

# International Labour Organization – IPEC

## Technical Progress Report (TPR) –

<b>Project donor:</b> Mars, Inc.					
<b>Project title:</b> Creating a Protective Environment for Children in Cocoa Growing Communities in Soubré, Cote d'Ivoire					
<b>Project number:</b> IVC/12/01/MAS/  <b>ILO TC Code:</b>  <b>Donor Identification Code: (if available):</b>		<b>Reporting Dates</b>		<b>Preparation date</b>	
		<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>		
		30 October 2012	31 December 2013		
<b>Project budget:</b> <u>Source</u> <u>Amount</u> Mars USD 1,000,000		<b>Start date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 30.10.2012			
		<b>End date<sup>2</sup>:</b> 28.02.2015			
		<b>CTA/PC/PD start date:</b> Boua Bi Sémién Honoré International Manager and IPEC focal point for RCI Start date: 01.12. 2011 Maria João Vasquez, Project Coordinator PPP Start date: 01/01/2012 KOFFI Monique, National Officer (Côte d'Ivoire) Start date: 20.09.2013			
		<b>Evaluation dates</b>			
			<b>Planned as per PRODOC / Evaluation schedule</b>	<b>Proposed new dates</b>	<b>Actual dates carried out</b>
		<b>Mid-term:</b>	May 2014	September 2014	
		<b>Final:</b>	January-February 2015	July – August 2015	
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<b>OBJECTIVES:</b> (Objectives as stated in the approved project document <sup>3</sup> ) <b>DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE</b> Contribute to the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cote d'Ivoire <b>IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES</b> <b>IO.1.</b> To Reinforce community-based and institutional mechanisms for identifying children who are involved in child labour and referring them to school or other services and tracking them to ensure a positive outcome in 15-20 V4C communities, 3 sub prefectures and 1 prefecture in Soubré <b>IO.2.</b> To reinforce community development initiatives which contribute to creating a protective environment for children in 15-20 V4C communities <b>IO.3.</b> To reinforce parents, cocoa-growing community leaders, decentralized government officials, employers' and workers' organizations, social service providers and other stakeholders understanding and commitment to combat child labour in Soubré.					

<sup>1</sup> Start date as indicated in the donor approved project document.

<sup>2</sup> End date as indicated in the donor approved project document. If these dates have been formally revised, indicate revised dates with "Revised" in brackets after the date.

<sup>3</sup> If the objectives have been formally revised and approved by the donor, indicate "Revised" in brackets after the relevant objective.

## I. Country information and developments

Summary discussion of the country context and recent events (since the last TPR) that is relevant to issues of child labour and education within the country. The information provided here is meant to provide the national context and does not have to be directly linked to project activities. This section should include information on national legislation (including new legislation or proposed changes to existing legislation), policy documents or plans of action at the national, sectoral, geographic, employer and/or worker level that relate to combating child labour and/or promoting access to basic education for child labourers or children at risk. Please indicate the relevant status of such items. **(Length: minimum 1 paragraph, maximum 1 page. If regional project, one paragraph per country)**

### CÔTE D'IVOIRE (RCI)

- **US/Cote d'Ivoire relations:** On January 2013, the Minister of Solidarity, Family and Women and Children received Mr. Phillip Carter III, U.S. Ambassador to Côte d'Ivoire. The main issues discussed were child trafficking and the plight of victims of AIDS and AIDS orphans. The two partners discussed cooperation between their countries on these core issues, including the legal and judicial aspect of child trafficking and revitalizing the National Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (PNOEV).
- **Launch of Cocoa Producer Manual:** The Nestlé Group made an official presentation in February 2013, of the "Cocoa Producer Manual". This manual, which has been developed in collaboration with the Council of Coffee and Cocoa (Le Conseil du Café-Cacao)<sup>4</sup> and the National Centre for Agronomic Research (CNRA), is a technical tool on good agricultural, social and environmental practices, for farmers in field schools.
- **Security situation:** Under-Secretary General of the UN Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond MULET, visited Côte d'Ivoire from 6th-15th February 2013 on a mission to assess the situation in the country. Meanwhile, the security situation deteriorated in the west with the resumption of attacks on certain localities along the border with Liberia since March 10, 2013.
- **Mars official visit:** during his visit to RCI on February 2013, Mars, Inc.'s Chief Executive paid a courtesy call on the President. Mr. Grant REID used the opportunity to present to the President of the Republic a program to improve the productivity of cocoa and a community development project for the realization of socio-economic improvements (including infrastructure development) in the areas of health, education and rural water supply.
- **International Women's Day:** official celebration of International Women's Day on March 8, 2013. In his official speech, the Minister in charge of Women and Children announced the creation of a national fund (USD 2,000,000) for the economic empowerment of women.
- **Child Trafficking:** Nine children from Benin were intercepted in March 2013 at Oumé (located Center-West) by the Departmental Committee to Fight against Child Labour and Returnees, as they were being trafficked to Soubré by a Beninese citizen.
- **Validation of 2013 work plan of the Inter-ministerial Committee (CIM) and National Supervisory Committee (CNS):** In March 2013, the First Lady chaired the validation of the 2013 matrix of actions of the CIM and the CNS. The various partners involved in the fight against child labour had met to discuss the matrix of action of 2013 in advance. The exchanges took place around three topics: 1) the matrix of the activities to be carried out in 2013 for both committees; 2) information about the meeting of the thematic group on child labour within the framework of the Public Private Partnership platform of the sector of Café-Cacao (see below) and 3) the report of the meeting of the group of coordination of action against child labour (CLCCG) in cocoa held the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> March in Washington.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.conseilcafecacao.ci/>

- **The Platform of Public Private Partnership (PPPP) of the sector café - cocoa in RCI** gathers public sector (Government and national institutions) and the private sector around a common action plan aiming at the rehabilitation and modernization of the sector café - cocoa. The PPPP aims to assure a sustainable coffee and cocoa economy through the elaboration and implementation of programs focusing on Quantity, Quality and Growth projects (2QC). The 1st plenary session of the PPPP was held on Tuesday, September 25th, 2012, in the auditorium of the building of Caistab, in Plateau-ABIDJAN. The second plenary session of the PPPP took place in San-Pedro, between 27 and 29 May 2013. At this stage, the PPPP Secretariat had developed a plan of action and set up six working groups – one of them on child labour - involving most of the stakeholders active in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire.
- **World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting (June 2013) in Washington:** First Lady of Cote d'Ivoire, Mrs Dominique OUATTARA, was commended for her work in the fight against child labour by all actors and partners involved in the cocoa industry. The First Lady was represented by Ms. Yao Patricia Sylvie, Executive Secretary of the "Comité National de Surveillance" (CNS or National Supervisory Committee) and also Director of Cabinet of the First Lady. For the rest of 2013, Ms. Sylvie announced that the First Lady will organize in July a large meeting to raise awareness and allow for exchanges with about 500 cocoa and coffee producers to involve them in the fight against child labour. It was also announced that Mrs. Ouattara will meet and enter into a dialogue with the First Lady of Ghana, Mrs Lordina Mahama and those of the sub-region to bring answers and find solutions to the phenomenon of the trafficking of children.
- **Official launch of SOSTECI (System of Observation and Follow-up of the Child labour in RCI) (June 2013):** The ceremony was presided by Mrs. Dominique OUATTARA and united high-level personalities ranging from the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Women and Child Protection, employers' and workers' organizations and a representative of the ILO, to Ambassadors, the Inter-ministerial and the national supervisory committee members, civil society, exporters associations and representatives of non-governmental organizations working in the field.
- **Nestlé's distribution of cocoa products:** Nestlé conducted on 13 June 2013 at Buyo (South West) the launch of the fourth distribution of high yielding cocoa plants and disease control products to the producers in the presence of administrative and traditional authorities.
- **Barry Callebaut meeting with RCI President:** The Ivorian President Alassane Ouattara received on 27 June 2013 in audience the President of Jacobs Holding AG, Dr. Andreas Jacob. The representative of Barry Callebaut then told the press: "Our discussions were mainly based on the quality of cocoa, on how to increase the price of a kilo to improve farmers' quality of life. We looked at different types of action we can carry out in the areas of education and social infrastructure".
- **UNICEF support plan to accelerate girls' education:** With the support of UNICEF, the Network for the initiative of the United Nations for Girls' Education in Côte d'Ivoire (UNGEI-CI) organized a workshop from 9 to 11 July 2013 in Grand-Bassam. The purpose was to develop a plan to accelerate girls' education during the period 2013-2015.
- **Diplomatic exchanges on child labour:** On Wednesday, July 10 2013, the Ambassador of the Ivory Coast to Italy led a delegation from Ferrero, a chocolate company, to the Office of the First Lady. Yao Patricia Sylvie, Director of the Office of the First Lady and his guests exchanged views on issues related to the fight against child labour in cocoa plantations.
- **RCI and France partner to protect children:** The governments of Côte d'Ivoire and France have entered into a partnership agreement (signed on July 15, 2013) to ensure effective legal

protection for children and youth in RCI. The pact was signed between the unit of the Judicial Protection of Children (Ivory Coast) and a representative of the Government of France.

