby, advocate, and mobilize internal and external resources and to conduct monitoring and evaluation of CAPs.
- Target districts worked to draft midterm development plans and mainstream CAP elements to ensure the sustainability of CAP processes and other child labor related interventions.
- CAP exhibitions were held in 7 target districts (375 community and 145 district level stakeholders participating) as an opportunity for all 40 communities and districts to showcase resources and social interventions available to communities, create a platform to facilitate learning of best practices in CAPs formulation and implementation, and enhance collaboration among District Partners and other stakeholders to eliminate child labor.
- Community Rules and Regulations were developed by all 40 CAP communities to protect children's rights and promote education. SMCs and Parent/Teacher associations were revived, and WATSAM committees were created in some communities to manage water and sanitation.

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- Construction and renovation activities began on school blocks and ICT and library facilities in order to improve the quality of and access to education.
- Through CAPs, communities are advocating for new markets in order to expand economic activities, access to electricity, the construction of roads, and an increased number of teachers.

Direct Action

Support to Vulnerable Children

- During the reporting period, 892 children were withdrawn and 794 children were prevented from child labor, for a total of 1,676 children withdrawn and prevented from child labor during the reporting period. The life of project total number of children withdrawn or prevented from child labor in Ghana is 2,682.
- Thirty two youth were enrolled in TVET programs during the reporting period. Youth receiving TVET training attended training programs in auto electrical, auto mechanics, dress making and hair dressing.
- Approximately 200 children were provided with bicycles to facilitate their commute to school.
- Five child beneficiaries who successfully completed Junior High students were enrolled in Senior High School and all the three years of fee payment has been provided.
- As of September 2014, health screenings were conducted for 2,211 child beneficiaries in target communities, with specific cases relating to eye, dental, mental, and other physical health challenges referred for special attention at the district hospitals. To date, 2,309 child beneficiaries have been registered under the NHIS.
- The project supported the improvement of 36 school blocks to enhance access to quality education. Improvement efforts including the establishment of 6 new schools, 9 new classrooms, and 2 new libraries. It also supported the renovation of 28 classrooms, and the construction of teacher's quarters and sanitation facilities. The project provided 6 merry-go-rounds, 928 teaching and learning materials, and 880 reading books to public schools in target communities.
- Thirty agriculture youth clubs were formed during the reporting period, bringing the total number of project youth agriculture clubs to 40.

Livelihood Services

- The project extended livelihood services to 279 households during the reporting period, bringing the total number of livelihood beneficiaries served in Ghana to 1,200 households for the life of project. Livelihood beneficiaries received services in the areas of employment services and economic strengthening. Livelihood beneficiaries also received health screenings and were registered with NHIS.
- Start-up tools were delivered to all 1,200 beneficiary families and beneficiaries across the target districts are producing soap, palm oil, pastries including bread, vegetables, honey, poultry and grass cutter for sale.
- Livelihood beneficiaries were trained on child labor issues, business management, group formation, and saving.
- The National Functional Literacy Program was extended to all 40 target communities with a total of 1,114 community members benefitting from the service. Those receiving services include both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.
- 1,156 families received training on the benefits of savings and micro-credit schemes and were linked to microfinance institutions.

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- COCOBOD and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture provided follow-up training to 938 beneficiaries in GAP in areas including the growth pattern of cocoa tree, pruning, sanitary harvesting, soil fertility management, integrated pest management and agro-chemical usage, multiple cropping systems, maintenance of farm records, and livelihood diversification and demonstration farms.
- The project conducted follow-up trainings for beneficiaries to enhance the quality of production, packaging and marketing, business management, basic bookkeeping, and strengthening cooperatives/groups.

Capacity Building

- Complementary basic education materials were adapted into five (5) local languages (FanteTwi, Asante Twi, AkuapimTwi, Ewe and Dangme) and were published for dissemination to key partners.
- The GES Training Manual and the Addendum for the Resource Handbook for SMCs were published with 500 copies printed (250 Training Manual and 250 Addendum) and submitted to GES for distribution to all District Education Offices for use.
- Training of trainer workshops were held for master trainers at the GES headquarters. Afterwards, in collaboration with the project, the GES held trainings for 787 SMC members in the 40 project communities. They also received guidance on the development of action plans.
- A Manual for Labor Inspectors was completed and copies were distributed to Labor Inspectors in IPEC districts and the national & regional Labor Offices.
- The final OSH Manual, developed by GAWU, was published and disseminated to key partners for their use in OSH trainings and sensitization activities. 2,559 farmers (784 beneficiaries and 1,775 non-beneficiaries) received the OSH training during the reporting period. The beneficiaries included approximately 163 children aged between 15 and 17 years.
- The Ghana Employer Association (GEA) launched its Child Labor Strategic Plan to sustain child labor elimination activities beyond the project.
- The Ghana Agricultural Workers Union's (GAWU) Child Labor Strategic Plan was finalized and is being published.
- The DAES strategic plan and child labor modules were finalized and are being used for the routine training of COCOBOD's agricultural extension unit.
- The project conducted a joint CCP/ECOWAS II cross boarder exchange to share best practices and lessons learned and to foster the cross-fertilization of experiences and ideas to combat the WFCL at the community level. Participants included social partners, the Child Labor Unit, NPECLC, project implementing agencies, District Assemblies, Media, NGO, IPEC, and the Ministries of Employment and Labor Relations and Gender, Children and Social Protection.

Child Labor Monitoring System

- DCPCs and CCPCs continued to provide support for service delivery to the beneficiaries (children and families) and continued to monitor children to ensure they attended school and did not work.
- All districts completed the analysis of the first of three GCLMS tools and community registers were fully established in all the 40 target communities.
- The second GCLMS tool was distributed to all communities for the monitoring of children suspected to be in or at risk of child labor in all the 40 communities. Data collection for tool 2 was completed in all communities and data entry is ongoing.
- The training of data collectors on the administration and data entry of tool number 3 in all 40 communities is planned to start in October 2014. The tools have been printed and distributed to communities

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- GCLMS Implementation Plans have been finalized by DCPCs for the sustainability and scale-up of the System beyond the project.

Other Achievements

- The GEA published and launched Codes of Conduct for the following 16 Licence Buying Companies (LBCs) to check the use of child labour in cocoa production: Transroyal Ghana LTD, Yayra Glover Cocoa Buying Company, OLAM Ghana, Federated Commodities, CDH, Association of Cocoa, Coffee and Cashew Producers, Djo Jean LTD, Sika Aba Buyers LTD, Diaby (Gh) LTD, Akufo Adamfo LTD, Adwumapa Buyers LTD, Kuapa Cocoa Limited, Armajaro (GH) LTD, Cocoa Merchant Ghana LTD, West Africa Commodities LTD and Royal Commodities LTD.
- Labour Inspectors continued to conduct inspections in target communities and to monitor children referred to services, including those protected from hazardous work and those enrolled in TVET and CCPC activities.

Côte d'Ivoire

Awareness Raising

- The project continued its awareness raising activities throughout the reporting period. It implemented community radio programs, facilitated football tournaments and art and theater competitions to raise awareness to child labor, and produced and disseminated several awareness raising materials including t-shirts, hats, banners, posters, calendars, brochures, comic strips, and DVDs. Farmers actively participated in awareness raising and social mobilization activities.
- The project engaged mayors in awareness raising and capacity building activities, resulting in mayoral and local authority support for community awareness raising campaigns and engagement in CAP implementation.
- The project implemented activities for the World Day Against Child Labor: In partnership with the government and the Didier Drogba Foundation the project held a ceremony, attended by more than 1,000 children and 500 women parading through the streets of the cities. The presentation ceremony ended with a concert. Ivorian musicians participated in the "Initiative to Eradicate Child Labor through Music." They delivered a performance that conveyed awareness raising messages.

Community Action Planning and Development

- In 2014, CAPs were developed in the remaining 27 communities in Côte d'Ivoire, bringing the total number of communities implementing CAPs to 40. Community Rules and Regulations were developed and launched in all 40 communities and over 70% of CAP activities are currently being implemented.
- Eight community workshops were held with beneficiaries to share lessons learned and to capitalize on emerging good practices related to the CAP process.
- Meetings were held with primary school inspectors and schools management committees to identify school rehabilitation needs and for next school year.

Direct Action

Support to Vulnerable Children

- During the reporting period, 633 children were withdrawn and 854 children were prevented from child labor, for a total of 1,487 children withdrawn and prevented from child labor during the

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reporting period. The life of project total of children withdrawn or prevented from child labor in Côte d'Ivoire is 2,500.

- 98.6 % of the 1,797 children enrolled in formal education services have successfully passed end of the year exam. 76 out of 81 Children who benefited from after-school support and remedial courses successfully passed their primary school exit exams.
- The project organized a training workshop for SMC supervisors in target communities. SCM supervisors will then train and educate parents to participate in SMCs. The project monitored and advocated for community participation in school governance during the 2014-2015 school year.
- Child labor clubs were established in 23 schools and club members planned awareness raising sessions on child labor for other students and parents.
- 155 children were enrolled in vocational training or apprenticeships programs and 295 children of legal working age (14-17 year) received training in employment services (poultry business start-up and junior farm school).
- 181 children received birth certificates, with project support.

Livelihood Services

- The project extended livelihood services to 160 households during the reporting period, bringing the total number of livelihood beneficiaries served in Côte d'Ivoire to 1,000 households for the life of project. Livelihood beneficiaries received services in the areas of employment services, economic strengthening, and employment training. Livelihood beneficiaries were formed into groups and associations for better management of income generating activities.
- The project has supported the formation of groups and associations for better management of the newly-created income-generating activities. The aim is to improve solidarity, social cohesion, and the sustainability of the interventions implemented in the communities. Through project negotiations, target associations gained access to microfinance institutions and now have access to loans, in addition to technical support for fund management. .

Capacity Building

- The project produced and disseminated manuals and training guides on cocoa improvement and trained cocoa producers in a training of trainers program on techniques for increasing cocoa productivity, the Land Act and Cooperative Law, Occupational Safety and Health, and child labor and SOSTECI.
- Manuals on child labor, occupational safety and health, and SOSTECI were printed and distributed to Agricultural Extension Officers at the Directorate of Perennial Crops (DCR) in the Ministry of Agriculture. In turn, community members and worker organizations were trained on occupational safety and health, SOSTECI, and strategies to prevent and eliminate child labor.
- The DCR adopted a child labor strategic plan and shared the plan with other Ministry of Agriculture departments in a one-day workshop.
- In Issia, the Labor Inspector conducted 4 visits to 83 plantations in an effort to prohibit child labor in cocoa production. The missions also sensitized farmers whose plantations were visited.
- The project produced and disseminated Labor Inspector manuals to the General Directorate of Labor for dissemination to Labor Inspectors.

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Child Labor Monitoring System

- SOSTECI continued implementation in all 40 project communities and SOSTECI implementation is nearly complete. SOSTECI organizational structures have been installed and equipped in all targeted areas (community levels/villages, Sous-Prefectures, Departments); Data collection on SOSTECI's 6 data collection tools was completed in July 2014; the main database has been developed, validated, and is now functional; and analysis of the implementation process is ongoing, with a report on SOSTECI implementation expected to be published by the end of the year.

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APPENDIX 4: REPORT ON USDOL-FUNDED CHILD LABOR SURVEY IN THE COCOA SECTOR

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Survey Research on Child Labor in West African on Cocoa Growing Areas

Funding Partner(s): USDOL/ILAB

Implementing Partners: Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$1.9 million

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: September 2012- September 2015

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

The project will develop a baseline estimate of the number of children working in the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana based on analysis of data from the 2008/09 survey conducted by Tulane. The project will also assess the prevalence of the WFCL in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2013/2014 harvest season, as called for under the 2010 Framework of Action. In addition, the project will assist in increasing the capacity of the national statistical offices of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to collect nationally-representative data on the WFCL in agricultural production in cocoa growing areas.

Target areas for interventions: Representative sample of cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The project will carry out activities to support the collection of reliable survey data on child labor in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The project aims to address the gap of developing an aggregate, representative estimate of children working in cocoa in both countries to serve as a baseline to measure progress against in future years. Specifically, the project will carry out the following activities:

- a) Development of population estimates for the prevalence of children working in the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana based on data from Tulane's survey in 2008/09;
- b) Conducting research activities to assess the prevalence of the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in cocoa growing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during the 2013/2014 harvest season;
- c) Measurement of percent changes in the prevalence of the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in these cocoa growing areas of the two countries between the 2008/2009 and the 2013/2014 harvest seasons and publish reports detailing Tulane's research methodology and findings;

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- d) Preparation and publication of data dictionaries and public-use data files;
- e) Development and submission of a step-by-step survey implementation and data analysis manual to allow for the replication of research design and reporting on findings;
- f) Using information collected from the 2013/14 survey to measure percent changes in the prevalence of the WFCL in agriculture, including the cocoa sector, in cocoa growing areas of the two countries between the 2008/2009 and the 2013/2014 harvest seasons and publish reports detailing Tulane's research methodology and findings;
- g) Developing a detailed, step-by-step survey implementation and data analysis manual to allow for the replication of research design and reporting on findings; and
- h) Providing technical support and training to further develop the capacity of the national statistical offices in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to collect nationally-representative data on child labor in cocoa growing areas in future years.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

of Children: N/A

of Households: N/A

of cocoa farmers: N/A

of communities: N/A

This is a research project and does not target child beneficiaries.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Tulane has developed an electronic data entry strategy to minimize errors in data collection. Android tablets will be used to enable surveyors to collect data more efficiently. The expectations are that this tool will also provide a better quality control of the collected data. In addition, validation of the data will occur in order to review data collected and correct for any errors.

Describe the sustainability strategy

Through its work with the statistical agencies in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, Tulane will help increase their capacity so that these governments will be positioned to implement future comparative surveys. To this end, the project will develop a survey and data analysis manual that documents each phase of the research process. The project will also conduct three 5-day training sessions for both decision makers and technical staff likely to be involved in the design and implementation of future child labor related survey research by the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The training will focus on survey design, survey implementation, data analysis, and monitoring and evaluation during Year 3 of the grant. All training materials will be made available to the public on the project website.

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Describe the coordination strategy

Tulane is working with the host governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. In Ghana, Tulane coordinates the project activities with a sub-committee appointed by the NPECLC. A separate technical peer review committee is responsible for a technical review of the baseline estimates. In Côte d'Ivoire, Tulane collaborates with the CNS and the CIM to facilitate Tulane's work and ensure that problems encountered on the ground are dealt in an efficient manner. The ENSEA's role is to implement the project and send progress reports to the Technical Steering Committee and to report back from the Committee's meetings.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

The timeframe for the main components is listed below:

1. Oct 2012 - August 2013: Creation of baseline estimates of hazardous work from the 2008/2009 survey, including a presentation of different scenarios to a broader group of stakeholders
2. April 2013 - October 2013: Measurement of prevalence and reduction using 2013/2014 survey, including plan preparation for describing methodology for each component, operationalization of the key constructs related to the WFCL in a consistent manner to the 2008/09 survey, questionnaires development and a pilot test
3. November 2013 - March 2014: Completion of survey questionnaires and data collection for the main 2013/14 survey
4. April 2014 - July 2014: Data cleaning and analysis; presentation of the preliminary results of 2013/14 survey to the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana
5. August 2014 - December 2014: Report preparation, including revisions to address Government comments. Briefing of CLCCG on survey results. Consultative meetings in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana on survey results
6. January - May 2015: Follow-up work by Tulane to address preliminary feedback and issues identified during further quality review of survey findings
7. May - June 2015: Stakeholder consultation in Washington, DC. Finalization and dissemination of survey report.
8. December 2014 - September 2015: Planned development of a comprehensive manual with specifications related to each component of the survey design applied in this project

Provide a summary progress report

Tulane's efforts in 2014 have been focused on survey preparation activities for the main survey 2013/14, including the completion of the survey questionnaires and data collection. Other survey-related tasks include data analysis and activities related to capacity building of local government officials in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Tulane briefed the CLCCG on survey findings, presented the preliminary findings to stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana during consultation briefings. Tulane then began to undertake further work on the survey findings and report based on preliminary feedback from the consultative briefings and to address issues identified during a quality review of survey findings.

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APPENDIX 5: REPORT ON INDUSTRY-FUNDED PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, also known as the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) project

Funding Partner(s): GIG, including ADM; Barry Callebaut AG; Cargill, Inc.; Ferrero S.A., The Hershey Company, Kraft Foods, Mars Incorporated, and Nestlé S.A.

Implementing Partners: ILO- IPEC

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: The project's total budget amounts to \$2,062,883. Of this amount, \$2 million is "new funding" under the Industry's September 2010 Framework commitment. A further \$62,883 is re-programmed industry funds from the *West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labour* (WACAP), which the GIG supported through a partnership with ILO-IPEC in 2005.

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between ILO-IPEC and the GIG on 28 February 2011. The development of the Project Document began immediately and was concluded in July 2011. Project implementation began in the fall of 2011, and field interventions began in March 2012. The project was granted an extension and the end date has been moved from 31st August 2014 to 31st December 2014.

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana.

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

Target areas for interventions

The presence, strength of presence or absence of the following elements guided the National Steering Committee's (NSC) selection of districts and communities for the implementation of this Project, including alignment with the complementary strategy for the CCP project. Please note the order of these criteria does not reflect any hierarchical order, relevance or strength; they are listed in an undifferentiated way.

- Prevalence of the WFCL in the districts/communities

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

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

Côte d'Ivoire:

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

Ghana

Central Region, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyra (former Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyra) District
Communities of Tweapease and Ankaako (including sub-communities and hamlets)

In addition to these “standalone” PPP communities, the Project works in close coordination with the CCP project in 13 additional CCP communities in the “Département” of Bouafle in Côte d’Ivoire (3 communities) and the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyra district/ Twifo Atti Mokwa² in Ghana (10 communities).

Describe the project’s goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The project aims to accelerate progress in the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities through interventions at national, district and community levels which focus on strengthening a national CLMS, capacity building and coordination of key actors.

The project’s goals are to strengthen the implementation and effectiveness of the CLMS as a whole and in project communities; build technical capacity, notably of the CLMS implementers; and reinforce the coordination mandate and capacity of the NSC in both countries.

The project focuses specifically on accelerating progress on the expansion of the CLMS in both countries and providing support to ensure the long term sustainability of the CLM systems, including improved coordination among all relevant initiatives and agencies through the work of the NSC. These three aims are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

The project has the following three immediate objectives:

² The former Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyra district has been divided into the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyra district (where all the PPP standalone communities are located and some of the CCP) and the Twifo Atti Mokwa district (where CCP communities are also located)

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- Immediate Objective 1: By the end of the project, the CLMS' are strengthened and expanded;
- Immediate Objective 2: By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat the WFCL, in particular through supporting and participating in the CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened;
- Immediate Objective 3: By the end of the project, NSCs lead improved coordination of efforts to combat the WFCL in cocoa growing communities.

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

Coordination and capacity strengthening at the national level, especially through support to the Ministries of Labour and the NSCs, will ensure the CLMS links sustainably to necessary public services. Cooperation will be established with other relevant Ministries such as education, agriculture and children's affairs, as well as local government. To ensure that the NSC can plan, coordinate and deliver according to its mandate, the project conducted an assessment review of the needs for capacity support among NSC members and institutions. This assessment served as the basis for the design of additional training programs and interventions for NSC members. Any intervention seeks to fill the identified capacity gaps and will include a focus on resource mobilization strategies. This is currently being done in conjunction with the other ILO-IPEC projects in both countries.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

of children withdrawn or prevented from child labor: Plans to withdraw or prevent 3,000 children (1,600 for Côte d'Ivoire and 1,400 for Ghana). Out of that overall target, 2,246 are to be achieved in PPP stand-alone communities (778 in Ghana and 1,468 in Côte d'Ivoire) and 754 in CCP-PPP common communities (625 in Ghana and 129 in Côte d'Ivoire)³.

As of end of September 2014, 1,320 children have been monitored and reported as having been withdrawn or prevented from child labour in Ghana, out of a target of 1,400. In Côte d'Ivoire, a total of 1,257 children have been monitored and reported as having been withdrawn or prevented from child labour, out of a target of 1,600. Total number of children prevented or withdrawn by the project by end of September 2014 is 2,577.

³ The "breakdown" of the project total target for children prevented and withdrawn from child labour has been adapted throughout the project to: 1) allow for Côte d'Ivoire to "absorb" more children (there are more project communities in Côte d'Ivoire and therefore more children in need of support) and 2) to address the fact that PPP support in common communities was only necessary and relevant in respect of 129 children (all other relevant and priority needs of children beneficiaries have been covered by the CCP project).

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of households benefiting from awareness raising, capacity building or other services: Plans to provide services to 1,200 households. As of September 2014, 1,763 (690 in Ghana and 1,073 in Côte d'Ivoire) had benefited.

of households provided with enhanced knowledge on hazardous work of children: Plans to enhance knowledge in 200 households. As of September 2014, 200 households in Ghana and 140 in Côte d'Ivoire have benefitted from training on hazardous work of children. .

of communities: Plans to impact 19 communities (during entire project). As of September 2014, there are four stand-alone communities in Côte d'Ivoire and two stand-alone project communities in Ghana. The remaining 13 communities are shared with the CCP.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

A baseline assessment of target communities has been conducted in both countries. The final baseline reports have been completed in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. An implementation review was carried out in July 2013, and an independent final evaluation will be conducted in end of October/ beginning of November 2014. . Using established ILO-IPEC Project Monitoring System methodologies, the project will monitor service delivery during the course of project implementation, as well as the number of children successfully withdrawn or prevented from child labour as a result of project interventions.

In parallel and additionally to the final evaluation, a review of the CLMS will be conducted that will focus on how CLMS has been applied in practice in PPP and CCP selected communities in both countries. The review will cover the administrative, technical, timeline and financial aspects of that implementation and will make recommendations on how CLMS could be made more sustainable and scalable. This would be one additional effort by the PPP and CCP projects to feed information into the national discussion and work on GCLMS effectiveness and scalability.

Describe the sustainability strategy

Active participation of national counterparts in the project actions is essential to promote national ownership which will lead to the sustainability of the project outcomes and is expected through in-kind contributions. In those communities where the CLMS will be established, the project has engaged community leaders, teachers, parents, members of cooperatives, smallholders' organizations and rural workers' organizations, local authorities and labour inspectors to identify children involved in child labour and its worst forms, refer them to publicly and privately provided service providers and track them to ensure that they have appropriate alternatives.

