

Projet LTTE
Lutte contre la Traite et les pires Formes de Travail des Enfants

**Combat against Child Trafficking
and the worst Forms of Child
Labour in Côte d'Ivoire**

**Project Situation in June 2007 and
Opportunities for Partnerships**

Dr. Frank Bremer



Summary

1. Context and Background	3
2. Objectives and activities of the project “LTTE“	4
3. The project’s implementation structure	8
4. The perspectives of the project.....	10
5. The project’s limits and opportunities for partnerships.....	11
6. Overview of priority fields in 2007/2008 and options for co-operation.....	12
Appendix.....	13
1. Activities carried out or ongoing in the participating Districts	
2. Data on the participating Districts	
3. Training activities	
4. LTTE activities and results with INTERPOL	
5. Maps	

The project “**Combat against child trafficking and the worst forms of child labour**” (LTTE¹) is a project of the Ivorian-German bilateral co-operation. It has been agreed upon during the intergovernmental consultations in April 2002. By that time the problem of child labour had already raised public interest due to the campaign of the American Senators Harkin and Engel, known as “Harkin-Engel-Protocol“. The Protocol asks for the development of a credible, mutually acceptable system of industry-wide global standards, along with independent monitoring and reporting, to identify and eliminate any use of the worst forms of child labour in the growing and processing of cocoa beans. The agreement also asks for official certification that cocoa used in chocolate or related products has been grown and processed without the use of forced child labour. The intention was to impose an embargo on the Ivorian cocoa from July 2005, if this certification were not provided. Even if the LTTE-project is a bi-lateral project and not focussing on certification but on remediation, it is nonetheless a consequence of the Harkin Engel Protocol.

1. Context and Background

The problem of child labour is a reality in Côte d'Ivoire. Its origins lie in the economic development of the country, which is far ahead compared to the neighbouring countries. Migration streams from the Sahel already existed in pre-colonial times. They increased during the spectacular economic growth period, which attracted manpower from the entire region. Côte d'Ivoire has today a population share of foreigners of more than 30 %. Until quite recently, the demand for manpower was covered by adult migrants. The economic crisis, the privatisation of big agricultural state-farms and industries, the liberalisation of the value chains, combined with increasing input prices and stagnating product prices, led to a growing demand for cheap labour force in many agricultural sectors, and especially in the cocoa production. The cost of labour force is in fact the only one planters and small enterprises can influence (“pull-factor”). At the same time the poor regions of neighbouring countries like Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo and Benin dispose of an unlimited offer of young and cheap manpower, for which Côte d'Ivoire is very attractive (“push-factor”). Through the traditional migration channels many young job seekers came to Côte d'Ivoire, where they work in different economic sectors, often in illegal conditions, and are frequently exploited. There exist migration movements into the South also within Ivory Coast due to the economic North-South-disparity. All these established streams and the high proportion of foreigners also encourage illegal migration and child trafficking outside agriculture, for instance of young girls who are forced to perform domestic work in urban households and often also to prostitution.

The socio-political crisis since 2002 has further worsened the economic situation of the country and its enterprises, and the demand for cheap labour has further increased. The use of child labour in cocoa production as the most important economic sector in Côte d'Ivoire is established through facts and reports, even if there are no reliable statistics about the extent and real nature. It is an African tradition that children accompany their parents to the farms and help them at work, especially if they do not go to school for different reasons. Among Ivorian children it is therefore often difficult to distinguish between traditional socialising work within the family, and illegal exploitation, whereas the situation of “imported” children is obvious. They have been brought in to work in the plantations. However, talking generally of “child slaves” does not do justice to the real situation; neither does playing down the problem to a mere part of traditional socialisation.

Therefore the project, besides fighting child trafficking, relates to the “worst forms” of child labour. This does not include the traditional work as part of the social system as long as the children are not exposed to hazardous or hard works. The cocoa sector is not the only but the most important sector of the project.

Because of the outbreak of the rebellion in September 2002, the original objectives were taken up again only in April 2005. The financial envelope for this second phase from 2005 to March 2008 amounts to 2,000,000 Euros.

¹ « Lutte contre la Traite et les pires formes de Travail des Enfants »

2. Objectives and activities of the project “LTTE“

The objective is expressed in the programmatic title of the project. It wants to contribute to a significant reduction of child trafficking and the worst forms of child labour.

