

THE CHILD LABOR COCOA COORDINATING GROUP



2011 Annual Report

Prepared by the Offices of Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel, The United States Department of Labor, The Government of Cote d'Ivoire, The Ghana Ministry on Employment and Social Welfare, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILD LABOR COCOA COORDINATING GROUP

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Statement on Progress Towards the Reduction in Child Labor in Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana under the Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol
 - Formation of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group
 - Proposals for Programs under the Framework and Status of Financial Commitments
 - Going Forward
 - Contact Information
- Appendix 1: Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol
- Appendix 2: Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol
- Appendix 3: By-laws for Governance of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG)
 - Attachment 1: Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment
- Appendix 4: Annual Progress Reports of Programs Approved under the Framework
 - Government of Cote d’Ivoire
 - Government of Ghana
 - ILO-IPEC, “Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach”
 - ILO-IPEC, “Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire”
 - Kraft Foods, “Cadbury Cocoa Partnership”
 - The Hershey Company, “The CocoaLink Project”

Statement on Progress Towards the Reduction in Child Labor in Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana under the Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol

In September 2010, the United States Department of Labor, the Government of Cote d’Ivoire, the Government of Ghana, and the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry signed a Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol (Appendix 1), which was witnessed by Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel and the International Labour Organization. This Declaration formalized the new Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol (Appendix 2), a holistic set of coordinated remediation initiatives with the following ambitious 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.

As Senator Harkin stated at the signing ceremony, “To date, our joint efforts have not yet risen to a level that matches the magnitude of the challenge. Today we are here to change that... This is truly an historic step, with the key stakeholders – the national governments, the industry, and the Department of Labor – working as partners to tackle the worst forms of child labor and give these children a brighter future.”

This commitment was echoed by Representative Engel, who added that “Great strides have been made to identify precisely where child labor occurs in the West African cocoa sector. We must now use this data to continue bringing about real change. Today, we pledge to take concrete steps to eliminate child labor in the cocoa sector. At the end of the day, that is what the Harkin-Engel Protocol is all about.”

In order to meet this challenge in a coordinated and transparent manner, the Framework calls for regular public reports to be issued on progress and lessons learned. The signatories have come together in this annual report to inform all interested stakeholders and parties on the efforts underway to achieve our overall goal.

The first 16 months of Framework activity has focused on the development of a steering group and mechanisms for coordinating our work, reviewing program proposals from the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (Industry), supporting our Ghanaian colleagues in the development of the Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System (GCLMS), evaluating programs

on the ground in Ghana, and re-integrating the Cote d'Ivoire delegation back into the Framework after their period of civil conflict.

Formation of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group

The Framework established the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG). The CLCCG is comprised of representatives of the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), the Government of Cote d'Ivoire, the Government of Ghana, the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry, Senator Tom Harkin and Representative Eliot Engel. The group functions as a steering committee and a working task force. 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 more rapidly bringing about a significant reduction in the worst forms of child labor in cocoa-growing areas of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana.

In October 2010, the CLCCG held its first Quarterly Meeting and began developing by-laws for the group (Appendix 3). After the disputed presidential election in Cote d'Ivoire in November 2010, actions under the Framework could not continue as originally planned in Cote d'Ivoire. To avoid delaying further progress in Ghana, the CLCCG continued its work by forming an interim CLCCG Ghana Subcommittee (The Ghana Subcommittee), focused solely on Framework activities in Ghana. From December 2010 until October 2011, the CLCCG focused its work solely on Ghana. At the October 2011 quarterly meeting, Cote d'Ivoire rejoined the CLCCG and resumed activities under the Framework, and the Ghana Subcommittee was dissolved. This report will describe actions undertaken both by the Ghana Subcommittee and the full CLCCG.

Led by Minister of Employment and Social Welfare E.T. Mensah, the delegation of the Government of Ghana has made substantial progress this past year toward the development of a community based GCLMS. Through the CLCCG, these efforts are being coordinated and expanded as both Industry and USDOL supported International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) projects supplement the Ministry's efforts. During this time, the Government of Ghana ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age of employment, and took on key leadership roles on ILO's global governing body. The Government of Ghana has called on the expertise of the Ghana Cocoa Board, while Ghanaian worker and employer organizations have become working group members of the Ghanaian delegation.

Led by Minister Gilbert Kone Kafana of Employment, Solidarity and Social Affairs, in coordination with Minister Raymonde Coffee Goudou of Family, Women and Children, the delegation of the Government of Cote d'Ivoire has made important progress in re-establishing its efforts under the Framework. The Ivorian delegation has taken steps to develop and implement a system of observation and monitoring of child labor (called SOSTECI), and is coordinating these efforts with the CLCCG as both Industry and USDOL supported ILO-IPEC projects supplement

Cote d'Ivoire's efforts. The Ivorian delegation has conducted a workshop to harmonize the Ivorian Child Labor Monitoring System; began work on a national survey on the worst forms of child labor in farming, trade, handicraft, domestic activities and transportation; undergone consultation with the ILO on its National Action Plan on child labor; amended its list of hazardous work; and conducted an awareness raising campaign to coincide with World Day Against Child Labor. The Ministry of Family, Women and Children has also engaged the Belgium Development Agency and the United Nations Children's Fund on programming outside of the Framework on an anti-trafficking program.

Since September 2010, meetings have taken place quarterly of either the CLCCG or the Ghana Subcommittee. As of the release of this report in Washington, DC on January 23, 2012, seven quarterly meetings of the CLCCG have taken place.

Proposals for Programs under the Framework and Status of Financial Commitments

In the Declaration of Joint Action, the USDOL committed \$10 million and the Industry \$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 Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana committed to "ensure adequate human, financial and organizational resources" to support their national programs.

In order to consider these commitments in more detail, the CLCCG developed a system for assessing proposals submitted by individual companies as new funding under the Framework, and consonant with the Framework's goals. As of this report, the CLCCG has reviewed project proposals from The Hershey Company and Kraft Foods. These proposals were assessed by the CLCCG as contributing to a reduction in the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector, and have been counted together as representing \$2.148 million in new funding. Additional programs from ADM, Barry Callebaut, Ferrero, Mars and Nestlé are currently under consideration by the CLCCG.

The approved programs address specific gaps and needs in services or represent new or expanded approaches for reducing the worst forms of child labor in cocoa growing areas of Ghana. The CLCCG lauds these companies for integrating these programs into the Framework. With Cote d'Ivoire rejoining the full CLCCG working process, we look forward to establishing and evaluating programs in that country as well. Full progress reports of each ILO-IPEC and company program currently integrated into the Framework are included in Appendix 4 of this report.

- To date, USDOL has committed \$10 million over four years to ILO-IPEC for a regional project, "Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach," also called the Cocoa Communities Project. The project will withdraw and prevent children from hazardous and exploitative labor in the cocoa-producing areas of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, providing education and/or occupational skills training to the children and livelihood services to their families. The

project will also work with cocoa-producing communities to develop community action plans to sustainably reduce child labor and will reinforce government efforts to develop and implement a child labor monitoring system.

- To date, Industry has committed \$4.148 million (out of its total \$7 million Declaration commitment)
 - \$2 million towards an ILO-IPEC Public-Private Partnership, “Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire” from the companies that comprise the industry coalition. The project supports IPEC’s work during the next four years in the development and extension of community-based child labor monitoring systems; strengthening of the capacity of governments, social partners and cocoa farmers to combat the worst forms of child labor in cocoa growing communities; and enhancement of the role of tripartite national child labor steering committees. This partnership includes the participation of ADM, Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Ferrero, The Hershey Company, Kraft Foods, Mars, Incorporated, and Nestlé.
 - \$1.548 million approved through a set of initiatives supported by Kraft Foods. The proposals will be coordinated under the Cadbury Cocoa Partnership, a holistic program that supports thriving rural cocoa communities through the improvement of the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and the reduction of child labor in farming families. By working to increase the incomes of households with at risk children and increasing educational access for children in those farming families, the program furthers the goals of the Framework.
 - \$600,000 approved through a project supported by The Hershey Company. The CocoaLink Project - Connecting Cocoa Communities uses innovative mobile technology to deliver agricultural and social information to rural cocoa farmers in Ghana, providing an interactive platform which also enables farmers to ask questions and provide and receive real-time feedback. By working to increase the incomes of households with at-risk children and directing messaging on the worst forms of child labor to those households, the project supports the goals of the Framework.
- Since signing the Declaration of Joint Action, the Government of Ghana has committed approximately \$1.2 million under the Framework of which approximately \$960,000 is to develop and implement the GCLMS. This funding has gone toward efforts that include development and validation of an implementation plan, database, and training manual; training workshops; logistical support to GCLMS partners; sensitization of 60 GCLMS communities; and pre-testing of GCLMS tools in selected households in one district. Plans call for further piloting of the GCLMS to take place in six districts.

- Since signing the Declaration of Joint Action, the Government of Cote d'Ivoire has committed approximately \$1.8 million under the Framework. Some of this has been committed to develop a Child Labor Monitoring System under the Steering Committee on the Certification Process for Growing Cocoa in Cote d'Ivoire (SSTE). The rest of this funding will go towards awareness raising, outreach, the hiring of contractors, infrastructure and delivery of medicine and medical equipment for thirty communities. This funding is to be distributed in three tranches to ten communities.

Going Forward

Moving forward, the members of the CLCCG hope to broaden our engagement with the larger community of stakeholders on the ground in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. A stakeholder briefing has already taken place in Accra, Ghana in October 2011, and a second briefing session will take place in Washington, DC to coincide with the release of this report.

To promote coordination with other interested parties, the CLCCG is developing mechanisms to facilitate information sharing. This includes engaging with other companies, other government programs, civil society groups, and non-governmental organizations and coordinating our intervention efforts with them.

Important progress has been made in the last 16 months. We fully expect that our efforts in 2012 will begin bearing fruit in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire and that we will see more rapid progress towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. We appreciate the necessity of continued proactive efforts to achieve the Framework's goals and will continue looking for opportunities to accelerate our efforts.