- The mainstreaming of interventions in the district, sectorial and local plans (CAPs) is crucial. As part of the project support to CAPs implementation, focus has been placed on community empowerment, mainstreaming of child labour issues on district planning and budgets, local resource mobilisation (communities, district assembly and other partners present in the district) and advocacy for extension of Government social interventions including access to education services; the promotion of birth registration of children; electricity and water access to address some of the basic issues that perpetuate child labour, etc.

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- Moreover, in Côte d'Ivoire, the direct action programmes are being implemented directly in communities by government structures at department level, i.e., the "Centre Social de M'BATTO" and "Direction de la Famille de la Femme et de l'Enfant de BOUAFLE". The purpose is to enhance government structures' capacities in the implementation of this kind of project and in particular SOSTECI. The objective is that after the project these structures will be able to work directly with communities to manage questions related to child labour and keep SOSTECI running.
- In Ghana, at the district/ community level sustainability is being promoted by working closely with the (new) district authorities and especially mainstreaming child labour into district planning and budgeting that should be made effective in 2015 (new cycle of district development plan implementation).

Describe the coordination strategy

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

The PPP project works in close coordination with relevant West Africa ILO-IPEC projects and in particular with the CCP project. Efficiencies are achieved through this collaboration by conducting joint project planning exercises and stakeholder consultations; conducting joint research, most notably the project baseline survey; holding joint capacity building workshops with Ministries of Labour, Education, social partners and NGOs; and collaborating closely in certain target communities where both the CCP and the PPP are operational.

The project pursues synergies with the CCP project in the district/department and communities in both countries where both projects operate. The PPP project works in a total of 19 communities across Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana; 13 of these are shared with the CCP and six are PPP-specific. In these common districts and communities, the project provides support in the areas of: district level advocacy and capacity building on child labour, CLMS and CAP implementation and direct support to remediation. In terms of remediation services and direct support to children, the PPP project will support 754 children from CCP-PPP common communities with birth certificates in Côte d'Ivoire, and ICT books, assorted reading books, vests and compliments to school uniforms and school renovation in Ghana.

Most of the subcontracts established by this project are with implementing agencies that are also subcontracted by the CCP. The PPP benefits from this arrangement by being able to engage with partners who already have received training on child labour, CLMS, etc. This project also benefits from implementing agencies' management systems, including financial record keeping and reporting, that have been strengthened through on-going work with the CCP and other IPEC projects.

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In addition to its sister IPEC projects in the region, the PPP project has strived to establish a close link and coordination with its donor partners. During 2012, individual contacts with donor companies represented at country level were established and the donor companies' representative visited the project in Accra. The July 2013 project implementation review (PIR) workshop benefited from company participation and donor companies were kept informed of the process and its outcomes.

Following the PIR, the PPP project organized a productive meeting in Accra in October 2013 to brief donor partners on the project and ILO-IPEC strategies, share ideas and approaches to child labour elimination and to foster an exchange on industry partners' initiatives. All donor companies with a physical presence in Ghana attended. The donor companies agreed that the meeting offered a valuable opportunity to be updated on the PPP project, as well as to share ideas and good practices to meet common challenges. A similar meeting took place in July 2014 and provided the opportunity for a further update on the PPP project. Other topics under discussion were the work being done at national level concerning GCLMS and also coordination issues. A last meeting took place in September 2014 and was organized by the ILO-IPEC on the request of the donor companies looking at coordination issues. These covered the relationship between the different governance structures in Ghana dealing with child labour issues in cocoa. The meeting was called out of a need to streamline collaboration, avoid duplication and have a more comprehensive and coherent framework of action nationwide.

On April 2014, a meeting with PPP's donors was organized in Abidjan. The objective of this meeting was to provide an up-date of the project to the representatives of donors in RCI by presenting the activities of the project, the results, the perspectives and also to know the activities led by each of them individually regarding the fight against child labour. The exchanges were enriching with those present. The meeting was a real opportunity of engagement allowing for future bilateral meeting to occur. ILO-IPEC in Abidjan has been working with a wider group of private sector actors that go beyond the original program funders.

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

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

A MOU was signed between ILO-IPEC and the GiG in February 2011. The development of the Project Document began immediately and was concluded in July 2011. Project implementation began in the fall of 2011 and field interventions began in March 2012 and will continue through to December 2014 after an extension of the project has been granted. . For a detailed timeframe of activities under each objective, please see the table below.

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Immediate Objective 1					
Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<p><u>Activity 1.1.1:</u> Refine model CLMS in consultations with key stakeholders including ILO constituents and civil society and in coordination with the ECOWAS I and II and CCP projects across the two countries</p>	Ghana	January 2012	November 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	<p>The PPP project provides continuous technical support to the GCLMS process and related tools such as the training manual for data collectors, different NSC meetings on the topic, launch of the GCLMS in 2012, etc.</p> <p>In 2013, the project provided technical advice in respect to the revision of the GCLMS pilot and the organization of a partners' forum. The partners' forum took place in July 2013 and looked at strategies towards the rolling-out of the GCLMS based on the challenges and lessons learned from the GCLMS pilot and partners' experiences.</p> <p>More recently the project has launched a national consultancy looking at the effectiveness, scalability and sustainability of GCLMS by looking at the practice, challenges and accomplishments of its implementation in the project communities in Ghana.</p>
	Côte d'Ivoire	February 2012	November 2014	Ongoing	<p>Technical support has already been provided and is on-going. The PPP project took an active part in the workshop organized on February 19th, 2013 by the DLTE for the update and the appropriation of the SOSTECI tools. During this workshop, the main national actors on the fight against the child labour provided inputs to the review of the SOSTECI framework and its various tools. The PPP project as well as the others IPEC projects in RIC provided technical support during the preparatory meetings and the launch of the SOSTECI in June 25th, 2013, ceremony that counted with the presence of the first lady Mrs. Dominique Ouattara.</p> <p>By June/ July 2014, the process of conception and refining the SOSTECI pilot is over. The PPP project contributed actively with other projects of the IPEC to this step. Additional technical support will be provided throughout the pilot and the review of it in November 2014. As in the case of Ghana, an independent and technical review of SOSTECI is underway that will provide the basis of reflection concerning the pilot evaluation and way forward.</p>

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<u>Activity 1.1.2: Identify opportunities to strengthen CLMS operations at Ministerial level through capacity assessments and skills training</u>	Ghana	January 2012	June 2013	Completed	PPP project benefited and provided technical inputs to the CCP project "coordination and capacity needs assessment" of ILO constituents, implementing agencies and other key partners. An assessment of capacity of the relevant Ministries to operate the CLMS was done and validated/complemented in February 2012. Subsequently PPP project contributed technically and financially to the CCP training on the GCLMS and labour inspectors. The current work and support being done at the level of the review of the pilot and on coordination also flows out of the initial needs assessment.
	Côte d'Ivoire	February 2012	February 2013	Completed	Capacity assessments had already been done by ECOWAS I during a workshop in 2011. A workshop to strengthen the capacities of CIM and CNS on SOSTECI was organised by PPP project from 28 to 30 November 2012 in GRAND-BASSAM. Also, the February 2013 workshop on the SOSTECI's update and tools appropriation provided a further opportunity for the PPP project as well as the other IPEC projects to strengthen the capacities of actors at Ministerial level.
<u>Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen CLMS components at district level through ongoing training</u>	Ghana	January 2013	July 2014	Completed	Training has been provided in January 2013 by NPECLC (through the support of an AP) to district officers on Child Labour and GCLMS concepts, framework and operations. The training reached representatives of the Twifo Attimokoa district but not of the new district Hemang Denkyra as staff members/representatives were not in place at the time of the training. The new district representatives were trained in the beginning of 2013 on GCLMS, CAP implementation and mainstreaming, resource mobilization and related themes. A district GCLMS implementation plan was developed by the DCPCs that were put in place.
	Côte d'Ivoire	January 2013	March 2014	Completed	Training on SOSTECI process was provided through workshops of capacity building for labour inspectors, law enforcers, primary school teachers, district level directors, social workers, cooperative leaders. In this period, PPP organized in M'BATTO a training of school teachers on SOSTECI tools (March 2014). In common with other IPEC projects, PPP organized local and general counselors training on SOSTECI process also in March 2014 in Grand-Bassam

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<u>Activity 1.1.4: Development and sharing of knowledge and good practices on CLMS capacity building</u>	Ghana	October 2012	December 2014	Ongoing	This has been built into the wider agreements with OFI and ICI. Some good practices have already been identified. The project also developed an initiative for collection of good practices by CCPC members and children.
	Côte d'Ivoire	October 2012	December 2014	Ongoing	This will also be built into the direct implementing agencies and SOSTECI APs. The project also developed an initiative for collection of good practices by CCPC members and children.
<u>Activity 1.2.1: Provide technical assistance to support implementation of strategic plans to roll out CLMS in target communities</u>	Ghana	May 2012	November 2014)	Ongoing	<p>Through the different implementation agreements with NPECLC the PPP project has managed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form and train the main GCLMS teachers at district and community level - Provide logistical and financial support to the administration of the tools - Completed the administration of tool 2 of the GCLMS <p>Before the end of November 2014, the project hopes that tool nr. 3 (1st tool of GCLMS) will be fully administered so that a complete cycle of GCLMS is applied in the common communities. This will be the first time that is being done in Ghana and would allow for important lessons to be taken which will be done in the framework of the above mentioned national review of GCLMS.</p>
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2012	November 2014	Ongoing	<p>Jointly with other IPEC's projects, PPP project is training each set of actors on its role in SOSTECI process according to the context. Technical support is being provided during workshop (law enforcers, labour inspectors, primary school teachers) and supervisory mission on the fields.</p> <p>SOSTECI has been implemented in its pilot phase in 4 communities of PPP and a mission of supervision on the field from 14th to 19th may and from 20th to 26th that permitted to bring technical support and to refine some aspects of the implementation of the system. To date, committees are installed and equipped in all the zones targeted at the multiple levels: community/village, sub-prefecture and department.</p> <p>The pre-testing of the tools of the SOSTECI on the ground is ended and report of this important stage is available. This pretest allowed to specify or to correct certain questions and to strengthen the capacities of the collectors.</p> <p>The data collection actually started in April 2014 on 6 tools of collection of the system.</p>

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
					The main database was elaborated. It was then validated by the CIM and the CNS. It has been lodged at DLTE and is available and functional
<u>Activity 1.2.2:</u> Support target communities to implement or strengthen CLMS	Ghana	June 2012	November 2014	Ongoing	Community level work (community entry and sensitisation and introduction of the GCLMS) started in June 2012 through a mini-programme entered into with OFI. In the meantime, OFI and NPECLC have laid down the structures for the GCLMS at community level (i.e. creation of CCPCs, sensitization and training) and applied tool nr. 1 and 2. The implementation of tool nr. 3 will be finalized by November 2014. Logistical and financial support (stipends for data collectors and data entry clerks) has also been provided by the project.
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2012	August 2014 (Completed	With the support of ICI, the Social Center of M' BATTO and the DRSFFE of BOUAFLE, have facilitated the process for the development by the target communities of four CAPs centred on question of child labour. This process was led by local committees of vigilance who have been prepared for the effective implementation of SOSTECI. Local committees had been already set up through direct AP at community level. Members of these committees' especially operational units were trained on SOSTECI process. Committee had been also equipped with bicycle (district and communities), motorbike (district) and computer (district). Support to communities to implement SOSTECI still ongoing as the phase of collection of data in the field is now finalized.
<u>Activity 1.3.1:</u> Support local communities and partners in developing CAPs that focus on the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities	Ghana	June 2012	May 2013	Completed	As planned the two target communities have developed their own CAPs and have already started implementing some of the action proposed. OFI with some support by ICI have facilitated this process.
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2012	May 2013	Completed	With the support of ICI, the Social Center of M'BATTO and the DRSFFE of BOUAFLE, 4 CAPs centered on the question of child labor were developed by the 4 target villages of the project. Of paramount importance was the training on CAP development / process (and its importance) provided by ICI to the local authorities and community leaders.

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<u>Activity 1.3.2:</u> Support target communities to implement and monitor CAPs in conjunction with CLMS work through ongoing training, including on the identification of hazardous child labour	Ghana	June 2012	November 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	<p>The 2 CAPs have started to be implemented even before financial support by PPP has been made effective. Also, the Tweapease CAP has been submitted to the area MP (member of parliament) and one of the main concerns expressed – lack of electrified power – has seen some advancement with electricity posts having been set to the community for installation. Communities were also supported through training to submit and mainstream their CAPs before district authorities. Training of resource mobilization was also provided and the implementation of CAPs was followed closely by the project. To date, the child labour section of the CAPs is largely covered with physical project such as the sholl renovation and teachers' quarters in Tweapease completed as well as the construction of an ICT centre in Ankaako. These were projects designed by the communities that benefited from the community own resources and efforts (e.g communal labour) and that were also supported financially by the project on a co-financing basis.</p> <p>200 households have been specifically trained on hazardous child labour.</p>
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2012	September 2014	Completed	<p>During school annual holidays (2014), 2 nursery schools and a canteen were under construction in Assoumoukro and Tchékou, a class of CP1 (elementary) was created at the start of the school year 2013-2014 in Assoumoukro and a school was rehabilitated by communities in Bantifla.</p> <p>In the 4 villages of PPP, i.e. Assoumoukro, Tchékou, Iribafila, Bantifla 100 households were trained on hazardous work and security and health measures. More than 200 households had also been sensitized on child labour.</p> <p>Both ICI and PPP staff made mission of monitoring of CAPs. These missions led to the organization of the workshop on resources mobilization and management for committee's members in late January and early February.</p>
<u>Activity 1.3.3:</u> Support communities in their resource mobilization for the implementation of their CAPs	Ghana	March 2013	June 2014	Completed	<p>Resource mobilization has been one of the strategies introduced by the CAP process. From July 2013 onwards intensified efforts on building the communities' capacity to fund raise will be put in place with the support of ICI. PPP has also worked together with the district IA, district authorities and ICI in identifying different sources of support and in training communities and district authorities in resource mobilization.</p>

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
	Côte d'Ivoire	March 2013	June 2014	Completed	<p>PPP and CCP jointly organized a workshop on resources mobilisation focus on micro-finance institutions and domestic budget management for committee members and cooperatives leaders. 4 leaders of PPP's communities took part to this workshop in Issia from 16th to 19 December 2013.</p> <p>As an activity of the AP with ICI, a workshop on resources mobilization and management were organized for committee members. And further with the support of ICI and IAs, local committees presented their CPAs to local authorities, Private sector representatives and NGOs looking for funding. In the case of Assoumoukro, the community received the financial support of the native living in Abidjan. This support permitted to go ahead with the project of construction of the nursery.</p>
<i>Activity 1.3.4: Support for child labour remediation efforts, targeted as needed in project communities</i>	Ghana	June 2013	September 2014	Completed	Remediation "services" have been provided to children, in the form of school uniforms, sandals, school bags and bicycles. This followed a certain method and occurred only after the baseline list has been validated and needs assessment (by children and their families) has been concluded in the target communities.
	Côte d'Ivoire	November 2012	November 2014	Ongoing	Overall, 1257 have been provided support by September/ October 2014. Remaining 343 children will receive birth certificate until the 19 November and we will be at 1,600 children reached by direct support. The overall majority of these children have been recipients of PPP indirect support to schools (renovation, provision of school materials, etc) and the community through awareness rising/ training/ advocacy interventions.

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Immediate objective No. 2					
Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<u>Activity 2.1.1: Conduct technical meetings and trainings with key national agencies and institutions to promote more effective contribution to CLMS</u>	Ghana	January 2012	December 2014	Ongoing	<p>A lot of this is being done under existing APs with the NSC and CLU by ECOWAS I. Also, an AP has been signed between the CCP project and NPECLC to cover most of these activities. PPP project co-finances parts of this AP and provide technical advice. In addition, PPP has worked closely with NPECLC on the review of the GCLMS pilot and the system rolling-out. PPP supported the following activities by the NSC during May-June 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSC meeting to review the GCLMS implementation plan for 2014, be informed about the Youth Employment model, activities of Free the Slaves and others - World Day against Child Labour (WDACL) celebrations: media launch and preparation meetings <p>A total of 117 participants have been covered by this events and PPP support to them.</p> <p>Lastly, the independent review of GCLMS that PPP is financing (see above) will contribute greatly to the achievement of this objective. An NSC meeting will be organized at the beginning of December to share the results of such review and will be technically and financially supported by the PPP and CPP projects.</p>
	Côte d'Ivoire	January 2012	November 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	<p>2 important workshops were organized by PPP with other IPEC's projects in RCI to strengthen the capacities of several actors in fighting child labour with a focus on SOSTECI and a third one was organized by PPP only:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labour Inspectors in grand – Bassam from 19th to 22nd august (IPEC projects) 2. Law enforcers (police , gendarmerie) from 24th to 27th September (IPEC projects) 3. Primary school Teachers from 5th to 7th December (PPP) <p>2 workshops were organized by PPP at district and at national level on building capacities on SOSTECI.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School teachers in M'BATTO from 11th to 13th march 2. Local and general councillors from 06th to 8th march in Grand-Bassam. <p>A national workshop on SOSTECI tools were organized by the CNS for CIM's and</p>

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
					CNS's members. A final evaluation of the SOSTECI pilot workshop will take place at the end of November 2014 and will be financially and technically supported by the PPP and CPP projects.
<i>Activity 2.1.2: Create or adapt training materials on child labour, in particular on the identification of hazardous child labour</i>	Ghana	May 2012	September 2014 (Completed	The development of training materials on hazardous child labour with GAWU (Ghana General Agricultural Workers Union) and the CCP project has been finalized and published.
	Côte d'Ivoire	July 2012	September 2014	Completed	OSH training materials were initially developed by the PPP project in Ghana. The manual was translated into French and adapted to RCI and used as training manual for Child labour and hazardous child labour. The adaptation of the OSH manual was validated by national stakeholders in a workshop in August 2014. The manual is currently being published. .
<i>Activity 2.1.3: Design and carry out joint trainings, including for the social partners, on the identification of hazardous child labour and anti-trafficking measures.</i>	Ghana	May 2012	January 2013	Completed	The PPP project has supported financially and technically a number of meetings and work on hazardous child labour together with social partners in Ghana.
	Côte d'Ivoire	January 2013 (planned)	December 2013)	Completed	A service contract has been developed CTLTE (trade union). This contract covered the sensitization and training of partners on hazardous work and anti-trafficking in the 4 communities.
<i>Activity 2.1.4: Create and adapt training materials on child labour in cocoa growing communities for teachers on the basis of a gap analysis.</i>	Ghana	September 2012	August 2014	Completed	After a reflection of the opportunities at this level the PPP project has decided to support on-going efforts by the CCP project on developing/ adapting complementary education materials to cocoa communities with a child labour centered approach. A service contract was signed with the relevant government agency and the materials have been finalized in August 2014.
	Côte d'Ivoire	December 2012	November 2014	Ongoing	PPP will support CCP initiative in this area to make more communication around the existing comic strip and posters
<i>Activity 2.1.5: Using these materials, integrate of child labour training into pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes</i>	Ghana	November 2012	August 2014	Completed	See comment re 2.1.4 above.
	Côte d'Ivoire	December 2012	November 2014(planned)	Ongoing	See comment re 2.1.4 above.
<i>Activity 2.2.1: Organize workshops to assess and support the budgeting and planning capacity needs of the stakeholders in the intervention areas, including strategies to mobilize resources to fund CLMS</i>	Ghana	June 2013	June 2014	Completed	Please see remarks under activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2 above.
	Côte d'Ivoire	June 2013	June 2014	Completed	Please see remarks under activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2 above.

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Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 2.2.2: Provide ongoing training and technical assistance with a focus on CLMS to district level authorities and social partners</i>	Ghana	January 2013	June 2014	Completed	Please see remarks under activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2 above.
	Côte d'Ivoire	January 2013	June 2014	Completed	Please see remarks under activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2 above.
<i>Activity 2.3.1: In cooperation with ILO constituents and other relevant stakeholders, design and implement awareness raising campaigns in target communities, including on the identification of hazardous child labour in target communities</i>	Ghana	June 2012	September 2014	Completed	A number of campaigns and events have been put in place and thousands of people (an estimate of 690 households) have been reached by these).
	Côte d'Ivoire	March 2012	September 2014)	Completed	A number of campaigns and events have been put in place and thousands of people (an estimate of 1073) households) have been reached by these).
Immediate objective No. 3					
Objectives/Outputs/Activities	Country	Start Dates	Finish Dates	Status	Remarks
<i>Activity 3.1.1: Identify opportunities to strengthen the NSCs, including by promoting greater coordination between other national level organisations charged with the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities</i>	Ghana	January 2012	December 2014	Ongoing	Please see 2.1.1 comments.
	Côte d'Ivoire	February 2012	November 2014	Ongoing	The CIM and the CNS handle the coordination of the activities against the child labour in RCI. The visit of the director of IPEC in RCI allowed agreement within the team IPEC that some members of the CNS will benefit from training in the center of TURIN. The aim is a better understanding of the problem of the child labour according to ILO and develops capacities for a better coordination of actions against child labour. The workshop organized to strengthen capacities of local and general counsellors was a tribune where different actors from the CIM and local authorities were trained on resources mobilization and budgeting actions against child labour. Please also see 2.1.1 comments.
<i>Activity 3.2.1: Review capacity needs among NSC members</i>	Ghana	February 2012	February 2013	Completed	Done through the consultant's work and coordination workshop conclusions and report.
	Côte d'Ivoire	February 2012	February 2013	Completed	The question of coordination remains a great challenge and has the attention of all IPEC projects. Some recommendations were made at the workshop organized on SOSTECI for the CIM and the CNS that have been acted upon (see remarks on 3.1.1).
<i>Activity 3.2.2: Provide training and other technical assistance to NSCs, including on resource mobilization strategies and coordination of CLMS</i>	Ghana	April 2012	December 2014	Ongoing	Please see remarks under activity 2.1.1 and 3.1.1 above. Training and technical assistance on resource mobilization and CLMS is already been extensively provided for by the current APs that the ECOWAS I and II projects have with the CLU and NSC. A meeting was also organized by the project aiming at improving coordination between the different private and public governance platforms dealing with child labour issues in cocoa.
	Côte d'Ivoire	September 2012	November 2014 (planned)	Ongoing	Please see remarks under activity 2.1.1 and 3.1.1 above

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Provide a summary progress report

During the period in question, the PPP project finalized almost all of its activities and consolidated results and worked towards the sustainability of the project. The project has been working at the community level since June 2012, and three immediate objectives remain: 1) strengthen and expand national CLMS; 2) build capacity to combat child labour with a focus on supporting and participating in CLMS activities; and 3) support the NSCs to lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.