To achieve the objective, the project intervenes at the **macro- meso- and micro-levels**:

A *Macro-Level* : Supporting the Ivorian government and central institutions in the elaboration of a policy and the implementation of a strategy to combat child trafficking and child labour

The Ivorian project-partner for the implementation is the “**Ministry of Labour, Public Services and Administrative Reforms**“, which is responsible for all legislative questions concerning child labour. The “Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs“, is responsible for the problem of child trafficking.

Another important partner at central level is the regional office of **INTERPOL** based in Abidjan.

So far, the following *inputs* for the **Ministry** have been provided by the project:

- elaboration of a report on the problem of child labour in the cocoa sector,
- elaboration of a report on the legal and institutional framework conditions,
- elaboration of a manual for trainers and committees to determine the “worst“ forms of child labour,
- advice to the decision makers of the partner ministries, participation in relevant national and regional meetings.

With the regional office for Western- and Central Africa of **INTERPOL** the following activities of law enforcement have been carried out (*see also appendix 4*):

- A training and information workshop for the forces of order of Côte d'Ivoire, who are responsible for the security and control of the borders and of road circulation,
- Organisation of a first ever regional workshop in Ghana on the subject of child trafficking
- Organisation of a regional meeting in Ouagadougou

With the Ivorian **Union of the transporters**, another co-operation is underway

Effects achieved:

At the beginning of the second project phase in 2005, parts of the Ivorian government of professional organisations in the cocoa sector did not accept the existence of the problem in Côte d'Ivoire. They claimed that in some remote areas without access to school education child labour may occur, but only in the traditional “social” form. The problem would therefore have to be addressed by building schools. Because of this position, the studies carried out by the project were, for some time, not officially endorsed and released. However, this position was not in line with the MoU resulting from the bilateral intergovernmental consultations, where the decision to implement the project had been taken. Neither was it in line with all the other project initiatives, e.g. of the ILO, in Côte d'Ivoire and the neighbouring countries. It was, finally, not compatible with the fact that Côte d'Ivoire has signed all international conventions on this topic as well as a bilateral agreement with Mali, has installed two interministerial committees, and implements its own pilot project for certification. All this would not be necessary if there was not a real problem behind

The concerned ministries and the government have, in the meantime, modified their position in the following sense: “*we are aware that we have a problem, and we take action to address it*”. This attitude is illustrated by the following facts:

- The studies and the Manual were officially presented and adopted in March 2006 at the occasion of a public event with representatives of the international community, the ministries and the civil society. They are now broadly available.
- At the bi-annual partnership meetings of the “*World Cocoa Foundation*” and the stakeholder meetings in Washington the Minister of Labour very frankly presented the problem as well as the ongoing activities.
- The ministry of Labour has produced an action plan which is supposed to be launched the 30th of July, 2007.

The project today enjoys full political backing by the Ministry and plays an important role in presenting the activities against child trafficking and child labour to the public and the international community.

Also the workshops with INTERPOL had direct effects: a number of buses have been intercepted in several localities transporting children without any papers to the cocoa growing areas, and many children have been repatriated.

The project also gained considerable attention in the media. The awareness concerning the problem has significantly increased in Côte d'Ivoire. Thanks to the project-activities, the government can credibly claim that the problem is taken seriously and that concrete measures are taken to address it.

B Meso-Level: Supporting local governments to carry out sensitisation campaigns and to create implementation structures (committees) to combat child labour

Inputs of the project:

The project supports six Districts (Départements): *Soubré, Oumé, Sinfra, Daoukro, Abengourou* and *Aboisso*, which produce about 40 % of the Ivorian cocoa and cover the “cocoa-belt” in a representative way. Contract partners are the “Préfets” (Governors) of the Districts, in their role as president of the “Committee against child labour and child trafficking”. They plan and implement the activities which are now underway in five Districts. *Sinfra* has, for the moment, limited its activities to the creation of a District-committee, but had invited all village chiefs and “sous-préfets” to this event. The project is now waiting for a further action plan before continuing its support to *Sinfra* .

The inputs at the meso-level have the following elements:

- Creating District-committees, combined with wide-scale public information and sensitisation kick-off campaigns in the District capitals
- Creating committees at “sous-préfecture” and village-level
- Training of committee officials in the field of sensitisation and other fields within their responsibility using the “manual” produced by the project
- Elaborating an action plan and determining a coordinator at department level charged with the current implementation and monitoring of the project activities
- Providing the village committees with bicycles and granting them a contribution to their operational costs,
- Putting up village signs in all villages with the inscription “*(name of the village) says no to the worst forms of child labour*” and on the back side: “*yes to school education for our children*”.
- Distributing diverse sensitisation and information material (T-shirts, caps, posters etc.)