- ***Conseil Café Cacao (CCC)'s CROPLIFE takes off:*** On August 14, 2013, under the leadership of the Director General of the Cocoa and Coffee Council, the cocoa specialized phyto-sanitary protection project (SSP) was officially launched. The project aims to give specialized training to pesticide users, dealers and farmers on how to apply pesticides and fertilizers in a safe and responsible manner.
- ***Workshop on regulating the marketing of cocoa and coffee:*** A training workshop for judges and magistrates on the legal framework for the regulation of the marketing of coffee and cocoa was organized by the Cocoa and Coffee Council. (Date: 19 and 20th September 2013 at "Hôtel Royaume" in Daloa)
- ***Start of 2013 Population Census:*** On 23 September 2013, the Prime Minister made an official announcement of a one year general population census in RCI starting in November 2013.
- ***RCI and Burkina Faso sign an agreement to fight child trafficking:*** After Mali in 2011, RCI signed, on October 17th 2013 a cooperation agreement within the context of the fight against cross-border child trafficking with Burkina Faso. The two countries were represented by the First Lady, Mrs. Dominique Ouattara and Mrs. Chantal Compaoré, First Lady of Burkina Faso.
- ***Education and health support to cocoa and coffee growing communities:*** As part of the implementation of projects funded under the Rural Investment Fund (FIMR), the Coffee and Cocoa Council donated 1,000 school tables and benches and 15 ambulances to the Ministry of National Education and Technical Education and the Ministry of Health for the benefit of schools and health centres in coffee and cocoa producing areas.
- ***World Bank support to boost cash crop production*** - The World Bank has approved funding to boost the production of five major crops in Côte d'Ivoire, namely cocoa, rubber, oil palm, cashew and cotton. This funding of US\$ 50 million (FCFA 25 billion) is from the International Development Association (IDA) and will benefit no less than 120,000 Ivorian farmers.
- ***Cocoa Link services in RCI:*** Conseil Café-Cacao announces the introduction of Cocolink, a free SMS and voice message service to farmers in RCI. About 30,000 are expected to be enrolled initially, increasing to 100,000 by 2016.
- ***ICI organizes 3rd stakeholder meeting in Abidjan:*** The 3rd ICI Stakeholder Meeting took place in Abidjan on November 18th, 2013, of which the theme was: "The Fight Against Child Labour in Cocoa: A Shared Responsibility". The Executive Director of ICI, Nick Weatherill, presented the challenges of the problem of child labour and highlighted the value of concerted action as the key to success within the framework of the fight against the phenomenon. The co-chairmen of the foundation: Jeff Morgan and Cléophas Mally stressed the need for chocolate producers to emphasize the human development aspect of cocoa communities in their policies against child labour. ICI took the opportunity to honour the First Lady, Mrs Dominique Ouattara, for her commitment to improve the living conditions of the children in RCI. For that purpose, the Executive Director presented, in the name of the foundation, a diploma of honour to Mrs. Dominique Ouattara, for all her actions in favour of the well-being of the children in the country.
- ***SOSTECI starts at regional level:*** SOSTECI has entered into its operational phase. After its launch in June 2013, the Inter-ministerial Committee (CIM) in association with the National Supervisory Committee (CNS) trained instructors (monitors) and focal points within the

framework of the implementation of the SOSTECI in the departments of Soubré and M'Batto.

- **CNS activities:** During the period under reporting, the CNS has been engaged in the following activities:
  - Participation in the 19<sup>th</sup> Chocolate show in Paris;
  - Awareness raising and monitoring of local projects in Soubré, Méagui and San-Pédro;
  - Organization of a workshop to build the capacity of social workers on the issue of child labour (75 social workers coming from 34 cities around the country attended);
  - Organization of a workshop targeting 30 police and gendarmerie commanders on child labour and law enforcement issues.
- ***Survey on child labour in cocoa communities:*** An agreement was signed between the CNS and the University of Tulane on October 2013 in Washington DC in the presence of numerous partners in the cocoa industry. The purpose of this agreement is to carry out a survey on the incidence of child labour in cocoa communities in RCI.
- **Nestlé meets the First Lady:** The First Lady, Mrs. Dominique Ouattara, President of the CNS, received in October 2013 Mr José Lopez, Vice President of the World Operations of the Nestlé Group, and discussed issues concerning the worst forms of child labour. Mr Lopez presented the various community development projects, addressing child labour in cocoa plantations, that are promoted by Nestle. The objective of these projects, according to Mr. Lopez, is to facilitate access to education in RCI, make school attractive to children in communities, improve the quality of the local governmental structures, encourage the reduction of the incidence of worst forms of child labour and create infrastructures that will increase the number of children in school.
- **Visit of Ms. Constance Thomas, IPEC Director:** The visit took place between 1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> December, in response to an invitation by the Minister of Employment and Labour Relations. The visit focussed mainly on the status of implementation of the National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour and the way forward for RCI within this context. As part of the visit, Ms. Thomas met various actors including the Minister of State, Minister of Employment and Vocational Training, the President of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (CIM), the International Centre for Research in Agro Forestry (ICRAF) / MARS staff in RCI and labour unions and the employers' organizations.
- **Launch of music video:** With the support of the ILO-IPEC ECOWAS II project, journalists and artists of RCI were involved in composing a song and launching a CD with a video raising awareness on child labour ([http://www.ilo.org/ipec/news/WCMS\\_232464/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/news/WCMS_232464/lang-en/index.htm)). This initiative came about after some of the artists had participated in a workshop on child labour issues. The launch of the CD was made in the presence of the Director of IPEC during her visit to RCI on December 2<sup>nd</sup> 2013. On this occasion, all the artists signed a petition to express their commitment to eradicate child labour in RCI. They are planning to make a great crusade in 2014 for raising awareness against child labour in different districts of the country.

## II. Overall progress within the context of the project

### II.A Summary

Based on the detailed information on project performance in Section III, please provide your assessment of the overall achievement of the project at this stage and progress towards major defined impact. This section should not repeat information from sections IIIA - IIIC but in a few paragraphs, provide an analysis of the achievement of the project as a whole. Please assess issues such as; efficiency<sup>5</sup>, effectiveness<sup>6</sup>, relevance<sup>7</sup>, sustainability<sup>8</sup> and inter-relationships between objectives, to the extent that there have been changes in these areas since the last TPR. You may also wish to consider any unanticipated effects of project activities. **(Maximum length 1 page. If regional project, maximum 2 pages considering the project as a whole rather than country by country.)**

The “Creating a Protective Environment for Children in Cocoa Growing Communities in Soubré, Côte d’Ivoire” project (hereafter referred to as PPP Mars) was signed on October 2012 between ILO-IPEC and Mars Inc. The inception phase was due to last from October 2012 to August 2013 and foresaw the completion of the project document, the recruitment of national staff and a participatory planning process. From September to December, the project planned to be in place with direct action and the different upstream and downstream activities in preparation.

During the reporting period, the project undertook several actions in order to achieve its objectives in accordance to the set timeline. The main results achieved are:

- PRODOC was completed by March 2013
- Project equipment was purchased in June 2013
- List of selected project communities completed and endorsed (July 2013)
- Launch of the PPP Mars project and regional consultation (July 2013)
- Assessment of technical and operational capacity of the prospective implementing agencies (IAs) completed (November 2013)
- Stakeholder consultation and preparation of different actions plans and other upstream and downstream implementation agreements (ongoing)
- Project indicators reviewed and project monitoring plan prepared (Annex E below)
- Project work plan reviewed (Annex A below)
- Procedures relating to setting up of the project office and purchase project vehicle are ongoing
- Baseline survey (to start end January/beginning of February)

#### Efficiency

The PPP Mars project became fully operational with the recruitment of a national programme officer and administrative and project assistant in September 2013. The PPP-MARS project began with an initial allocation of USD 250,000.00. The second of three instalments (USD 450,000.00) was received in December 2013.

The project staff will work closely with other ILO-IPEC project in RCI and the wider PPP project. This will allow for efficiencies to be achieved at the level of joint planning and management as well as delivery of certain objectives as part of the national ILO-IPEC agenda in the country. The project will also benefit by being able to engage with partners who have already received training on child labour, child labour monitoring systems, etc. This project will also benefit from the IAs’ management systems, including financial record keeping and reporting, that have been strengthened through ongoing work with the ILO-IPEC projects in the country.

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<sup>5</sup>Does the expected project results continue to justify the costs incurred?

<sup>6</sup> To what extent has the project achieved its objective(s) and reached its target group(s)?

<sup>7</sup> Does the project’s objectives and strategy continue to make sense?

<sup>8</sup> What is the likelihood that the project benefits will be sustained after the withdrawal of external support?

In addition to this, the PPP Mars project has also achieved efficiencies and works in collaboration with the Mars IA in Soubré, ICRAF. The project included ICRAF in project planning exercises and stakeholder consultations and is conducting joint research (notably the baseline study) and collaborating closely in the selection of project target communities where ICRAF is operational.