Overall, out of the 21 activities of the work plan, 14 project activities are completed in both countries or partially (in one of the countries) with the remaining 7 activities planned to be finalized by the end of November 2014.

Ghana

During the reporting period in question, the following marks the major achievements of the project:

- Support to review of the GCLMS pilot (workshop and final report)
- Start-up of implementation agreement with CIM and CNS, concerning the implementation of SOSTECI
- Capacity building efforts geared towards national stakeholders such as labour inspectors, law enforcement agencies and primary school teachers on child labour, SOSTECI, coordination and education.
- IEC materials on hazardous work of children completed and distributed in Ghana
- Mid-term review of the project (project implementation review) completed
- Donor meeting and exchange in Ghana
- GCLMS: tool 1 and 2 completed; equipment provided to community child labour protection committees (CCPCs); data entry at district level and remaining implementation still on stand-by
- SOSTECI being implemented at the district level and community level: district committees have been set up, trained and provided with equipment; local committees were trained on SOSTECI and provided with equipment
- Awareness raising and social mobilization: on-going
- CAP implementation underway: nurseries and extra classroom completed (RCI), one school renovation completed (Ghana)
- Child labour and CAPs included in the district medium term development plans (Ghana)
- Direct support provided to a total of 1,403 children (528 in Ghana and 875 in RCI).
- Monitoring and reporting of 538 children (106 in Ghana and 432 in RCI) prevented or withdrawn from CL.
- Advocacy efforts with district authorities on-going (Ghana and RCI).
- Training on hazardous work to farmers completed (Ghana and RCI).
- Training on resource mobilization to CCPCs and district officials completed (Ghana).
- The project continued providing support to the operation of the NSC through the finalizing of meetings the WDACL celebrations, etc.
- The projects has launched a national review looking at how GCLMS has been applied in practice in the two PPP communities and selected CCP project communities. It will cover administrative, technical, timeline and financial aspects of that implementation and would make

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recommendations on how GCLMS could be made more sustainable and scalable. This will be one additional effort by the PPP and CCP projects to feed information into the national discussion and work on GCLMS effectiveness and scalability. The report resulting from this will be presented to national stakeholders and the NSCCL in November 2014.

- To date, a total of 1,320 have been provided with support and have been monitored as being prevented or withdrawn from child labour.
- GCLMS: tool 1 and 2 completed; equipment provided to community child labour protection committees (CCPCs); data entry at district level finalized in respect of the first 2 tools. A full GCLMS cycle is to be completed by November 2014 and a review of the implementation of the system in project communities. Child labour and CAPs have been included in the district medium term development plans in Ghana and advocacy efforts (some with real results such as the appointment of teachers by the Ghana Education Service and provision of school material in some of the project communities).
- CAP implementation (child labour section) almost finalized: school renovation and teachers' quarters completed, ICT centre to be completed in October 2014.
- Complementary Basic Education (CBE) materials have been revised to incorporate child labour considerations in cocoa communities with the project's support in Ghana.
- The project, together with CCP, finalized the joint training package on hazardous child labour and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) with Ghana's General Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU). This is currently used as a tool for training and sensitization and can be found at http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_25275/lang--en/index.htm
- Training on hazardous work to farmers has been completed.
- Training on resource mobilization to CCPCs and district officials completed.
- Awareness raising continued at community level and included cocoa producers.
- Certain measures have been put in place to further consolidate the project results and sustainability such as the registration of more than 600 children in the National Health Insurance Scheme, provision of skills training to selected youth and women, etc.

Côte d'Ivoire

- Capacity building efforts geared towards national stakeholders such as labour inspectors, law enforcement agencies and primary school teachers on child labour, SOSTECI, coordination and education.
- SOSTECI district committees have been set up, trained and provided with equipment; local committees were trained on SOSTECI and provided with equipment.
- SOSTECI being implemented at the district level and community level: data collection (data base) at community level is finalized; approval of SOSTECI data base at national level by the CIM and the CNS.
- PPP is supporting the review of the SOSTECI pilot and will be financially and technically supporting a workshop aiming at discussing the main conclusion of the review and promote the uptake of recommendations.
- To date, a total of 1,257 have been provided with support and have been monitored as being prevented or withdrawn from child labour.
- CAP implementation (child labour section is practically finalized): nursery and extra classrooms completed.
- Training on hazardous work to farmers has been completed.

APPENDIX 5: REPORT ON INDUSTRY-FUNDED PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

- Training on resource mobilization to CCPCs and district officials completed.
- Awareness raising continued at community level and included cocoa producers.
- Certain measures have been put in place to further consolidate the project results and sustainability such as the development of a birth registration system that has significantly reduced costs and admin hurdles and that is already being successfully implemented in non-project communities based on the PPP experience, etc.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

As the project is nearing its end, key learnings have been identified as well as strategic opportunities for the future. A proposal for a PPP project phase II was submitted to the donors and has been the subject of discussions at different occasions.

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APPENDIX 6: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Cocoa Life

Funding Partner(s): Mondelēz International

Implementing Partners: COCOBOD, CARE, World Vision, VSO, UNDP, MELR

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$1.548 million

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2008-2018

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

- Expansion of the “core” program which addresses the WFCL as part of a holistic approach to support livelihoods and community development;
 - Target the withdrawal from, or prevention of, children in the WFCL (Core Program)
 - Target households of working children or children at risk of the WFCL (Core Program)
 - Direct resources to remediation for households of children withdrawn from the WFCL, including as a result of CLMS referral efforts (Core Program)
 - Work with the relevant Government agencies and ILO to promote implementation of the CLMS in cocoa growing areas (Core Program)
 - Direct resources to raise awareness and provide sensitization on the WFCL, including for social partners (Core Program)
 - Direct resources for infrastructure improvements, which would improve the situation of children so as to promote access to schooling or otherwise contribute to the reduction of the WFCL (Core Program, bicycles, solar energy, Community Challenge Fund)
 - Assess impact on children in terms of educational participation and work status (part of monitoring framework)
 - Assess impact on children’s households in terms of income and sustainable livelihoods (part of monitoring framework)
- Implement the GCLMS in 100 Mondelēz International Cocoa Life Partner Communities.

Target areas for interventions

DISTRICTS

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES

Wassa East, Fanteakwa, New Juabeng, Suhum,
Ayensuano North, West Akyem, Upper West
Akyem, Amansie West and Asunafo North

209

Districts confirmed in November 2013: Kadjebi,
Jasikan, Sekyere East, Ahafo Ano North,
Assin North, Asikumas-Odoben-Brakwa, Awutu
Senya, Aowin-Suman, Bia West and Juabeso

200

APPENDIX 6: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- To support the strengthening of systems and structures at community, district and national levels for the psychosocial protection of children.
- To support the universal right to education for all children.

On October 7, 2013, Mondelez International published its guidance document on Cocoa Life, including its new approach to child labor within the program. This new approach will not change but guide the activities submitted as part of the Framework and drive more engagement on the issue in key cocoa origins.

As part of this approach on child labor, we have worked with experts in the field, including the leading anti-slavery organization, Anti-Slavery International, to develop a new **Cocoa Life approach to child labor** based around five principles:

- Active – we will seek out occurrences of child labor rather than wait to discover them and respond humanely and responsibly
- Transparent – we will be open about what we find
- Local – we will tailor our approach to the particular circumstances in each origin community
- Adaptable – our program will evolve as we learn from our experience and best practice
- Collaborative - we will work with partners internally and externally to maximize our impact

Our priority is to identify and address child labor in our own supply chain, starting with a situation assessment in each origin. This will inform an action plan, supported by communications and training to partners and suppliers, and delivered through our Cocoa Life program implementation, with ongoing monitoring and evaluation. We recognize we must also show leadership by shining a spotlight on the issue and enabling and encouraging others in our industry and beyond to follow our lead.

Child Labor is also one of the tracked program *Key Performance Indicators* within Cocoa Life as we will track reduction in child labor and forced child labor within the program (<http://www.cocoalife.org/~media/CocoaLife/News%20Articles%20PDF/KPIs.pdf>).

Progress towards the program goals (including child labor) will be third-party verified in June 2014 (<http://ir.mondelezinternational.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=853995>) .

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

of Children:

of Households:

of cocoa farmers:

of communities:

APPENDIX 6: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL

	Planned 2012	Reached 2014
Cocoa Partnership Core Program	# of Children: 64,000 # of Households: 18,200 # of cocoa farmers: 36,400 # of communities: 209	# of Children: 64,000 # of Households: 18,200 # of cocoa farmers: 36,400 # of communities: 209
Bicycles	# of Children: # of Households: # of cocoa farmers: # of communities	Children – 18,000 Adults- 203 (extension agents-3, Teachers-160, Community animators-25, Health workers-15)
Solar Energy	# of Children: # of Households: # of cocoa farmers: # of communities	<i>Completed 2013:</i> Children – 6,500 Adults - 1560 #of cocoa farmers: 36,400 100
Community Challenge Fund	# of Children: 61,440 # of Households: 18,200 # of cocoa farmers: 36400 # of communities: 100	# of Children: 61,440 # of Households: 18,200 # of cocoa farmers: 18,000 # of communities: 100

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Cocoa Life is adopting the new GCLMS at the community, district and national levels within our overall monitoring system. This ensures alignment and contributes to the effective capture and analysis of national data on the WFCL. This should also be the mechanism to ensure alignment with the Framework.

The Cocoa Life monitoring framework includes the following elements that are relevant for monitoring child labor specific activities:

- Partners' action plans have indicators drawn from the national indicators that are monitored for process, progress and performance (i.e. activities they must deliver that link to the Ghana national plan and deliver outcomes to support it);
- In January 2011, we started collecting qualitative and quantitative data on a quarterly basis and are feeding it into the adapted community monitoring system. Data collected will be shared at the end of each quarter and shared with stakeholders such as NPECLC and ICI
- Progress will be reviewed each quarter using data that has been collected and analyzed for program improvement;
- Monitoring is a participatory process that encourages learning by all stakeholders;
- Findings from monitoring are shared at community, district and national levels using appropriate communication approaches as appropriate. Findings would first be validated with stakeholders followed with hardcopies where appropriate and subsequently through community meetings, newsletters and press releases and the Cocoa Life Annual Learning Conference. As discussed

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with the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, such findings would also be linked into its monitoring system.

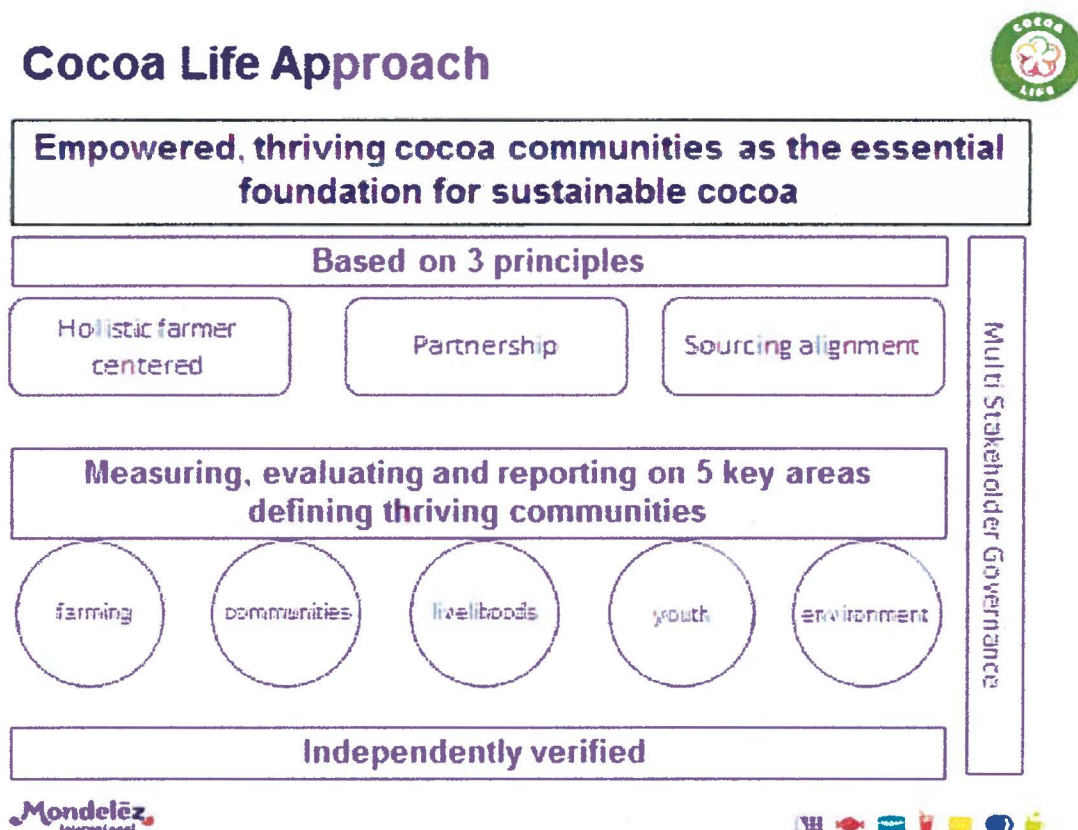
Child Labor as one of the program's KPIs is covered by the newly announced verification framework:

<http://ir.mondelezinternational.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=853995>

Describe the sustainability strategy

We will lead the transformation in cocoa origins by generating empowered, thriving communities, inspiring the next generation of cocoa farmers, and in doing so, securing the future of our business. A thriving rural community is defined by economic, social and environmental characteristics. We want our actions to drive impact. We will focus on scalability – engaging with suppliers, policy makers and institutions to encourage sustainability at scale.

The following schematic encapsulates the vision, our three core principles and our five focus areas:



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Describe the coordination strategy

Cocoa Life is already working closely with the Ghana Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare Child Labor Unit and NPECLC which has led to the development of a Plan of Action on child labor that is aligned to Ghana's NPA and uses the same indicators. This coordination with the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare is meant to ensure that common Framework indicators are integrated into the activities being implemented under Cocoa Life.

Cocoa Life is liaising with COCOBOD on its intervention of using radio to sensitize and educate cocoa farmers and farming communities on the WFCL. The purpose of the radio sensitization program is to create awareness and sensitize farmers in cocoa growing communities in Ghana on Child Labour issues as a means of eliminating the WFCL.

In addressing the WFCL, Cocoa Life is represented on the NSC on Child Labour to ensure coordination of activities with relevant Government agencies and ILO to promote implementation of the CLMS in cocoa growing areas (core program).

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Project	Commencement	Timeframe	Notes
Core program	October 2008	2008-2018	Investment committed to 2018. Viewed as core investment into cocoa child labor and sustainability programs. Progressive scale up of investment in 2010 and 2012 after start up in 2008 and 2009
Bicycles	January 2010	2010-2014	Impact assessment undertaken in 2011. This has led to extension in the activity
Solar-powered energy to ten schools	2010	2010 -2013	Enhanced the quality of education and living standards of school children until 2013
Household Lanterns	2010	2010 - 2013	Provided 10,590 household lanterns to enable children have a longer learning period to complete homework and read until 2013
Community Challenge Fund	2010	2010 - 2014	10 community infrastructures (built in 2013) in operation in 2014

Provide a summary progress report

The Cocoa Life commitment to address child labor in its areas of operation is meant to address child labor in a holistic manner. The four main strategies of our Plan of Action (solar energy project, bicycles project, community challenge fund and the core program) are in direct response to the needs in the community and remediation gaps identified at the micro, meso and macro levels in Ghana.

Child labor is addressed as a cross-cutting issue which mainstreamed in all the five outcome areas of the program. In addition, the implementations of its key outcomes are in direct response to the needs

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in the community. Moreover, the program design is such that remediation gaps identified in the action plans are developed by community members.

To date, partners' staff has received training in content and skills on child labor issues. Further training activities are planned for each quarter. In addition, Cocoa Life is addressing community-wide sustainable livelihoods for households in cocoa growing communities which tie in with interventions addressing nutrition and hygiene to have better impact on health outcomes, as well as protecting children from the WFCL while providing thriving cocoa growing communities.

Cocoa Life is supporting the Government of Ghana's use of improved teaching and learning as a tool for remediating and preventing child labor and, therefore, work with our partner communities to prioritize education and out-of-school training for children.

The main challenge to our plans to align with the NPA including the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System was the delay in signing an MOU with NPECLC. The MOU developed through consultation and consultation for implementation from April 2014 will be finalized shortly.

In the meanwhile in the intervening gap we have undertaken the following:

1. At the district level we have established DCPCs with the assistance of the Department of Social Development.
2. At the community level we have established CCPCs and Gender Relations Committees.
3. Whilst awaiting the training in how to utilize the monitoring system, all community members as well as district administration staff have been part of our education and sensitization interventions.
4. In addition, the executives of all SMCs have been trained to identify children at risk and how to make referrals.

Highlights for 2014 can be summarized as follows:

STRATEGY	2014 HIGHLIGHTS
Awareness raising, advocacy and social mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sensitization campaigns on child labor and its effect on the development of the child; the development of communities; and sustainable production of cocoa, have been mounted in all the starting 109 communities: 5,128 (3413 males and 1615 females) cocoa farmers took part in these campaigns.• Following the sensitization campaigns, 14 out of the 109 communities, identified as priority communities for further campaigns, have been supported to develop action plans, focusing on creating awareness among stakeholders especially parents and children as well as steps to increase school enrolment and retention. The SMCs/Parent Teacher Association (PTA) led this process in the

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	<p>communities. The Ghana Education Service also actively participated in all the processes in the 14 communities.</p>
Support Systems and Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having gathered evidence that there is a close relationship between child labor and gender discriminatory Cocoa Life took a step further, with the guidance of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice; and the Department of Social Welfare to introduce Gender and Child Protection Committees in all 7 districts in which we operate. These committees are sensitizing and promoting education on issues relating to child labor and abuse in their respective communities. The committees also serve as a point for referral of any identified abuse, child labor and neglect to the district authorities. • A draft MOU was finalized in November with NPECLC to capture data in the communities in which Mondelēz International Cocoa Life is operational using the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System. • Mondelēz International Cocoa Life participated in 3 ILO/IPEC meetings on public-private partnerships for addressing child labor. These meetings have given the Mondelēz International Cocoa Life team in Ghana, a good understanding of expectations under ILO/IPEC and its programs in Ghana. • As part of the Community Challenge Fund: Enrolment has increased tangibly in the schools at Fawohoyeden, Atwebesa and Domaama - constructed under the opportunity fund. But because we don't know the actual population of children in the catchment we cannot give the percentage increase. We can however say all the classes have their maximum number of children. School retention is also now 98%, 97% and 92% on the average each term.
Youth engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Cocoa Life Ambassadors, with support from district offices of the Ghana Education Service, organized forums for Reading Club Patrons from 18 schools on child development issues to equip them with knowledge and skills to effectively engage their

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Reading Clubs.

- Working closely with the Ghana Education Service curricula unit, a number of books have been identified and procured by Mondelez International Cocoa Life for the use of members of 52 reading clubs.
- Following the improvement in academic performance in Wassa East district, their district office of the Ghana Education Service worked with their teachers to encourage and reward reading. This culminated in the first ever reading festival in the region. The festival intended to sharpen the reading skills of pupils to improve their academic performance.
- 12 Cocoa Life Ambassadors have been supported to commence the Youth Mentorship program where young people from the communities are identified and trained to ensure the sustainability of the child labour campaign in the communities.
- A total of 1325 (695 males and 630 females) school children have been engaged in education activities on child rights and responsibilities as well as child labor and child development issues in the Wassa East and Suhum districts during the vacation work-camps undertaken by the Cocoa Life Ambassadors and Volunteers. In addition, the children were engaged in vacation classes to help improve academic performance in basic arithmetic's, reading and writing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

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

Progress on Cocoa Life can be followed at <http://www.cocoalife.org/Progress.aspx>.

In 2013 we've announced the expansion of Cocoa life in Côte d'Ivoire:

<http://www.cocoalife.org/~media/CocoaLife/News%20Articles%20PDF/sustainability.pdf>

In 2014, We've announced our action plan to tackle Gender issues in Cocoa Life Communities

<http://www.cocoalife.org/~media/CocoaLife/News%20Articles%20PDF/GenderActionPlan.pdf>

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<http://ir.mondelezinternational.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=758357>

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APPENDIX 7: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE HERSHEY COMPANY

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: CocoaLink: Connecting Cocoa Communities

Funding Partner(s): The Hershey Company

Implementing Partners: WCF, World Education, COCOBOD

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$600,000

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2011-2014

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

CocoaLink addresses the following key initiatives under the Framework:

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

Background and Results to Date:

CocoaLink is a public private partnership established in 2011 by The Hershey Company, the WCF, and COCOBOD.

CocoaLink uses mobile technology to communicate practical, critical, agricultural, and social information to rural cocoa farmers in Ghana. Cocoa farmers with access to a mobile phone can request and obtain free and timely information on farming, social needs, occupational safety and health and awareness raising on hazardous child labor. CocoaLink is intended to use modern technology to better farmers’ income and livelihoods.

Results through November 2014

CocoaLink has enrolled 45,000 Ghanaian cocoa farmers. The program has provided 1.2m free SMS messages to participants in 1750 villages across Ghana’s five cocoa growing regions. Of these, two-thirds

APPENDIX 7: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE HERSHEY COMPANY

relate to modern growing methods to raise farmer incomes. Other messages teach farm safety and raise awareness about hazardous child labor.

CocoaLink is a free service to farmers who must have their own mobile phone to participate. If they text or phone a question back to COCOBOD, they incur a nominal usage cost (between 5 and 20 cents).

The total cost of CocoaLink for the sponsor to date is \$615,000. Based on the total number of SMS texts delivered to cocoa farmers, the cost to the sponsor per text is approximately 50 cents. On this basis, the costs of CocoaLink compare favorably to other farmer outreach models.