We are also committed, as a group, to reach out to, coordinate and work with organizations working throughout Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. These organizations may be taking part in efforts that directly seek to reduce the worst forms of child labor, or may support other programs that may contribute to the objectives of the Framework. By working together we can amplify all of our efforts and ensure that resources are coordinated to more effectively and efficiently achieve our shared goals.

The Framework of Action also calls for continued data collection to assess the extent of the worst forms of child labor and track progress toward achieving the goal of an aggregate 70 percent reduction. This need will be met, in part, through the regular implementation of nationally representative child labor surveys covering cocoa growing areas of the two countries. Both the Government of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana committed to supporting such surveys on a five-year basis, using the survey carried out by Tulane University in 2008-2009 as a baseline. Progress and lessons learned will also be assessed by reporting on common indicators and milestones that are being developed by the CLCCG.

In 2001, representatives of Industry committed themselves and their members to fulfill the letter and spirit of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. In 2010, we came together in partnership and

signed the Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol, a vital step towards realizing the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. Today, we are pleased by the first steps that have been taken towards the implementation of the Declaration of Joint Action and its accompanying Framework of Action. Our goal is to achieve the aggregate 70 percent reduction we committed to last year. Our intent is to accelerate efforts to reduce the worst forms of child labor in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. Our vision is that by working together and enhancing effective coordination, we can more effectively leverage our resources and have a greater impact in reducing the worst forms of child labor, offering children new hope for the future.

For More Information

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Appendix 1: Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol

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.

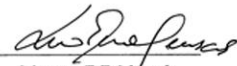
The undersigned support the *Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol* and will work with each other and the other major stakeholders to successfully execute projects in the spirit of the *Declaration* and in accordance with the attached *Framework of Action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



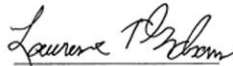
Secretary Hilda L. Solis
United States



Minister Emile Guireoulou
Côte d'Ivoire



Minister E.T. Mensah
Ghana

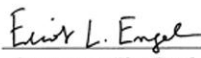


Lawrence T. Graham
President, National Confectioners Association

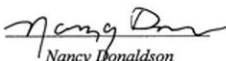
We hereby witness the commitment evidenced on September 13, 2010, through this Declaration and the accompanying *Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol*.



Senator Tom Harkin
U.S. Senate, Iowa



Congressman Eliot Engel
U.S. Congress, New York



Nancy Donaldson
Director, International Labor Organization, Washington Office

Appendix 2: Framework of Action to Support the Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol

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;¹
- 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;

¹ 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 worst forms of child labor. 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.

- c. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the households of children in cocoa growing areas;²
- d. Establishment and implementation of community-based child labor monitoring systems (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

² 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)

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 International Cocoa Initiative, the World Cocoa Foundation, 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.

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 Coordinating 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.
- 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 Cote 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 Cote 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 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.

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 Cote 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 expanded to a broader group of participants. The CLCCG will consult with technical experts on matters as necessary (e.g., the development of indicators and common monitoring and evaluation frameworks).
- c. The CLCCG will work in the coming months to define the governance structure under the Framework and the roles and responsibilities of the CLCCG itself.

7. Coordination: The Framework will offer a means for improved coordination of interventions under a more holistic approach for significantly reducing the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa growing areas of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana in support of the National Plans of Action in each country. This will be achieved by the following actions:

- a. Each of the CLCCG members will designate a resource entity and person(s) who will serve as the point of contact for efforts under this Framework, be available to coordinate on matters related to the Framework, and have the capacity to update partners on relevant initiatives;
- b. The CLCCG will meet on a regular schedule to be determined. The U.S. Department of Labor will help facilitate the convening of the CLCCG.
- c. The CLCCG will assess progress toward the goals of the Framework on an ongoing basis and engage in consultations on what is needed to achieve these goals.
- d. Programs funded by the Financial Partners and implemented by the Governments of Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire and implementing organizations will be designed to operate in

support of national plans and goals, including those related to the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, provision of universal basic education, poverty reduction, and employment creation;

- e. Efforts will be made to effectively target communities with a high incidence of the worst forms of child labor in order to maximize the impact of the actions taken;
- f. All stakeholders will be encouraged to share learning and experience, collaborate to pilot new models, and actively explore ways to ensure sustainability and scalability of effective strategies;
- g. Key stakeholders will engage in joint monitoring and evaluation of programs where feasible and beneficial; and
- h. Regular public reports will be issued on progress and lessons learned under the Framework.

8. 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.

- 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.

9. 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.

Appendix 3: By-laws for Governance of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG)

**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 National Steering Committees 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.
 3. Determining, based on an established criteria,³ 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);

³ See Attachment 1: Criteria for Assessing whether New Programming Should Count Toward Industry Commitment.

- 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
 - 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 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.
 - 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 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 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.

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?
 - 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?
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?

Appendix 4: Annual Progress Reports of Programs Approved under the Framework

Note: Each individual program's progress report was submitted by the responsible entity and represents that entity's summary of programming activities during the past year.

Government of Cote d'Ivoire

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT'S EFFORTS TOWARDS THE MONITORING SYSTEM OF CHILD LABOUR UNDER COCOA GROWING CERTIFICATION PROCESS (SSTE-COCOA CERTIFICATION) SINCE APRIL 2011

In accordance with the implementation of the cocoa growing certification process cycle as part of the fight against child labor in cocoa growing, Côte d'Ivoire's authorities, through the Steering Committee on Child Labor Monitoring System (SCCLMS), conducted initial diagnostic investigations whose findings were validated and published respectively in November 2007 for the pilot survey and in June 2008 in terms of the national survey.

The next step is the remedial phase consisting in the implementation of a batch of actions to improve living and working conditions of people in growing areas to overcome the use of children in cocoa farms.

This report will showcase the actions of the Executive Secretariat of SCCLMS -Cocoa Certification in the context of this remedial work since April 2011.

1- Financial Partner

The main partner to the remedial program is the State of Côte d'Ivoire.

2- Project or Activity's Name

This is the "Self Help Village" pack under Cocoa Certification SSTE Project.

3- Focal Point of the Project or Activity

Mr. TOHE Malick Adam, Executive Secretary of the CLMS- Cocoa Certification,
25 BP 1501 ABIDJAN 25,

m.tohe@cacao.gouv.ci;

sergepacomencho@yahoo.fr.

(225) 20 20 29 42 - (225) 20 20 29 43 - (225) 20 20 29 44

(225) 07 07 87 97 - (225) 06 05 25 79

4- Brief Description of Project or Activity

The remedial phase which comes after the initial diagnostic investigation and issuance of the findings is to implement corrective action in order to bring about behavioral change in farmers with respect to Child labor in cocoa growing. Such actions are:

- ❖ public awareness against the worst forms of child labor;
- ❖ community mobilization;

- ❖ construction of educational community centers and health units;
- ❖ Development of income generating activities.

To this end, thirty (30) villages were selected throughout the cocoa growing area concerned based on the following criteria:

- ❖ be a local producer of cocoa;
- ❖ no health and social facilities;
- ❖ présence d'organisations socioculturelles (mutuelles, associations, etc.) ;
- ❖ No ongoing projects of the same type.

The awareness and community mobilization component being the first phase of the remediation prior to the construction phase for health and educational facilities prepares the village community benefiting by the program to accept and run it.

As part of the implementation of this component, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were recruited by the Cocoa Certification-CLMS to derive a number of benefits.

The provider responsible for raising awareness has developed communication skills to achieve high coverage for health care provided to people and led farmers to change their behavior vis-à-vis the children working in cocoa growing. Also, he has set out to:

- Identify all cocoa growing households in the village;
- Collect data on child labor in cocoa growing;
- Train ten (10) volunteer cocoa farmers as peer educators so that they become capable of relieving the trainer and raising awareness of the local populations on the havoc wreaked on the health of children involved in hazardous work;
- Propose a mechanism for sustaining outreach activities for peer educators;
- Follow up and evaluate outreach activities for peer educators.
- Raise awareness;
- Provide health care through open consultations (medical examination, distribution de-worming agents to 250 children and maintenance).

The provider responsible for community mobilization has developed a methodology that secured the full support of the beneficiaries in the project implemented as part of the remediation. He set out to:

- Inform community leaders about the context of the initiation of remedial actions;
- Identify ten (10) volunteer cocoa farmers who set up the monitoring committee of child labor in cocoa growing;
- Establish baseline (identify weaknesses and potential of the village) which will help assess program impact in the medium and long term;
- Establish a list of actions likely to address the issue of development of the village;
- Plan the actions so identified;
- Identify three (03) persons among the leaders and train them in community-wide procurement matters and in field control relating to contracting performance;
- Establish an action monitoring and management committee. This committee is responsible for contributing to the effective management of community infrastructure.
- Identify two (02) persons to be trained by the health district in order to run the health unit;

- Identify six (06) persons who will be trained by the Independent Literacy Department to run the community education center.

As part of the implementation of the construction component of community educational centers and health units, an architect has been selected for the architectural design of the work and contractors were hired for construction.

For the implementation of remedial actions in education, the Independent Literacy Department (SAA) has been selected for:

- training 180 native trainers (community leaders);
- distributing school supplies and teaching materials;
- Manufacturing and supplying desks and flip charts.

In the field of health, district health officials of beneficiary communities have provided:

- Training for 60 Community Health Workers (ASC);
- Supervision of the installation of medical equipment and medicines at the health unit.

On income-generating activities, ANADER was selected to provide training and supervision of the beneficiaries.

5- Scheduling of Activity

In the course of the remediation, the group of 30 villages benefiting by the program was divided into three categories of ten villages. The Cocoa Certification- CLMS decided to launch three waves in the following areas:

- The South-east and east;
- The Center and the Southwest;
- The West.