(See an overview of all activities at meso-level and statistics of the Districts in appendix 1 and 2)

Table 1: Number of committees and reached leaders by 06/07

District (Département)	District-Committees	Sous-Préfecture-Committees	Village-Committees	Total	Leaders reached
Oumé	1	2	73	76	1101
Sinfra	1	--	--	1	530
Soubré	1	5	50	56	1550
Daoukro	1	4	22	27	464
Abengourou	1	6	12	19	746
Aboisso	1	4	21	26	800
Total	6	21	178	205	5191

Table 2: Dates of the establishment of the committees (still ongoing)

	Districts	Sous-Préfectures	Villages
OUME	15 June 2005	16 June 2005	1 –24 June 2005
SOUBRE	16 December 2005	17-20 December 2005	03-05 March 2006
DAOUKRO	07 April 2006	04-06 April 2006	16 -20 May 2006
ABENGOUROU	23 May 2006	24–29 May 2006	11–15 December 2006
ABOISSO	10 December 2006	11-14 November 2006	18-29 mars 2007

The **committees** are, where applicable, composed of representatives of administration, ethnic communities, technical statal and parastatal services, religious leaders, farmers' organisations, transporters and diverse associations and organisations of the civil society. They have between 15 and 25 members and are chaired by the Préfet (District), the Sous-préfet or the village chief. The latter often is assisted by a school teacher to edit the reports. The tasks of the committees are

At District and Sous-préfecture level:

- Inform and sensitise the population
- Put into place the village committees
- Follow up and monitor the activities of the committees
- Assemble and consolidate the reports of the committees
- Take initiatives to launch any activity of information and sensitisation

At village level

- Organise information and sensitisation of the members through regular meetings with the community they are representing (ethnic, religious, socio-professional...)
- Inform and sensitise down to the village and field-camp level
- Identify concrete actions to submit for financing at village level
- identify concrete cases of child exploitation and establish a data basis
- report to the committee of the Sous-préfectures
- propose reintegration measures and the repatriation of identified children and search for partners

Certain District committees (Oumé and Daoukro), engage resource persons for the meetings and the production of sketches for LTTE.

The table in appendix 1 summarises the activities and results of the different committees.

Effects achieved:

Thanks to the overall support by regional and local government authorities, a strong awareness concerning the problem has been achieved in the five Districts. The majority of the traditional and modern authorities actively support the campaigns. The charismatic and influential king of the *Agni* in *Abengourou* has, for instance, sent his representatives into the committees. In fact, in the Districts and villages, the danger resulting from the embargo-threat to the local economy, depending largely on cocoa has been perceived earlier than at the central level and had provoked quite some bottom-up pressure. The difference between the “worst forms of child labour” and the traditional “social” work is now widely known. This has reassured the planters who were worried that their own children should no longer be allowed to help them in the fields. In some villages, children and youth groups have composed songs and invented sketches concerning the subject on their own initiative.

90 children have been intercepted and repatriated. Another 59 children had to be released because of lack of appropriate infrastructure. 8 traffickers have been arrested and judged.

In general, the project has caused a new dynamic in the participating Districts. Others have also asked for support but currently can not be taken into account due to budget constraints. With six Districts actively participating, the project has reached its financial limits.

Table 3: Cocoa production in the participating Districts (see also map in appendix)

District	Cocoa Production 2005-2006 (in Tons)	% of the national production (1.200.000 T)
Abengourou	36.098	3 %
Aboisso	20.036	1.7 %
Oumé	42.011	3.5 %
Soubré	339.359	27.4 %
Sinfra	37.000	3%
Divo (planned)	125.705	10.5 %
TOTAL		49.1 %
Daoukro is not a cocoa producer but provides internal migrants to the cocoa producing areas and urban households		

C *Micro-Level: Supporting NGOs that identify and take care of children who became victims of trafficking and exploitation*

The project co-operates with different partners who are specialised in socio-economic reintegration, education or psycho-social care.

Inputs delivered:

On the basis of implementation conventions, selected NGOs are supported in implementing specific measures and caring for the target groups. The proposals have to be compatible with the project objectives.