Target areas for interventions

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

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

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

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

Today, more than 80% of cocoa farmers in Ghana are using low-cost mobile phones in their households. The introduction of low cost technology – especially mobile phones – in rural West Africa is expanding the reach and effectiveness of cocoa farm and community development.

APPENDIX 7: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE HERSHEY COMPANY

Through CocoaLink, farmers will learn to proactively obtain information to solve problems and improve farm output and sales through information delivery coordinated by Local Information Partners (LIPs).

The prime aim of CocoaLink is to encourage effective and efficient use of mobile phones for communication among cocoa farmers and extension agents to enhance farm productivity, increase farm income and improve livelihoods of beneficiary communities. CocoaLink also reinforces the need to reduce hazardous child labor on cocoa farms.

In addition to the above-listed communities, CocoaLink usage has expanded across the cocoa region due to agricultural extension agents outreach as well as word of mouth.

The above communities were selected in 2011 by World Education to study the impact of the CocoaLink program over the three-year project.

As CocoaLink has expanded nationally, all registered farmers benefit from the messaging services as well as the two-way information channels (voice and text). The residents in the 15 study villages also receive weekly community farmer training sessions as well as learning videos from the Digital Green project.

Conducted by World Education and a Ghana academic expert, the final survey evaluated impact in 9 villages compared to 6 'control' villages. The impact of the program beyond the study villages has been measured through qualitative surveys, including and farmer and community focus groups.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

Note: CocoaLink usage has increased significantly over our initial projections in 2011 when mobile phone messaging to rural communities was in its nascent stages. As mobile technology has expanded, there has been growing interest among farmers in joining CocoaLink. By November 2014, cocoa farmers have registered for CocoaLink in all six of Ghana's cocoa growing regions.

Project to date (from 2011)

of Children: 135,000

of Households: N/A

of cocoa farmers: 45,000

of communities: 1,700

Other: 225,000 Ghanaians indirectly benefit from CocoaLink social and farming messages, based on average family size of 5

Reporting cycle

of Children: 45,000

of Households: N/A

of cocoa farmers: 15,000

of communities: 700

Other: 75,000 Ghanaians indirectly benefit from CocoaLink social and farming messages, based on average family size of 5

All the numbers being reported to date are under the Framework project. Based on the successful completion of the 2011-14 CocoaLink Project, the public partner, the COCOBOD, assumed operational responsibility for CocoaLink in 2014. The Hershey Company has provided additional grants in 2014 through the WCF to support CocoaLink message development and distribution.

APPENDIX 7: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE HERSHEY COMPANY

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

World Education collected data, managed it and developed a dissemination plan to get results across to stakeholders and the public. A baseline survey was conducted in a sample of communities that included registered farmers – baseline was conducted after farmer mass registration was done in targeted districts.

The specific objectives of surveys were:

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

An Impact Evaluation survey was conducted in December-January 2013 to provide further insights into program outcomes and impact and lessons learned for future expansion and sustainability. The extensive report was then presented publically in March 2014 during a CocoaLink public private partnership meeting.

Summary of CocoaLink Impact Evaluation by the COCOBOD (March 2014):

- "CocoaLink has started yielding positive results in the lives and behavior of cocoa farmers.
- Farmers' knowledge level, attitudes and practices in respect of good agricultural practices (GAP) have improved significantly as a result of the CocoaLink project.
- The project has had positive spill-over effects on unintended beneficiaries in test communities (in terms of GAP application)
- The CocoaLink project has had a significant positive effect of cocoa yield and farmers' income.
- The impact of the project on the knowledge level and attitudinal change of farmers in respect of socio-economic issues like child labor, education of female children and malaria control is very significant, though difficult to quantify in economic and financial terms.
- Given that adoption is a process and the fact that there is always a lag between adoption of a technology and the period of manifestation of project impact, it would be reasonable to wait for about two more years to witness the full impact of the project on the livelihoods of cocoa farmers."

The full report may be obtained from The Hershey Company or the WCF.

World Education was responsible for monitoring the evaluation of CocoaLink.

Describe the sustainability strategy

CocoaLink was created from the outset as a public-private partnership program. In Ghana, senior COCOBOD officials participated in the initial planning discussions.

APPENDIX 7: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE HERSHEY COMPANY

In addition, community messaging was created following extensive user interviews. The materials and messages sent to farmers were put in place by the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG) officials with quarterly progress reports shared among all participants.

This unique partnership and collaborative design enabled COCOBOD to assume operational responsibility for CocoaLink after the pilot program concluded in 2014. A transitional management team, including private and public partners, met during 2014 to assist in transition planning and implementation.

Describe the coordination strategy

CocoaLink is working in continuing partnership and coordination with all relevant Framework designates, including in-country institutions such as COCOBOD and NPECLC. NPECLC is represented on the editorial committee (which develops content) along with the ICI. In addition, the WCF is working with Ghana representatives of the ILO-IPEC CCP project to integrate CocoaLink into farmer outreach.

CocoaLink works in communities where ongoing WCF, government, and NGO programs are taking place. This helps to ensure an area-based approach that integrates a variety of service and infrastructure projects.

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

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

1. March 2011 - Successful launch of CocoaLink at COCOBOD Headquarters in Accra with various partners and stakeholders, including Board Chairman and lead executives of Hershey, WCF, COCOBOD and the Minister of Employment and Social Welfare
2. March 2011 - Technical infrastructure feasibility survey conducted in all 15 communities identifying key telecom networks availability and community mobile infrastructure as well as sample farmer demographics
3. April 2011 - Community needs assessment conducted in all 15 communities to provide insight into farmer knowledge and information needs – *basis for 2014 project evaluation*
4. April 2011 - Setup of development environment & framework configuration, and development of farmer registration module with training of field staff
5. June 2011 - Selection and training of community facilitators from 15 target communities
6. July 2011 - Completion of content development and delivery of initial messages
7. June 2011 - Purchase of mobile phone handsets for community facilitators
8. June – Aug 2011 - Community sensitization and start of community educational sessions
9. June – Aug 2011 - Child labor mini-survey in all communities
10. December 2011 - Implementation of Baseline Survey
11. October 2011 - 1st CocoaLink Steering Committee meeting
12. March 2012 - Orientation and training for COCOBOD Extension staff on CocoaLink backend manager system
13. May 2012 - Testing of voice message delivery – the first voice messages were delivered to test the system.

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14. December 2012 – Expansion of CocoaLink outside of pilot communities
15. May 2013 - Training for COCOBOD Regional and district extension staff
16. June 2013 – Training for 71 Cargill supported extension agent
17. August 2013 – Transition Management Committee formed
18. September 2013 - Transition discussions with COCOBOD senior management
19. November 2013 – CocoaLink registers 40,000 farmers in 1700 communities with 850,000 SMS
20. messages (cumulative since launch) completed
21. December 2013 – Impact Evaluation begins in CocoaLink study villages
22. December 2013 – Voice messages supplement SMS messages
23. March 2014 – 63-page Impact Evaluation completed
24. March 2014 – Results presented to stakeholders and the COCOBOD announced operational responsibility
25. October 2014 – COCOBOD/Hershey/WCF receive prestigious P3 Impact Award for Best Public Private Partnership from University of Virginia, Darden School of Business

Provide a summary progress report

The program has achieved all of its project goals and objectives to date and has implemented scale-up activities to reach all of Ghana's cocoa growing regions.

During the past year, the CocoaLink project has completed the following:

- Continuous improvements made to the CocoaLink backend manager including expansion of online platform to accommodate growing enrollment numbers
- Based on initial testing, voice messaging systems continue to be examined but not yet expanded to all enrollees.
- CocoaLink Steering Committee Meetings – bi monthly meetings bring major partners together. Editorial Sub-committee meeting on a quarterly basis this year, to review and adapt content of messaging
- Close collaboration with COCOBOD on program implementation with training for its extension staff
- Midterm evaluation survey conducted at end of 2012; key results indicate 68% of farmers in pilot used mobile phone to communicate with an Extension Agent at least once a month; 29% do so twice a month
- Other operational research provided farmer insights into message preferences, relevance and application
- Transition plans developed and preparations underway for 2014 transition to COCOBOD management
- Survey of lead farmers in 15 focus communities prioritized message topic preferences and led to change in social/child labor messaging content to make information specific and actionable.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Hershey has purchased cocoa beans originated in Ghana and the Ivory Coast for more than 50 years. Most cocoa farmers live on small, isolated family farms. Over the next five years, Hershey will expand and accelerate programs to improve cocoa communities by investing \$10 million in West Africa and

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continuing to work with experts in agriculture, community development and government to achieve progress with cocoa farmers and their families.

Hershey has also committed to certify 100 percent of its cocoa purchases by 2020, with more than 40 percent of its supply to be certified by 2016. Hershey's CocoaLink program is available as a tool for farmers and to certifying organizations in Ghana.

Addressing a critical community need in the western cocoa growing region of Côte d'Ivoire, The Hershey Company and Barry Callebaut have completed a primary school, community and farmer training center.

Located in the Abokro, Gabiadji, Bas-Sassandra region of Côte d'Ivoire, the school and community center successfully completed the 2013-14 school year. Approximately 150 primary-school-age children from 24 nearby hamlets and villages were enrolled in the new school. The project is a joint community partnership between Hershey and Barry Callebaut.

The Hershey Company, in 2014, announced that it will register approximately 19,000 cocoa growers in Ivory Coast through sourcing and sustainability partnerships with Hershey suppliers that include Cargill, OLAM and Blommer. In addition, Hershey has expanded its Learn to Grow Ghana program with an additional 3,000 farmers through a matching grant from the Cocoa Livelihoods Program, in partnership with the WCF.

Hershey also joined industry leaders in announcing and supporting CocoaAction, which will provide an integrated package of farmer training and community development initiatives to 300,000 cocoa farmers in Ghana and the Ivory Coast over the next five years.

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ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Nestlé Cocoa Plan Schools Project: Improving Education in Côte d'Ivoire ("Nestlé Schools Project")

Funding Partner(s): Nestlé S.A.

Implementing Partners: WCF

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$1.5 million

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: 2012 - 2015

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

The Nestlé Schools Project contributes to efforts to decrease the incidence of child labor by improving access to quality education in cocoa growing communities. By affording children a safe, attractive, and healthy learning environment, Nestlé addresses some of the key barriers to children's education, including access and quality, so that parents feel comfortable sending their children to school. The project will construct and renovate up to 40 schools in cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire, involving communities in the construction process from inception to completion. Locally based SMCs are trained to oversee the construction process, mobilize community resources to support the construction efforts, organize community contributions for the construction of teacher lodging and to obtain birth certificates, and sensitize community members on the issue of child labor. The Nestlé Schools Project, through its implementing partners, manages the construction and renovation process for all schools, contracting reputable local construction companies and ensuring that schools adhere to Ivorian government regulations,⁴ and that all safety and structural requirements are met through the oversight and monitoring of a licensed engineer.

Target areas for interventions

Target areas for interventions in 36 communities are listed in the table below.

Department	Sous-Prefecture	Community
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Kranzadougou
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Sioville
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Fouedougou
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Bleufor
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Keitadougou
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Yaokro
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Hamdoulaye

⁴ Ivorian government regulations state that classrooms must conform to the following dimensions: Length: 7.2 meters, Width: 6.3 meters, and Floor area: 57.6 m² (including the front porch).

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Duekoué	Gpaleu	Zoba-Carrefour
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Telably
Duekoué	Gpaleu	Gpaleu
Bangolo	Zou	Tié-iné
Bangolo	Zou	Koulouan
Bangolo	Zou	Sehidrou
Bangolo	Zou	Koffikro
Gagnoa	Bayota	Zibouyaokro
Gagnoa	Bayota	Tehiri
Gagnoa	Gnagdoudougnoa	Kouamekro
Gagnoa	Gagnoa	Joachimkro
Gagnoa	Dignago	Allakro
Gagnoa	Serihio	Paulkro
Gagnoa	Gagnoa	Amanikro (Sérihio)
Gagnoa	Gueyo	Yaokouassikro
Gagnoa	Gueyo	Jbkro
Lakota	Goudoukou	Kazérébery
Lakota	Niambézaria	Adamakouamekro
Lakota	Niambézaria	Goboué
Lakota	Lakota	Gbahiri
Lakota	Lakota	Gnakpalalié
Lakota	Lakota	Gragbadogolilié
Guitry	Guitry	Kouta
Guitry	Guitry	Tiegba
Guitry	Guitry	Gnambouasso
Guitry	Guitry	Petit Korhogo
Sinfra	Sinfra	Yaokro
Sinfra	Sinfra	Zongodougou
Sinfra	Sinfra	Djibofla

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

The Nestlé Schools Project contributes to efforts to decrease the incidence of child labor by improving access to quality education in cocoa growing communities.

The primary objectives of the Nestlé Schools Project are to:

- Make education more accessible to children in selected communities
- Improve classroom space

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- Support a reduction in the incidence of the WFCL.

By affording children a safe, attractive, and healthy learning environment, Nestlé addresses some of the key barriers to children's education, such as issues of access and quality of education. Lack of safe infrastructure within communities means that children have to walk many kilometers to school. Parents are often uneasy about sending their children, particularly girls, to far away schools and many opt to keep them at home to help support the household, rather than risk them travelling long distances outside their communities. The Nestlé Schools Project increases the number of children attending school in the cocoa growing communities by increasing the number of classrooms in the selected communities.

The Nestlé Schools Project improves the quality of education through the mere existence of new and improved schools and teacher lodging, which attracts and retains teachers. Most rural schools lose teachers during the school year due to lack of adequate facilities. Additionally, the new and/or improved schools allow for less overcrowded classes, cleaner air and less dust, walls that can be used for putting up learning materials, posters, drawings, and scholarly teachings for the overall improvement of the learning environment. Teachers are also invited to participate in other WCF Empowering Cocoa-growing Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions (WCF ECHOES) program activities such as teacher and administrator training in pedagogy and class management, which enhance their teaching effectiveness. Through WCF ECHOES, teachers are also trained in teaching agriculture through a nine-month curriculum aligned with the Ivorian government's methodology and are provided with visual teaching and learning aids, as well as practical training on the School Demonstration Farms. Finally, the project encourages SMCs to work closely with the Ivorian Ministry of Education to ensure service training is available.

Nestlé's schools also fit into the Ivorian government's National Action Plan to Combat Child Trafficking and Labor in Chapter 2 article 2.1 concerning access to education. The article proposes increasing access to education for the children of Côte d'Ivoire by building 6,000 new classrooms with latrines and water points in conjunction with other development partners. The Ivorian inter-ministerial committee on child labor has participated in visits to three of Nestlé's schools to date (Goboue, Zibouyaokro, and Kouamekro) and all school site selection has occurred in cocoa growing regions where child labor is prevalent. Additionally, the Ministry of Education is consulted prior to the education assessment to ensure communities selected are a part of the Ministry of Education's priorities. In conjunction with the related activities in the WCF ECHOES program, the target communities are sensitized on the issue of child labor and empowered to take active ownership of the educational infrastructure and services supported by their community.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached to date for each component

of children: 6,736 reached to date by building 28 completed schools.⁵

of communities planned: Up to 40 communities

of children planned to be reached at the end of the project: The goal is to have at least three adequate classrooms per community and it is estimated that a maximum of 60 children would be in each classroom. Thus in each school of three classrooms, at up to 60 children/room/year, 180 children per community will benefit in the first year of school completion. Assuming that most of those children will continue in the school for several years, older children will graduate and new children will enter, it can be

⁵ Once school registration is completed for the 2014-2015 school year at which time child beneficiary numbers will be available for the additional 8 schools constructed in 2014.

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assumed that additional children per school will benefit over the four years. Therefore, the initial calculation is that over the four years at least **8,160 children** will directly benefit from the schools. This figure represents an estimate only since communities which are equipped with a three-classroom school for the first time typically begin with CP1 (equivalent to US Grade 1) representing only 60 children, not 180 children, in the first year. The communities selected and their educational infrastructure needs will inform the direct beneficiaries to be reached by the end of the project.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

To effectively monitor school construction and renovation the Nestlé Schools Project contracts an engineer who is responsible for advising, inspecting, and monitoring construction projects to ensure safe and secure conditions and plans as well as the use of quality building materials throughout the construction process. The engineer has trained all locally-based implementing partner field agents in monitoring construction of all the schools. Field agents, in coordination with trained SMCs, are responsible for the day to day monitoring of construction sites and submit photo updates to the engineer for review. The engineer also participates in construction monitoring visits with the construction manager to ensure timely and quality construction work.

To monitor and evaluate child enrollment in schools, the project is in direct communication with all school headmasters for disaggregated enrollment figures and final exam results. In this way, the project is able to track enrollment trends, number of newly enrolled children attending school, and pass rates at the end of the year. In addition, the project works closely with the Ministry of Education to track and record the number of government and community volunteer teachers assigned to each school.

Describe the sustainability strategy

As part of the education assessment of the Nestlé Schools Project, communities that demonstrate a commitment to addressing the educational needs of their community are identified. In some communities this could mean the construction of teacher lodging, the building of temporary classroom space of local materials, or the provision of locally trained teachers to serve in *écoles passerelles*, or “gateway schools”. This prior commitment to improving the educational opportunities for children in their community represents a key element of the Nestlé Schools Project’s sustainability project. Communities who want to have the educational needs of their community met will be invested in continuing to ensure that the Nestlé Schools Project has a lasting effect on their community. From project inception to completion, involved communities are leading, making key decisions, and mobilizing the community to participate in various aspects of the project. SMCs representing key community stakeholders are trained in basic construction standards to oversee construction efforts, to identify and sensitize community members on the issue of child labor, to mobilize community resources to contribute to construction (e.g. labor, water, sand, gravel, lodging and food for workers, etc.), and secure teacher lodging. Involving communities in these activities from the beginning helps to build local community capacity to sustain program activities after the initial investment is complete. Leadership, administrative, and organizational skills are all valuable skills that communities learn through this process and will help to ensure the continuation of community development from within the community.

In Nestlé communities where livelihoods activities are being implemented, school-based cocoa demonstration farms using modern cocoa growing techniques and vegetable gardens serve as a sustainable source of revenue for the school’s educational needs, which can range from school repairs,

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to volunteer teacher's stipends, to new school benches. To secure the deployment of government trained teachers as well as material support for schools constructed under the Nestlé Schools Project, regular meetings are held with local education officials such as the IEP and DREN to ensure the schools are registered in the government's school map and appropriate budget allocations are made to ensure there are sufficient resources. These components all form part the Nestlé Schools Project's sustainability strategy.

Describe the coordination strategy

- i. ECOWAS II: The Nestlé Schools Project is working in continuing partnership and coordination with all relevant stakeholders. Under the direction of the office of the First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire, the Nestlé Schools Project works to complement the efforts of ECOWAS II in its collaboration with ILO-IPEC.
- ii. CCP: The Nestlé Schools Project has identified and selected communities through an analysis of infrastructure and community based needs to ensure that an integrated area based approach is a focus throughout the project. Ongoing complementary activities further the approach by identifying needs and gaps to be addressed to make school an attractive choice for household and community wide decision making about children's use of time.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

The table below lists the remaining activities under the Nestlé Schools Project.

Activities	Time Period
Opening of 16 primary schools constructed in 2014	September 2014
Hygiene promotion activities with school health club	October 2014
Final training for women's group income generating activities	November 2014
Production and placement of school plaques	November 2014
Final inspection of 2014 schools by engineer	December 2014

Provide a summary progress report

Status of Project Implementation:

School Construction

Since beginning in 2012, the project has completed 36 schools to date. All 17 schools built in the past year will undergo final inspections carried out by an engineer consultant by December. Construction companies are now in the process of correcting all final minor errors identified by the engineer during the recent monitoring visits. This final inspection by the engineer forms part of the Nestlé Schools Project's quality assurance measures that are in place during a period of three to six months after construction has ended to ensure the structural integrity of the schools. Once the errors have been corrected, the companies will be paid the final 10 percent of their contracts. Final corrections are estimated to be completed no later than December.

Seventeen primary schools slated to open for the 2014-2015 academic school year were completed in the villages of Tiegba, Kouta, Petit Korhogo, Gnambouasso, Jbkro, Yaokouassikro, Amanikro (Serihio), Zongodougou, Djibofla, Yaokro, Zoba-Carrefour, Telably, Gpapeu, Tié-iné, Koulouan, Sehidrou, and

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Koffikro. School construction for all schools was completed in September and all SMCs have received keys to the completed school. All schools have been registered in the *carte scolaire* for next year, and the final number of committed government teachers to each school will be announced by the local government officials next quarter.

Training

Nestlé Schools Project field agents have organized training sessions on construction monitoring, school management, and child labor prevention for 339 representatives of SMCs, youth, women, school directors, and cooperatives members in all communities. Through trainings prior to the commencement of the construction process, SMCs and community members were equipped with the skills required to assist in the daily monitoring of school construction, mobilization of community volunteers for community contributions of labor and building materials, and also play an important role in the education of families to ensure that all children have birth certificates in order to be able to enroll in school.

The child labor trainings strengthened the capacity of individuals to recognize hazardous child labor and provide advice on how to prevent it. The sessions also included the WFCL and international and national actions taken by the government to combat child labor and the role that each community member could play in preventing these activities. The session emphasized the needs and rights of children and explained the difference between socializing work and dangerous work, as well as the implications of dangerous work on children's health and education opportunities. Following the training, participants could identify the differences between the types of child labor classification and define what is considered to be socializing vs. dangerous work for a child.

Seven health and hygiene sensitization campaigns were organized in the communities of Djibofla, Zongodougou, Yaokro, Sehidrou, Tié-Iné, Koffikro, and Koulouan. Approximately 270 community members attended in the Sinfra region and 350 community members attended in the Bangolo region. The objectives of the campaign were to promote proper use of the hand washing stations, positive hygiene behaviors among the population, ensure that the village is clean to foster a healthy learning environment, and increase awareness of proper hygiene and sanitation practices at the household and community levels. The sessions were conducted jointly by the SMC and the school representative all of whom had been previously trained by the FAs, in addition to the village nurse, in those communities where one is present, who was invited to provide support as they possess strong knowledge on hygiene issues. Sketches on the topic of oral-fecal transmission and domestic hygiene were presented by school children and SMC members.