### **Effectiveness**

- The two members of the team –National Programme Officer and Finance and Admin assistant –have been in place since September and August 2013.
- Regional consultations for project implementation, the operational planning workshop of the project activities, selection of project beneficiaries and assessment of technical and operational capacity of the prospective implementing agencies took place as planned.
- The project has advanced greatly in putting the different upstream and downstream implementation agreements in place and is currently reviewing last drafts in respect of many of the interventions.
- Preparations concerning the project baseline study are also reaching a conclusion with ENSEA being selected to perform this study in collaboration with ICRAF, Mars and Tulane University.

### **Relevance**

- The Project remains relevant and in line with the National Plan of Action (on child labour) and ILO constituents' approach of addressing child labour in a holistic and comprehensive manner with a focus on child labour monitoring systems.
- The project has been designed taking into consideration a number of experiences and lessons learned from ILO-IPEC in the sub-region and worldwide with regard to education and social mobilization interventions.

### **Sustainability**

- The sustainability of the project lies with its design and is based in community engagement and empowerment, and national ownership.
- National structures and actors are an integral part of the project's sustainability strategy, as main stakeholders and implementers of its approach. In particular, the important CLMS component of this project is based on the SOSTECI framework, which has been endorsed by Government after extensive consultations with all main stakeholders, including employers' and workers' organisations. As such, the CLMS system proposed is more likely to be supported by its main stakeholders and this increases the likelihood that the long term investments in support and funding, that are needed to sustain it, will be found.
- Mars V4C and this project strategy of stimulating investment from key stakeholders for community action plans ensures to some extent that resources are allocated to child labour initiatives, including CLMS, during the project implementation period. This may make sustaining post-project investment more likely than if no stakeholder investment was required.
- The capacity-building components of the project, particularly the establishment of planning, coordination, and monitoring capabilities on child labour within community development committees in target communities, within ANADER and in local government and decentralized offices of national Ministries in Soubré, should result in sustainable efforts to address child labour in the region. The selection of ANADER at the community level and

others at the prefecture level as implementing partners is a strategic choice in light of these agencies' longstanding mandates in the areas of community development and child protection and in the case of ANADER, their proximity to cocoa-growing communities. The sustainability of capacity building is limited by staff turn-over and by resource deficits, which may lead to staffing cuts when project contributions from V4C and ILO-IPEC finish. To mitigate some of these risks, the project is taking a systems approach to the extent possible (i.e. human resources may change but SOSTECI, the protocols, the coordinating bodies should remain) and project interventions are being documented so that when people change, they can refer to manuals and guides to assist them to carry on project initiatives.

- While poverty is an important cause of child labour, when the problem is examined from a macro-economic perspective, not all families living in poverty engage their children in child labour. There are other important factors that influence the prevalence of child labour in a community, local area and a nation. Based on ILO-IPEC experiences world-wide, tolerance or the degree of intolerance for the practice is one such important factor. By changing community attitudes about child labour through knowledge sharing and raising awareness about the harm child labour does to both children and society, ILO-IPEC creates one of the key conditions for sustainable change. SCREAM is an example of a project approach to mobilise public support to combat child labour. Because children are one of the key targets of SCREAM, it is expected that understanding and mobilisation against child labour will influence both the current generation and the next generation (children of children whose awareness has been raised).

## UPDATE ON STATUS OF KEY ACTIVITIES

During the project inception phase, a number of important activities took place in preparation of direct interventions to come. These consisted of:

- **Preparation of Project Document (November 2012- March 2013):** The objectives of this Public-Private Partnership are shared by the PPP funded by the GIG (NCA) in 2011. The GIG PPP's strategy had been reviewed and validated through participatory planning workshops, allowing a less extensive consultation process for the design of the Mars, Inc.-ILO PPP. A consultant was engaged to meet with ILO constituents, ICRAF, and potential implementing partners, and, with considerable input from ILO-IPEC staff in Cote d'Ivoire and Geneva, drafted a proposal for review by Mars, Inc. The central strategy of the project was agreed by March 2013, although some elements of the project, such as the baseline survey, the number of target communities and other indicators, project office and transportation, and the details of how the project would collaborate with ICRAF, required additional consultations after the Project Document was finalized.
- **List of selected project communities completed and endorsed (July 25, 2013):** project communities selected have been proposed by ICRAF/MARS. The method of selection has consisted of:
  - Identification of criteria deemed important by the participants for the efficient implementation of each component following the presentation of the project.
  - The establishment of a rating scale ranging from 1 to 3 for each criterion identified.
  - The attribution of a score which corresponded to the sum of the notes obtained from the various criteria by each of the 30 villages proposed by ICRAF / MARS.
  - The 20 communities selected are those that received the highest ratings (report of the selection available at:  
<http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=24396>).
- **Project launch (July 2013):** a regional consultation took place from 29 to 30 July. During the consultation, a presentation was made on IPEC and its different projects, specifically a



presentation of the project PPP Mars and SOSTECI. Work groups were organized to analyze the institutional response to child labour and to identify actions to be taken around each of the three project components. The consultation was attended by thirty people, namely local authorities, the Regional Prefect, Prefect of SOUBRE, the Secretary General of the Prefecture, municipal assembly, the representative of the General Council, representatives of technical ministries and state bodies in charge of the protection of children, transport unions, NGOs, the chamber of trade, agricultural cooperatives and producers' union (please see the consultation report at <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=24395> ).

- **Assessment of technical and operational capacity of the prospective implementing agencies (IAs) completed (November 2013):** The purpose of this field mission was not only to assess the IAs' capacity but also their availability, in order to know which structure would be able to implement certain actions of the project. The evaluation focused on state structures, NGOs and cocoa cooperatives, in particular the Regional Direction for Solidarity, Woman, Family and Child (RDSWFC), the Regional Direction of National Education (RDNE), ANADER, the NGOs ORASUR, ASA, SDEF. We also discussed with local authorities, the General Council, municipal assembly and the cocoa cooperative, ECANC. The following observations emerged from this mission:
  - The RDSWFC is in need of office equipment and additional staff. There is often a delay in sending project reports, because there is one computer for every 4 agents.
  - The RDNE has the resource but does not have enough experience in project management. It plays the role of coordinator of the activities implemented by NGOs or other structures.
  - NGO ORASUR does not have experience in child labour issues.
  - NGOs ASA and SDEF have resources. They are presently IAs for the CCP and ECOWAS projects. The focal points of these projects are satisfied by the work done.
  - ANADER has sufficient resources but it implements a lot of projects. So there is a problem of agents available to execute other projects.
  - Concerning local authorities, the General Council, municipal assembly and cocoa cooperative, a meeting was held with them to explain the PPP Mars project objectives and the imminent start of the activities.
- **Operational planning workshop (November 2013):** the purpose was to determine the activities for the period, identify the method of implementation and the potential IA in close collaboration with all stakeholders. The participants have been social partners, NGOs and state structures. At the end of the workshop, it was decided that the project would be implemented through two action programmes (APs), two consultancies, one service contract and three workshops.
- **Development of the project monitoring plan:** this process entailed a refinement of the project indicators referred to in the PRODOC in view of its simplification and rationalization. Certain indicators included in the PRODOC, that did not fully fit within the nature and remit of the project, were excluded as well as those whose achievement were much more dependent on government processes than on project action. Considerations concerning the timing of the project and its duration were also taken into account.

The project has three components and a number of key activities under each component:

1. Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS).
2. Community Action Plan (CAPs).
3. Social Mobilization.

4. Others.

**1. Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS)**

This component has an immediate objective to reinforce community-based and institutional mechanisms for identifying children involved in child labour and referring them to school (or other relevant services) and tracking them to ensure a positive outcome in 15-20 V4C communities, 3 sub-prefectures and 1 prefecture in Soubré.

Under this component the following activities took place:

- The drafting of action programmes for the implementation of SOSTECI is underway.
- Recruitment of consultants for the elaboration of the “Operational Guidelines and Protocols for Assisting Victims of Child Labour and At-Risk Children” is in its final stages of completion.

**2. Community Action Plan (CAPs)**

This component has an immediate objective to reinforce community development initiatives that contribute to creating a protective environment for children in 15-20 V4C communities.

Under this component, an action programme is currently being drafted for the elaboration and implementation of CAPs.

**3. Social Mobilization**

This component has an immediate objective to reinforce parents', cocoa-growing community leaders', decentralized government officials', employers' and workers' organizations', social service providers' and other stakeholders' understanding and commitment to combat child labour in Soubré.

Under this component the following activities are taking place:

- **Service contract with** Regional Department of Education to organize SCREAM activities is being prepared and
- Recruitment of international consultant for the elaboration of the **New SCREAM Module “Child Labour in Agriculture”**

**4. Others**

***Baseline study***

PPP Mars team launched the process of selection of the implementing structure through a call for proposals in October 2013. As a response to the call, 5 (five) technical and financial proposals were received that could not be fully accommodated by the project's available funds. In parallel, ILO-IPEC continued discussions with Mars and ICRAF the possibility of conducting the baseline study together, as had been foreseen during the project design stage. This would be a three-party study conducted on behalf of Mars and ILO-IPEC in collaboration with ICRAF and the University Tulane, together with ILO-IPEC and the service provider, i.e. ENSEA, RCI's national school of statistics. PPP Mars is currently finalizing discussions concerning the inclusion of the project indicators and requirements in the baseline study methodology and objectives. The study will probably take place in February according to information received by ENSEA.