The target group is restricted to the limit of 17 years and to children who are really victims of trafficking and exploitation and not just children in difficult situations, like street children. Young girls who are brought from neighbouring countries and poor areas of Côte d'Ivoire to Abidjan as domestic servants but also for prostitution purposes also belong to the target groups. The NGOs are selected according to these criteria. One of the NGOs will be specialised in repatriation.

Effects achieved:

The NGOs have socially and/or economically reintegrated over 500 children. In the NGO-landscape the co-operation with the project has led to an increased interest in the topic. The project frequently receives financing requests by NGOs active in the sector, and NGOs also play an increasingly important role in the public debates. In this respect, the measures have led to strong civil society-implication in the project's activities, which contributes to the achievement of its goals.

3. The project's implementation structure

Institutional set-up

An implementation contract for the whole project has been signed between the GTZ and the Ministry of Labour, which has appointed a national coordinator and established a steering committee. All major decisions about the general orientation of the project are taken there. For the moment, there is no financial contribution of Ministry to the project..

The German contribution is implemented by GTZ. At the central level, the GTZ country director is responsible for the contacts with the partner ministries, institutions and the private sector. A highly qualified national senior expert, with the assistance of a junior expert, is in charge of the day-to-day project management, including the monitoring of the activities at meso- and micro-levels. Two office staff and a driver complete the team, which could be enlarged, if necessary. The activities at central level are carried out by the GTZ project manager and the national coordinator.

All measures at meso- and micro-levels in the Districts are implemented by local governments under the responsibility of the Governors (Préfets) on the basis of signed project agreements with GTZ. In one case (Daoukro) they are assisted by a local NGO. GTZ has no own staff on the ground but is working through the existing structures (committees) in partnership with the local governments. The committee activities are carried out without external staff. This approach guarantees full political coverage and allows reaching all villages of the participating Districts. It allows also extending the activities to other Districts without very much increasing the project staff.

At micro-level NGOs carry out the activities of reintegration or repatriation on the same contract basis and in co-operation with the social services and the Districts.

Disbursements are in all cases subject to the quarterly technical and financial reporting and the results of regular reviews and audits. The GTZ-office takes care of the administrative handling of contracts, procurements, accountability etc.

Material project support

The participating Districts receive from the LTTE-project the following support.

- A 4x4 car for the District Committee, a motorcycles for each committee at Sous-Préfecture level, a bicycle for each village committee
- Event equipment (canvas covers, chairs, megaphones)
- Village signs with the project message
- Information material (Manual, leaflets, posters, t-shirts etc.)
- A quarterly lump sum for diverse supervision costs (200.000 CFA for the District Committee, 100.000 for the Sous-Préfecture, 50.000 for the villages)

- Payment of the District Committee's permanent secretary (monthly lump sum of 100.000 CFA)

Funds are available for any other activity within the agreed plan of operation.

Training, monitoring and reporting

Training is part of the current activities and provided by the project through its staff or its consultants (*see an overview of the training in appendix 3*).

Monitoring is carried out quarterly by the District committee and monthly by the Sous-préfecture committee. It concerns among other aspects the following topics

- Assessment of the knowledge of the population about:
 - The Decree N° 2250 of 14 March 2005 determining the hazardous works prohibited to children under 18 years
 - The texts on child protection (eg the convention 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, convention 138 on the minimum age for access to work etc.)
- Verification of the contents of the activity reports
- Appreciation of the initiatives taken by the committees in sensitisation, training, repatriation and identification of victims of child trafficking and child labour
- Give orientation on the activities to undertake, extend or intensify
- Identify the means and modes of intervention of the committees

The **reporting system** is ideally as follows:

- All reports of activities and minutes of meeting at village level are written by their permanent secretary and transmitted monthly to the Sous-préfecture committees, where they are members.
- The presidents of the Sous-préfecture committees (always the Sous préfets) synthesise the reports and transmit them to the District committees on a quarterly basis. They are members of the Committee.
- The Governors consolidate the reports and transmit them to the direction of the PLTTE through their quarterly reports.
- The annual reports and Operation Plans are transmitted by the District committees to the Ministry of labour, which is responsible for the establishment of the District committees.

Partnerships and Co-operation

LTTE tries to maintain co-operation-relationships with all partners and projects in order to create synergies. This is facilitated by the fact that most of the projects and partners are coordinated by the same Ministry of Labour.