Highlights:

- 36 total schools constructed to date. A total of 10 schools were completed in Year 1, 9 schools were completed in Year 2, and 17 schools were completed in Year 3. All 36 schools include a school administration office, storeroom, and latrines (with the exception of Joachimkro, Kouta, and Sioville that had existing latrines).
- 339 community leaders who form part of community SMCs have been trained in community mobilization and child labor prevention. Participants have been trained to recognize dangerous work for children, have an increased understanding of international and national prevention actions taken, and community and individual roles in the fight against child labor.

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Challenges and plans to address them:

- The state of the roads has presented challenges to access rural cocoa communities. Monitoring of project activities, transport of construction materials and school furniture, and access to markets for women's income generating activities are affected by the poor state of the roads. This has resulted in higher costs for construction companies and project implementation as a whole. Communities' strong commitment and engagement in project activities has often necessitated communal labor to repair roads to ensure activities continue.
- Access to land has resulted in challenges initially in establishing school demonstration farms and school vegetable gardens for women's income generating activities. In some cases, the community has purchased or rented land to ensure that activities can be implemented to support education activities and ensure the sustainability of the school.

Lessons Learned

The rainwater fed hand washing stations have served as the point of entry for hygiene promotion activities at the school and community level. Trainings for the SMCs and the school hygiene committees in addition to the community wide sensitizations have mobilized communities to improve conditions. To this end, after the community sensitization activity, two communities took action. For example, in the village of Zongodougou in the Sinfra region, the chief organized for a place to be designated as a rubbish dump, and each family is responsible for disposing of their waste in the dump. In Sehidrou, the chief has elected a 5 person committee to inspect each household. For those homes which are identified without latrines then these houses have been summoned to establish these facilities. Communities have realized the need to take ownership of the hygiene and health of their members. This is particularly pertinent with the Ebola crisis just across the border.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Village women mobilize resources for the education of their children

To meet the challenge of women's participation in Nestlé School Project activities, the project introduced agricultural activities specifically targeting women in communities that have traditionally managed the family garden. Winrock used this opportunity to build the technical skills of women in vegetable gardening to support the activities of the school and their capacity to better manage these income generating activities. The women were enthusiastic and all ethnic groups decided to come together around a common interest, their children's education. Putting their history aside, they were determined to tackle one thing that goes beyond ethnicity, education. The women in Nestlé communities have shown dedication to their group activities, with 95% attendance rates. This shared experience is a step forward to increase women's participation through appropriate and specific activities. In the communities of Zongodougou in the Sinfra area and Koffikro in the Bangolo area, the women's sincere interest and commitment is illustrated in the testimonials below.

Deep involvement of Zongodougou women in the education of their children

Zongodougou is a small *campement* of about 250 people located 23 km north-east of the town of Sinfra. This camp has benefitted from both Nestlé school construction and income generating activities to support the school. Here, the women's group called Zongodougou Binkadi (which means 'to live together is very good' in the Malinke language), was distinguished by its commitment to the project. The group

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consists of approximately 45 women, mainly Baoulé and Burkinabé, ranging in age between 20 and 50 years and older. The women's association is headed by a president and a secretary both of whom tell their story and what motivated them to become involved.

"My name is Mariam Nébié. I'm 50 years old and I was married, but unfortunately my husband died. I am a mother of 7 children who attend schools in Yaokro and Sinfra. I serve as the president of the Zongodougou Binkadi women's association. As the name of our association suggests, for us, development begins with good collaboration and common vision amongst ourselves. For the development of our community, we need our children and our grandchildren to go to school. So, when the village chief told us a school would be built in our small *campement* which until then had none, we were happy. Furthermore, when he entrusted me with the responsibility of supplying the site water as well as housing and feeding the workers my sisters and I gladly accepted. Previously, our children suffered a lot to attend school. They travelled an average of 8 miles per day through the woods and fields with many risks along the trip to go to the nearest school. This situation forced some parents to keep their children at home. Now that we have a school in our village it will make life easier for the whole community and all our kids will go to school. During the three months of the school construction process we divided into 7 groups of 6 people per group to continuously supply the construction site with water. The creation of 7 groups enabled us to organize our participation because it allowed each of us to fulfill our other home and work responsibilities while also assisting the community."



Binkadi group president, Mariam Nébié



Binkadi group meeting to discuss and plan for the provision of water on the site

Following the president, the secretary of the group shared her thoughts. "My name is Olga Yobouet Akissi. I am 36 years old and I am married with 3 children. I am also the secretary of our small women's association. With the introduction of the Nestlé Schools Project, we were able to learn modern farming techniques and also to set up $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of garden planting peppers, okra, and eggplant. In this *campement*, we had experience doing some vegetable gardening in our fields, but

not with several of the techniques to improve production. For example, we did not establish nurseries for our pepper plants and eggplant; instead we proceeded by direct sowing

and then after germination, excess seedlings were removed. This method was not effective because it did not guarantee the success of young plants exposed to the sun and also leads to a waste of seeds. Additionally, we learned very important information on the use of agro-pharmaceuticals. Previously, no one had drawn our attention to the serious risks of direct exposure to pesticides. Women were spraying their gardens with products without adequate training or protection to conduct this kind of activity. The Field Agent shared the dangers of these products to our health and the health of our children including, but not limited to infertility and birth defects. He provided training in the proper use of pharmaceutical products but shared that certified cooperative members from JCAS and other cooperatives such as UCDG have the knowledge and skills to apply these products and can assist to avoid unnecessary exposure. Finally, the large, color photographs used during the training sessions were very effective tools to help us understand the concepts, and ask questions so we could correctly apply the techniques on our school

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garden. Thanks to the support from Nestlé these skills will help us to continually improve our school garden and generate sufficient profits to support our children's education."

Women's involvement is emulated in Koffikro

The women's association in Koffikro brings together 40 women from three major ethnic groups, Baoulé, Lobi and Burkinabé, ranging in age between 30 and 50 years. Together they have mobilized to actively participate in building their school and mobilizing resources to support the educational needs of the school. Rachelle N'Guessan, the dynamic president of the women's association speaks of their unwavering commitment to the school. "When the leadership informed us that well-meaning people had decided to build our school and that it would be officially recognized by the Ivoirian Government, we immediately came together. We decided to organize ourselves by ethnic groups since we do not all live in the same village and it was important to ensure representation by all women. Admittedly, organizing the women to support the school construction efforts was easy because all of our children attended the same school which was in a pitiful state. The school was a mud brick building with black plastic covering the roof which was extremely hot during the dry season and provided limited cover during the rainy season. The idea that our children would go to a school built with modern, sustainable materials, registered in the *carte scolaire* with government teachers, was motivation for us all. In this same vein,



Women from Koffikro working
on the vegetable nursery

when the WI Field Agent called us to an important meeting regarding the activities around the school, we had an overwhelming response because education challenges affect all of our children. As a result of this meeting, we decided to set up a vegetable garden initially planted with okra and peppers to raise funds for our women's association activities. We chose these two vegetables because they can be preserved and sold later when demand is strong. During this meeting we agreed to send me to the market in the nearest city, Duékoué, which offers greater opportunity for sales. Subsequently, a work schedule and working groups were established with Tuesdays designated as the working day for each group of 15 women. Representatives from each group were responsible for collecting seeds for the garden. Given our commitment, the village leadership granted us a plot of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre and designated out-of-school youth to clean this space for the vegetable garden. Currently, we have set up two funds, one to finance the needs of children in school and one for our association to support the purchase of fertilizer and seeds for our gardening activities, support members in need, and conduct social activities within the community. Additionally, several women in remote *campements* have recently requested to join our association as their children attend the school in Koffikro and they want to support it. We hope that this level of commitment to our children's education will continue to be emulated throughout Koffikro and beyond."

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APPENDIX 9: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FROM BARRY CALLEBAUT

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Quality Partner Program (QPP) Rural Schools & Community Learning Centers Project in Cocoa Growing Communities in Côte d'Ivoire

Funding Partner(s): Barry Callebaut

Implementing Partners: Société Africaine de Cacao SACO SA; ICI; Agence d'Etudes et de Promotion de l'Emploi (AGEPE)

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: \$300,000 committed by Barry Callebaut for 3-year multi-faceted project in 2 target communities.

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: August 2012 – December 2014

Phase 1, Construction of school buildings including classroom furniture and solar panels, latrines, canteens, and teacher housing units

Phase 2, Community-oriented Curriculum Development for establishment of school food program and awareness raising and training on child labor

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

The project has contributed to meeting an urgent need for primary school education facilities in two cocoa growing communities. It has combined the provision of new infrastructure to enable children to enroll in school (Phase 1) with the development of community-oriented training curriculum for the establishment of school food programs and awareness raising and training on child labor for community members (Phase 2). The availability of school facilities where none previously existed or where facilities were inadequate will mean that more children will be able to attend school and receive an education instead of working. The construction of the buildings according to national standards for primary schools will ensure more children are attending school in safe structures.

The project is based on Barry Callebaut's model for primary school infrastructure projects in rural cocoa farming communities in Côte d'Ivoire. The model encompasses providing not only safe school buildings and classrooms, built according to government-approved specifications, but integrating other elements to make the facilities usable as soon as possible and to enhance the learning experience for children. These additional elements include: furniture and furnishings (desks and benches for pupils, chalkboards, teacher desks and chairs) and solar powered lighting fixtures in each classroom; separate latrines for girls and for boys; and a separate structure to house a school canteen including cooking area, cooking equipment, dishes and utensils, and tables and benches. The model also includes the provision of a bore hole and water pump installed on or near school premises. In addition, a teacher housing block consisting of three three-room apartments, also equipped with solar panels for electricity, is provided on or near the school premises.

The provision of separate sanitation facilities on the premises encourages girls in particular to attend school regularly. Providing a furnished and equipped canteen encourages the implementation of regular school feeding programs at schools. This helps address nutrition requirements to enable children to better learn and perform in school. The provision of a bore hole and pump makes clean water accessible to school children as well as community members. The lack of adequate accommodations often makes it

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challenging to attract and retain quality teachers in rural areas. Providing teacher housing on or near the school premises addresses this challenge, and also helps ensure regular and timely teacher attendance.

The second phase of the project was designed as a trial to implement and assess approaches for child labor awareness raising and for organizing and training women in food production, business skills and the operation of a school canteen. The results of the project will be evaluated in early 2015 with the view to potentially expand or replicate the activities in other cocoa growing communities affiliated with Barry Callebaut's cocoa sustainability programs. In Côte d'Ivoire, Barry Callebaut currently works with 86 cooperatives representing approximately 47,000 farmers in key cocoa producing regions.

Barry Callebaut's long-term goal is for rural primary schools to evolve into community meeting points or "hubs" for multi-purpose learning, offering supplementary curricula and training opportunities targeting community members of all ages.

The project is part of Barry Callebaut's global cocoa sustainability program that comprises farmer training and measures to improve productivity, and community development interventions in the areas of education, child protection, women's empowerment and health.

Target areas for interventions

Infrastructure

The rural primary schools/community learning centers built in 2012 were built in partnership with two cooperatives. They serve the following communities and hamlets:

- *Coopérative Agricole Allakabo de Gly (CAAG)* in Guitry in the Divo district, in the community of Mossi-Carrefour (serving hamlets of Allakouassikro, Assekonankro, Totokro, Mossi Carrefour).
- *Coopérative Agricole de Gueyo-Gueyo (COOPAGG)* in Mossadougou in the San Pedro district, in the community of Djahakro.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The target areas of the interventions conducted in 2014 were:

- *Coopérative Agricole Allakabo de Gly (CAAG)* in Guitry in the Divo district, in the cooperative sections of Kakahakro, Yaokouassikro, Kouakoukro, N'zuekro, Oussoukouadikro, Honorekro, Alakro, Theodorekro.
- *Coopérative Agricole de Gueyo-Gueyo (COOPAGG)* in Mossadougou in the San Pedro district, covering the cooperative sections of Konankro, Djahakro, N'guessankro, , Moussadougou.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The target areas of the interventions conducted in 2012-2014 were:

- *Coopérative Agricole Allakabo de Gly (CAAG)* in Guitry in the Divo district, covering the community Mossi-Carrefour (hamlets of Allakouassikro, Assiekonankro, Totokro, Mossi Carrefour, Gly, Kouassikonankro).
- *Coopérative Agricole de Gueyo-Gueyo (COOPAGG)* in Mossadougou in the San Pedro district, covering the communities of Konankro, Ninigo and Djahakro.

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Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

Infrastructure

As stated above, the project meets an urgent need for primary school classrooms and teachers in cocoa growing communities. The availability of school facilities where none previously existed or where facilities were inadequate will mean that more children will be able to receive an education instead of working.

The need for school facilities built in Phase 1 of the project was articulated by the cocoa farmer cooperatives representing farmer families in these areas. A key criterion for Barry Callebaut in selecting communities with whom to work on education projects is the active and engaged participation of the coop management team and community leaders.

The construction of teacher housing units, outfitted with solar panels for electrification, on the school premises, serves to address the very prevalent challenge of how to attract and retain qualified teachers in remote rural communities in Côte d'Ivoire.

The construction of a canteen, equipped and furnished, on the school premises, provides cooking and dining facilities to enable the school to provide a nutritional meal at noontime for the children, bolstering their daily diets and supplementing meals provided at home.

The construction of a bore hole and water pump on the school premises makes water readily available to children during the school day and also serves to make the school a community focal point.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The goal of these activities in 2014 was to build the capacity of community child labor committees to understand, identify and address child labor through training and awareness-raising sessions for community members.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The goal of these activities was to support the education of children by meeting their basic food needs at school. The means are to establish a sustainable, community run and managed school food program (as an alternative to sole reliance on a government-sponsored school feeding program) by organizing local women and providing training in food crop production, poultry rearing for egg production, meal preparation, hygiene and sanitation, and business skills in order to run and manage a food program at the school canteen.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

Infrastructure

of Children: 300 (150 per school) planned, 300 reached

of Teachers: 6 (3 per school) planned, 6 reached

of Households: Not specifically targeted. We estimate approximately 900 households in the target have access to school facilities for their children now or in the future.

of Cocoa farmers: Not specifically targeted. We estimate 906 farmers (representing the combined membership of target coops) have access to school facilities for their children now or in the future.

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of Communities: 2 planned, 2 reached (broadly defined here using the respective cooperative as a proxy for “community;” please see target areas of intervention, including hamlets served)
All figures are for direct beneficiaries, except # of Households and # of Cocoa Farmers which are indirect beneficiaries.

Child labor awareness raising and training – 2014

of Children: Not specifically targeted, 57 reached

of Households: Not specifically targeted, 89 males and 36 females through awareness raising sessions in 6 communities

of Cocoa farmers: 73 child protection committee members

of Communities: 6 planned, 6 reached

All figures are for direct beneficiaries.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training – 2014

of Children: Not applicable

of Women targeted: 40 planned (20 per school community), 140 reached (50 in Djahakro/San Pedro and 90 in Mossi Carrefour/Divo) **# of Women’s groups formed:** 0 planned, 2 reached (1 per school community)

of Women trained: 40 planned (20 per school community), 140 reached (50 in Djahakro/San Pedro and 90 in Mossi Carrefour/Divo)

of Households: Not specifically targeted. We estimate 140 reached (50 in Djahakro/San Pedro and 90 in Mossi Carrefour/Divo)

of Cocoa farmers: Not specifically targeted. We estimate 140 reached (50 in Djahakro/San Pedro and 90 in Mossi Carrefour/Divo)

of Communities: 2 planned, 2 reached (please see target areas of intervention)

All figures are for direct beneficiaries.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Infrastructure

A school committee was established in each community to monitor the construction of the school infrastructure and to oversee and manage the maintenance and upkeep of facilities. As these are public schools, the monitoring and evaluation of issues related to school enrollment, student performance, teacher performance and quality, and curriculum are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. Barry Callebaut assisted in the development of a data form to enable systematic collection of information from the school directors on the number of enrolled students, the students’ performance, and maintenance of school facilities. This data is collected at the end of each term.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The monitoring and evaluation of the project will be conducted in 2015 through four missions of four days each, conducted by two ICI experts who will follow up on the ability of the target groups and the respective child protection committees to undertake child labor awareness raising.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

Day-to-day monitoring is being conducted by the local implementing partner referred by AGEPE, the national government organization responsible for job creation and employment statistics monitoring. Periodic third-party evaluations of the project activities were to be conducted by representatives of

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AGEPE, but have not yet taken place. Barry Callebaut will be commissioning a review of the economic feasibility of the canteen program to be conducted in early 2015.

Describe the sustainability strategy

Infrastructure

A school committee has been established in each community to oversee and manage the maintenance and upkeep of the facilities. As these are public schools, issues related to school enrollment, student performance, teacher performance and quality, and curriculum must be raised with and addressed by the Ministry of Education. Barry Callebaut assisted in the development of a data form to enable systematic collection of information from the school directors on the number of enrolled students, the students' performance, and maintenance of school facilities. This data is collected at the end of each term.

Child labor awareness raising and training

The sustainability strategy of this element of the project is ensured through the building of the capacities of the different target groups to undertake child labor awareness raising as well as through the provision of specific child labor awareness raising tools developed by ICI.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The sustainability strategy of this element of the project is ensured through the formation of women's associations, including training in governance and roles and responsibilities, and the building of the capacities of interested women in food crop production, poultry rearing, food preparation, hygiene and sanitation, and business skills. A strong motivational component is the shared objective to apply the knowledge gained to provide a school food program for the children of the community.

Describe the coordination strategy

Infrastructure

- Schools – The schools are public schools and therefore must comply with the enrollment and attendance monitoring and reporting requirements set by the national Ministry of Education.
- ICI – Cooperative members whose children are enrolled in the newly constructed schools participated in the ICI child labor awareness raising activities.

Child labor awareness raising and training

- ICI – The project coordinates with other efforts under the Framework as it is based on the same standard child labor curriculum and child labor awareness raising tools that are used by ICI under their different capacity building activities, including those undertaken under the ILO-IPEC CCP and PPP projects, as well as several company-specific projects and the ICI core program.
- National Public Private Partnership Platform (PPPP) – Barry Callebaut representatives participate in the Child Labor working group, among other working groups, which enables information sharing and encourages coordination with national initiatives.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Infrastructure

Phase 1, Construction – 2012-2013

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Construction activities started in August 2012 and were completed (with the exception of one planned borehole in Djahakro) by January-February 2013. The school buildings and related infrastructure, including teacher housing, in Mossi-Carrefour were inaugurated on March 13, 2013 and in Djahakro on April 9, 2013.

Phase 2, Community-oriented Curriculum Development – 2013-2014

Child labor awareness raising and training

May 2013 – Start of ICI training activities for board members and management of cooperatives, liaison producers, teachers and members of SMCs. ICI also organized sessions for producers and community members to raise awareness about child labor issues.

September 2014 – Training activities for community members to set up child protection committees (CPCs).

2015 – Monitoring and evaluation activities will take place in 2015 with estimated completion in December 2015.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

October 2012 – Start of community outreach activities to inform women in the target communities and coop representatives about the project.

2013-2014 – Project activities including formation of women's associations, training in food production and poultry rearing, acquisition of input materials, and set up of food gardens and poultry pens; training in business skills and canteen management, including hygiene and menu planning, set up of school food programs.

2015 – Monitoring and evaluation activities will take place in 2015 with estimated completion in December 2015.

Provide a summary progress report

Infrastructure

Following dialogue with cooperative representatives, community members and Ministry of Education officials, and land assessment and clearing, construction activities in each community had commenced by August 2012 and were completed (with the exception of one planned borehole in Djahakro) by January-February 2013. The school buildings and related infrastructure including teacher housing were inaugurated as follows – Mossi-Carrefour on March 13, 2013 and Djahakro on April 9, 2013. The inauguration ceremonies were organized and hosted by Barry Callebaut. Community members, including farmers, teachers, children, coop representatives, village chiefs and elders, local government officials and representatives of the national Education Ministry attended the inauguration events.

In recognition of the project, Mrs. Kandia Camara, Minister of National Education and Technical Education in Côte d'Ivoire said, "The construction of new primary classrooms to meet the needs of rural communities, in particular in cocoa growing areas, is of great importance to the Ministry of Education in Côte d'Ivoire. Making quality schools available is one of the most effective ways to combat the issue of child labor, and we are grateful for the contribution to this effort made by Barry Callebaut."

Teachers were assigned by the Ministry of Education. Classes commenced in April 2013 in Djahakro and in September 2013, with the start of the new academic year, in Mossi-Carrefour.

Other experiences and lessons learned include:

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- The planned bore hole at the Djahakro school could not be installed as scheduled due to the weak and unstable condition of the access bridge leading into the village. It was determined that the bridge in its present state could not bear the weight of the truck carrying drilling equipment. The issue has been raised with local authorities and a request made to replace the bridge in 2013. No confirmation was received from authorities regarding the replacement of the bridge in 2014. Barry Callebaut is reviewing interim options with the community to provide clean water at the school.
- The arrival of assigned teachers to the Mossi Carrefour school was delayed. Only one of the three teachers assigned by the Ministry of Education had arrived by September 2013. Assigned teachers were serving in their functions in 2014.
- In March 2015, during a field visit to the Mossi Carrefour school, Barry Callebaut representatives observed that the school latrines had been vandalized (rocks and debris had been thrown into the pits) and were not usable. The issue was discussed with the SMC and coop representatives, who agreed to take the necessary steps to clear the debris and to ensure safeguarding and maintenance of the facilities in the future.

Child labor awareness raising and training

Building on the groundwork laid in 2013 with training sessions for the board members and management of the cooperatives, liaison producers, teachers and members of the SMCs, in 2014 ICI organized training sessions on child labor for the members of community child labor/child protection committees (73 people trained over six two-day training sessions and equipped with ICI awareness raising material). ICI also organized sessions for 182 producers and community members to raise awareness about child labor issues.

Observations from the training activities included:

- Good participation from target groups to the trainings and awareness raising activities,
- A growing understanding at community level of the need to protect children from child labor (demonstration of changes in traditional social practices), and
- A positive impact from the use of the awareness raising tools.

Agriculture, food production and business skills training

The community outreach activities to inform women in the target communities and coop representatives about the project started in October 2012. At the start of the project, the response to the overall training program, and particularly the poultry rearing component, exceeded expectations, with 140 women participating since September 2013 (versus the 40 that had been targeted in the original proposal).

Nurseries for the establishment of food plots as well as poultry pens, with 250 hens each, were installed in each community. The local implementing NGO provided a team of four people in each location to support the training and implementation efforts.