The procedure used at the start of each wave is as follows:

- to inform and raise the awareness of the prefects of the departments concerned on the implementation of the remediation;
- to discuss with the prefects and introduce providers in charge of outreach and community mobilization with the traditional rulers of the recipient villages;
- to introduce selected contractors with the traditional rulers of the recipient villages;
- Official presentation of infrastructure;
- Delivery of medicines and medical equipment for health units.

Activity Summary Sheet for the Second Batch

Activities	Locations	Dates	Persons in charge	Lead time
Workshop to create awareness in prefects	San-Pedro. Conference room at Hôtel Sophia.	03 June 2011	SSTE- Cocoa Certification Steering Committee	01 day
Introduction of	AMANGOU	22 June 2011	SSTE ;	21 days per

service providers responsible for community awareness and mobilisation	(S/P FRESCO)		NGO FEMAD and AICD	village in terms of sensitization.
	POPOKO (S/P SAN-PEDRO)	24 June 2011	SSTE ; NGO FSL and ICK	90 days per village in terms of community mobilization
	IBOKE (S/P GRAND-BEREBY)	25 June 2011	SSTE ; NGO FSL and ICK	
	DIGAKO (S/P ZIKISSO)	29 June 2011	SSTE ; NGO FEMAD and AICD	
	TAGBA (S/P MEAGUI)	01 July 2011	SSTE ; NGO FSL and ASA	
	KOUADIOKRO (S/P OUPOYO)	02 July 2011	SSTE ; NGO FSL et ASA	
	ZOUKOUBRE (S/P GUIBEROUA)	22 July 2011	SSTE ; NGO CARITAS et FSL	
	ADJOUMANIKRO (S/P NOUFOU)	11 August 2011	SSTE ; NGO AIECA § AICD	
	BOGBAM (S/P NAHIO)	12 August 2011	SSTE ; NGO CARITAS and FSL	
	KOUADIOKRO (S/P ZUENOULA)	13 August 2011	SSTE ; NGO AIECA § FSL	
Introduction of contractors	AMANGOU (S/P FRESCO)	December 2011	SSTE ; ETS MNGOO	
	POPOKO (S/P SAN-PEDRO)	October 2011	SSTE ; EMERTEC	03 months; Delivered (December)
	IBOKE (S/P GRAND-BEREBY)	December 2011	SSTE ; EMERTEC	03 months ; Not delivered (February)
	DIGAKO (S/P ZIKISSO)	October 2011	SSTE ; ETS MNGOO	03 months; Delivered (December)
	TAGBA (S/P MEAGUI)	October 2011	SSTE ; EMERTEC	03 months; Delivered (December)

KOUADIOKRO (S/P OUPOYO)	October 2011	SSTE ; EMERTEC	03 months; Delivered (December)
ZOUKOUBRE (S/P GUBEROUA)	October 2011	SSTE ; EMERTEC	03 months; Delivered (December)
ADJOU MANIKRO (S/P NOUFOU)	October 2011	SSTE ; EMERTEC	03 months; Delivered (December)
BOGBAM (S/P NAHIO)	October 2011	SSTE ; ETS MNGOO	03 months; Delivered (December)
KOUADIOKRO (S/P ZUENOULA)	December 2011	SSTE ; ETS MNGOO	03 months ; Not delivered (February)

6- Committed Funds

The state of Côte d'Ivoire, through the Management Committee of coffee and cocoa sector, has made available to the Steering Committee for CLMS-Certification a budget of 30 million CFA francs per village, i.e. a total of 900 million CFA francs (USD 1.8 million) for thirty villages or USD 600,000 for each group of 10 villages.

7- Implementing Partners

Activities	Partners	Persons in Charge	Contact details
Community Mobilisation	NGO FEMAD	Mrs GOGOUA Dorothee	22 52 65 95 05 97 15 79
	NGO ASA	Mrs KIPRE KOIHO Alice	22 52 45 13
	NGO CARITAS	DJOMAN Jean	22 42 06 84 22 42 95 96
	NGO AIECA	KOUADIO YAO Alphonse	24 49 88 54 07 87 28 55
	CABINET ICK	IRIE BI Djè	21 28 96 37 07 83 57 25
Sensitization	NGO FSL	Dr N'GUESSAN Joseph	23 52 54 43 05 96 32 44
	NGO AICD	Dr ASSI AGUIE Elisabeth	22 52 77 75 02 02 47 75
Construction of facilities	EMERTEC	KOUAKOU Kouamé	22 45 50 82 05 89 95 55

	ETS MON'GO	GUEBIE AMENAN Blandine	22 48 45 55 46 50 63 93
Training of native trainers	Independent Literacy Department	Mrs FALLY MONNOU	22 52 33 59
Training of community health workers	Health Districts for the Departments concerned	Ministry of Health	

8- Project or Activity

Difficulties

Due to road conditions, the accessibility of recipient villages, poses a real problem of mobility for us, our providers and the official guests at the official handover of the facilities.

Key Activities

- Awareness Workshop for prefects in San Pedro on 03 June 2011;
- Introduction of providers in charge of outreach and community mobilization in June-July-August 2011;
- Introduction of contractors in October-November-December 2011;
- Training of native trainers and community health workers, scheduled for December-January-February;
- Official handover of the facilities, medicines and medical supplies for health units, planned for December-January-February.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to achieve the actions described under the pack some consulting firms preferably NGOs or business consultancies have been selected. These agencies must be introduced to the administrative and traditional authorities the recipient villages dependent on.

The provider in charge of community mobilization is responsible for setting up in a participatory manner a committee to monitor the actions to be undertaken with the community.

The chairman of the Monitoring Committee and the representative of the service provider (consulting firm) will report regularly on the progress of program activities to the Prefect and Cocoa Certification -CLMS.

The monitoring committee will receive technical support from the provider selected for community mobilization.

Sustainable Strategy

The monitoring committee which is at the same time the Management Committee will strive to:

- Develop the conditions of access to infrastructure;
- Mobilize resources for the sustainability of the effort.

The committees responsible for procurement activities and monitoring the implementation of construction projects will be supported by the agency responsible for community mobilization.

Coordination Strategy

Coordination is done by the Executive Secretariat of the Cocoa Certification-CLMS.

9- Areas of Intervention

Since 03 June 2011, Cocoa Certification CLMS kick-started the second wave of ten villages in the regions of Bas-Sassandra, Haut-Sassandra, Sud-Bandama, Fromager, Marahoué and N’Zi-Comoé. These villages are as follows:

- Popoko, Department of SAN-PEDRO, S/P SAN-PEDRO ;
- Iboké, Department of SAN-PEDRO, S/P GRAND-BEREBY ;
- Tagba, Department of SOUBRE, County of MEAGUI ;
- Kouadiokro, Department of , County of NAHIO ;
- Amangou, Department of FRESCO, County of FRESCO ;
- Digako, Department of LAKOTA, County of ZIKISSO ;
- Zoukoubéré, Department of GAGNOA, County of GUIBEROUA ;
- Kouadiokro, Department of ZUENOULA, County of ZUENOULA ;
- Adjoumanikro, Department of DIMBOKRO, County of NOFFOU.

10- Beneficiaries

The program run by the Executive Secretariat of the CLMS-Cocoa Certification started in September 2009.

For the first wave of 09 villages, we obtained the following results:

- 9 action development plans available;
- 9 infrastructure management committees were set up and trained;
- 9 committees to raise awareness and monitor were set up;
- approximately 2,000 cocoa farmers were sensitized;
- 5000 children were de-wormed;
- 36 trainers were trained by the SAA of the Ministry of Education;
- 9 community educational centers were built, equipped and benefit 1200 people including 1000 children and 200 adults;
- 18 Community Health Workers were trained by the health districts;
- 9 health units were built, equipped and benefit more than 11,500 beneficiaries (children and adults).

For the second wave of 10 villages, which started since June 3, 2011, the following results are expected:

- 10 action plans for development will be available;
- 10 infrastructure management committees will be set up and trained;
- 10 committees to raise awareness and monitor will be set up and trained;

- approximately 2000 cocoa farmers will be sensitized;
- approximately 5,000 children will be de-wormed;
- 40 trainers will be trained by the SAA/Ministry of Education;
- 10 Community Educational Centers (CEC) will be built, equipped and will benefit 1200 people including 1000 children and 200 adults;
- 20 Community Health Workers will be trained by the health districts;
- 10 health units will be built, equipped and benefit more than 12,500 beneficiaries (children and adults);
- Income-generating activities to benefit 200 households will be initiated.

11- Comments

The project is ongoing and the latest wave of 10 villages will be launched in the first quarter of 2012.

Annual Progress Report

1. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity: Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS)

2. Financial Partner: GOVERNMENT OF GHANA THROUGH COCOBOD

3. Implementing Partners:

- Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare (MESW)
- National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC)
- Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assembly (Local Government Authority)
- ILO
- COCOBOD
- District Social Welfare Office
- District Labour Office
- Employment Information Bureau
- Ghana Statistical Service
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)
- National Development Planning Commission
- Ministry of Education (MOE)
- Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (District Office)
- Civil Society Organization (Media, NGOs)
- Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC)
- Community Data Collectors (members of the CCPCs with adequate literacy and numeracy capacity)

4. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives.) :

The Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) is a scientific system to collect and analyze data concerning a defined set of indicators of working and vulnerable children in the community. The main purpose of the GCLMS is to identify children in child labour, at risk and in the worst forms of child labour (WFCL)

The GCLMS is both a monitoring and a remediation tool, expected to mobilize the local communities to bring about change in attitudes and behaviors with regard to the WFCL and is also aimed at promoting an integrated approach to child development at the district and community levels.

The GCLMS operates at several levels- community, district and national, with the active involvement of community-based organisations and relevant public and private players at each

level. The data gathering process is to be met by a bottom –up data gathering on basic information such as school enrolment and attendance, in and out movement of children in the communities and their involvement in hazardous activities.