The **Pilot Project for the Monitoring of Child Labour (PSSTE)**, which had activities with six villages in Oumé, has recently resumed its activities for certification, and co-operation is going to be established. In fact, the cocoa task force has been replaced by a focal point for certification in the Prime Minister's office and an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Prime Minister and co-chaired by the Ministers of Labour and Agriculture (Presidential Decree from April 2007). This committee is supposed to represent the Government in all questions and meetings dealing with child labour and certification.

Coordination should also be established with **ICI** which is carrying out survey and remediation activities in a number of villages. The NGOs **WINROCK** and **IFESH** are addressing the particular aspect of access to education (schools, curricula, alphabetisation), which in some remote zones are a reason for child labour.

Some projects have had activities in the past but have been phased out. This is the case of **WACAP**, whose villages have been integrated in the LTTE if they are located in one of the 5 Districts. The **Hanns Seidel Foundation** has stopped its activities since 2004.

4. The perspectives of the project

It is planned to continue the activities on the three levels until the end of 2007 with the following focal points:

Macro-Level:

- The support of the Ivorian government concerning the elaboration and launching of a national strategy as well the finalisation and implementation of the **action plan** will be continued. Special attention will be paid to the legal texts and application decrees still to be drafted.
- The ministry will be further supported with regard to the public presentation of its activities and achievements, and concerning the **policy-dialogue** with the international community.
- In addition, the regional aspect will be reinforced as the problem cannot be solved by Côte d'Ivoire alone. As long as the neighbouring countries do not take strict measures against the exportation of their children, the illegal migration stream cannot be sustainably controlled. Therefore international meetings with other projects, competent government services and NGOs will be organised and the networking strengthened. With the regional office of **INTERPOL**, the organisation of more workshops and a general intensification of the co-operation in order to strengthen the **law enforcement** aspect have been agreed upon.
- The co-operation with other major players in the “value chain child trafficking” like transporters will be strengthened.

Meso-Level

- The co-operation with the six departments will be continued. In order to achieve solid results, the operational capacity of the committees must be strengthened. As the number of identified cases of child labour will probably increase, the aspects of reintegration and repatriation will become more important.
- The cocoa belt should ideally be covered completely. There have been requests by other departments to be included in the project, but so far they had to be turned down due to budget restraints. Therefore the project is looking for additional partners especially in the private sector.

Micro-Level

- The co-operation with the selected NGOs will be continued. The project will restrict its target group to children below the age of 18 years, victims of worst forms of child labour and child trafficking.
- In order to improve the overall results, the partner NGOs and some selected social services will receive support for their organisational development and capacity building.

5. The project's limits and opportunities for partnerships

At the **macro-level**, the project is able to continue and finance its activities and will always play a coordinating role. Nevertheless, additional funding, which can be provided for neither by the state's budget nor by the project itself, is needed for the implementation of the national action plan. This will be the topic of separate project proposals elaborated by the partner ministry with the project's support.

At the **meso-level** there are the following opportunities for cooperation:

- The **financing of sensitisation campaigns and committees in additional Districts** according to the scheme described. The costs of the various steps (see above) are 50,000 Euros per District on average, with the costs varying considerably with the size of a District.
- **Logistics**: For the Districts already incorporated in the project, a 4x4 (double cabin) car per District and two bicycles for each village committee have been provided or are being delivered. There is also logistic demand for a motorcycle on the level of the sous-préfectures. In fact, the administration rarely disposes of any vehicles and those that exist will probably be needed for the preparation and running of the elections. Finally, the departments should be equipped with canvas covers (sun/ rain protection), chairs and megaphones for public events.
- The financing of **information material** (t-shirts, caps, information leaflets, posters etc.) and of the **village signs** is also part of the package.
- Training and specific activities would have to be financed on the basis of agreed Plans of Operation.

The LTTE project gives priority to the District activities, but there are also promising cooperation possibilities at the **micro-level**:

The project's financial resources for the cooperation with NGOs and competent social services are limited. However, they play an important role not only concerning the work with the target groups, but also as a facilitator in public awareness campaigns. In addition, the need for reintegration activities, especially in a post-crisis context, is very high, but the project's financial possibilities are limited. The sponsoring of NGOs and services that concretely deal with the victims of child trafficking and child labour would complement the measures taken at the meso-level.