***Project office and vehicle***

As established during the project's design stage, the project officer and project assistant are supposed to be based in Soubré as this is a field-based project, centred in one particular region of Côte d'Ivoire, i.e. Soubré. The initial plan was to explore the possibility of ILO PPP-MARS staff to share office space with ICRAF. After several exchanges on the topic, it has been concluded that ICRAF would not have office space available for the ILO and that a different arrangement would have to be put in place. ILO procedures concerning renting of office space are extremely rigorous and long. Adding to this are the security checks and requirements imposed by ONUCI in the country. It was believed that such procedures would delay the project team's move to Soubré until, at least, February 2014. In the meantime (January 2014), the project has been informed that the house to be rented as office space in Soubré is no longer available. Proper houses or office space in Soubré is rare and the project could not find another suitable option. Re-starting the process would also imply further delays. In face of such constraints, with the support of Mars, ICRAF has agreed to release some office space for the ILO team and discussion on the details of the arrangement are underway.

In addition, it was proposed that the project staff would share the use (and maintenance costs) of a vehicle with ICRAF, the Mars implementing agency in Côte d'Ivoire. Information gathered during the first months of project implementation indicates that such sharing would be neither possible nor practical, as ICRAF is already at a limit when it comes to availability of vehicles. Adding to this is the sheer number of communities covered by ILO and ICRAF in the framework of Mars' V4C project, the distances between communities and the terrain where those communities are located.

Given the paramount importance of a vehicle in project implementation and monitoring, the project is reallocating funds to enable the purchasing of a vehicle, the hiring of a driver and all other associated costs.

***Project extension***

Project management is preparing a request for the project to be extended (at no cost to the project) by six additional months, changing the end date of the project from February 2015 to August 2015. This is justified by the following:

- a) The project officer in Côte d'Ivoire and the project assistant were recruited in September 2013, that is, five months after the foreseen date.
- b) The aforementioned issues regarding office space have and will have an impact on project implementation and its timeline.
- c) The second instalment, without which project implementation could not commence, became available in December 2013.

The project will officially request a project extension in the next reporting period. For planning purposes, the work plan and project management plan have been adjusted to take into consideration the extended project duration. However if the extension is not approved the project will adapt these plans to the original timeframe.

## II.B. Progress towards Strategic Framework

Information is required to report to the IPEC Steering Committee (on an annual basis) and the ILO (on a biennial basis) on the advances made towards the realization of Outcome 16 on eliminating child labour with priority being given to the worst forms.

As from 2010, the ILO has two revised child labour indicators against which progress is to be measured. Specific measurement criteria, approved by the ILO's Governing Body, have been set. Reporting is to be made using the new criteria. For each criterion where advances have been achieved, proof of the advancement and the relationship to the work of the ILO must be provided. Relevant documents and references must also be provided.

IPEC staff will need to refer to the **Global Monitoring Plan for Outcome 16 for 2010-15** for complete definitions.

In RCI, child labour issues are being mainstreamed (through the creation of a sub-group) into the newly created Platform of the Public-Private Partnership (PPPP) of the Conseil Café-Cacao.

### **Indicator 16.2 –**

Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour

16.2.1. Either Convention No. 138 or Convention No.182 is ratified during the reporting period.

*Data from this is provided through central ILO reporting mechanisms*

16.2.2. The ILO supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions.

*Data from this is provided through central ILO reporting mechanisms.*

16.2.2. Mechanisms and systems are established or strengthened so that up-to-date sex-disaggregated data and statistics concerning the situation of child labourers are available.

16.2.3. Targeted data collection and analysis and research are undertaken by constituents and other national partners to expand the knowledge base on child labour and to document lessons learned

**IPEC Additional Progress Indicator:** Children who benefit from ILO action with a particular focus on the worst forms of child labour and the girl child, as reflected by:

- a) those benefiting directly from pilot projects executed by the ILO or its implementing agencies, and
- b) those indirectly benefiting from initiatives executed by other development partners (member States, organizations and other agencies) as a result of ILO support and advocacy.

Data on direct beneficiaries is provided through the table in Section III.B of this report.

### III. Performance information and assessment

#### III.A Measurement against project objectives

This part of the report is an extension of the Project Monitoring Plan (Please refer to DED Note Project Monitoring Plans) that was established at the start of the project.

<b>DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE</b>	Contribute to the elimination of WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire
Narrative assessment of contribution of project/programme to development objective (describe the ways in which the project has specifically resulted in outcomes that have or will contribute to the achievement of the development objective) :	
During the period under review, the PPP Mars project has put the necessary preliminary measures in place so that implementation can start swiftly at the beginning of 2014.	

Immediate objective 1	By the end of the project, reinforce community-based and institutional mechanisms for identifying children who are involved in child labour and referring them to school or other services and tracking them to ensure a positive outcome in 15-20 V4C communities, 3 sub prefectures and 1 prefecture in Soubré Child Labour Monitoring Systems are strengthened and expanded								
Indicator <sup>9</sup>		Target							
		Baseline	Period 1 Jan 2013 - June 2013	Period 2 July 2013 - Dec 2013	Period 3 Jan 2014 - June 2014	Period 4 July 2014 - Dec 2014	Period 5 Jan 2015 - June 2015	Period 6 July 2015 - August 2015	End of project
1.Number of target communities with an effective CLMS in place	Target	0	0	0	5	5	5		15 target communities
	Actuals		0	0					
2.Operational guidelines and protocols for assisting victims in Soubré are completed and diffused	Target	0	0	0	A,B, C				1 Manual of Operational guidelines and protocols
	Actuals	0	0	0					

<sup>9</sup>See table below for narrative assessment and indicators' legend.

**Note:** \*Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.

**Narrative assessment:** Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

**Indicators' Legend:**

**Indicator 1:** By effective CLMS we mean: 1) CLMS structures including Child Protection Coordination Groups are formed, trained, equipped and meet regularly; 2) CLMS processes, i.e., identification of children in or at risk of child labour, remediation or/and referral of such children and monitoring is ongoing. To note: *The number of communities is still incipient and will be further informed after the budget revision; this indicator outputs and timing are indicative only and are dependable on the national government process and progress in implementing SOSTECI.*

**Indicator 2:** 0=No progress; A= The process of development of TORs and selection of consultant is completed; B=Development and validation of guidelines and protocols; C= Finalization and diffusion of guidelines and protocols.

Immediate objective 2		By the end of the project, community development initiatives which contribute to creating a protective environment for children in 15-20 V4C communities reinforced							
Indicator		Target							
		Baseline	Period 1 Jan 2013 - June 2013	Period 2 July 2013 - Dec 2013	Period 3 January 2014 - June 2014	Period 4 July 2014 - Dec 2014	Period 5 Jan 2015 - June 2015	Period 6 July 2015 - August 2015	End of project
3. Number of communities with community action plans to combat child labour in place	Target	0	0	0	5	5	5		15 CAPs
	Actuals	0	0	0					
4. Number of prefecture and sub prefecture action plans on child labour developed	Target	0			3	2			5 prefecture and sub prefecture action plans
	Actuals	0	0	0					
5. Number of schools that put in place “early warning” systems to identify and provide support for children at risk of school drop-out	Target	0			5	5	5		15 schools
	Actuals	0	0	0					
6. Number of trainers that are trained on hazardous work and OSH	Target	0			20	10			30 trainers
	Actuals	0	0	0					

**Note:** \*Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.

**Narrative assessment:** Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

**Indicators' Legend:**

Indicator 6. This is an indicative figure that will be further informed by field work.

Immediate objective 3		By the end of the project, the capacity of parents, cocoa-growing community leaders, decentralized government officials, employers' and workers' organizations, social service providers and other stakeholders is reinforced for their understanding and commitment to combat child labour in Soubré							
Indicator		Target							
		Baseline	Period 1 Jan 2013 - June 2013	Period 2 July 2013 - Dec 2013	Period 3 January 2014 - June 2014	Period 4 July 2014 - Dec 2014	Period 5 Jan 2015 - June 2015	Period 6 July 2015 - August 2015	End of project
7. All 15 target schools implement SCREAM activities	Target	0			A, B	B, C			15 Schools will implement SCREAM activities
	Actuals	0	0	0					
8. SCREAM module on child labour in agriculture is completed	Target	0			A, B	B, C			SCREAM module on child labour in agriculture
	Actuals	0	0	0					

**Note:** \*Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.

**Narrative assessment:** Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

**Indicators' Legend:**

Indicator 7: 0=No progress; A= Teachers and interested members of the community child protection committees (CCPCs) are trained on SCREAM; B= Teachers and members of the CCPCs develop action plans to implement SCREAM; C= SCREAM activities are implemented in target schools and an end of school year forum is organised.