The remediation component is mainly that of awareness creation on the WFCL and support for children in critical need. As part of support to vulnerable children and their parents, the NPECLC in collaboration with the Department of Cooperatives has mobilized farmers in 15 districts into cooperatives groups with the objective of facilitating their access to credit facilities and the acquisition of basic skills in book- keeping, business and financial management, agricultural extension services and viable additional livelihood skills. They will then be given credit facilities as additional livelihood support. This is expected to translate into an enhanced and sustainable poverty alleviation support. Thus far, the cooperatives have been formed in 32 communities in 15 districts. Unfortunately the programme for the second batch of 15 districts has been suspended due to lack of funds.

The GCLMS has 4 specific objectives, notably:

- Obtain a comprehensive information on all children in or at risk of the WFCL
- Institute timely, adequate, sustainable and appropriate response at all levels to eliminate the WFCL
- Secure ownership and mainstream the elimination of the WFCL into national policies and structures
- Support national efforts to meet its obligation under ILO C. 182

The GCLMS will facilitate the sustainability of all child labour interventions beyond projects as a result of its emphasis on mainstreaming and linkage with existing institutional structures. In the absence of this financial gap, NPECLC will have to drastically scale down on the total number of implementing communities from 60 to as low as 30 communities.

5. Timeframe for Framework Activity (Include main components.): The GCLMS will run for a year on pilot basis.

6. Funds Committed: The Ghana COCOBOD has since given the NPECLC a total of GHC 1,900, 000.00 to implement its planned activities. Out of this money about \$960,000 has been expended on the GCLMS. COCOBOD has spent an amount of about \$730,000.00 on sensitization and capacity building. A financial gap of over \$1,5 million is needed to be committed to complete the implementation process.

7. Implementing Partners Contact Information (including title, address, email, phone)

The National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC) under the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare (MESW).

- a. The Minister, Hon. E.T Mensah. Email- npeclc1@gmail.com P .O. Box M84 Ministries

- b. Professor Richard Jinks Bani, National Programme Manager, NPECLC. [Email- rjbani@yahoo.com](mailto:rjbani@yahoo.com), rjbani@ug.edu.gh Tel- 00233 244704710. P .O. Box M84 Ministries
- c. Sam Atukwei Quaye, Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System(GCLMS) Coordinator. Email- atukweisamquaye@yahoo.com. Tel-00233 244 582252 or 00233 208845178. P .O. Box ST 352 STC Accra.

8. Point of Contact Information for Funder (Name, title, address, email, phone)

The Chief Executive Officer

Ghana Cocoa Board

P.o.Box 933- Accra

Tel: +233 (0)302 661752/661757/661872

9. Project or Activity: The GCLMS will help address a lot more gaps that other regular surveys have fallen short of. The GCLMS with its active community level involvement (community surveillance) will track the activities of every child in the community on daily basis. The NPECLC have conduct two surveys which have both failed to identify any trafficking case. Child trafficking is a critical issue and is defined the world over.

Child trafficking obviously exists in the communities and the GCLMS will clearly help identify any such trafficking cases in the community. Unlike the one off surveys, the GCLMS is active in the community the whole year. Any child who enters or leaves a particular community will be identified by the system and the necessary follow up made to ascertain the situation.

Pending the implementation of the GCLMS, data will be collected two times a year. Any child found to be in a critical situation during the data collection will be supported regardless. At the end of data collection every half year all children identified will be supported depending on their peculiar needs. So in effect children will practical be supported after every bi-annual data collection.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The GCLMS will use the Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation tools and questionnaires to track progress like the supported children tool and the monitoring and evaluation tools developed using indicators

Sustainability

The GCLMS draws inspiration from the National Plan of Action (NPA) on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL). ILO conventions 182 mandates partner countries to develop monitoring mechanisms that will help monitor and curb the incidence of WFCL.

Community ownership- the GCLMS stands to be useful for generating information on activities of children directly from the communities by community members themselves. The very core of activities of the GCLMS concept will largely depend on the Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC) who are the pivot around whom the entire system revolves. The data gathering process (core activity of GCLMS) would be largely met through a bottom-up data gathering approach with the CCPCs leading the process at the bottom level.

The active participation and involvement of the local people (CCPCs) in the entire GCLMS set up is a guarantee for sustainability. A major part of the activities of the GCLMS is Child Surveillance. This entails keeping close watch over children in the community, noticing those that are in worst forms of child labour or distress situations and notifying authorities for remedial action to be taken. Child surveillance is a key function of the Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs). Child surveillance makes the entire community responsible for identifying child labourers and giving them the needed remedy. The involvement of communities and their levels of enthusiasm provide basis for sustainability of the GCLMS concept.

Mainstreaming into MDAs and MMDAs MTDP- the GCLMS will be anchored in governmental institutions, such as the district assembly through its working relationship with the district labour and social welfare offices. Other departments like the department of cooperatives, statistical service, and Educational office are all deeply involved. Obviously sustainability at the district level is achievable.

Public-Private partnerships -the GCLMS operates at several levels - community, district and national, with involvement of community groups and relevant public and private players at each level.

Integration into national development policy framework- The National Plan of Action on Child Labour elimination gives the GCLMS its legitimate mandate, since it provides the framework for the GCLMS implementation.

Coordination Strategy

The Implementing Agency- NPECLC already plays a coordination role by coordinating all interventions that are geared towards the elimination of child labour in the cocoa sub sector. The GCLMS as the name suggests is a monitoring system for Ghana, with the MESW-NPECLC leading the way.

10. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities): The GCLMS will be implemented in Six (6) districts and Sixty (60) communities. The districts are:

Assin North- Assin Fosu

Hohoe- Hohoe

Asante Akyim North- Konongo

Sefwi Wiaso- Wiawso

Dormaa West- Dormaa Ahenkro

Suhum Kraboa Coaltar-Suhum

11. **Beneficiaries:** The primary target beneficiaries are children between 5-17years who are identified in child labour or at high risk of entering into child labour. All such children in the 60 target communities will be possible beneficiaries.

12. **Summary Progress Report:** The Ghana child labour Monitoring System is the central reference information on the implementation of child labour monitoring in Ghana. The GCLMS has become the agreed system by which children in or at risk of WFCL can be identified and supported.

The commitment shown by Government in ensuring that the GCLMS sees the light of day is an indication of the sincere national ownership required to steer the effective implementation of the GCLMS. The broad based involvement from the community through the district to the national level presents a justifiable anticipation of grass- root involvement.

All the necessary activities necessary to ensure that the GCLMS is rolled out have been done. Data collectors have been trained across all the 60 communities. District focal persons have all been trained as well and resourced with the necessary logistics to carry out the GCLMS. The target communities have all been sensitized in readiness for the GCLMS roll out.

The collaborative support of Ghana Government and all donor partners has been a critical motivation for the success story of the GCLMS.

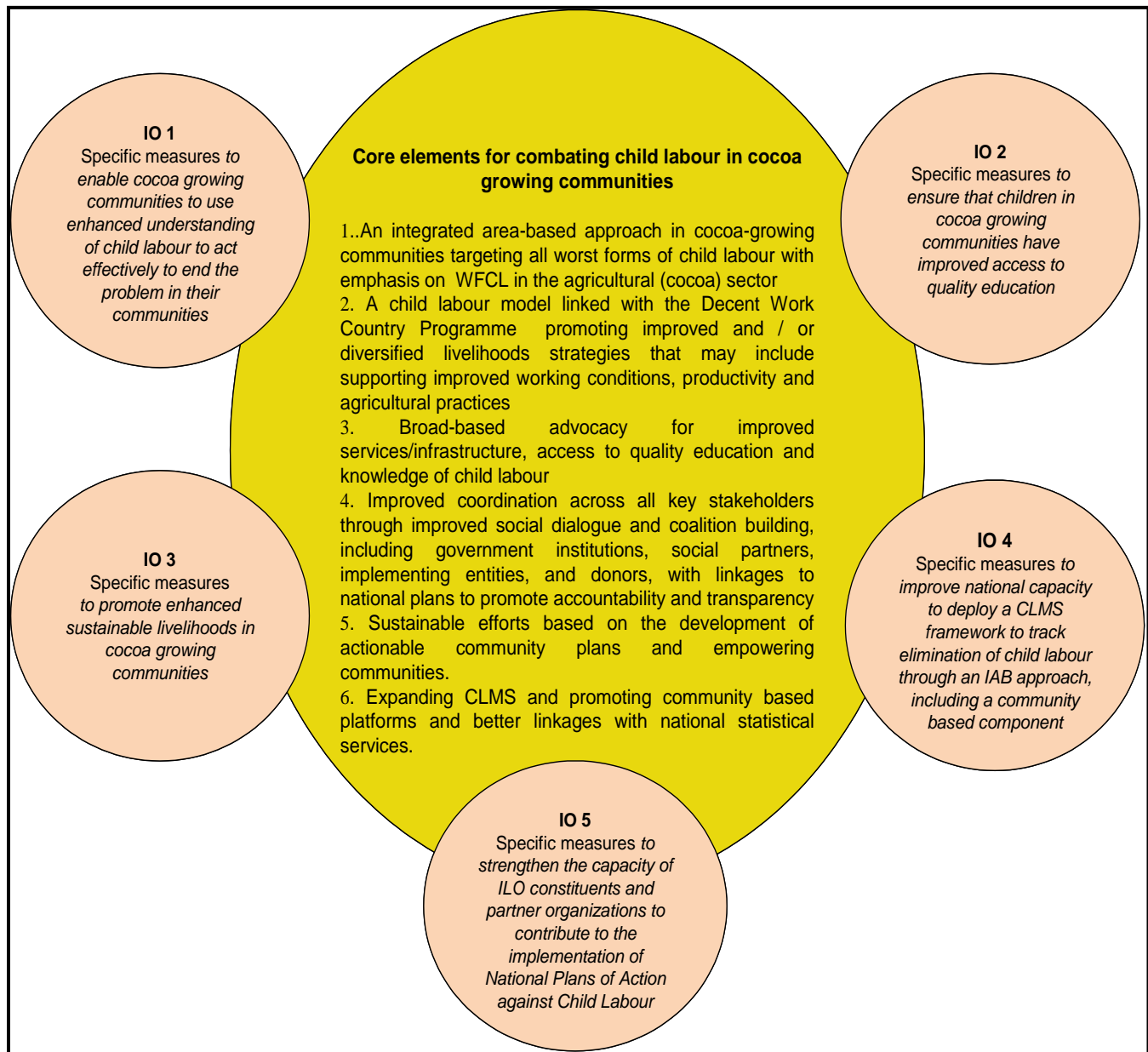
ILO-IPEC, “Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities in Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana through an Integrated Area Based Approach”

1. 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 Approach (Cocoa Communities Project, CCP)
2. Financial Partner: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs
3. Implementing Partners: International Labor Organization – International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO- IPEC)
4. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives.)