6. Overview of priority fields in 2007/2008 and options for co-operation

Table 4: Priority co-operation fields

Activities	Costs (€)
<p>1. Financing of sensitisation campaigns and committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating department-committees, combined with wide-scale public information and sensitisation kick-off campaigns in the department-capitals • Creating committees at “sous-préfecture“ and village-level • Training of committee responsables in the field of sensitisation and other topics within their responsibility • Elaborating an action plan and determining (financing) a co-ordinator at department level charged with the implementation of the project activities • Providing the village committees with bicycles and granting them a contribution to their operational costs • Putting up village signs in all villages with the inscription “(name of the village) says no to the worst forms of child labour” and on the back side: “yes to school education for our children”. 	50,000*
<p>2. Logistic support</p> <p>Vehicles: 1 4x4 (double cabin) 4 motor bikes* canvas covers, chairs, megaphones information material</p>	50,000*
* estimated average cost, will vary according to the size of a department	

The activities proposed in the table above can be implemented immediately. The macro- and micro-levels are not yet included in this overview.

Modalities of co-operation

The German Ministry of Cooperation would agree to increase the public project funds with about 750.000 Euro if private partners also contribute with about the same amount. The best option would be for the private partner to provide a grant for the project and delegate the implementation to GTZ/LTTE. It would allow GTZ applying the same conditions as for the bi-lateral public funds, with a separate accountability. The origin of the funds could be clearly indicated on all objects and activities financed by them.

Any other option can be discussed in order to come to a **strategic alliance between the public and the private sector** in the combat against child trafficking and the worst forms of child labour.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Activities carried out or ongoing in the participating Districts

Appendix 2: Data on the participating Districts

Appendix 3: Training activities

Appendix 4: LTTE activities and results with INTERPOL

Appendix 5: Maps

Appendix 1: Activities carried out or ongoing in the participating Districts

Committees	Activities	Oumé	Soubré	Daoukro	Abengourou	Aboisso	
District and Sous-préfectures	Launching of the Committee and the information and sensitisation campaign Establishment of committees	1100 opinion leaders reached 1 District committee, 2 Sous-préfecture committees and 59 village committees (39 with ministerial decree) Village signs in all villages	1550 opinion leaders reached 1 District committee, 5 Sous-préfecture committees, 50 village committees with ministerial decree Village signs in all villages	464 opinion leaders reached 1 District Committee, 3 Sous-préfecture committees and 22 village committees with ministerial decree	746 opinion leaders reached 1 District committee, 6 Sous-préfecture committees, 12 village committees, all with ministerial decree 800 sensitisation posters, 5 articles in the press, signature of a contract with the local radio Village signs in all villages	800 opinion leaders reached 1 District committee, 4 Sous-préfecture committees, 21 village committees, all with ministerial decree	
	Follow-up of the committee activities	2 monitoring missions of the 59 committees carried out, reports available	2 monitoring missions of the 50 committees carried out, reports available	4 monitoring missions carried out, reports available			
	Participation at the concept of the “Manuel de l’Animateur”	Manual at the disposal of each committee	Planned for July 2007				
	Training of the village committee members on child labour and extension techniques	1475 members of the village committees trained in extension techniques (25 per committee)	Planned for August 2007				

	Identification and repatriation of children victims of traffic and exploitation	9 children between 12 and 17 years, victims of trafficking, intercepted by the District committee	42 children between 9 and 17 years victims of trafficking intercepted by the police and repatriated by the District committee, 2 traffickers arrested		6 children from Togo intercepted and repatriated, 1 trafficker arrested	33 trafficked children under 17 years intercepted by the police and repatriated by the District committee, 5 traffickers and 1 woman arrested and judged for child exploitation
	Handing over of the equipment and operational support to the village committees	1 4x4 handed over An annual budget of 1.012.000 CFA handed over,	1 4x4 handed over An annual budget of 3.700.000 CFA handed over,	1 4x4 handed over	1 4x4 handed over Annual budget of 3.600.000 CFA handed over,	1 4x4 handed over An annual budget of about 3.400.000 CFA handed over
Village	Information and sensitisation	146 bicycles financed by LTTE handed over to the village committees and an envelope of 50.000 CFA for their operational costs 39 of 59 committees have organised between 2 and 7 meetings, 19 with minutes 10 villages have produced sketches	20 of 50 committees have hold 2 to 5 meetings, 16 reports available	4 to 6 meetings hold by each of the 22 committees, 10 reports available	Each committee has received 187.000 CFA for operational costs	Each committee has received 190.000 CFA for operational costs