Indicator 8:0=No progress A:Recruitment of international consultant and development of manual; B= Manual is validated and piloted in 5 schools from target communities; C=Evaluation, finalization and diffusion of SCREAM modules



### III.B. Direct beneficiaries

Number of children withdrawn or prevented from child labour through the provision of educational and training opportunities or other services during the period under review. This section is designed to report on the total number of children that have benefited directly from the project/programme.

A child should be counted only once during the **life of the project/programme.**

**Reporting period: New data reported**

Children (Direct Beneficiaries)	PART A: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour(1) through the provision of “educational services or training opportunities” (4)						PART B: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour (1) through the provision of “other non-education related services” (5)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration
<b>Withdrawn</b>												
<b>Prevented</b>												
<b>Total</b>												

### III.B.1. and III.B.2.Subset for child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation

The following two tables represent a **subset** of the data reported in Table III.B. above. Projects **are required to** fill out the tables below if their project has direct beneficiaries that are victims of trafficking and/or commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) or direct beneficiaries that are at risk of being trafficked or entering CSEC. After calculating the overall numbers for all direct beneficiaries (including trafficking and CSE) and reporting them above, projects should then disaggregate the trafficking and CSE beneficiaries and report them below. The data collected will represent withdrawn/prevented in the current reporting period. **Note that the same beneficiary should not be reported as both trafficked and in CSE—they but should only be counted in one table or the other.**

**To report a child as having been withdrawn from Trafficking or CSE in the tables below, please consider the following:**

- If a child has been trafficked into CSEC, then that child should only be counted as trafficked, **NOT** CSEC.
- If the child is in CSEC, but has not been trafficked into that situation, then they should only be counted in the CSEC table.
- If a child is in CSEC, but it is unclear whether or not trafficking was involved, only count that child in CSEC.
- If a child is trafficked into any other form of labour exploitation (i.e. non-CSEC), they should be counted as trafficked.
- If a child is intercepted from being trafficked when in transit to exploitative work, this child can only be reported as withdrawn from trafficking if one can prove the 3<sup>rd</sup> party's intent to exploit (i.e. the party that transfers the child). Where such proof is absent the intercepted child should be counted as prevented from trafficking

**To report a child as having been prevented from Trafficking or CSE,** projects should as a minimum standard have in place specific educational and/or non-educational services with content matter focusing on CSEC and Trafficking prevention (awareness raising, counselling, health education etc...). It is recognized that many of the children receiving services through its projects may be considered extremely vulnerable and at high risk for being trafficked or entering CSEC. However, for the purposes of reporting **prevention** data through the Technical Progress Reports, projects should report only on **those direct beneficiaries who were specifically targeted (as designed in the project document or through approved project revisions) for prevention from CSEC or trafficking.** For example, these could be children targeted for trafficking prevention because they live in a community well known as a “sending area” for trafficking victims. Or, they could be siblings of children who have already been trafficked. Alternatively or in addition, the children could be receiving services with specific content matter on CSEC or trafficking prevention. Such children can be receiving a direct education service that might not be CSEC or trafficking specific, but in addition are receiving a non-education service that is specifically related to CSEC or trafficking. The project should be able to support its data used to report beneficiaries as specifically prevented from CSEC or trafficking. It is important the prevention figures in these tables do not report prevention from overall or generalized child labour.

### III.B.1. Child trafficking

Number of children withdrawn or prevented from trafficking and provided education/training opportunities as a result of the projects.  
A child should be counted only once in this table or in the next during the life of the project/programme.

**Reporting period: No new data reported**

Children (Direct Beneficiaries)	PART A: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour(1) through the provision of “educational services or training opportunities” (4)						PART B: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour (1) through the provision of “other non-education related services” (5)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration
<b>Withdrawn</b>												
<b>Prevented</b>												
<b>Total</b>												

**Note:** If data have changed from previous reporting periods, please a) indicate reporting period where change took place, b) describe changes in the withdrawn and prevented figures, c) describe the reason for the change, and d) note corrective action taken to ensure that the errors in reporting do not occur in the future.

### III.B.2. Commercial sexual exploitation of children

Number of children withdrawn or prevented from commercial sexual exploitation and provided education/training opportunities as a result of the projects. A child should be counted only once in this table or in the previous during the life of the project/programme.

Reporting period: No new data reported

Children (Direct Beneficiaries)	PART A: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour (1) through the provision of “educational services or training opportunities” (4)						PART B: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour (1) through the provision of “other non-education related services” (5)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration
<b>Withdrawn</b>												
<b>Prevented</b>												
<b>Total</b>												

**Note:** If data have changed from previous reporting periods, please a) indicate reporting period where change took place, b) describe changes in the withdrawn and prevented figures, c) describe the reason for the change, and d) note corrective action taken to ensure that the errors in reporting do not occur in the future.

**Definitions****1. Child labour** refers to work that is unacceptable for children because:

- the child is either too young to enter work or employment, or because the work prevents a child from attending school regularly or impedes a child's ability to learn (see Convention No. 138); or
- the conditions under which the child works and the safety, health, and environmental hazards to which the child is exposed as well as the duration of work (Arts. 3 of Convention No. 138).
- The work concerned falls under Art. 3a (forms of slavery), 3b (forms of sexual exploitation), 3c (illicit activities) or 3(d) (hazardous work) of Convention No. 182 (see below under 2).

Projects are encouraged to consult Recommendation 190 accompanying Convention No. 182, as well as national legislation, for additional guidance on identifying hazardous work.

**2. Children withdrawn:** This refers to those children who were found to be working in child labour (i.e., work that should not be allowed for children – see definition above) and no longer work in such unacceptable work as a result of *educational services and/or training opportunities or other non-education related services* provided by a project. This category includes children completely withdrawn from child labour, as identified under ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. It also includes those children that were engaged in hazardous work (see definition 1 above) or work that impedes their education and as a result of a project intervention their work is no longer considered hazardous (e.g., shorter hours, safer conditions) and it does not interfere with schooling.

For children in child labour (excluding the WFCL described in Art 3a-3d of Convention 182), work conditions may be improved so as to make the work conditions acceptable. **However, conditions can only be improved for children who are of legal working age according to the specific laws of the implementing country(ies).** This may include, for example, reducing hours of work, offering protective equipment or changing the type of work children perform (disallowing children in agriculture from working with heavy machinery or pesticide applications).

Children involved in WFCL enumerated under Art 3a -3d of ILO Convention 182 must have stopped working to be considered as withdrawn from exploitative work. That is, no improvements in the working conditions of children involved in slavery or slavery like practices, prostitution or pornography, illicit activities or occupations included in the list of hazardous occupations which are hazardous by nature (if the occupation is hazardous by circumstance it could be possible to make the work safe) will create an acceptable environment for children to work, even for one hour.

Children intercepted from being trafficked when in transit to exploitative work should be counted as prevented from trafficking, unless there is evidence of the intent to exploit by the 3<sup>rd</sup> party that facilitates the transit (in which case they should be counted as withdrawn from trafficking). The intent to exploit is hard to prove though as the exploitative end result has not happened yet when intercepting.

**NOTE:** Enrolment in school is not the sole consideration that defines a child as withdrawn from child labour. For example, a child who attends a non-formal education program in the morning and works under hazardous conditions in mining during the afternoon and evening should not be counted as withdrawn. That is, if before program intervention, a child is not going to school and is working in a worst form of child labour and after program intervention the child is now enrolled in school but continues to work in a worst form of child labour that child is not, by definition, withdrawn from child labour and should not be counted in the withdrawn indicator. The process of withdrawing a child from the worst forms of child labour may take some time. Children should only be counted as withdrawn at the point at which the child is no longer working in child labour (this includes no longer working at all or working under improved working conditions such as shorter hours and/or safer conditions) and is benefiting from the education program(s) provided by the project.

**3. Children prevented from entering work:** This refers to children that are either a) siblings of children engaged or previously engaged in child labour that are not yet working or b) those children not yet working but considered to be at high-risk<sup>10</sup> of engaging child labour. In order to be considered as "prevented", these children must have benefited directly from a project intervention.**4. Definition of "educational services and/or training opportunities" as applicable to Part A:** The definition of "educational services and/or training opportunities" includes at least one of the following services provided by the project:

- Non-formal or basic literacy education as demonstrated by enrolment in educational classes provided by the program. These classes may include: transitional, levelling, or literacy classes so that the child may either be mainstreamed into formal schooling and/or can participate in vocational training activities;
- Vocational, pre-vocational or skills training as demonstrated by enrolment in these training courses in order to develop a particular skill (mechanics, sewing, etc);
- Mainstreaming into one of four educational activities (1) formal education system, (2) non-formal education, (3) vocational, (4) pre-vocational or skills training after having received assistance from the project to enable them to enrol. The assistance provided by the project could include one or more of the following services: the provision of nutrition, uniforms, books, school materials, stipends, or other types of incentives that meet the specific needs of the targeted child and results in their enrolment in one of these four educational activities.

**Note:** It is not necessary that a child must be enrolled in an educational/training service directly provided for by the project, but that a child has been "referred" to an educational/training programme as a direct result of the project's intervention.