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 of the 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 producing areas results in children engaging in the worst forms of child labor (WFCL). This project seeks to contribute to national initiatives to combat the WFCL in selected cocoa-producing areas in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire. 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 ILO-IPEC Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) is a critical component to facilitate and achieve that objective.

The CCP has five immediate objectives and five key inter-related elements, depicted in the diagram on the next page, which underpin the overall strategy to combat the WFCL in the cocoa sector. In brief, the Immediate Objectives are:

- In selected cocoa-growing communities:
 - Children will have improved access to relevant quality education;
 - Households will have enhanced sustainable livelihoods; and
 - Communities will develop and implement community action plans to eliminate child labor.
- National capacity to deploy an appropriate child labor monitoring system (CLMS) to measure progress towards the elimination of child labor through an integrated area-based approach will be improved.
- Partner organizations’ capacity to implement National Plans of Action and interventions to combat child labor in cocoa-growing communities will be enhanced.



5. Timeframe for Framework Activity (Include main components.)

The CCP runs from December 31, 2010 to August 30, 2014. The implementation timeframe of the main components of the project are listed below:

- Awareness raising activities on child labor – June 2011 to May 2014;
- CLMS – July 2011 to May 2014;
- Initial Baseline Surveys – October 2011 to March 2012;

- Development of Community Action Plans – March 2012 to December 2012
 - Provision of direct educational services to children – January 2012 to May 2014;
 - Increasing the capacity of partner organizations to reduce the WFCL – January 2012 to December 2013;
 - Provision of livelihood services to families – August 2012 to May 2014; and
 - Impact Evaluation -- February – June 2014.
6. Funds Committed (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date.)

The total budget for the CCP project amounts to \$10 million obligated by the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) on December 31, 2010. As of September 30, 2011, the project reported an expenditure of \$451,712.

7. Implementing Partners Contact Information (including title, address, email, phone)

International Labor Organization –

International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO- IPEC)

Constance Thomas, Director

4 Route des Morillons

1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

(41) 22 799 6826

thomasc@ilo.org

8. Point of Contact Information for Funder (Name, title, address, email, phone)

Samantha Schasberger, International Relations Officer, 200 Constitution Ave, N.W., Room S5317, Washington DC 20210; Email: Schasberger.Samantha@dol.gov; Telephone: 202-693-4907

9. Project or activity

- a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses:

The CCP addresses several gaps. First, the project will work in communities where there are no community action plans and limited efforts directed at reducing child labor but risk factors suggesting a high prevalence. The project therefore will tackle gaps in awareness, community development and the provision of education services to children and livelihood services to families. It will also seek 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 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.

- b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries.
 - i. The project initiated awareness raising activities in June 2011 and began supporting efforts to develop an appropriate CLMS in July 2011. Both components will be supported through May 2014.
 - ii. The project anticipates working with communities, including the social partners, to develop community action plans from March 2012 – December 2012; providing direct educational services to children from January/February 2012 – May 2014; providing livelihood services to families from August 2012 – May 2014; and increasing the capacity of partner organizations to reduce the WFCL from January 2012 – December 2013.
- c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Officer will provide consistent monitoring of activities based on an agreed upon set of comprehensive indicators, and the results will be reported to the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking in the Bureau of International Labor Affairs at USDOL and to the national tripartite constituents. There will be a Baseline Survey to inform the provision of direct services. Evaluations will be conducted at the midterm point and at the end of the project. The project will also undergo an impact evaluation in Ghana.

- d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy.

By working with and through the ILO's tripartite constituents, 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 real 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 developing more sustainable cultivation of cocoa by raising the productivity and 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 non-agricultural activities, strengthened education and social protection systems, and a CLMS contributing to decentralized plans to eliminate child labor, sustainability can be achieved.

- e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS (I and II); (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) Combating Child Labor in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (funded by Industry through a Public- Private-Partnership with the ILO, called the PPP) .

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 covering child labor in the cocoa sector in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, which are being implemented by ILO-IPEC. Funded in December 2009, the ECOWAS I project will pilot key activities, such as interventions and CLMS, sharing best practices and lessons learned with the ECOWAS II and CCP projects. These projects will build on the ECOWAS I experience, replicating and scaling up these activities. Such information will also be shared with the PPP in those areas where that project is also working. The three USDOL-funded projects and the PPP are currently being managed by the same field team, which allows for greater project coordination. For example, during the year, the CCP and the PPP held joint strategic planning workshops with key stakeholders, developing criteria for the selection of communities and seeking the input of the stakeholders into the projects' strategy.

As concerns CLMS, this project will, with ILO-IPEC ECOWAS I and II support national efforts to establish an efficient, affordable and sustainable CLMS in Côte d'Ivoire and promote the roll out of CLMS in Ghana. It will also closely coordinate 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.

The CCP intends to also coordinate with other projects to the greatest extent possible, such as coordinating on awareness raising events.

10. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities)

In Ghana, the project will be working in 4 districts (Western Region in Wassa Amenfi West; in Eastern Region, in Birim South and in Suhum Kraboa Coalta; and in Central Region in Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira).

In Côte d'Ivoire, it has not been possible to select the target areas due to the conflict in that country during the start up phases of this project.

11. Beneficiaries (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

- a. # of Children: 5,000 children at a minimum (planned); 0 reached to date. In Ghana, 4 programs to deliver services to children and their families were approved by the National Steering Committee and these programs are expected to begin reaching beneficiaries early in 2012.
- b. # of Households: 2,000 families (planned); 0 reached to date. See note above.
- c. # of cocoa farmers: The project is not collecting statistics at this level.
- d. # of communities: 40 communities in each country (planned); To date activities in 8 communities in Ghana have been initiated.
- e. Other: N/A

12. Summary Progress Report (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

After being awarded the grant by USDOL in December 2010, the project began its implementation phase by conducting consultations and planning workshops with the project's stakeholders, including the social partners. Under the leadership of the Chief Technical Advisor/ Project Director, the project started in Ghana to develop a consolidated set of relevant indicators and management plans as well as recruiting for the new project positions. Due to the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and the need to freeze activities there, it was not possible to start the implementation phase of the project in that country until July 2011. Since July 2010, similar consultations, planning sessions and staff recruitment has begun.

Due to the departure of the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) in May 2010, measures were put in place to engage an interim Project Director, who was brought on board in June 2011 until the permanent replacement begins in January 2012. All project positions in Ghana have been filled with the National Program Officer and the three Field Coordinators starting in October 2011, and the M&E Officer starting on 8th December, 2011. In Côte d'Ivoire, the National Program Officer has been selected and all positions are in the process of being filled.

In Ghana, despite being short-staffed, ILO-IPEC held the project launch in April 2011 and strategic planning meetings in Ghana in April and July 2011, as well as an operational planning workshop in September 2011. As a result of these meetings and workshops, the project selected areas of intervention in Ghana.

During 2011 a total of twenty-nine (29) outputs were developed: Seven (7) Action Programs, including four (4) direct action programs; ten (10) consultancies; ten (10) service contracts and three (3) major workshops. Overall, 10 activities out of the project's total of 87 have been started. Four of the Direct Action Programs in Ghana were finalized and will commence implementation in January 2012. Three other Action Programs (NPECLC, GAWU and ICI) are being finalized and will also start in the first quarter of 2012. These three Action Programs are service contracts to develop GCLMS with NPECLC, to foster

social dialogue with GAWU and to support community action plans with ICI. The Service Contract for National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) has also been finalized and is being implemented. Three consultancies (on cocoa productivity, on education needs assessment and need assessment of target schools and school management committees) have been commissioned. The Productivity report was validated on 29th November 2011 and the report on Education Needs Assessment will be validated on 12 December 2011.

The four Direct Action Programs that will be beginning in January were endorsed on 28th November 2011 by Ghana's National Steering Committee on Child Labor (NSCCL). These will provide a comprehensive program in each of the four selected districts (Birim South, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, Wassa Amenfi and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira). They will identify target children either engaged in child labor or at high risk of slipping into child labor in cocoa growing communities and provide them with social services including access to quality education (formal and non-formal), health care, legal aid and equip them with information to protect their rights. Families of affected children will also be provided with the necessary support for improved livelihoods both in the cocoa and non-cocoa sector to be able to support their families. The capacity of local partners will be enhanced to own and initiate interventions to address the problem through the implementation of the CLMS.

In close collaboration with the project stakeholders, the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system (CMES) in Ghana was developed including measures to ensure that an impact evaluation can be carried out. Preparatory activities for the initial baseline survey in Ghana have also been completed with the technical support of the ILO-IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section and the Understanding Children Work Project. Field work will commence on this survey in January 2012.

Awareness raising activities have begun and implementing partners were selected to provide specific services, such as conducting training sessions on facilitating community action plans. The project also supported efforts to launch the Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System.

In Côte d'Ivoire, following the return to a peaceful national situation, the project launch and strategic planning workshop took place in August 2011. During this launch and workshop, the logical framework was reviewed, the first elements of the Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation System (CMES) were developed and the selection criteria for the participating communities agreed.