	Identification and repatriation of children victims of traffic and exploitation	10 children between 10 and 15 years in the village of Dedi repatriated	2 12 years old children have been repatriated by the village committee of Sagboga	All committees have started the identification of school drop outs up to 14 years working in the plantations (census underway) 8 children between 6 and 8 years working in the cocoa plantations identified in Ananda 4 children working for char coal in Potossou 1 trafficker with 15 girls for domestic works intercepted in Lekikro	118 children identified by the committees	
<p>Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Sinfra only the launching of the District Committee and the information and sensitisation campaign took place. No other activities have been carried out since then because of a lack of commitment of the local government. - In all Districts the Decree about the hazardous works has been distributed - The launching and the other project activities are extensively covered by media 						

Appendix 2: Data on the participating Districts

Data	Districts (Départements)				
	Oumé	Soubré	Daoukro	Abengourou	Aboisso
Surface	2990 Km2	8306 Km2	3610 Km2	5200 Km2	3491 Km2
Total population (Census 1998)	176.001	794.893	126.930	328.478	222.053
Population density (h/km ²)	58	76	35	63	64
Number of Sous-préfectures	02	05	03	08	04
Number of Sous-préfecture Committees	02	05	03	06	04
Number of inhabitants of the municipalities (District capitals)	69.996	166.301	36.414	116.235	65.544
Number of inhabitants of the Sous-préfectures	106.055	628.592	90.516	212.243	157.509
Number of villages	73	173	72	96	82
Number of villages reached by PLTTE	67	60	22	12	22
Number of village committees established	59	60	22	12	21
Number of camps in the District	638	9245	1077	4486	2000
Number of camps covered by the villages committees	516	3206	329	560	512
Number of inhabitants of the villages reached by PLTTE	85.671	217.984	27.657	26.530	40.322
Percentage of the population reached by Sous-préfecture*	80 %	35 %	31%	12%	26 %
* The establishment of the village committees is still underway					

Appendix 3: Training activities

LOCALITES	Module : adult education and community sensitisation methods		Module : Establish feasibility documents for micro projets	
	Number of sessions	Post training activities	Number of sessions	Activités après la formation
Oumé	One training of the members of the District Committee Production of the teacher's tool « carnet de l'animateur »	Restitution of the training to the Committees at Sous-préfecture and village level with the « carnet de l'animateur »	1 training of the 25 District committee members	The District has submitted at sensitisation project for the sous-préfectures
Soubré	Planned for August 2007 -----	-----	1 training of the 25 District committee members	02 Sous préfecture committees and the District committee have submitted two sensitisation projects
Daoukro	Planned for August 2007 -----	-----	1 training of the 25 District committee members	The District has submitted at sensitisation project for the sous-préfectures
Abengourou	Planned for August 2007 -----	-----	1 training of the 25 District committee members	The District has submitted at sensitisation project for the sous-préfectures
Aboisso	Planned for August 2007	-----		
All committees will elaborate their action plan in July 2007				

Appendix 4: LTTE activities and results with INTERPOL

Activities	Results	Impacts
Capacity strengthening of officers (Training workshop in June 2006)	30 officers of the security services (military, police, gendarmerie, customs) trained in law and identification techniques of children victims trafficking. Distribution of all national and international legal texts existing on the topic of child trafficking	June 2006 : 06 children intercepted and 1 trafficker arrested in Abengourou December 2006 : 12 children intercepted and 1 trafficker arrested in à Soubré. March 2007 : 33 children intercepted, 01 employer of young girls and 5 traffickers arrested in Aboisso June 2007 : 09 children intercepted and 1 trafficker arrested in Oumé.
Restitution of workshop contents to 30 officers of Aboisso, Abengourou , Soubré and Abidjan (July 2006)	350 officers of the security services sensitised and trained on the phenomenon of child trafficking and the identification of trafficked children Distribution of all national and international legal texts existing on the topic of child trafficking	
Sub-regional training workshop for security officers of the 10 countries having signed the multilateral agreement against child trafficking an child labour (December 2006)	30 officers of the security services trained focal points nominated in all 10 countries for the research of the families and the repatriation	
First meeting of of police officers of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire in Aboisso (April 2007)	Draft of an operational mode to arrest traffickers and intercept children victims of trafficking	
Presentation of the PLTTE in Lyon during the general assembly in May	Invitation to the UN	