**5. Definition of "other non-education related services" as applicable to Part B:** "Other non-education related services" that are instrumental in withdrawing and preventing children from exploitative/hazardous work

<sup>10</sup> A "high risk" situation refers to a set of conditions or circumstances (family environment or situation, vicinity of economic activities known to employ children, etc.) under which the child lives or to which it is exposed. Children at high risk of engaging in exploitative/hazardous work could also include children who are not yet in school as well as those currently in school but at high risk of dropping out. Usually a clear definition for "high-risk" is provided in the project document. If not, the Project Manager should define "high risk" in the context of the project.

could include face-to-face counselling, income generation and/or skills training for parents of working children or children at risk, and other types of interventions that allow the child to be withdrawn or prevented. This part of the table is intended to capture those children considered to be withdrawn or prevented from exploitative work as a result of a project intervention that is not linked to the provision of educational services or training opportunities and for whom it is not necessary to provide educational services as part of the efforts to withdraw or prevent them from work. For example, a child previously forced into prostitution, should be considered withdrawn from exploitative work after the project has provided her/him with medical services, counselling and ensured her/his reintegration back into the family. Do not include children for which the package of services to be provided by the project includes educational or training opportunities as these children will be included under Part A at the time of enrolment.

**6. Definition of child trafficking:** (Based on the Palermo Protocol, in combination with ILO Conventions 138 and 182, ILO and its partners use the following operational breakdown of the definition of child trafficking)

- A child is a person under the age of 18 years;
- Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt, whether by force or not, by a third person or group;
- The third person or group organizes the recruitment and/or these other acts for exploitative purposes;
- Movement may not be a constituent element for trafficking in so far as law enforcement and prosecution is concerned. However, an element of movement within a country or across borders is needed - even if minimal - in order to distinguish trafficking from other forms of slavery and slave-like practices enumerated in Art 3 (a) of ILO Convention 182, and ensure that trafficking victims separated from their families do get needed assistance;
- Exploitation includes:
  - all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict (ILO Convention 182, Art. 3(a));
  - the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances (ILO Convention No. 182, Art. 3(b));
  - the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties (ILO Convention No. 182, Art. 3(c));
  - work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO Convention No. 182, Art. 3(d) and ILO Convention No. 138, Art 3);
  - work done by children below the minimum age for admission to employment (ILO Convention No. 138, Art. 2 & 7).
- Threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud or deception, or the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability at any point of the recruitment and movement do not need to be present in case of children (other than with adults), but are nevertheless strong indications of child trafficking.

**7. Definition of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC):** Commercial sexual exploitation in children includes the following:

- the use of girls and boys in sexual activities remunerated in cash or in kind (commonly known as child prostitution) in the streets or indoors, in such places as brothels, discotheques, massage parlours, bars, hotels, restaurants, among others;
- child sex tourism;
- the production, promotion and distribution of pornography involving children; and
- the use of children in sex shows (public or private).

## IV. Problems/issues materially impairing the achievement of project objectives, proposed solutions and actions taken or to be taken

Major problems/issues referenced here have already been encountered, are currently emerging, or are foreseen over the next 3-6 months. Once a problem/issue has been resolved and reported, it should be removed from this section.

<b>A. Implementation:</b> (include technical as well as management issues; including administrative, financial and budgetary issues)	
<b>Problem/Issues</b>	<b>Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken</b> (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistical constraints: relating to the setting up of project office in the district and acquiring a vehicle to facilitate implementation and monitoring.</li> <li>Delay in payment of 2nd instalment of project budget resulted in postponement of some activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The budget revision is underway in order to purchase a vehicle.</li> <li>Concerning difficulties relating to the project office, a solution has been found (Jan 2014) with ICRAF, the details of which are still being discussed.</li> <li>Payment was made in December 2013.</li> </ul>
<b>B. Stakeholders, partners and implementing agencies</b>	
<b>Problem/Issues</b>	<b>Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken</b> (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in the implementation of baseline study. The study had been planned to begin in November 2013. However, the program was reviewed because the baseline survey should be done in collaboration with ICRAF and the University Tulane. The executing agency expects to start the baseline survey in February 2014.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be more active and try to clarify commitment and establish some interim milestones to be able to achieve the main objectives of this process. PPP Mars team will participate in the training of the ENSEA investigators in order to better explain the objectives of the baseline study.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain potential implementing agencies, such as ANADER, DLTE and DRSFFFE, are delayed in submitting their final technical and financial bids for project implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PPP Mars project will continue to provide support in the drafting of the agencies' proposals.</li> </ul>
<b>C. External factors:</b> (include particularly those external factors identified as being critical assumptions in the project document and/or emerging critical external factors)	
<b>Problem/Issues</b>	<b>Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken</b> (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
<b>D. Other major issues/problems</b>	
<b>Problem/Issues</b>	<b>Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken</b> (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

## V. Opportunities

Please describe whether opportunities exist for new initiatives, interventions and/or collaboration, in the implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 (worst forms) or No. 138 (minimum age), if applicable. Include information on steps to be taken or already taken to take advantage of these opportunities).



## VI. Lessons learned and emerging good practices

Please describe the lessons, positive and negative, that have been learned during project implementation. Organize these lessons using the headings provided below. If you think that some of the positive lessons learned can be potential good practices worth sharing with other IPEC projects, please complete the format provided in Annex D (*Emerging Good Practices*).

**A. Improving the knowledge basis (through SIMPOC and other data collection efforts).** Describe lessons learned in the field of data collection, usefulness in terms of policy and programme development, etc.

**B. Strategies for dealing with child labour, especially in its worst forms (thematic issues).** Describe lessons learned in key technical areas that are part of the intervention (such as education, child labour monitoring, awareness raising, social mobilization, capacity building, income generation for parents or direct action with children) or in successful strategies for dealing with specific target groups (e.g. those identified in Convention 182).

**C. Capacity building and work with ILO/IPEC partners.** Identify lesson learned on strengths and weaknesses of IPEC partners; experience in capacity development, etc. Separate categories are to be established for traditional ILO constituents (Workers, Employers and Governments) and NGOs.

**D. Mainstreaming successful approaches and achieving sustainability of impact.** Identify lessons learned in sustaining action programmes, mainstreaming child labour into programmes and budgets of partners, capacity building needs of partners to sustain action; replication of interventions supported by IPEC and mobilization of local resources. Lessons related to the Time Bound Programme approach or the development of enabling environments could also be included under this heading.

**E. Other lessons not covered above** (for example, implementation issues and operational modalities, etc.).

## List of Annexes to attach, as appropriate

### **Annex A: Status of project work plan (REQUIRED with every TPR)**

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Use Annex A format below.

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### **Annex B: List of Quantitative and Qualitative Studies**

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Use Annex B format below.

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### **Annex C: List of on-going and pipeline action programmes (REQUIRED with every TPR)**

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Use Annex C format below.

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### **Annex D: Emerging good practices(to be completed for the September report or as appropriate)**

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Use Annex D format below.

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### **Annex E: Project monitoring plan (as appropriate)**

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The PMP should be re-submitted if revised from earlier submitted versions or if not submitted with earlier reports. Use Annex E format.

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### **Annex F: Follow-up to recommendations from project reviews & evaluations (as appropriate)**

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Use Annex F format below.

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### **Annex G: Monitoring of sustainability strategies in IPEC projects(as appropriate)**

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Use Annex G format below.

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## List of additional attachments

(Please list all attachments in addition to Annex A to Annex H here. Please clearly indicate the Appendixes numbers and titles of the documents: Appendix\_01, Appendix\_02, etc.)

**Appendix\_1** Regional consultation report (*Rapport de la consultation régionale de planification du projet IPEC/PPP-MARS, Côte d'Ivoire*) (available at:  
<http://www.ilo.org/pecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=24395>)

**Appendix\_2** Report of the communities selection (*Rapport de l'atelier de sélection des communautés bénéficiaires du projet IPEC/PPP-MARS, Côte d'Ivoire*) (available at:  
<http://www.ilo.org/pecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=24396>)

## Annex A: Project/programme work plan<sup>11</sup> (objectives, outputs, and activities)<sup>12</sup>

<b>Project title:</b>	Creating a Protective Environment for Children in Cocoa Growing Communities in Soubré, Cote d'Ivoire	
<b>ILO TC Code:</b>		
<b>Programme number:</b>	IVC/12/01P/MARS/	
<b>Work plan preparation/revision date:</b> (According to project document or as revised)	<b>Starting date:</b>	30 October 2012
	<b>End date:</b>	28 February 2015
<b>Project development objective: Contribute to the elimination of WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire</b>		
<b>Development objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the elimination of WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire</li> </ul>		
<b>Immediate objectives:</b>		
<b>Objective 1: To reinforce community-based and institutional mechanisms for identifying children who are involved in child labour and referring them to school or other services and tracking them to ensure a positive outcome in 15-20 V4C communities, 3 sub-prefectures and 1 prefecture in Soubré.</b>		
<b>Objective 2: To reinforce community development initiatives that contribute to creating a protective environment for children in 15-20 V4C communities</b>		
<b>Objective 3: To reinforce parents', cocoa-growing community leaders', decentralized government officials', employers' and workers' organizations', social service providers' and other stakeholders' understanding and commitment to combat child labour in Soubré.</b>		
<b>Planned evaluation dates</b>	<b>Mid-term:</b>	September 2014
	<b>Final:</b>	July-August 2015
<b>Actual evaluation dates</b>	<b>Mid-term:</b>	
	<b>Final</b>	dd.mm.yyyy

<sup>11</sup> Project/Program Managers should note that this is the minimum level of information required for the Donor. A more detailed Work Plan with a month-by-month timeline and projected and actual cost of activities should be developed for managing project implementation at the field level.