The development activities comprise six project work streams:

- 1 – Core Team Capacity Building/Land & Equipment Acquisition
- 2 – Engagement of Project Beneficiaries and Stakeholders
- 3 – Training on Food Production and Poultry Rearing
- 4 – Provision of Inputs and Facility Set Up (Food Crop Nurseries & Poultry Pens)
- 5 – Training on School Canteen Management

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6 – Monitoring & Evaluation

Activities related to the six work streams were conducted through 2014. The school food programs served in the canteens started in 2014.

The training modules address:

- Food crop cultivation techniques
- Poultry rearing techniques
- Cooperative structure, management and governance
- Accounting and business management
- School canteen management and hygiene

The monitoring and evaluation activities are planned for early 2015.

Other experiences and lessons learned include:

Community engagement

- An existing spirit of community cohesion, as well as strong endorsement of the project activity by the village chiefs and the local population, are very desirable and can speed considerably the implementation of the project. Similarly, when a strong local leader does not immediately emerge to champion the project, progress will be slower and possibly thwarted.

Organization of women's groups

- The illiteracy rate among the participants is high and poses challenges for the formation and functioning of the women's associations, particularly for the secretarial and treasury functions.
- The registration of the women's associations as formal cooperatives has taken longer than anticipated. (It was initially expected that the process would be completed by December 2013.) The delay has been due to the time needed to discuss the requirements and for the preparation of the documents necessary for the application process. The process undertaken was in accordance with the procedures in force since May 2011 under the uniform act of OHADA (*Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires / Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa*) on the rights of cooperative societies.

Training activities

- Training methodology and approaches must be adapted for adult learners. Trainers must also take into account local culture and practices, as well as the degree of expressed interest in specific topics, when setting up, scheduling and conducting training activities.
- For optimal understanding and learning, training materials should be offered in local languages.
- The training module on management of the school canteens must also include training on menu planning and hygiene.

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- In 2014 we observed that the participation of women in training activities declined. At Mossi Carrefour, for example, participation dropped to about 40 women from 100 women at the start of the project. Among the reasons identified by the implementing partner were: the coop membership fee requirement, the labor requirement, and internal conflicts within the coop related to ethnic group affiliation. To address the latter issue, a module on conflict management and social cohesion has been integrated into the training curriculum.

Food production

- Vegetables (e.g., yams, eggplant, corn) from the women's food gardens were supplied to the canteens (see below, *Canteen management & operations*)
- For the 2014/15 school year, the women's groups plan to plant 4.05 hectares of food crops in Djahakro and 3.64 hectares in Mossi Carrefour.
- Each plot will be tilled by several women to consolidate production area.

Poultry rearing

- In the period September 5 – 12, 2013, a sudden outbreak of Gumboro Disease killed almost 80% of the poultry stock (198 of 250 chicks) provided to Mossi Carrefour. (Gumboro Disease is a highly contagious disease of young chickens caused by infectious bursal disease virus.) The factors attributed to causing the outbreak include poor hygiene conditions, late arrival of vaccines, and the lack of timely technical assistance. Subsequently, 6 additional hens died. Information about how to prevent the disease and procedures for managing an outbreak should be integrated into future training activities.

The poultry count as of November 2014 was 46 hens at the original Mossi Carrefour poultry pen ('farm') and 250 hens at the original Djahakro farm.

- Eggs from the poultry farms were supplied to the canteens (see below, *Canteen management & operations*)
- In August 2014, two additional poultry farms were installed, one each at Mossi Carrefour and at Djahakro. The poultry pens occupy an area of about 105 square meters. Each site now has two pens. The objective is to ensure the continuity of egg production. Thus, at each site, as the hens on the first farm reach the end of their productivity peak, egg production rotates to the second farm.
- Also in 2014, it was decided to expand the poultry rearing activities to include roosters (cockerels) as well as hens. Stock to supply the new pens was delivered as follows:
 - August 25, 2014 – 250 chicks, 100 roosters delivered to Djahakro
 - August 28, 2014 – 250 chicks, 100 roosters delivered to Mossi Carrefour
- The egg laying capacity of the hens in the original poultry farms in Djahakro and Mossi Carrefour has peaked. As the hens are no longer productive, they will be sold. New chicks will be purchased to restore these poultry farms.

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Canteen management & operations

- Staffing – Ten women in each community, Djahakro and Mossi Carrefour, were recruited to participate in training to manage the school canteens.
- Menu planning – Canteen menus were planned two weeks in advance and take into consideration food crop production and egg production.
- Supply to canteens – Vegetables (e.g., yams, eggplant, corn) from the women's food gardens and eggs were supplied to the canteens. (These foods were supplemented with staples provided by the national school feeding program.) During the 2013/14 school year, the following volumes were supplied to the canteens:
 - Djahakro: 498 kg vegetables + 3,850 eggs
 - Mossi Carrefour: 319 kg vegetables + 1,834 eggs
- Beneficiaires – During the 2013/14 school year, canteen meals were served to a total of 295 students:
 - Djahakro – 170 children
 - Mossi Carrefour – 125 children
- During school holidays, the eggs were sold and a portion given to the community.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

In addition to the specified funds committed to the project in the original proposal, Barry Callebaut in 2014 conducted additional training interventions with ICI in on child labor awareness raising in the target communities and also expanded its contract with the local NGO responsible for the implementation of the food production and canteen management elements. Additional activities will be undertaken in 2015.

This project – comprising educational infrastructure, child labor awareness raising, child nutrition, and women's empowerment components – is one of the projects under the Community Development pillar of Barry Callebaut's cocoa sustainability strategy. Barry Callebaut believes that the promotion of sustainable, entrepreneurial farming, improved productivity, and community development can improve the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and their communities. Farmer training and other interventions related to increasing productivity of cocoa farms, farm management, and health & safety, were conducted by Barry Callebaut with members of the cocoa farmer cooperatives CAAG (Divo district) and COOPAGG (San Pedro district), with whom this project was implemented. These activities, while central to improving the livelihoods of cocoa farmer households, fall outside the scope of the project presented to the CLCCG and are therefore not detailed in this report.

For more information: www.barry-callebaut.com.

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ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Ferrero Cocoa Community Commitment (F3C) in Ghana

Funding Partner(s): Ferrero Trading Lux S.A.

Implementing Partners: Sourcetrust Ghana

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: Total Commitment (4 years) = USD 1,141,643; Project Current Expenditure (thru September 2014) = \$244,120

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Ghana

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: June 2012 – December 2015

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

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

Working with NPECLC, the F3C program is aligned to Ghana's 2009-2015 NPA in Ghana through four project elements:

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

School-operated Village Resource Centers (IT labs) provide a missing component for the IT requirements of GES' education policy plans. Village Resource Centres are self-contained IT centers with computers and internet connectivity that can be used by schools, farmers and the wider community to develop IT skills and learning. The computers have been uploaded with audiovisual training materials which are used to train cocoa farmers on good agricultural, environmental and social practices, including modules on the prevention of WFCL. The units are sited in rural schools which do not have access to IT facilities to facilitate the teaching and learning of IT to the students and also serve as a platform for delivering training and sensitization to cocoa farmers. This intervention is aimed at improving the teaching and learning environment in order to attract and retain children in school.

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Target areas for interventions

Wassa Amenfi West and Adanse South administrative districts of Ghana

(New Edubiase A, New Edubiase B, Asankragwa A, Samreboi A, Samreboi B, Samreboi C and Samreboi D – Sourcetrust Ghana project operational districts)

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

F3C aims to increase the well-being of 8,800 cocoa-farming families and their children (estimated at 26,400) through a measurable reduction in WFCL and a measurable increase in household income in the target households.

F3C is designed in consultation with the Government to achieve the following goals:

1. To reach cocoa-farming communities identified by NPECLC to be prevalent to the WFCL, but have not yet received GCLMS assistance.
2. To provide essential GCLMS training and sensitization to NPECLC-identified communities. The training includes but is not limited to understanding of national WFCL laws, warning signs, actions to take if WFCL is suspected or witnessed, formation of CCPCs and GCLMS, and support for appropriate remediation services.
3. To train farmers in better farming practices to improve farm yield and income, while clarifying the appropriate role of children on a cocoa farm, including how to designate age-appropriate tasks to family members during off-school hours.
4. To assist the Ghana Education Service (GES) to implement their current education policy to train students in IT skills. Currently, the majority of schools in cocoa growing communities do not have computer facilities, despite having IT on the GES curriculum. This means that school children learn about computers in theory only without having practical experience utilizing computers and how they function. It is this gap in the teaching and learning of IT that the VRC concept seeks to address.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

The following number of beneficiaries has been reached since the end of September 2014:

1. Children: 21,789 children
(453 direct through established VRCs in school; and 21,336 indirect - assuming 3 children per household)
2. Households: 7,112 households (each project farmer heads a household)
3. Cocoa farmers: 7,112 farmers (of which 28% are female)
4. Communities: 204 communities – across 7 districts

By the end of the program we plan to operate in 176 communities, with an average of 50 farmers per community, reaching 8,800 farmers, with each farmer being the head of one household. With a median number of three children per household, it is expected that 26,400 children will benefit from the program.

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

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

F3C project also has a comprehensive livelihoods training component which focuses on Good Social Practices linked to reducing the WFCL, the direct beneficiaries of this component will be 8,800 farmers in 4 years. The training equips farmers with better farming practices to improve farm yield and income, while also clarifies the appropriate role of children on a cocoa farm, including how to designate age-appropriate tasks to family members during off-school hours. Such training will raise awareness of farmers and farmer communities about hazards of child labour and will educate them on ways of preventing their children being involved in WFCL. This means that children of 8,800 farmers (26,400 by end of Year 4; assuming 3 per farmer) are the indirect beneficiaries of such training.

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

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Sourcetrust Ghana uses GeoTraceability as a tool for data collection and management (e.g. baseline data). From the outset, the project baseline assessment data is collected by means of farm mapping. During program implementation, field staff collects and aggregates data on a regular basis, which is then further analyzed with the results compared to the baseline to understand the immediate program outputs/outcomes and potential long-term impacts of the program activities. A final assessment of the project effectiveness will be conducted at the end of the project.

Sourcetrust and NPECLC are in discussions to identify common indicators to use over the course of the project in order to identify and monitor the incidence of the WFCL in the target communities. The project will integrate any future common set of Framework indicators once established.

Describe the sustainability strategy

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

1. GCLMS is sustainably employed in each community. By directly partnering with NPECLC to address action items outlined in Ghana's NPA, the program assists NPECLC to train and empower cocoa-farming communities to understand children's rights and WFCL. The GCLMS and CCPCs formed at the community-level will continue to sensitize and provide on-going services to

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community members, with a particular focus to children well-being, data collection and remediation.

2. Market Linkages that provide long-term viable business relationships between Ferrero and farmer organizations. Sustainable at the FO level, the Source Trust model develops training and knowledge skills, along with standardized training materials in conjunction with government (NPECLC and the COCOBOD) to FO leaders and lead farmers; while providing needed auxiliary services such as finance, farm inputs (the COCOBOD and local input suppliers), nurseries (with assistance in seed supply from the COCOBOD's CRIG of Ghana), and direct market links (through Ferrero). Ferrero's corporate plans are based on this sustainability model approach working directly with farmers and community-based FOs and assisting with community awareness regarding children's rights and WFCL to ensure the well-being of cocoa farmers and their family members.
3. School-operated Village Resource Centers (IT labs) provide a missing component for the IT requirements of GES' education policy plans. The eight VRCs will be installed in selected Junior High Schools. These schools will be selected in consultation with NPECLC and the District Assemblies. Junior High Schools are part of the basic education system which also includes kindergarten and primary schools. In Ghana, basic education which covers children from ages 4 to 14 years is free and paid for by Government. This intervention is aimed at improving the teaching and learning environment in order to attract and retain children in school. There is a school maintenance component of the project budget which will be used by the schools to maintain the VRCs. At the conclusion of the project, the maintenance will be taken over by the schools.

Describe the coordination strategy

F3C collaborates with all relevant national and local partners including NPECLC, GES, and community-based FOs to collectively contribute to the Ghana NPA.

Source Trust participates in all the stakeholders meetings organised by either of the local partners, we update NPECLC, GES and ILO-IPEC on progress of our F3C activities, lessons learnt and ideas for addressing child labour issues within the cocoa supply chain.

In January, 2014 Sourcetrust Ghana and Ferrero attended GLMS PARTNERS' FORUM held in Accra. In July, 2014 we participated in the ILO-IPEC meeting in Accra. Objective of the meeting was to brief invited stakeholders on the Private Public Partnership (PPP) project being implemented by ILO-IPEC and to create the platform for invited stakeholders to share child labour related projects they are implementing.

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Provide a timeframe for framework activity

Activities and Timeframe for Year 1 districts (New Edubiase A and Asankragwa A)

Date	Activity
October – December 2013	Visit to all farms to inspect adoption of GAP
January 2014	Compilation of corrective actions per society to improve application of recommended GA{
February 2014	Preparations for Year 2 farmer livelihoods training activities
March – July 2014	Year 2 farmer livelihoods training activities in all project societies
August 2014	Shade tree distribution for farmers
September 2014	Visit to all farms to inspect adoption of GAP

Activities and Timeframe for the five new additional districts (New Edubiase B, Samreboi A, Samreboi B, Samreboi C and Samreboi D)

Date	Activity
October 2013	Community entry and sensitization
November 2013 - March 2014	Farmer registration
April 2014	Internal Control System office set up (field base of Field Staff)
May – August 2014	Year 1 farmer livelihoods training activities in all project societies
September 2014	Shade tree distribution
September 2014	Preparation for farm visits to monitor adoption of GAP

Provide a summary progress report

This session covers the following implementation period: October 2013 – September 2014 for the five new districts

Community Entry and Sensitization in five target districts

In October 2013, the program commenced with community entry in all five new districts enrolled in the F3C project. Sourcetrust Ghana team conducted sensitization of farmers on the objectives of the project in a total of 140 communities: 30 in New Edubiase B, 32 in Samreboi A, 34 in Samreboi B, 28 in Samreboi C and 16 in Samreboi D.

The representative of Sourcetrust discussed the four components of the project to beneficiary communities:

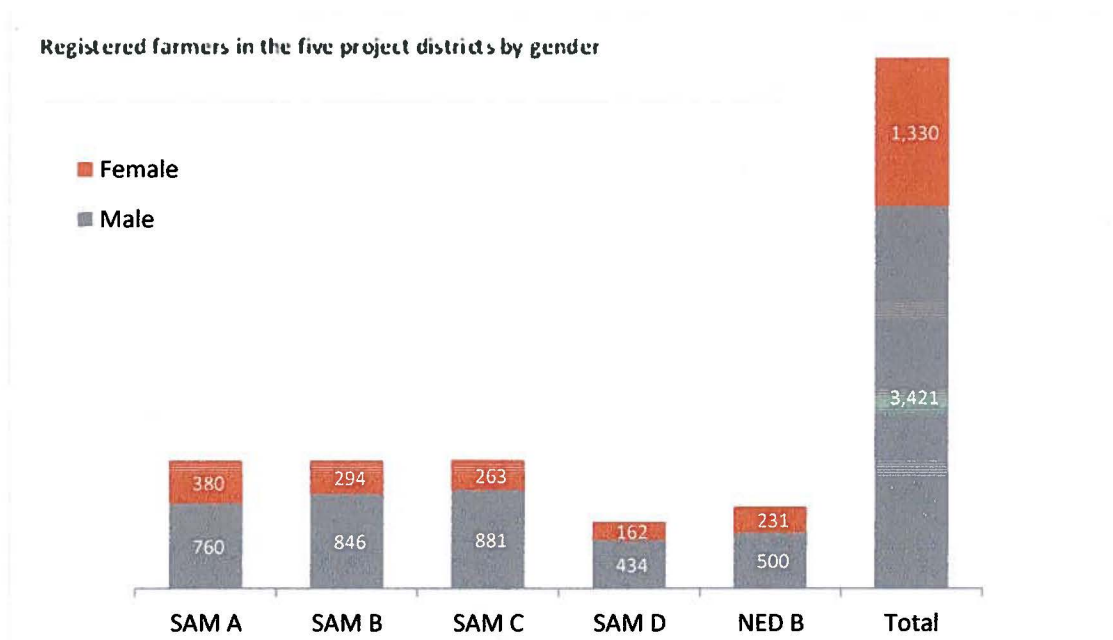
1. Sourcetrust receiving funding from Ferrero and assisting NPECLC to establish the GCLMS which will enable NPECLC to collect child labor information in the project districts.
2. Sensitization of communities on children's rights and the effect and consequences of child labor.

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3. Formation of community FOs and provision of training services to the members.
4. Establishment of VRCs at schools to make teaching and learning more effective.

Farmer Registration and Setting-up of Internal Control System offices in target districts:

Registration of farmers commenced in November 2013 and was completed in March 2014. A total of 4,751 new farmers (3,421 – male (72%) and 1,330 – female (28%)) were registered in the new districts. The number of farmers in Year 1 districts has increased from 1,868 reported in the last report to 2,361 (1,682 – male (71%) and 679 – female (29%)) this year (with 493 new farmers joining).



The registration collects baseline data (e.g. farmer's name, number of children, number of cocoa farms, size of each farm, etc.) on each farmer. A project file has been opened for each of the registered farmers. Internal Control System offices have been set up in each of the target districts in order to monitor progress of the project, and to keep adequate information on each of the project beneficiaries.

Training of Trainers (ToT's) for Lead Farmers and Purchasing clerks:

Each society has one selected Lead Farmer (LF) who delivers training to the farmers after being trained by Sourcetrust staff. During this year, three training of trainer (ToT) workshops have been organized for 140 Lead Farmers in all the 5 districts.

As part of the first ToT in May 2014, all Lead Farmers were taken through topics ranging from Farm establishment, Use of Agro-chemicals, Harvest and post-harvest handling, Fertilizer application and Integrated Pest and Crop Management.

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Second ToT was conducted in June 2014 in all the 5 districts. Trainees were trained on Records keeping, Ecosystem protection, Waste management, Farm sanitation, Traceability, and Child labour.

Third ToT was organised in August 2014 on the following topics: Occupational health and safety, Soil fertility, Community Relations, Emergency Response/First Aid and HIV/AIDS.



Lead farmers training in Samreboi C



Lead farmers training in Samreboi A

Farmer Livelihood Trainings:

Lead Farmers under the supervision of the Field Supervisor from each district cascaded their trainings down to farmers down in their various societies.

From 10 May 2014 to 15 September 2014, a total of 4,189 farmers had been trained on the various topics mentioned above. 3,183 of these farmers were male and 1,006 females.

- Samreboi A: 1,137 farmers were trained: 843 male and 294 female
- Samreboi B: 775 farmers were trained, 679 male and 96 female
- Samreboi C: 1,140 farmers were trained, 855 male and 285 female
- Samreboi D: 406 farmers were trained, 306 male and 100 female
- New Edubiase B: 731 farmers were trained, 500 male and 231 female

Of the total farmers trained, 76% were male and 24% were female.

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Farmer Training in Samreboi B



Farmer training in Mmofra Society Samreboi A

Farmer training is designed to help farmers achieve improved cocoa yields, and hence has a potential of increasing family livelihoods, thereby decreasing the need for children to work on family farms. The training also explains the Ghana Hazardous Framework specific to child labor in cocoa. The F3C training program includes clarification of critical elements under this framework, so that farmers are better aware of activities children can assist with, along with those they should never undertake.

Farm Internal Inspections and Shade Tree Distributions

To ensure that farmers comply and implement good agricultural, social and environmental practices which they are trained on, their farms are visited and inspected by trained internal inspectors once a year.

In first week of September 2014, a total of 125 inspectors (25 for each district) were trained on the methods of inspection and the standards against which farmers should be evaluated.

Between 25 September and 25 October 2014 internal inspections were conducted and completed in all the project farms: a total of 8,527 farms.

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A group of internal inspectors ready to conduct farm inspections in Samreboi B

To ensure that farmers can improve their farms and maintain recommended shade cover above their cocoa farms, in August 2014 Sourcetrust Ghana distributed to farmers a total of 29,000 shade tree seedlings obtained from Forestry Department of Ghana (FORIG).



Shade tree distribution and planting demonstration in Samreboi A

Establishment of Village Resource Centres (VRC):

The VRC is a pre-designed and fully furnished community learning center, located at a school and used by students during the school day. Agreement is then made with the school to ensure that each VRC is also available to farmers and extension officers in the evenings and on weekends in order to access the livelihoods training materials and videos.

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Two VRCs have been established so far in the F3C project districts:

1. At Adansi Praso D/A Junior High School in New Edubiase A district. Adansi Praso D/A Junior High School has a student population of approximately 200 students (123 – male and 77 – female).
2. At Samreboi D/A Junior High School in Samreboi A district. Samreboi D/A Junior High School has a student population of approximately 290 students (198 – male and 92 – female).

These established VRCs are being regularly used by students during ICT classes – their monthly usage is captured in the table below:

Usage of already established Village Resource Centres.

VRC usage for Adansi Praso JHS – in New Edubiase A district			
Month	Male	Female	Total
SEPTEMBER '13	101	62	163
OCTOBER '13	119	78	197
NOVEMBER '13	121	82	203
DECEMBER '13	109	65	174
JANUARY '14	116	72	188
FEBRUARY '14	120	79	199
MARCH '14	129	85	214
APRIL '14	114	72	186
MAY '14	123	83	206
JUNE '14	129	94	223
JULY '14	118	83	201
AUGUST '14	0	0	School holidays
SEPTEMBER '14	97	74	171
OCTOBER '14	110	86	196

VRC usage for Samreboi D/A JHS in Samreboi A district			
Month	Male	Female	Total
SEPTEMBER '13	192	85	277
OCTOBER '13	184	72	256
NOVEMBER '13	174	69	243
DECEMBER '13	189	65	254
JANUARY '14	188	63	251
FEBRUARY '14	192	69	261
MARCH '14	195	74	269
APRIL '14	172	62	234
MAY '14	185	83	268
JUNE '14	187	85	272
JULY '14	191	91	282
AUGUST '14	0	0	School holidays
SEPTEMBER '14	173	78	251
OCTOBER '14	179	83	262

Three additional VRCs are currently being established and will be finalized by early 2015:

- At Yirase D/A Junior High School in Asankragwa district. The Yirase D/A Junior High School has a student population of approximately 150 students (78 male and 72 female).
- At Samreboi Catholic Junior High School in Samreboi C district. Samreboi Catholic Junior High School has a student population of approximately 211 students (113 male and 98 female)
- At Sikaman Methodist Junior High School in New Edubiase B district. Sikaman Methodist Junior High School has a student population of approximately 157 students (87 male and 70 female)

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ACTIVITY SUMMARY: With actions updated to reflect time period from October 2013 through September 2014

Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Vision for Change (V4C)

Funding Partner(s): Mars, Incorporated

Implementing Partner(s):

- World Agroforestry Centre (International Centre for Research on Agroforestry, ICRAF)
- Conseil du Café Cacao (Ivorian Cocoa Sector committee)
- CNRA (Ivorian National Breeding Centre)
- ANADER
- ICI

Funds Committed under the Framework to Combat Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector: US\$ 2,713,000.00

See Attachments 1 and 2 for further description of V4C funds attributed to addressing the WFCL.