Preparatory activities for the baseline survey have started with the support of the National Statistical Institute. In view of the development of action programs, two regional consultations were organized by the end of November 2011 in Issia and Soubré districts. Two other consultations are being concluded in Bouaflé and Daoukro. A workshop on capacity building for implementing agencies will be conducted between 19 and 21 December 2012. The initial CLMS document is being reviewed.

ILO-IPEC, “Combating Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire”

1. Financial Partner:

Global Issues Group, including ADM, Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Ferrero, The Hershey Company, Kraft Foods, Mars Incorporated, and Nestlé

2. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity

Combating Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire

3. Point of Contact Information for Funder (Name, title, address, email)

Melane Rose Boyce
Principal
7 W. Maple Street Alexandria VA 22301
melane.rose.boyce@rosepractices.com

4. Implementing Partners (Name and Contact Information for Implementing Partner(s) including title, address, email)

International Labour Organization
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO- IPEC)
Constance Thomas, Director
4 Route des Morillons
1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland
thomasc@ilo.org

5. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives)

This project provides additional support to key activities in Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana towards the progressive elimination of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in cocoa growing communities. The focus of the project is to assist in the development of model Child Labour Monitoring Systems (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 Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana to ensure the effective application of ratified international instruments on child labour with a focus on cocoa, and to complement the goals and activities planned under the Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. Both projects are initiatives which support the September 2010 Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol.

The project’s goals are to strengthen the implementation and effectiveness of CLMS in selected communities; build the technical capacity of the CLMS implementers; and reinforce

the coordination mandate of the National Child Labour Steering Committees (NSC) in both countries.

The project focuses specifically on accelerating progress on the expansion of 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:

Immediate Objective 1: By the end of the project, Child Labour Monitoring Systems 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 worst forms of child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened;

Immediate Objective 3: By the end of the project, National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat the worst forms of child labour in cocoa growing communities.

6. Timeframe for Framework Activity (Include main components)

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between IPEC and the Global Issues Group 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 will begin in February 2012 and continue through 31 August 2014. Further details of intermediate milestones for programme implementation will be submitted to the donor by the end of January 2012.

7. Funds Committed (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

The project’s total budget amounts to US\$ 2,060,000. Of this amount, US \$2 million is “new funding” under the industry’s September 2010 Framework commitment. A further \$60,000 is re-programmed funds from the “West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labour” (WACAP) which industry supported through a partnership with ILO-IPEC in 2005. To date, \$100,000 has been spent in project development, strategic planning and assessment costs.

A first payment installment of \$100,000 was made to the ILO in March 2011. A second installment payment of \$700,000 was made by in July 2011, with a third payment of \$700,000 being made in January 2011.

8. Project or activity

a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses.

As critical components of their National Plans of Action on child labour, both the Ghanaian and Ivorian governments are committed to developing systems to monitor the occurrence and measure the prevalence of WFCL in cocoa producing areas as well as in other districts. CLM systems are community-based systems designed to identify children engaged in or at risk of engagement in the worst forms of child labour, withdraw them or prevent their engagement, refer them to appropriate services, and track their progress. This project will support 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, including by engaging them as implementing agencies. To ensure that the NSC can plan, coordinate and deliver according to its mandate, the project will conduct an assessment review of the needs for capacity support among NSC members and institutions. This assessment will serve as the basis for the design of additional training programmes for NSC members. The training will seek to fill the identified capacity gaps and will include a focus on resource mobilization strategies.

b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries.

Discussions with stakeholders were initiated during strategic planning sessions in July 2011. Effective starting dates of other key activities will be determined in conjunction with the forthcoming work plan to be developed by the end of January 2012.

c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

A baseline assessment will be conducted in target communities prior to the start of project activities. Evaluations will be conducted at the midterm point and at the end of the project. The project will monitor service delivery during the course of project implementation, and as part of the final evaluation, using sampling methodologies, determine the number of children successfully withdrawn or prevented from the worst forms of child labour as a result of project interventions, including the degree to which the project has attained its target of contributing to the withdrawal or prevention from the worst forms of child labour.

As part of the final evaluation, end of intervention follow-up baseline studies will be conducted for selected interventions. Through a before/after analysis, the studies will offer an

assessment of the final outcomes of services provided to children, families and communities, with a particular focus on the efficacy of CLMS as a stand-alone intervention.

d. Briefly 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 CLMS will be established, the project will engage 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.

In any community where 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 CLMS in targeted communities at district level.

e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS (I and II); (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).

A CLMS/ Coordination Officer, based in Accra, Ghana will work 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 will be the overseeing of this project's CLMS activities in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, including the development of action programmes and monitoring of progress. In addition she will promote 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 communications strategy to involve other partners and actors in CLMS interventions. An officer has been appointed to take charge of the Project's operations in Cote d'Ivoire and will take up the post early in January 2012. The project will also continue to share updates and reports with the Child Labour in Cocoa Coordinating Group as helpful and appropriate. Early evidence of successful coordination during the 2011 start up and strategic planning phase includes joint strategic planning meetings with key stakeholders for the CCP and this projects, and the development of joint

criteria for the selection of target communities, as well as regular updates on project progress to the CLCCG.

9. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities)

The presence, strength of presence or absence of the following elements⁴ will guide the NSC's selection of districts and communities for the implementation of this Project, bearing in mind the complementary strategy with the CCP:

- Prevalence of WFCL in the districts/communities Cocoa production area
- Population density
- Existence of basic social infrastructure (schools, vocational training, apprenticeships etc.)
- Previous or current interventions from IPEC, ICI, WCF, NPECLC or other institutions
- Presence of social partner organisations
- 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 or CAP action plan and allocated resource against child labour
- Presence of a cooperative
- Proximity to processing plants

Final targets will be identified in conjunction with the January 2012 work plan.

10. Beneficiaries (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

Key project targets include the following:

- The number of households benefiting from awareness raising campaigns, capacity-building and other services through the CLMS and CAP process: 1200 households
- The number of children withdrawn or prevented from child labor as a result of the CLMS and CAP activity: 2000 children
- The number of children engaged in or at risk of entering child labor provided with social or educational services: 1000 children

11. Summary Progress Report (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

The Memorandum of Understanding between ILO-IPEC and the Global Issues Group creating the new cooperative agreement was signed in February 2011 with development of a detailed project document continuing through the following Spring. This project was able to

⁴ Please note the order of these criteria does not reflect any hierarchical order, relevance or strength; they are listed in an undifferentiated way.

take advantage of a strategic planning session conducted by the CCP project in Accra during April 2011 to help refine key project goals and deliverables and to further ensure complementarity of efforts.

After the completion of the detailed project document at the beginning of July 2011, the Project was launched in Ghana in mid-July 2011 simultaneously with strategic planning sessions in Accra and in Cote d'Ivoire in mid-August. Project staff worked closely with stakeholders to develop planning, monitoring and evaluation parameters for the project, which will be linked to the approach for the CCP, including the Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation System (CMES). Consensus was reached on the criteria to be used by the NCS of both countries to select the project's target districts. The lead officer for the PPP and the officer for Cote d'Ivoire were selected and are to be brought on board for January 2, 2012. Initial project activities included a review of the logical framework, technical support and input for the initial development of pilot CLMS activity in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, and finalizing the community selection criteria. It is expected that, with the completion of the baseline surveys, community level interventions will begin in mid-2012.

Cadbury Cocoa Partnership Ghana

1. **Financial Partner**
Kraft Foods Inc.

2. **Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity**

Cadbury Cocoa Partnership Ghana

1. Expansion of livelihoods and child labor and community development programs
2. Bicycles sub-project
3. Solar energy sub-project

3. **Point of Contact Information for Funder**

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4. **Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity** (Include primary goals and objectives)

The long-term vision of the Cadbury Cocoa Partnership is “thriving rural communities that support a sustainable cocoa supply chain”. A thriving rural community is defined by social, economic, cultural and environmental characteristics, with core components being respect for human rights, support for livelihoods, and with access to potable water, education, health, training, and business development services. Within a thriving community, these are to be delivered under local leadership and democratic structures, with community ownership over organization and planning.

The governing objective of the Cocoa Partnership is that cocoa-growing communities are empowered to take leadership in meeting their long-term goals, including the welfare of their children and the creation of sustainable cocoa production. Following from the governing objective, the delivery approach is to put the community first, by building capacity, partnerships and community-centered activities delivered at scale through policy advocacy and reform, innovation and research.

To achieve this, the Cocoa Partnership in Ghana focuses on four strategic themes:

- Sustainable livelihoods from cocoa.

- Sustainable livelihoods from other means.
- Community centred development
- Institutional engagement.

The Cocoa Partnership also focuses on four cross-cutting themes, which are addressed in conjunction with other activities as well as through dedicated activities. Addressing the worst forms of child labor and trafficking is key within these themes. The four themes are:

- Addressing the worst forms of child labor and trafficking
- Addressing HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Increasing women’s empowerment and addressing diversity issues.
- Biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability.

The Cocoa Partnership aims to achieve progress across all eight themes in a holistic way to deliver the vision of thriving cocoa communities. The program includes both activities implemented in specific partner communities, and institutional engagement and policy advocacy at national and district levels to drive further scale-up and ensure sustainability. The aim is that program activities and outcomes are owned by communities and national organizations, and integrated into policy, rather than the program being confined to funded community-level projects.

Within the CLCCG context, Kraft Foods has focused on three critical and interconnected elements of work:

- Expansion of the “core” program which addresses the worst forms of child labor as part of a holistic approach to support livelihoods and community development;
- The provision of bicycles to school children and teachers to improve access to education;
- The provision of equipment to provide solar-powered energy to schools, households and community centers to enhance the quality of education and living standards.