<sup>12</sup> Changes to this work plan will be represented in red.

Immediate objective No. 1		To reinforce community-based and institutional mechanisms for identifying children who are involved in child labour and referring them to school or other services and tracking them to ensure a positive outcome in 15-20 V4C communities, 3 sub prefectures and 1 prefecture in Soubré						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
Output 1.1: CLMS established in 15-20 V4C communities								
Activity 1.1.1: Training for V4C ANADER community development teams on child labour monitoring and remediation strategies		April 2014		April 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 1.1.2: Village child protection committees established or reinforced		April 2014		April 2015		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 1.1.3: Village child labour monitors trained and equipped		April 2014		April 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 1.1.4: Village child labour monitors engage in monitoring and referral activities		April 2014		April 2015		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 1.1.5 Village child labour monitors document their work using the SOSTECI questionnaires and forms		April 2014		April 2015		To be initiated	NPO	
Output 1.2: Child Labour Monitoring and Referral mechanisms reinforced at Prefecture and sub-prefecture levels.								
Activity 1.2.1: Creation of prefecture and sub-prefecture child protection coordination groups		April 2014		April 2014		To be initiated	NPO	

<u>Activity 1.2.2:</u> Capacity building for RDSA Child Labour Focal Points including equipment and supplies, training and awareness raising materials and training on SOSTECI		April 2014		April 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 1.2.3</u> Specialized Training on SOSTECI information management system implementation		April 2014		April 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 1.2.4</u> Training on child labour and SOSTECI for members of the sub-prefecture and prefecture child protection coordination groups		April 2014		April 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<b>Output 1.3: Development of Operational Guidelines and Protocols for Assisting Victims of Child Labour and At-Risk Children</b>								
<u>Activity 1.3.1:</u> Identification and selection of key processes to be documented		February 2014		February 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 1.3.2:</u> Creation of working groups of practitioners to develop protocols through series of meetings		February 2014		February 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 1.3.3:</u> Editing of protocols		February 2014		February 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 1.3.4:</u> Validation of protocols by child protection coordination group		March 2014		March 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 1.3.5</u> Diffusion of handbook to community, sub-prefecture and prefecture child protection committees and coordination groups;		March 2014		March 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 1.3.6</u> Printing of protocole		March 2014		March 2014		To be initiated	NPO	

Immediate objective No. 2		. To reinforce community development initiatives which contribute to creating a protective environment for children in 15-20 V4C communities						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
Output 2.1: Community Action Plans to Combat Child Labour developed in 15-20 V4C Communities								
Activity 2.1.1: Community Action Plan (CAP) on Child Labour developed by community child protection committee with support from ANADER		Avril 2014		April 2015		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.1.2: Development of prefecture and sub-prefecture action plans on child labour		Avril 2014		August 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.1.3: Establishment of CAP fund for community initiatives to combat child labour		Avril 2014		April 2015		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.1.4 Implementation of action plan initiatives in communities with support from ANADER and other relevant agencies		Avril 2014		April 2015		To be initiated	NPO	
Output 2.2: Capacity Building to School Management Committees for the Establishment of School Drop-Out Early Warning and other Child Labour Prevention Initiatives								
Activity 2.2.1: Training for School Management Committees, School Administrators and Teaching Personnel on Child Labour and Child Labour Monitoring		April 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.2.2: Teaching personnel provide input on their role in the implementation of CLM at community level		April 2014		April 2015		To be initiated	NPO	

Activity 2.2.3: Training and Follow-up Support for School Management Committees on Child Labour Prevention Strategies		April 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.2.4ANADER support for developing funding requests for selected school initiatives		April 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.2.5 School based initiatives implemented with support from ANADER and other relevant agencies		April 2014		April 2015		To be initiated	NPO	
Output 2.3: Capacity Building for ANADER V4C teams on Hazardous Child Labour and Occupational Safety and Health								
Activity 2.3.1:Training of trainers for ANADER V4C agricultural extension and community development teams		May 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.3.2 Training of trainers for farmer cooperatives		May 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.3.3 Training of trainers for the General Union of Cocoa Producers in Soubre		May 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Activity 2.3.4 Distribution of handbook on hazardous work in cocoa production to child labour monitors and other community child protection committee members by ANADER with training and awareness raising		May 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
Immediate objective No. 3		To reinforce parents', cocoa-growing community leaders', decentralized government officials', employers' and workers' organizations', social service providers' and other stakeholders' understanding and commitment to combat child labour in Soubré.						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			



<b>Output 3.1: Organization of cultural events for and by children and communities using SCREAM methodologies in 15- 20 Mars V4C communities</b>								
<u>Activity 3.1.1:</u> Training of Regional Department of Education Team and representatives of Community Child Protection Committees		May 2014		June 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.1.2</u> Regional Department of Education Team in collaboration with Community Child Protection Committee members mobilize and trainteachers and interested members of community child protection committees to organize SCREAM activities as part of civic education courses or after-school "Children's Parliament" clubs		May 2014		June 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.1.3</u> Teachers and members of child protection committees develop action plans for implementing SCREAM		May 2014		June 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.1.4</u> Project provides teachers will small budget or materials for implementing activities		May 2014		June 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.1.5</u> SCREAM activity implementation and monitoring		May 2014		June 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.1.6</u> Organization of end of the school year SCREAM forum with awards for best activity		May 2014		June 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<b>Output 3.2: New SCREAM Module “Child Labour in Agriculture” developed and piloted in at least 5 schools in Mars V4C communities</b>								

<u>Activity 3.2.1</u> : Recruitment of Consultant to draft module in collaboration with national stakeholders		February 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.2.2</u> : Formation of stakeholder working group including Education, Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Employers' and Workers' organisations to provide input and validate module		February 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.2.3</u> Piloting of new module in 5 schools		February 2014		May 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.2.4</u> Evaluation and finalization of modules		April 2014		July 2014		To be initiated	NPO	
<u>Activity 3.2.5</u> Diffusion of new module		April 2014		July 2014		To be initiated	NPO	

## Annex B: List of Quantitative and Qualitative Studies

Title of study and when finalized	Type (baseline, comparative analysis, RA)	Is it available in English/ French/ Spanish/ Other?	Is it available in hard copy?	Is the study on the internet? (provide the address)	Is the study available electronically?

## Annex C: List of ongoing<sup>13</sup> and pipeline<sup>14</sup> action programmes

1. Please ensure to attach copy of AP contract, summary outline and accompanying annexes as requested by the donor.
2. Please indicate whether or not these APSOs have been uploaded on IPEC database.

Approved action programmes								
Serial No.	Action Programme number (P340.92.235.051 or P340.02.900.050 BL21 Pos 003)	Title of AP and name of Implementing Agency	Amount in US \$	Number of monitoring visits undertaken this year	Start date	Expected completion date	Copy sent to donor (Yes/No)	Copy available in IPEC database (Yes/no)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								

<sup>13</sup> All on-going Action Programmes approved by PROCUREMENT should be listed here

<sup>14</sup> Pipeline Action Programmes are those that have not yet been officially approved by PROCUREMENT and/or those contracts that have not yet been signed by the Implementing Agency.

Pipeline action programmes					
No.	Proposed title or purpose	Area of intervention	Proposed Implementing agency	Date submitted	Proposed Budget
1.	Action Program N°1: Prevention, Awareness, Institutional and Communities Capacities Reinforcement, Withdrawal and Referral of Child Victims of Worse Forms of Child Labour Program	Soubré	DLTE and DRSFFFE	January 2014	150 433USD
2.	Action Program N°2: Prevention, awareness, capacity building and implementation of an action plan at community, prefecture and sub-prefecture level.	Soubré	ANADER or ASA	January 2014	92000 USD
3.	Service contract with Regional Direction of Education to implement SCREAM activities	Soubré	DRENET	January 2014	23 400 USD
4.	Recruitment of consultant to elaborate Operational Guidelines and Protocols for Assisting Victims of Child Labour and At-Risk Children	Soubré	Consultant	February 2014	26 000 USD
5.	Recruitment of consultant to develop New SCREAM Module “Child Labour in Agriculture”	Soubré	Consultant	February 2014	50 000 USD
6.	Training workshop of trainers for ANADER V4C agricultural extension and community development teams	Soubré	IPEC Team	May 2014	6 000 USD
7.	Training workshop of trainers for farmer cooperatives	Soubré	IPEC Team	May 2014	6 000 USD
8	Training workshop of trainers for the General Union of Cocoa Producers in Soubre	Soubré	IPEC Team	May 2014	6 000 USD
9	Distribution of handbook on hazardous work in cocoa production to child labour monitors and other community child protection committee members by ANADER, supported by relevant training and awareness raising	Soubré	ANADER	May 2014	6 000 USD

## Annex D:Emerging good practices

The following questions are meant to serve as guide for you to describe the potential good practice. Address those you find appropriate. If you do not have enough information or time, please focus on what the good practice might be and why.