Target Country of Project or Framework Activity: Côte d'Ivoire

Project or Framework Activity Implementation Period: The acknowledged funds will be expended from 2011 through the end of 2013. The full V4C program will continue beyond 2013. It has a projected next phase through 2017, and the MOU notes that the project is oriented toward reaching goals in 2020. It is noted that the \$2,713,000.00 will be expended by the end of 2013.

As funds for this program were expended and reported for the time period through September of 2013, this report reflects a few selected updates on the status of the work.

FRAMEWORK APPROVED ACTIVITY TO COMBAT CHILD LABOR IN COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Describe the project or activity approved under the Framework to combat child labor in cocoa growing areas in Côte d'Ivoire and/or Ghana

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

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

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Target areas for interventions

The program will take place in the wider Soubré Region in the districts of Nawa, San Pedro and Haut Sassandra. See Attachment 3 for the specific 11 Terroirs (similar to US County) and 57 communities in which V4C is operating.

UPDATE: As of September 2014, the program is active in 13 Terroirs and 75 Communities.

Describe the project's goals and the gaps that the project addresses

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

- **Poverty/Unsustainable Incomes:** Improved income at the farm level that can be used to address causative factors of child labor (e.g. improved educational opportunities including infrastructure, teachers, curriculum and more formal uses of adult labor).
- **Permissive Attitudes Toward Children Working:** Improved sensitization within communities regarding labor generally, child labor and trafficking specifically coupled with programs that improve parental and community support for education and other child related quality of life issues within the community. As a way to address the provision of alternative activities for children when they are not in school, we have included a number of actions that give children more opportunities to be well occupied with non-work activities within the communities outside of school hours. Examples of this include the building or refurbishing of football pitches within the communities and / or near schools and the building of all-weather surfaces near schools that can be used for a variety of play activities (e.g. volleyball, basketball, etc) by both boys and girls. When schools have been built or refurbished, we will include the creation of a library. We have also included the provision of games and equipment for games (e.g. volleyballs, nets, soccer balls) when furnishing new and refurbished schools.
- **Effectiveness of Educational Services:** Improved education infrastructure and quality of service provision across formal and informal child and adult education within cocoa growing communities.

The program is designed to address the following gaps:

- Poverty at the cocoa farm level is being addressed by a package of interventions that will impact the productivity of cocoa farms in the project area. Through cocoa demonstration farms (CDC's) and the creation of small farm businesses that will provide extension training and farm inputs in a for profit approach (CVC's), the program will deliver improved planting material, fertilizer and enhanced training to farmers. This is targeted to improve farm yields from an average of 350 kg/ha to 1500 kg/ha with a similar increase in incomes.
- Sensitization of Community members towards the issue of child labor and empowerment of communities to address factors related to child labor, especially education. This will address a gap at the family and community levels about the issue of children working – especially in dangerous tasks – instead of attending schools and also about the cultural attitudes towards work and education. In many communities, we have also provided a canteen for the serving of school lunches and have been informed that these facilities are also being used by students for activities after school hours. We will monitor more closely whether this issue is raised by communities as we continue this effort.

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- This will also create a community environment where additional interventions, for example Community Based CLMS can be more effectively implemented.

Target number of beneficiaries planned and reached during this reporting cycle for each component

In the original proposal to the CLCCG, the number of beneficiaries that were expected to be impacted was expressed as follows:

	2011	2012	2013
Communities	12	44	68
Population ⁽³⁾	26,883	98,571	152,337
Children ⁽³⁾	16,130	59,143	91,402

UPDATE: In 2014, the program is active in 75 communities. Estimates for the population and children are not available for 2014.

The population and numbers of children were based on World Bank estimates as there are no reliable population estimates for either group available for the region in which we are working. Our approach to estimating beneficiaries was based on the fact that V4C is a holistic approach to development in which improved incomes, community development and related interventions should have an impact on most members of the community over time. Given that this is a long term program approach, these estimates were also noted to be the potential beneficiaries through the life of the program (i.e. beyond 2020).

In terms of meeting our goals for the end of 2013, we have entered more than the estimated number of communities. By the end of 2013, the program was active in at least 75 communities. As noted earlier, we do not have precise numbers relating the specific beneficiaries of the work at this time. We will look at the ability to quantify these numbers during our efforts in 2014.

1. **# of Children:** Cannot be directly counted at this time. In the 4th quarter of 2013, we will begin another element of the program – the initiation of the CLMS in a subset of the V4C communities. With the CLMS, we will gain a clearer picture of the number of children that are being assisted. UPDATE: In 2014, in conjunction with the ILO, interventions began in 15 communities to implement the CLMS that is in line with the Ivorian SOSTECI approach.
2. **# of Households:** Cannot be directly counted at this time.
3. **# of cocoa farmers:** Through September of 2013, we have 16 Cocoa Development Centers (CDC's). In conjunction with these demonstration farms we have also initiated FFS in which over 1500 farmers have been trained in GAP. At the end of 2013 and moving into 2014, the program will begin to establish the Cocoa Village Centers (CVC's). The CVC's will interact directly with farmers and will count the farmers reached with various elements of the productivity package – including those who use fertilizer, and those who begin to rehabilitate their farms. UPDATE: In 2014, Mars established 40 Cocoa Village Centers for Farmer Training and in less than one year had outreach to more than 990 farmers.
4. **# of communities:** Through mid-September 2013, the V4C program is operating in 11 terriors and 57 communities. We have not yet been able to do a census in each of the villages where we are operating so numbers of households and children is not yet accurately known. See Attachment 3 for the names of the terroirs and the communities within the terroirs in which we are working. UPDATE: As noted, V4C is now working in 13 Terroirs and 75 communities.

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5. **Other:** Attachment 4 shows the list of micro-projects undertaken over the last year in V4C. Note the number of projects involving improvements educational facilities is 17. We have not yet estimated the number of children that have benefited from these improvements.

In 2014, as part of the M&E program we will make enhanced efforts to count the number of beneficiaries of the work.

Describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Monitoring: ICRAF, ANADER, CNRA

- ICRAF is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the program activities and for the reporting of activities related to workstream outputs for productivity (planting materials, sustainable management, CDC/CVCs).
- ANADER is responsible for collecting and submitting monitoring data for the extension activities including FFS and for the community development activities.
- CNRA is responsible for reporting on the seed and clonal trials that occur at their respective stations in Soubre and Divo.

Evaluation: ENSEA, University of Bouake, CNRA

- ENSEA is responsible for carrying out the baseline household and farm productivity surveys and submitting an analysis against key program indicators.
- The University of Bouake is responsible for carrying out the social and community survey to establish a baseline for community labor conditions, school attendance, child labor incidence, cohesion and conflict.

Data Collection Technology: Sourcemap, AKVO

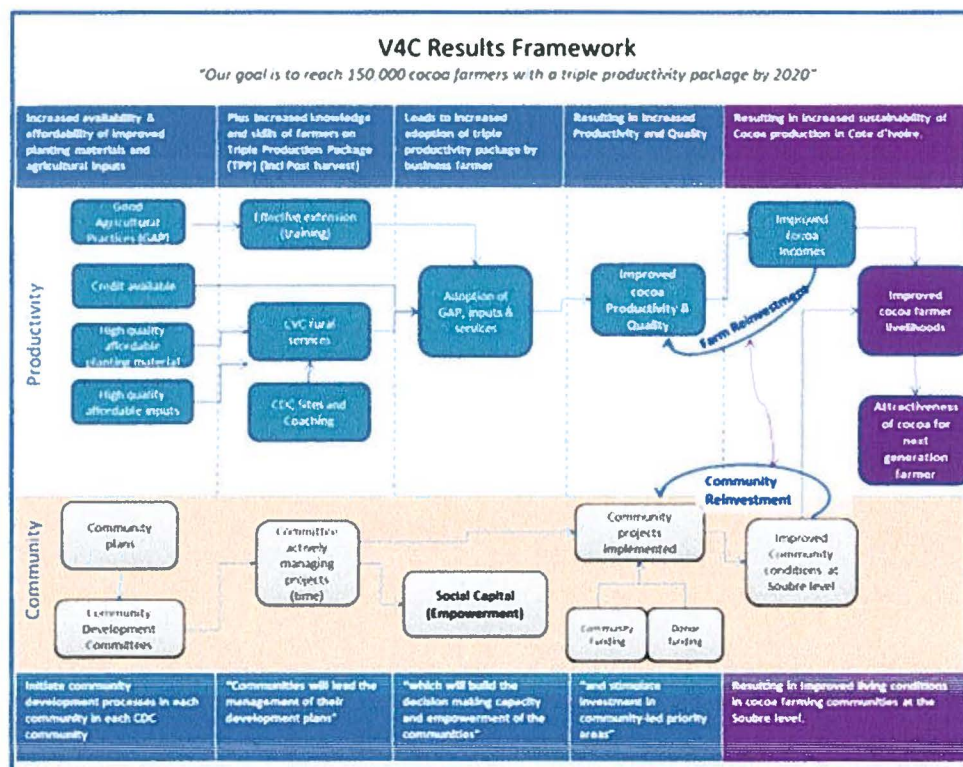
- Sourcemap is developing a program data management interface which consists of a central repository of data for all of the program partners to submit and store their data, and for program managers to view progress against key targets.
- AKVO has a tool that eases the collection and submission of data via mobile phones and tablets. V4C will pilot their technology in 2013 with the digitization of community data that ANADER manages.

It is important to note that a combination of interdependent methodologies is to be used to address the evaluation questions. Baseline and follow-up assessments of agronomic, economic, environmental and social outcome-impact indicators will be made, blending quantitative and qualitative methods. Recipient communities, landscapes and farmers will be enumerated, as will controls to be able to compare changes in indicators of project beneficiaries to others.

Key Metrics to be monitored: Indicators will be monitored for the Productivity and Community Components of the overall project.

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Program Results Framework: in illustration



Monitoring Questions and Indicator Areas for the Productivity Component are shown here:

<p>Do we have a good productivity package that's attractive to farmers and a pipeline of material?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pipeline of inputs (planting materials and fertilizer) - Capacity to train in GAP - Productivity on trial plots with improved materials - Business case for adoption for farmers (profitability of the triple package) - Access of CVC to inputs 	<p>Are the supporting services in place? Are CVCs a viable route to bring services to farmers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in farmer field schools - Number of CDCs - Number of CVCs - Business success of CVC (sales + profitability) - Service success of CVC (grafting survival rate) <p>(includes Mars, franchise, and traitant)</p>	<p>Are farmers realizing better productivity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of CVC - Access to services - Access to inputs - Practice Adoption (# and % farmers) - Acres rehabilitated - # farmers certified - Productivity - Quality - Disease Prevalence 	<p>Are Farmers realizing better cocoa incomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cocoa net income - Profitability per ha <p>Monitor Only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does that lead to diversification, less deforestation, and better labor conditions? - Labor source & condition - Deforestation - Soil Conditions 	<p>TOGETHER WITH COMMUNITY WORK</p> <p>Are community conditions improving at the overall Soubre level (according to government PRSP data)?</p> <p>Are farmers realizing better livelihoods?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty levels - Household Income - Food Security - Education <p>Note this survey is conducted at household level, not community level</p> <p>Is the next generation attracted to cocoa?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of next generation interest
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Monitoring Questions and Indicator Areas for the Community Component are shown in the illustration below:

<p>In how many communities and terroirs is ANADER carrying out the planning process?</p> <p>In how many communities and terroirs have ANADER finished the planning process?</p> <p>How many Local Development Plans have been validated?</p> <p>- # of planning process in progress and complete (at community and at terrior level)</p> <p>- # of validated LDPs (see more detailed indicators in Section IV of this paper)</p>	<p>Are the management committees actively engaged in carrying out their community development plans? Are they investing time in priority activities?</p> <p>- Management committee time investment in managing community development plans</p>	<p>Does it lead to better long term capabilities?</p> <p>- <i>Social Empowerment</i></p> <p>(1) Sustained decision making participation (after project ends)</p> <p>(2) Communities completing projects themselves</p>	<p>Are top priority projects getting funded? Is the committee actively managing the project?</p> <p>- # of Community Projects implemented (both activities and funded projects)</p> <p>- Community funding for projects</p> <p>- Donor funding for projects</p> <p>- Government funding for projects</p>	<p>TOGETHER WITH PRODUCTIVITY WORK</p> <p>Are community conditions improving at the overall Soubre level (according to government PRSP data)?</p> <p>Are farmers realizing better livelihoods?</p> <p>Poverty levels</p> <p>- Household Income</p> <p>- Food Security</p> <p>- Education</p> <p><i>Note this survey is conducted at household level, not community level</i></p> <p>Is the next generation attracted to cocoa?</p> <p>- Level of next generation interest</p>
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In addition to the above monitoring and evaluation, Mars will continue to work with others to develop an efficient form of monitoring that is directed toward understanding the prevalence of child labor (WFCL) in the communities where it operates.

Describe the sustainability strategy

There are three primary elements of the V4C program that will ensure the sustainability of the program approach over time:

- Capacity Building within Government Institutions:** Within the productivity component of the program, the overall capacity of ANADER is being improved. By working with ANADER (through ICRAF), technicians are being trained in best practice methods of farming and also in the approach to rehabilitation of farms using the grafting approach. The internal capacity of the CNRA is also being improved based on support given that is related to the selection of improved planting material and its multiplication techniques. Within the community component, capacity building is taking place for the ANADER teams who enter the communities and carry out the empowerment activities. The communities themselves are having their capacity improved so that they can continue to carry out planning and financing of community programs. It is expected that this newly developed capacity will last long after the life of V4C.

Mars is also advocating for greater support from Governments, donors and other partners for the educational infrastructure development that is sorely needed within the country.

- Private Sector Development:** A critical innovation that is pursued within V4C is the development of the CVC as a for profit provider of training and inputs to surrounding farmers. The development of 1500 CVCs in which support for cocoa growing becomes a profitable activity is the cornerstone of sustainability for the program. CVC operators will assist farmers in achieving and maintaining high yielding cocoa farms because it is in their economic interests to do so. This development of a cocoa growing and cocoa extension services as a profitable business will be a key driver of longer term sustainability. It is expected that the CVC's will become a focal point around which unorganized farmers can begin to

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organize into coops or other associations. As this organization begins to occur it will become a place where other elements of the work on child labor, such as awareness raising and monitoring can take place.

Mars also believes that support for productivity improvements needs to go “hand in hand” with support for community development and we are actively looking for partners who are willing to support community driven development efforts as part of a productivity intervention.

- **Government Support:** The fact that the Government of Côte d’Ivoire recognizes the need to improve the cocoa sector and maintain it as a profitable sector is an additional mechanism that will drive sustainability. As cocoa production increases and the value of government services becomes recognized, the development of new inputs like improved planting materials and other approaches to maximizing cocoa production will be further supported and enabled by the government. Mars has an ongoing and productive dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Conseil Café Cacao and the Office of the Premiere Dame, and we are confident that the government will continue to support activities that drive future sustainability in the sector. The Government is now clearly supportive of more interventions related to child labor and it is expected that the NPA against child labor will continue to be sustained.

Describe the coordination strategy

Mars will seek to coordinate the work of this program with others through a number of different avenues as noted below:

- The National Monitoring Committee: Mars meets with this committee on a regular basis and shares various outcomes of the work. As the work moves forward, we will continue to share results and indicate when we believe certain practices can be used by others. We will work with the committee to determine the best way to share the results of the work that can be shared.
- The Comité Café Cacao: Mars also meets regularly with this committee. While much of the work of this committee is oriented to productivity, there is an increasing activity by the Comité to fund micro projects within communities. We will share the results with this committee so that this group can also make others aware of practices that are working in the field.
- The Public Private Partnership Platform (PPPP): As with the above groups, Mars is an active member of the PPPP. There is a child labor working group within the PPPP in which we participate. We will continue to share our activities and results within this group which is designed to be effective at coordination among all cocoa supply chain participants.
- The ICI: We will share our results through the ICI and report when appropriate at stakeholder meetings.
- The ILO: As Mars has now started a separate project with ILO-IPEC in which the CLMS’ will be implemented in 15 to 20 V4C communities, we will share the results of this effort through avenues organized by ILO-IPEC and in all the other groups mentioned above.
- Other Cocoa Industry Companies: Mars is also engaged in a number of industry groups which gives us other opportunities to share the results of this work. We will take advantage of these opportunities when appropriate to share results and successes so that others can adapt activities to their programs and expand the usage of good practices.

Provide a timeframe for Framework activity

Key elements of the project and timing are below:

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2010: - MOU signed with Minister of Agriculture of Côte d'Ivoire in March
- First CDC established in September

2011: - ICRAF offices established, contracts with ANADER and CNRA finalized
- CDC's established and community entry begins.

2012–2013: - 16 Mars CDC's established by Mars;
- Regional (Terroir) Development plans developed in 13 terroirs representing more than 55 communities.

2014 UPDATE: 40 Cocoa Village Centers were established with outreach to more than 990 cocoa farmers.

In terms of the activities noted above and their alignment with Attachment 1, the primary activities agreed under the framework are the development of the CDCs – note a small portion of the overall effort was agreed to because this effort will lead to increased training of farmers and eventually to increased incomes for the farmers and families that benefit from the work – and a much larger proportion of the community development work. The primary program activities and expenditures are within the community development activity. This is because it is within the community development intervention that the creation of child protection committees and micro-project actions are pursued. During the time frame in question, 2011 through 2013, 16 Mars CDCs were established in the region. For the community development effort, the work in more than 55 communities was undertaken as indicated. See Attachments 3 and 4 for specific details.

Provide a summary progress report

Attachment 4 is a summary report of the micro-projects undertaken in the villages where we are operating. Other key activities of note through the reporting period are:

I. Related to the increased productivity effort:

- Established operational Somatic Embryogenesis lab in CNRA central laboratory area
- Successfully demonstrated the increased productivity of the productivity package at the level of the Cocoa Demonstration Center (impact of new planting material effectively grafted on tree stock, with fertilizer and GAP).
- Trained more than 1500 farmers on GAP
- Established additional CDCs for a total of 16 at the end of the reporting period.
- Carried out selection process for the first 40 CVC operators.

II. Related to the Community Development Effort

- Finished Community Entry implementation manual
- Mobilized women in a subset of communities to pursue income generating opportunities
- Finished Terroir level community development plans that covered 11 Terroirs and 57 communities.
- Within the above communities, initiated or finalized 17 micro projects related to education and 4 micro projects related to provision of potable water. See Attachment 4 for the specific aspects of these projects.
- Carried out an effective gender assessment of the program.
- Agreement reached with Conseil Café Cacao to match micro-project program spend of Mars, within different communities in the project area.

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III. Related to M&E

- Established the data gathering strategy, key program question and processes for effective monitoring.
- Established a dynamic GIS and web based monitoring and reporting system.

Lessons Learned:

- Need to find a broader variety of clones with higher yield and disease resistance.
- Need to tackle the issue of Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus with greater input from Côte d'Ivoire breeding and extension services.
- Need to develop more effective models for the distribution of new planting materials to farmers.
- Communities vary in their capacity to achieve community driven development. The requirement for ongoing assistance (coaching) will therefore vary.
- There is a significant need for improved secondary education in the project area.
- Gender assessment indicated the need for a more formalized approach to women in both productivity and community work. This is due to the strong cultural influence that exists within the cocoa farming area. Our assessment confirms that women do not participate in farmer training courses at a rate that is equivalent to their population nor to their role in the farm.
- Importance of the need for initial financial support to communities to start the process of community driven development.
- Flexibility is needed within different approaches to funding community development work.
- The need for community based monitoring for child labor seems apparent.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON RELATED ACTIVITIES ON COCOA GROWING AREAS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA

Mars is carrying out a public-private partnership⁶ with ILO-IPEC in the Soubre area to establish the CLMS in a select number (15 – 20) of communities in the V4C project area. In 2013, ILO-IPEC hired the project manager and it is expected that the CLMS will begin being implemented in several communities before the end of the year. The balance of the communities will be entered with the CLMS established during 2014. The total cost for this project that is funded solely by Mars is US\$ 1,000,000.

Additional Objectives beyond 2013:

By end of 2017:

- 25 Mars CDCs; expected 50 CDC's established by others in industry
- 290 Mars CVCs established; expected that more than 275 CVC's established by others in industry
- 27,900 farmers reached by CVC trainers
- Community development occurring in 22 Terroirs (representing more than 100 communities)

⁶ The Mars public-private partnership with the ILO is a distinct program, separate from the Industry-funded PPP project being implemented by the ILO.

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Attachment 1. Alignment of Mars Program Activities and Costs against Specific Points of National Action Plan

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

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

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

NOTES on assigned costs:

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

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Attachment 2: Program Costs: Full V4C Costs and Costs Attributed to the WFCL Effort (Original and Revised)

Workstream	Grand Totals / 2011 – 2013		
	V4C Program in Total	WFCL Directed Funds Original ⁷	WFCL Directed Funds Revised ⁸
NOTE: All Costs are in US \$1,000's			
Germplasm	2,556.2	0	0
Sustainable M'ment	2,327.0	0	0
Cocoa Dev. Center	4,862.3	1,577.3	693.1
Extension	1,098.7	232.7	0
Comm. Development	1,621.3	1,597.3	1,475.4 + 50.0 Expense for School in Kragui
Monitor / Eval	1,958.1	685.5	0
Project M'ment *	2,129.5	745.5	494.5 **
Subtotal	16,553.1	4,838.3	2,713.0
Overheads	2,915.1	85.3	0
TOTAL	19,468.2	4,923.6	2,713.0
% of V4C Total	NA	25.3%	13.9%

*No Project Management Funds cover Mars Management Activity.