5. 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 2011 after start up in 2008 and 2009
Bicycles	January 2010	2010-2012	Impact assessment undertaken in 2011. May be extended depending on results
Solar energy	June 2011	2011	May be extended beyond 2011

6. **Funds Committed** (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

Project	2009 funds (\$MM)	2010 funds (\$MM)	2011 funds (\$MM)	Funds committed (\$MM)	Timeframe
Core program	1.75	2.15	3.75	0.448	2008-18
Bicycles	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010-12 (possibly ongoing)
Solar energy	-	-	0.6	0.6	2011
Total	1.75	2.65	4.85	1.548	

7. **Implementing Partners**

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8. Project or activity

Implementation of the **Cocoa Partnership core program** will continue until 2018, with the commitment to expand to 500 communities in total, as well as via Kuapa Kokoo, a Fairtrade certified farmers cooperative, and working with national institutions to facilitate broader scale-up. 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 worst forms of child labor are dealt with sustainably and systematically at the community level. The Partnership seeks to respond to the need to eliminate the exploitation of children as labor on cocoa farms primarily by influencing attitudes and changing behaviors through improving the knowledge of the farming community.

Under the core program, the partnership addresses child labor through the following:

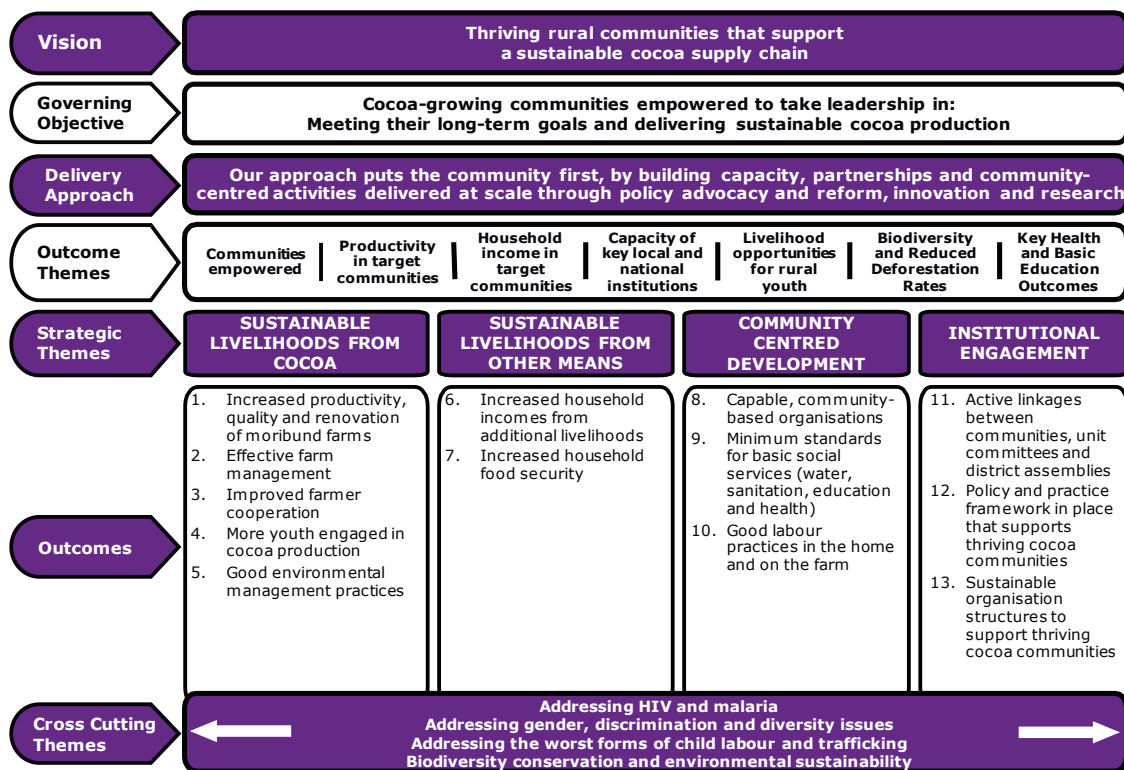
- **Children-** As children's rights are promoted and protected, the communities' attitudes towards children will result in positive outcomes related to effective farm management. Child Labor clubs have been formed in the operational communities, where the Cadbury Cocoa Ambassadors engage children on child rights and child labor issues.
- **Farmer -** By focusing on the farmer as a direct user and beneficiary of child labor, cocoa is produced in a more sustainable manner and is compliant with globally-accepted standards. As a further remediation action, there is support for farmers to use labor-saving devices as an alternative to use of cheap labor, including child labor. In October 2011, 600 manual and motorised spraying machines were made available to farmers in the 100 communities.

- **Community-** There are good opportunities for developing community-wide mechanisms that encourage farmers to use adult labor rather than to exploit children as laborers

The **Bicycles sub-project** began in 2010 and brings additional funding to supply bicycles to school children and teachers to facilitate better access to education. The project is in response to feedback from community and implementing partners through the Community Action Planning process about the negative effects of walking long distances of more than 3km between school and home for school children resulting in low academic performance and attendance. The sub-project, to date, has made bicycles available to 9800 school children, 160 teachers, 25 community animators and 15 health workers in 1400 communities. The project is implemented in Cocoa Partnership partner communities and Kuapa Kokoo communities, based on a needs assessment of children and is managed by community-led management committees. Many communities have reported on the positive impact that the provision of bicycles has had in terms of enabling children to attend school. At least one community is also providing additional funds of its own to provide more bicycles for the children's use. An integrated monitoring and evaluation system will allow us to quantify actual impacts of the provision of bicycles.

The **Solar Energy sub-project** began in 2011, with panels arriving in mid-2011, and brings additional funding to install solar-powered systems to support community classroom needs. The particular focus is to provide lighting for schools in order to improve reading and learning as well as to enable the use of computers for teaching and learning purposes. This has become imperative in the light of government policy on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) being an examinable subject at basic school level. In 2011, 9500 household solar lanterns have been provided to ensure children have access to light to continue reading after dark as well as catch up on their homework. The solar energy sub-project is being implemented in Cocoa Partnership partner communities and Kuapa Kokoo communities. Projects are selected based on community applications, with supporting evidence of the benefits the project will deliver as well as its alignment with the district development plan.

Indicators have been developed to measure each of the thirteen outcomes in the Vision into Action (ViA) with baseline data collected in 2009 (see below). A template is presented to all partners to use in reporting back on progress on a quarterly basis. A follow-up survey has now been completed to measure progress towards outcomes using both quantitative and qualitative tools, and the analysis of the data is underway. The Program plans to disseminate the report and hold a discourse on it with stakeholders during the Learning Conference in June 2012. This will ensure appropriate validation takes place ahead of the conference. In addition to data capture, the Program Coordination Unit conducts ongoing monitoring of partner activities. It also holds quarterly outcome review meetings and an annual conference for all partners to review progress towards outcomes, share learnings and best practices, and propose adjustments to the program as necessary to improve delivery.



The Cocoa Partnership’s approach to achieving sustainability focuses on partnering with communities and national institutions to ensure that they share ownership of the outcomes, activities and approach from the outset, rather than simply being beneficiaries. This builds their ongoing commitment to safeguarding investments the Cocoa Partnership makes, and finding ways to continue to progress towards outcomes. By working in support of the established roles of service providers and facilitating the strengthening of their roles, rather than displacing their efforts through creating parallel structures, the Cocoa Partnership contributes to stronger structures at the community, district and national levels. The design of the Cocoa Partnership itself enables sustainability as it addresses social, economic and environmental issues at grassroots as well as at national levels.

The Cadbury Cocoa Partnership has already worked closely with the Ghana Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare Child Labor Unit and the National Program for the

Elimination of Child Labor in Cocoa (NPECLC) to develop a Plan of Action on child labor that is aligned to Ghana’s National Plan of Action and uses the same indicators. This coordination with the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare will be the means of ensuring that common Framework indicators are integrated into the activities being implemented under the Cocoa Partnership.

Addressing the worst forms of child labor is one of four cross-cutting themes that the Cocoa Partnership seeks to tackle through all program activities, with the following approach:

- a) Target the withdrawal from, or prevention of, children in the WFCL (core program)
- b) Target households of working children or children at risk of the WFCL (core program)
- c) Direct resources to remediation for households of children withdrawn from the WFCL, including as a result of CLMS referral efforts (core program)
- d) Work with the relevant Government agencies and ILO to promote implementation of the CLMS in cocoa-growing areas (core program)
- e) Direct resources to raise awareness and provide sensitization on the worst forms of child labor, including for social partners (core program)
- f) 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 (core program, bicycles, solar energy)
- g) Assess impact on children in terms of educational participation and work status (part of monitoring framework)
- h) Assess impact on children's households in terms of income and sustainable livelihoods (part of monitoring framework)

We have developed a **Strategic Response and Plan of Action on Child Labor** to guide program activity, and ensure alignment with national and international structures and systems. This Plan of Action articulates how we aim to meet the above criteria. The plan was developed in consultation with stakeholders including ICI, COCOBOD, CARE, World Vision, VSO and the NPECLC, and has been signed off by the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare.

The overriding objective of the plan 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 address the worst forms of child labor in a sustainable and systematic manner.

9. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities)

	Districts	Number of Communities
Core Program	Mpohor, Wassa East, Fantekwa, New Juabeng, Suhum, West Akyem, Amansie West and	2010- 100 By 2011- 200

	Asunafo North	By 2015- 500
Bicycles	As above	174
Solar energy	As above	100

10. Beneficiaries

	Description of services	Number of beneficiaries
Cocoa Partnership Core Program	<p>“Thriving rural communities that support a sustainable cocoa supply chain”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising, advocacy, and social mobilization (including around child labor) • Farmer support • Capacity building for farmers • Community support 	<p>2010</p> <p>Households - 8,500</p> <p>Total people - 60,000</p> <p>Of which children - 30,000</p> <p>2011</p> <p>Households - 18,200</p> <p>Total people - 129,000</p> <p>Of which children - 64,000</p> <p>By 2015</p> <p>Households - 45,000</p> <p>Total people - 310,000</p> <p>Of which children - 153,000</p> <p>Kuapa Kokoo</p> <p>Households - 60,000</p> <p>Total people - 360,000</p> <p>Of which children - 180,000</p>

		Additional beneficiaries are also being created in surrounding communities and via District Assembly activities through which the Cocoa Partnership approach is growing organically.
Bicycles	The Bicycle project seeks to improve academic performance of children (supported by improved attendance) in communities located more than 3 km from school facilities. By so doing, the risk of child labor is reduced and children have improved access to education	Children – 8,983 Adults- (extension agents-3, teachers-160, community animators-25, health workers-15)
Solar Energy	The solar energy project is designed to engage 25 community end users with renewable energy sources to support teaching and learning in cocoa communities. A significant number of school children will also benefit from solar energy panels to support school activities.	Children – 38,000 Adults – 19,000

11. Summary Progress Report

The Cocoa Partnership commitment to addressing child labor in its geographical areas of operation has to a large extent progressed positively as a result of the project design which addresses child labor in a holistic manner. The four main strategies of our Plan of Action are in direct response to needs in the community and remediation gaps identified at the micro, meso and macro levels in Ghana.