<b>Programme/Project/Initiative that this potential good practice comes from</b>			<b>Country</b>	
<b>Date</b>		<b>Proposed thematic area/product line</b>		
<b>I. Background to the project in which the good practice is emerging</b> Why was/is this programme done? What happened in the project and why?				
<b>II. What Is the Good Practice from this project and why?</b> What is the good practice? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Situation in which it is applicable (pre-conditions, what type of situation/programme type)</li> <li>• Key outcomes of applying best practice (what does it lead to, why you would do it)</li> <li>• Critical success factors in leading to good practice</li> <li>• Key conditions for good practice</li> <li>• Key initiatives do be taken (nature, by whom etc.)</li> </ul> Why is it a good practice? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why could it be replicable elsewhere?</li> <li>• How could it be useful for other programmes?</li> <li>• What would you tell designers and implementers of other programmes to look out for when applying this good practice?</li> </ul>				
<b>III. Next steps - or how do we take this Good Practice further?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could this good practice benefit from further research/studying?</li> <li>• What other types of interventions/initiatives would support even further the use and impact of this good practice?</li> <li>• Are there any implications for policies on child labour?</li> </ul>				

## Annex E: Project monitoring plan<sup>15</sup>

### Project targets and indicators

Immediate objective 1		By the end of the project, reinforce community-based and institutional mechanisms for identifying children who are involved in child labour and referring them to school or other services and tracking them to ensure a positive outcome in 15-20 V4C communities, 3 sub prefectures and 1 prefecture in Soubré Child Labour Monitoring Systems are strengthened and expanded							
Indicator <sup>16</sup>		Target							End of project
		Baseline	Period 1 Jan 2013 - June 2013	Period 2 July 2013 - Dec 2013	Period 3 Jan 2014 - June 2014	Period 4 July 2014 - Dec 2014	Period 5 Jan 2015 - June 2015	Period 6 July 2015 - Aug 2015	
1.Number of target communities with an effective CLMS in place	Target	0	0	0	5	5	5		15 target communities
2.Operational guidelines and protocols for assisting victims in Soubre are completed and diffused	Target	0	0	0	A,B, C				1 Manual of Operational guidelines and protocols

**Note:** \*Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.

**Narrative assessment:** Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

#### Indicators' Legend:

**Indicator 1:** By effective CLMS we mean: 1) CLMS structures including Child Protection Coordination Groups are formed, trained, equipped and meet regularly; 2) CLMS processes, i.e., identification of children in or at risk of child labour, remediation or/and referral of such children and monitoring is ongoing. To note: *The number of communities is still incipient and will be further informed after the budget revision; this indicator outputs and timing are indicative only and are dependable on the national government process and progress in implementing SOSTECI.*

**Indicator 2:** 0=No progress; A= The process of development of TORs and selection of consultant is completed; B=Development and validation of guidelines and protocols; C= Finalization and diffusion of guidelines and protocols.

<sup>15</sup>Changes to this monitoring plan will be represented in red.

<sup>16</sup>See table below for narrative assessment and indicators' legend.

Immediate objective 2		By the end of the project,community development initiatives which contribute to creating a protective environment for children in 15-20 V4C communities reinforced							
Indicator		Target							End of project
		Baseline	Period 1 Jan 2013 - June 2013	Period 2 July 2013 - Dec 2013	Period 3 January 2014 - June 2014	Period 4 July 2014 - Dec 2014	Period 5 Jan 2015 - June 2015	Period 6 July 2015 - August 2015	
3.Number of communities with community action plans to combat child labour in place	Target	0	0	0	5	5	5		15 CAPs
4. Number of prefecture and sub prefecture action plans on child labour developed	Target	0			3	2			5 prefecture and sub prefecture action plans
5.Number of schools that put in place “early warning” systems to identify and provide support to children at risk of school drop-out	Target	0			5	5	5		15 schools
6. Number of trainers that are trained on hazardous work and OSH	Target	0			20	10			30 trainers

**Note:** \*Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.

**Narrative assessment:** Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

**Indicators' Legend:**

Indicator 6. This is an indicative figure that will be further informed by field work.



Immediate objective 3		By the end of the project, the capacity of parents, cocoa-growing community leaders, decentralized government officials, employers' and workers' organizations, social service providers and other stakeholders is reinforced for their understanding and commitment to combat child labour in Soubré							
Indicator		Target							
		Baseline	Period 1 Jan 2013 - June 2013	Period 2 July 2013 - Dec 2013	Period 3 January 2014 - June 2014	Period 4 July 2014 - Dec 2014	Period 5 Jan 2015 - June 2015	Period 6 July 2015 - August 2015	End of project
7. All 15 target schools implement SCREAM activities	Target	0			A, B	B, C			15 Schools will implement SCREAM activities
8. SCREAM module on child labour in agriculture is completed	Target	0			A, B	B, C			SCREAM module on child labour in agriculture

**Note:** \*Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.

**Narrative assessment:** Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

**Indicators' Legend:**

Indicator 7: 0=No progress; A= Teachers and interested members of the community child protection committees (CCPCs) are trained on SCREAM; B= Teachers and members of the CCPCs develop action plans to implement SCREAM; C= SCREAM activities are implemented in target schools and an end of school year forum is organised.

Indicator 8: 0=No progress A:Recruitment of international consultant and development of manual; B= Manual is validated and piloted in 5 schools from target communities; C=Evaluation, finalization and diffusion of SCREAM modules

**Project means of verification**

<b>Immediate objective 1</b>	By the end of the project, reinforce community-based and institutional mechanisms for identifying children who are involved in child labour and referring them to school or other services and tracking them to ensure a positive outcome in 15-20 V4C communities, 3 sub prefectures and 1 prefecture in Soubré Child Labour Monitoring Systems are strengthened and expanded			
Indicator	Means of verification	Frequency	Data storage and format	Responsibility
1. Number of target communities with an effective CLMS in place	CLMS documents and reports; project records	Annually through TPR	Project information management system (IMS)	NPO
2. Operational guidelines and protocols for assisting victims in Soubre are completed and diffused	Consultancy agreement technical reports; project records	Annually through TPR	Project IMS	NPO

<b>Immediate objective 2</b>	By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened.			
Indicator	Means of verification	Frequency	Data storage and format	Responsibility
3. Number of communities with community action plans to combat child labour in place	APs technical records; project records;	Annually through TPR	Project IMS	NPO
4. Number of prefecture and sub prefecture action plans on child labour developed	APs technical records; project records;	Annually through TPR	Project IMS	NPO
5. Number of schools that put in place "early warning" systems to identify and provide support to children at risk of school drop-out	APs technical records; project records and report	Annually through TPR	Project IMS	NPO
6. Number of trainers training on hazardous work and OSH	Project records and report, training session records	Annually through TPR	Project IMS	NPO

<b>Immediate objective 3</b>	By the end of the project, National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.			
Indicator	Means of verification	Frequency	Data storage and format	Responsibility
7. All 15 target schools implement SCREAM activities	SC technical records; project records;	Annually through TPR	Project IMS	NPO
8. SCREAM module on child labour in agriculture is completed	Consultancy technical records; project records and report;	Annually through TPR	Project IMS	NPO

## Annex F: Follow-up to recommendation from project reviews and evaluations

This table provides suggestions for follow-up and status of recommendations made in project reviews and mid-term/final evaluations. It contains only recommendations relevant to this project addressed to the project or IPEC management. It does not contain recommendations addressed to other stakeholders or recommendations relevant to other levels than the project. **Please include those recommendations from draft reports circulated for review and comments. Please indicate these as draft recommendations and ensure that these are updated when final version of the report is circulated.**

Follow-up outlines the way that IPEC is addressing the recommendation and can include explanation of why the recommendations are not considered applicable.

No.	Review/ Evaluation (including date)	Recommendation (as given in the report of the review or evaluation)	Recommendation addressed to	Follow-up Action(s) taken or to be taken by project based on Recommendations (Status of follow-up actions already taken; including by whom, when and how; follow-up actions that project plans to undertake, including by whom, when and how; if no follow-up is proposed or has been taken, project should provide a clear explanation of why this is, with a focus on demonstrating that the recommendations has been considered)
1.				
2.				
3.				
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8.				

## Annex G: Sustainability matrix for project

<b>Date initially prepared:</b>			<b>Date of this version:</b>	
<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Conditions for Sustainability</b>	<b>Further action by institutions and partners involved</b>	<b>Process for monitoring progress on the sustainability elements</b>	<b>Status on the sustainability elements</b>
(Components of the project or immediate objectives)	(Conditions in which there is the required degree of sustainability)	(Further action by partners /next level outcome if the conditions in which there is the required degree of sustainability are present)	(How does the project monitor that conditions in which there is the required degree of sustainability)	(Narrative to describe the progress achieved towards the expected degree of sustainability)