**Project Management costs only for Community Development activity

⁷ This column reflects the original submission to the CLCCG (January 2012) of the portion of program funds that go towards addressing the WFCL. This was later revised in May 2012.

⁸ This column reflects the revised funds attributed to addressing the WFCL within the program. Agreed by the Comité du Surveillance and the CLCCG in June 2012. (See attachment 1.)

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Attachment 3.

V4C Project Intervention Terroirs and Communities

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Terroir: Touadji2</u>
Kragui
Kakadjekro
Zongokro
Dahili</p> <p>2. <u>Terroir: Gbletia</u>
Gbletia
Kambelesso
Petit Bondoukou
N'driagui
Kouadiokro
Konan Blekro</p> <p>3. <u>Terroir: Gnogboyo</u>
Gnogboyo
Petit Bouake
Petit Beoumi
Pt Yakro
Kra Yaokro</p> <p>4. <u>Terroir: Wonsealy</u>
Wonsealy
Tano kouadiokro
N'dri yaokro</p> <p>5. <u>Terroir: Gnaboya</u>
Gnaboya
Rigpola</p> <p>6. <u>Terroir: Gbily</u>
Gbily
M'brakro
Malawakro
Noukpoudou LBS
Akpouekro
Coulybalikro
Raphaelkro
Assamoikro</p> <p>7. <u>Terroir: Kipiri</u>
Kipiri
Krakro</p> <p>8. <u>Terroir: Djoutougbo</u>
Doumbiadougou
Korhogo</p> | <p>Dioulabougou</p> <p>9. <u>Terroir: Krohon</u>
Krohon
Ahoutouagui
Tolekouassikro
Blagbanie
Gnagomiankro
Raphaelkro</p> <p>10. <u>Terroir: Ottawa</u>
N'Guessan Konankro
Ladjikro
Ladjikro (suite)
Brou N'Guessankro
Ipou Sialoukro</p> <p>11. <u>Terroir: Takoreagui</u>
Liagui
Takoreagui
Takoreagui (Suite)
Abehonkro
Hana
Tano brahimakro
Tano brahhimakro (Suite)
Gabrielkro
Kangagui
Krakangakro
Krakangakro (Suite)
Oussou Konankro
Pokouagui</p> |
|---|--|

As of 15 September 2013: 11 Terroirs and 57 Communities

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Attachment 4: Micro-projects funded by Mars and also with input from WCF Communities Grant and ECHOES work.

type de Projet	Localité	Intitulé du micro-projet	Projet à réaliser				Date de debut	DELAI				PRESTATAIRE
			Microprojet existant dans le document de base	Observations	MARS en 2013	WCF		Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
EDUCATION	TR Toundji 2											
		Construction d'un bâtiment de 03 classes-bur-équip		Projet réalisé par Mars	8,489,085		Spet 12					EGYM
		Réhabilitation du groupe scolaire		Projet réalisé par Mars			fin dec 2012					MODULUS
		Acquisition de tables-bancs pour la cantine		Projet réalisé par Mars								EGYM
	Kaladjékro	Construction de 03 classes- bureau - équipements		En cours de réalisation	21,606,180		Aout		15			MODULUS
		Construction d'1 logement de maître		En attente	8,489,085		Oct					
	Dahli	Construction de cantine scolaire Equipée		En cours de réalisation		8,489,085	sept			15		SOLUTION CONSULTING
		Construction de Lavines		En cours de réalisation		5,793,868	sept			15		EGYM
	TR Gbékia											
	N'driagu	Acquisition de tables bancs			1,500,000		Oct		fin			
	TR Guegbey											
	Petit Beuvri	Construction de cantine scolaire Equipée		En cours de réalisation		8,489,085	sept			15		CONSULTING
	Guegbey	Réhabilitation d'un bâtiment de trois classes avec aménagement de Bibliothèque		En attente	6,000,000							CONSULTING Inter
	TR Woussaly											
	Woussaly	Construction de 03 classes - bureau - équipement		En cours de réalisation	2,250,000		aout					DELEG
	TR Guébeya											
	Guébeya	Construction de cantine scolaire Equipée		En cours de réalisation		8,489,085	sept			15		CONSULTING Inter
		Equiperment de 9 salles de classes		En cours de réalisation		4,209,155	sept			15		
	TR Gbily											
	M'brakro	Construction de cantine scolaire Equipée		En cours de réalisation		8,345,685	sept					CONSULTING Inter
		Construction de Lavines		En cours de réalisation		5,793,868	sept			15		EGYM
	Gbily	Construction d'un bâtiment de 03 classes-bur-équip		En attente	21,606,180							
	Raphaélro	Construction d'une cantine scolaire		En cours de réalisation		8,345,685	sept					CONSULTING Inter
	TR Djoussougbe											
	Doussougbe	Acquisition de table-bancs		en attente	2,250,000		Oct					
	Korogo	Construction Ecole 3 classes - bur - Equip		En cours de réalisation	2,250,000		aout					DELEG
	TR Gbékia											
HYDRAULIQUE VILLAGEOISE	Petit Bondoukou	Installation de 06 pompes hydrauliques		4 pompes en cours	2,250,000		Aout		fin			BESTSALEEL
	Kouan Békro	Installation d'une pompe hydraulique			2,250,000		Aout	fin				BESTSALEEL
	TR Gbily											
	Assoumou	Installation d'une pompe hydraulique		En cours de réalisation	2,250,000		aout					BESTSALEEL
	TR Djoussougbe											
	Doussougbe	Réparation d'une Pompe		en attente	2,250,000		Oct					
TOTAL					232,676,861	63,835,516						

US Dollar Totals: for Mars: \$ 517,500. WCF funds in V4C communities: \$ 141,850 (exchange rate of 450 CFA per US Dollar).

While shown here as part of the interventions in the communities, the WCF interventions are not counted as part of expenditure made by Mars in the child labor portion of the effort. This money is accounted as a separate contribution – based on and enabled by the V4C program.

APPENDIX 12: DECLARATION

THE DECLARATION

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

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

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

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

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

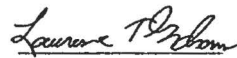
This Joint Declaration, and the accompanying *Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol*, hereby takes effect as of this 13th day of September, 2010.

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


Secretary Hilda L. Solis
United States

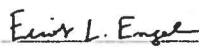

Minister Emile Guireoulou
Côte d'Ivoire

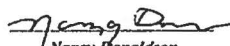

Minister E. T. Mensah
Ghana


Lawrence T. Graham
President, National Confectioners Association

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


Senator Tom Harkin
U.S. Senate, Iowa


Congressman Eliot Engel
U.S. Congress, New York


Nancy Donaldson
Director, International Labor Organization, Washington Office

APPENDIX 13: FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Removal of children from the worst forms of child labor, including hazardous labor, in cocoa growing areas and provision of appropriate remediation services, including education or vocational training; or in the case of children/youth of legal working age, removal of workplace hazards and other steps necessary to bring labor conditions into conformity with national laws and international labor standards;⁹
- b. Prevention of children's involvement in the worst forms of child labor, including through increased access to schooling and vocational training and improvement in the quality and relevance of education;
- c. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing areas;¹⁰

⁹ For the purpose of this document, remediation services are defined as removing children from hazardous or exploitative labor through the provision of direct services. This includes education and livelihood services, protective measures to address issues of occupational safety and health related to cocoa production, and social protection services for trafficking victims. Education services may take the form of formal or non-formal education and vocational training. Livelihood services improve the ability of the family to care for the child and protect the child from the WFCL. By providing protective measures to address issues of occupational safety and health related to cocoa production, youth of legal working age who are engaged in hazardous labor could be withdrawn by transitioning them into safe, acceptable work that is in conformity with both national laws and international labor standards. Children who are victims of trafficking may need to receive social protection services, including rehabilitation and repatriation services.

¹⁰ For the purpose of this document, livelihood is defined as a means of living and the capabilities, assets, and activities required for it. A livelihood encompasses income, as well as social institutions, gender relations, and property rights required to support and sustain a certain standard of living. It also includes access to and benefits derived from social and public services provided by the state, such as education, health services, and other infrastructure. In turn, sustainable livelihood programs seek to create long-lasting solutions to poverty by empowering their target population and addressing their overall well-being. (http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADR399.pdf)

APPENDIX 13: FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

APPENDIX 13: FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

APPENDIX 13: FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

Reflecting their commitment to the production of cocoa and its derivative products without the involvement of the worst forms of child labor, and as an immediate pledge, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry is committing \$7 million to further the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol and the Framework of Action, of which \$2 million will support an ILO-IPEC Public-Private Partnership and \$5 million that includes the expansion of significant current industry work on cocoa which has demonstrated the value of partnerships of this

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nature. This funding will be spread out over a five-year period, and the amount and timing of outlays will be discussed during CLCCG consultations. The Industry is making a further pledge to explore the possibility of committing an additional \$3 million for remediation activities that further these goals.

- c. **U.S. Department of Labor:** The U.S. Department of Labor will play an active role as a donor supporting projects that reduce the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector in West Africa, committing \$10 million in 2010 for a new, multi-year program to be implemented by ILO-IPEC that supports the efforts described in this Framework. The U.S. Department of Labor will continue to report on progress being made to address the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol and the goals and objectives of this Framework, with a specific emphasis on the progress made by the ILO in the program noted here. As a donor, the U.S. Department of Labor will have substantial involvement in the design and development of the project and will work in partnership with financial partners and other key stakeholders.
5. **Benefits:** By promoting improved coordination and more integrated planning, implementation, and assessment of interventions, this Framework offers a number of important benefits:
- a. For cocoa growing communities, this approach can lead to thriving cocoa communities fostering safe, healthy, and productive environments for children and families.
 - b. For Producer Governments, the approach helps to focus and coordinate assistance on meeting national goals related to the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, provision of universal basic education, poverty reduction, and employment creation. National capacity will be built in data collection, including nationally representative surveys; monitoring, including CLMS; impact assessment; and remediation.
 - c. For Financial Partners, the Framework offers a coordinated approach that will help maximize impact in target areas. Moreover, by demonstrating an effective model of cooperation, the Framework can serve as a platform for attracting increased funding from other donors, including other chocolate and cocoa companies, other manufacturers who purchase or use cocoa, chocolate and their derivative ingredients, and other international agencies with an interest in tackling the worst forms of child labor.
 - d. For the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, the Framework provides an integrated approach to enable the sustainable supply of cocoa in a manner consistent with the commitments made under the Harkin-Engel Protocol.
 - e. For social partners and civil society, the Framework provides opportunities for the involvement of social partners and civil society in dialogue on how best to support sustainable change.
 - f. For all stakeholders, the Framework provides mechanisms for promoting greater transparency and accountability for all parties.

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6. **Governance:** In order to meet the objectives of this Framework, the participants will operate within a well designed and articulated structure of governance.
 - a. Within the context of governance, it is noted that there is a significant difference between “key stakeholders” (those with an interest in the issue) and “financial partners” (those assuming a direct responsibility for the management and ultimate success of the Framework of Action). The development of governance structures will include mechanisms for stakeholders to be informed of and to comment on the governance structures, while reserving direct and strategic decision making to the financial partners.
 - b. The CLCCG will serve as the initial coordination and steering group for the implementation of this Framework. The CLCCG is currently composed of (1) Principals representing the U.S. Department of Labor, the Harkin and Engel offices, the Governments of Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa industry and (2) a larger working group of representatives from these organizations. It is envisaged that the CLCCG could be
7. **Monitoring of Progress:** Progress under the Framework will be monitored as follows:
 - a. The nationally-representative surveys on child labor in cocoa will provide standardized information about the situation of the worst forms of child labor in cocoa in each country and be used to measure progress on reducing the number of children in the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sectors of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana.
 - b. The CLCCG, in consultation with technical experts, will discuss and come to agreement on a monitoring and evaluation design for use by all participants in this Framework.
 - c. The CLCCG, in consultation with technical experts, will discuss and come to agreement on a set of common indicators that clearly track interim progress towards the goal of a 70 percent reduction in the worst forms of child labor in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, and other key parameters that will be reported on a regular basis.
 - d. In the periods between the national surveys, information from the CLMS will provide ongoing information on the child labor situation in specific communities.
 - e. Individual projects launched under the Framework will measure progress towards the specific goals of the project, report on an appropriate subset of common indicators, and include transparent impact evaluations. Where feasible, the integration of randomized control trials or other rigorous evaluation methods will be used to identify interventions that are both effective and cost efficient so that they may be promoted for future replication and scaling-up.
 - f. A series of milestones, or performance goals, will be developed to assess the progress being made to significantly reduce the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana. The benchmarks will be unique for each country and will be based on the commitments of specific action on an annual basis.

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- g. A process evaluation of the Framework itself will be conducted two years after implementation of the Framework begins, and an annual review will be carried out every twelve months subsequently.

8. Timeline to Launch the Framework

- a. A Meeting of Principals will be held on September 13 to issue a Declaration of Joint Action, including this Framework, and a joint public and media announcement will be made.
- b. The Principals will deposit copies of key national plans (in the case of the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana), identify Framework points of contact, and agree on a schedule of meetings (the next to be held by December 31, 2010) to begin implementing this Framework.
- c. Meetings of the CLCCG will be held in Washington, DC and in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana on a rotating basis. These meetings will be organized around concrete agendas to address program design, financing, governance, and other matters necessary to fully implement this Framework.

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

October 24, 2011

I. Purpose of the CLCCG

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

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

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

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

II. Areas of Activity and Responsibility

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

1. Assessing areas of need for additional action, taking into consideration the following priority factors:
 - a. The nature, extent and geographical location of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in cocoa growing areas;
 - b. Past, current and planned efforts to combat the WFCL, to promote education and training opportunities and sustainable livelihoods for households, and to establish and implement child labor monitoring systems in both countries; and
 - c. Existing gaps in current interventions or programming as identified through consultation of CLCCG members and other implementing institutions.
2. Assessing and prioritizing new investments to address these areas of need.

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3. Determining, based on an established criteria,¹¹ whether funding for new or increases to existing activities or programs in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as proposed by the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (Industry) shall be assessed:
 - a. As new resources committed by Industry under the Declaration signed on September 13, 2010;
 - b. As supportive of the overall goals or certain elements of the Framework, but not part of Industry's commitment of new resources under the Declaration signed on September 13, 2010; or
 - c. As not related to the overall Framework and therefore not part of Industry's monetary commitment under the Framework.
4. Encouraging and contributing to coordination across projects that come under the Framework, ensuring that projects under the Framework are linked to relevant national plans; and fostering coordination, to the extent possible, with projects that fall outside of the Framework but also have the potential to contribute towards the achievements of its goal. The CLCCG may develop a coordination mechanism to facilitate this effort.
5. Establishing credible milestones for measuring commitment and progress toward the achievement of the overarching goal of the Declaration and its accompanying Framework. The benchmarks will be unique for each country and will be based on the commitments of specific action on an annual basis.
6. Establishing in consultation with technical experts, including the ILO, a common set of indicators. These indicators will enable the CLCCG to both monitor specific types of interventions and track interim progress towards the Framework's overarching goal. This will include indicators for at least the following types of interventions:
 - a. Remediation services for children under the age of 18 years withdrawn from the Worst Forms of Child Labor (as defined under ILO 182);
 - b. Sustainable education and training services provided to children under the age of 18 years as a means of preventing their involvement in the Worst Forms of Child Labor;
 - c. Efforts that raise awareness or provide ongoing sensitization, including for communities, on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL);
 - d. Efforts to promote the development, implementation, and sustainability of the Child Labor Monitoring Systems in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana;
 - e. Supporting efforts to address workplace hazards and improve workplace safety in a sustainable manner; and

¹¹ See Attachment 1: Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment.

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- f. Sustainable livelihood services provided to households of children under the age of 18 years with the intent of supporting the withdrawal or prevention of children from involvement in the WFCL. Such livelihood services may include support for improvement in household income, provision of social protection services, or improvement of community infrastructure that either reduces reliance on the labor of children or supports a potential opportunity for increased income of the aforementioned households.
 7. **Monitoring progress** being made toward achieving milestones.
 8. **Monitoring and assessing the effectiveness and impact** of programs implemented under the Framework to combat the WFCL. The CLCCG will review progress reports from projects included under the Framework and may provide feedback as appropriate.
 9. **Convening an annual briefing** to inform representatives of civil society and other key stakeholders about the status of efforts under the Framework.
- III. CLCCG Membership
1. The membership of the CLCCG shall serve without remuneration, fees or honorariums.
 2. The CLCCG shall consist of the two types of Members: Principals and Working Group Members. The CLCCG shall also recognize Key Stakeholders. (See Section III, 2, C)
 - a. The **Principals** of the CLCCG shall consist of the Minister responsible for Labor for the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and, at a minimum, the following entities:
 1. The Secretary of Labor for the U.S. Department of Labor;
 2. Senator Tom Harkin;
 3. Congressman Eliot Engel; and
 4. A representative of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry.
 - b. A Principal may designate a representative to act on their behalf, including for decision-making purposes.
 - c. **Working Group Members** shall conduct the day-to-day business of the CLCCG, engaging in discussions that lead to decisions by the Principals. Working Group Members shall be made up of representatives of Financial Partners as defined within the Framework. Each Working Group entity may include up to 7 members in its delegation, consisting of those parties necessary for it to consistently and effectively engage in the day-to-day business of the CLCCG, with the membership of each delegation determined by its Principal.
 3. **Point of Contact:** Each of the aforementioned CLCCG entities shall designate a Point of Contact (POC) for efforts under the Framework. If any entity changes its designated POC, it

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must send the name and contact information to the Secretariat. See Section IV(3).

- a. The POC will be available to coordinate with the Secretariat on matters related to the CLCCG, the Declaration and the Framework.
 - b. The POC will update the Principals and other CLCCG Working Group Members on relevant initiatives and maintain official records of relevant CLCCG documents, including notes of previous meetings and shared foundation documents, including the national plans of action against the worst forms of child labor.
 - c. In order to inform the CLCCG's discussion of areas outlined in Section II(1), the POC shall be responsible for conveying pertinent information and assessments to the CLCCG.
4. Decisions concerning the inclusion of additional entities on CLCCG must be approved by a consensus of the Principals of the CLCCG as outlined in section 2.a. above. In order to consider a motion to expand the CLCCG, the entity offering a new organization for membership must provide the name and relevant background information about the proposed new entity(s) to each Principal of the CLCCG at least 30 calendar days prior to a scheduled meeting. All Principals of the CLCCG must have the opportunity to provide their feedback on the proposal before consensus can be reached.

IV. Structure of the CLCCG

1. Meetings of the CLCCG will be chaired by a representative of the host government when the meeting takes place in Côte d'Ivoire or Ghana. Other meetings will be chaired on a rotating basis by the other Principals of the CLCCG or as otherwise determined by the members.
2. The host for a given meeting shall be responsible for providing interpretation services as needed and a venue for the meeting. Each entity of the CLCCG is responsible for its own expenses, such as travel, accommodation and per diem, if applicable.
3. The CLCCG may also decide to select one of the Financial Partners to serve as a Secretariat to facilitate operations and regular meetings. The Secretariat would serve a term of one year, unless extended by an agreement reached through consensus of the Principals and have the following responsibilities:
 - a. The Secretariat shall work with the Chair to facilitate a given meeting, including reviewing summary notes from the preceding meeting, reviewing the meeting agenda, monitoring time and movement of the group through a given agenda.

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- b. In the absence of the Chair, the Principals may appoint from among the membership a person to assume duties of the chair.
- c. The Secretariat shall be responsible for developing and maintaining summary notes of the meetings and distributing copies of summary notes to CLCCG members.
- d. The Secretariat shall seek input from members to determine the date, time and agenda for meetings.

V. Meetings

- 1. CLCCG Working Group Members shall hold regular meetings, in person or via video conference or teleconference, on at least a quarterly basis.
- 2. Meetings where attendance in person is preferred will be hosted on a rotating basis in the United States, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana or in another mutually agreed upon location.
- 3. Special meetings or teleconference calls of either the Principals or the Working Group Members may be held at any time as determined necessary by the Principals or the Working Group Members.
- 4. The Secretariat shall distribute meeting agendas at least 10 calendar days prior to a scheduled quarterly meeting or 3 calendar days prior to interim meetings should such meetings be determined as necessary by the members. Issues which require decisions will be clearly noted in the agenda.
- 5. Translations and maintenance of documents are the responsibility of each entity. The function of maintaining relevant records is the role of the POC for each entity.
- 6. For meetings of the principals or working group that make decisions regarding CLCCG Areas of Activity and Responsibility (Section II) in either Côte d'Ivoire or Ghana, a representative of that government at the appropriate level must be present.

VI. Committees and Technical Meetings

- 1. The Principals of the CLCCG may appoint standing and ad hoc committees as needed and include outside experts as warranted. The role of such committees and ad hoc experts shall be advisory in nature and shall not be a constraint or a mandate on the Principals of the CLCCG.
- 2. The Principals and/or Working Group Members of the CLCCG may request meetings on technical matters that include outside experts. Principals of the CLCCG will seek to reach

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consensus on such meeting requests, with clarity on meeting objectives. In the case that consensus can not be reached at least 2/3s of Principals must agree for a meeting to be held. Such meetings shall be organized and may include outside experts to discuss methods for evaluation of project interventions which may include discussions of emerging methodologies or assessing impact on hard-to-reach populations.

VII. Decision-making

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

VIII. Conflict of Interest

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

IX. Confidential Treatment of Business Proprietary Information

CLCCG Principals and Working Group Members must comply with applicable national laws governing the release of confidential information. The CLCCG will establish procedures to protect the confidentiality of any business proprietary information presented or discussed

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during the course of its activities. CLCCG members shall not retain copies of business proprietary information that they may have reviewed, nor disclose proprietary information to any person. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, CLCCG Principals and Working Group members may discuss such information with their immediate project team, provided that the project team adheres to the same restrictions concerning proprietary information.

X. Communications

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

XI. Amendments

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

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ATTACHMENT 1

Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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8. Would a given program make available to the CLCCG and the public information, on funds allocated for the project, project target areas, regular progress reports, updates on funding expenditures, and evaluation reports?