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, the Cocoa Partnership is addressing community-wide sustainable livelihoods for households in cocoa growing communities which tie in with interventions addressing nutrition and hygiene so that they have a better impact on health outcomes, as well as protecting children from the worst forms of child labor while providing thriving cocoa growing communities.

The Cocoa Partnership has made significant progress in a number of areas that support the goal of tackling the worst forms of child labor. We agree with and support 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. We are proud of the work of the Cocoa Partnership Ambassadors who have led efforts to form Child Rights Clubs in the schools where the children are also given training on life skills, approved forms of cocoa farming, reading and numeracy skills. Furthermore, community members report that the retention and enrollment rates in schools in our partner communities continue to improve as a result of improved learning materials but also as a result of the bicycles that have made it significantly easier for children to get to school. We are undertaking ongoing monitoring and measurement of these impacts.

In further support of the current collaboration with NPECLC activities, the Cocoa Partnership is adopting the new Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System (GCLMS) at both community and national levels within our overall monitoring system. This ensures alignment and contributes to the effective capture and analysis of national data on WFCL. This would also be the mechanism to ensure alignment with the Framework.

The Cocoa Partnership 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 in 2012 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. Findings will first be validated with stakeholders, then followed up with hardcopies where appropriate and subsequently through community meetings, newsletters, press releases, and the annual Learning Conference. As discussed with the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, such findings would also be linked into its monitoring system.

The Hershey Company, “The CocoaLink Project”

1. Financial Partner

The Hershey Company

2. Name of Project or Designated Framework Activity

CocoaLink

3. Point of Contact Information for Funder (Name, title, address, email, phone)

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4. Brief Description of Project or Framework Activity (Include primary goals and objectives)

CocoaLink is a first-of-its kind intervention to use mobile technology to deliver practical information on agricultural and social best practices to rural cocoa farmers. Today, about two-thirds of Ghana’s cocoa farmers have access to mobile phones, and that number is expected to increase rapidly over the next few years as coverage areas increase and service costs decrease.

CocoaLink, which is being funded by The Hershey Company, will use Ghana’s rapidly growing mobile phone infrastructure to reach more than 8,000 Ghanaian cocoa farmers and community members in 15 pilot communities in the key cocoa-growing region of Western Ghana. The program is available to any cocoa farmer with access to a mobile phone. Information is delivered by text on cocoa farming vocational training as well as key child labor sensitization messaging.

5. Timeframe for Framework Activity (Include main components)

2011 – Launch partnership with World Cocoa Foundation, the Ghana Cocoa Board

6. Funds Committed (Specify those approved as “new money” by CLCCG, as well as additional financial investments; include funds expended to date)

\$600,000 from 2011 to 2014

7. Implementing Partners (Name and Contact Information for Implementing Partner(s) including title, address, email, phone)

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8. Project or activity

- a. Briefly describe the gaps that the project addresses,

Although there is a wealth of cocoa-farming and agricultural production information now available to Ghana's 700,000 cocoa farmers, as well as substantial information on labor practices and the appropriate role of children on cocoa farms, the challenge is getting this information into farmers' hands given the remote rural nature of most farms. Farmer Field Schools, while valuable sources of information and training, cannot hope to reach the same proportion of farmers as those with mobile coverage and access to a phone. Likewise, the scaling of the National Program to Eliminate Child Labor in Cocoa (NPECLC) and the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) programs will take a number of years, while the labor training, education, and sensitization provided by CocoaLink can begin immediately. CocoaLink will quickly reach farmers unreached by other training and sensitization programs, effectively, and at low cost. As discussed, the project will link with and build on other programs implemented by World Cocoa Foundation, COCOBOD, Cocoa Research

Institute of Ghana (CRIG), ICI, ILO-IPEC, and NPECLC. Once fully operational, there is no limit to the types of information that can be shared with farmers across this network.

b. Note the dates for the initiation of key activities, such as the provision of direct services to beneficiaries,

- Partnership announcement – March of 2011
- Farmer benchmarking survey – April 2011
- Telecommunications capabilities survey – May 2011
- Content identified, with translation into local languages – June 2011
- Initiation of service to 15 cocoa communities – July 2011
- Training of Ghana Agricultural Extension agents – August 2011
- Approximately 3,000 enrollees in CocoaLink – October 2011
- Development of malaria programming with Malaria No More – November 2011

c. Briefly describe the intended monitoring and evaluation mechanism,

CocoaLink provides important new models for monitoring and evaluation based on the real-time information and engagement of farmers. Farmers will register via SMS text message which automatically enters them into the M&E database, which is available online and continuously updated by CocoaLink field staff.

The monitoring and evaluation will measure performance against CocoaLink performance targets. CocoaLink M&E will also align with established child labor monitoring systems in Ghana.

d. Briefly describe the sustainability strategy,

CocoaLink was designed from the beginning of the project with the input and advice of implementing partners, especially CRIG / COCOBOD. In addition, CocoaLink will be operated by COCOBOD at the completion of the project. During the startup year, the project team has worked closely with COCOBOD to ensure alignment and long-term operational effectiveness.

e. Briefly describe the coordination strategy: how the project plans to coordinate with other efforts under the Framework (including the relevant IPEC projects: (1) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS; (2) Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach; and (3) the designated Industry-IPEC Private-Public Partnership Program).

The program 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, a reduced need for child labor to support 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 WFCL within their households.

The project thus addresses the following key initiatives under the Framework:

- As a project 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 [Framework Section 1(c) page 1].
- 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 worst forms of child labor, including through increased access to school and vocational training” [Framework Section 1(b) page 1] and will stimulate the “removal of children from the worst forms of child labor, including hazardous labor...” [Framework Section 1(a) page 1].
- 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 worst forms of child labor and ensure thriving cocoa communities” under industry’s roles and responsibilities [Framework Section 4(b) page 4].

In addition, as discussed, the project addresses Strategy Five from Ghana’s National Plan of Action: “increasing livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households through empowerment and social protection strategies.” The attached letter from Minister Mensah notes that NPECLC’s communication strategy seeks the dissemination of messages against child labor through the use of different media including mobile phone technology. In addition, NPECLC believes the mobile technology may be useful for the transmission of data under CLMS.

9. Target Areas for Interventions (Districts and Communities)

CocoaLink will be introduced to 15 villages in the Western region. However, any Ghana farmer with access to a cell phone will ultimately begin to be able to receive CocoaLink information from COCOBOD. Training and initial information request gathering from participating farmers by COCOBOD agricultural extension agents is underway in the following Ghanaian communities:

Asanteman	Dechembosuo
Ataboka	Krayawkrom
Punikrom	Suiano
Kama	Aprutu
Kwafukaa	Nkonya

Sui
Ahukwa
Futa

Yawkrom
Kojokro

CocoaLink will use Ghana's rapidly growing mobile phone infrastructure to reach more than 8,000 Ghanaian cocoa farm family members in 15 initial communities in the key cocoa-growing region of Western Ghana. These communities are currently participating in the WCF ECHOES Alliance Literacy Program. At full operation, the program is expected to fully support more than 100,000 farmers with two-way communications services.

10. Beneficiaries (Planned and those reached this reporting cycle for each component)

- a. # of Children
- b. # of Households
- c. # of cocoa farmers
- d. # of communities
- e. Other?

During its first four months, CocoaLink has sent out more than 15,000 SMS text messages to Ghana cocoa farmers. These have included livelihoods and child labor information. All identified Ghana cocoa villages have begun operations. Approximately 3,000 Ghanaians have enrolled to date. We are ahead of schedule and are working to ensure quality growth and strong technology support. Because the vast majority of enrollees are parents, we could extrapolate that a significant number of households and families have directly or indirectly benefitted by CocoaLink, but we will be able to provide a more accurate assessment as our data collection process grows more robust in year 2.

11. Summary Progress Report (Including status of project goals and indicators, highlights, lessons learned, good practices, impact assessments and evaluation reports.)

Here are the key highlights of CocoaLink, to date:

- Concept to launch occurred in less than six months (Oct, 2010-March, 2011)
- CocoaLink is supported at highest levels of Ghana cocoa organizations, and by community leaders, agricultural extension agents, and NGOs, such as World Education, ILO, and USAID
- Public private partnership strategy has been successful in leveraging current cocoa programs such as ECHOES and newly published COCOBOD Manual for Farmers.

- Mobile phone revolution means CocoaLink is right technology at right time for agricultural sector
- We anticipate 90% phone access in cocoa region of Ghana by 2014.
- Survey of farmers revealed that livelihood information was first priority with child labor also a top priority
- Anecdotes suggest that CocoaLink will be a powerful tool in enhancing literacy and in attracting young people to learning more about modern cocoa farming
- CocoaLink also is built on a brand proposition – i.e. easy to understand, measure and attractive to new participants
- CocoaLink is providing insights on farmer preferences, interest in key issues and learning patterns
- Infrastructure issues such as lack of electricity in at least three villages need new approaches in 2012
- Expanded communications outreach in Ghana will help drive enrollment
- Excellent new content and innovative delivery on malaria prevention provided by major US NGO Malaria No More.