



CHILD PROTECTION IN COCOA-GROWING COMMUNITIES

Child-Centred Community Development is an essential counterpart to productivity investments for cocoa sustainability.

Facts

- ▶ More boys (60%) than girls (40%) are engaged in child labour in cocoa-growing communities.
- ▶ In Côte d'Ivoire, 98% of child labourers in the agricultural sector work on their family farm.
- ▶ In the cocoa sector, children in the age group 14-17 years are more likely to be engaged in child labour.
- ▶ Out of every 10 children in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, 1-2 children are engaged in child labour.
- ▶ The average distance to the nearest junior secondary school for children in ICI-surveyed communities in Côte d'Ivoire is 20.9km.

Good Practice: Child Labour Prevention

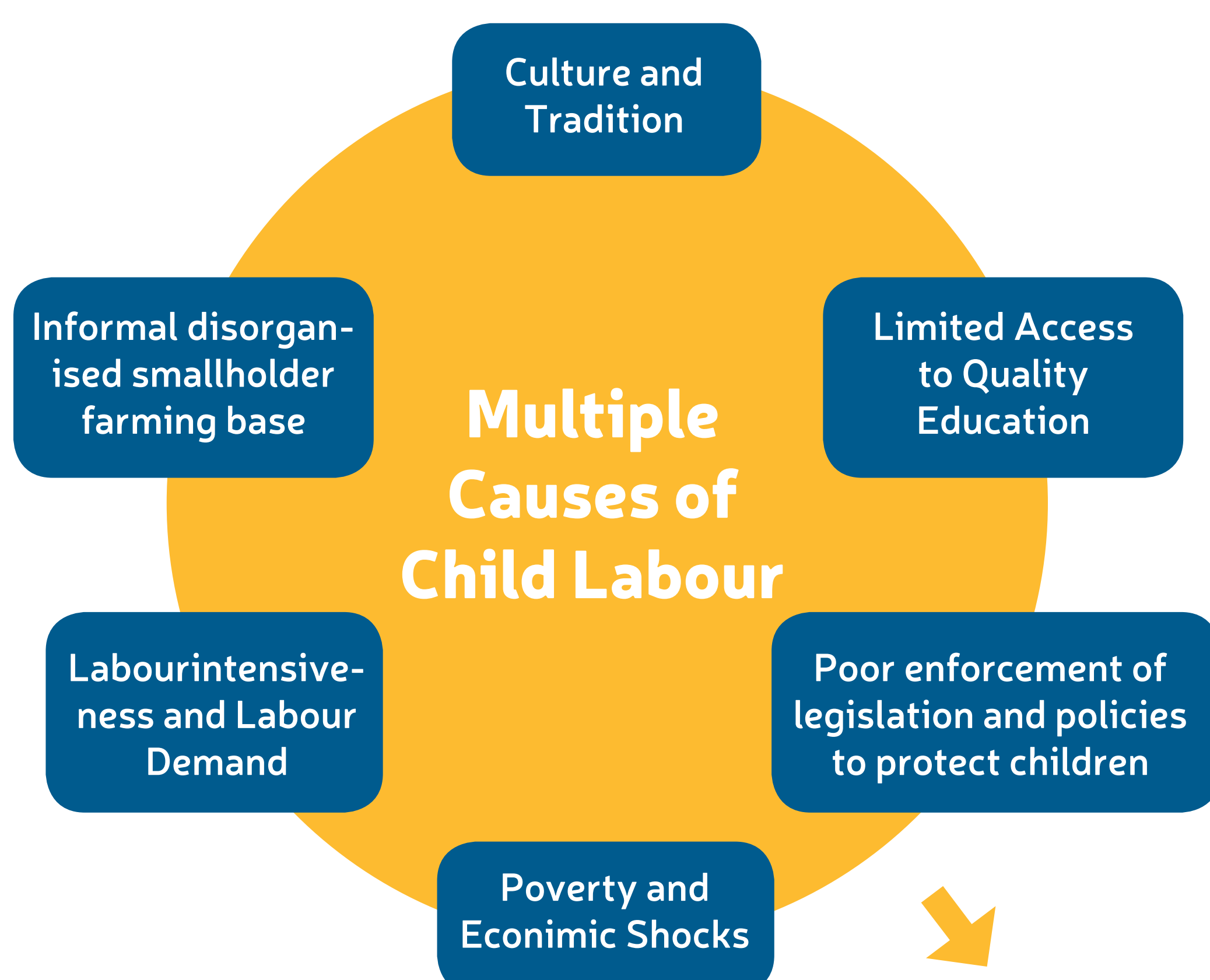
Child-Centred Community Development is an essential counterpart to productivity investments for cocoa sustainability, ensuring that increases in income are combined with empowerment and improved access to basic services.

Lessons Learnt on Child-Centred Community Development

- ▶ Community awareness-raising is an essential building block, but in isolation can be disincentivising, so must be accompanied by tangible change in community capacities and services.
- ▶ Building partnerships with local governments, businesses and civil society can increase empowerment, ownership and generate resources to meet children's needs in a coordinated and holistic manner. In 2013, 44% of ICI-community initiative support (payment or in-kind) was from local government partnerships and the communities.



- ▶ Improved access to quality education and vocational training is important in reducing child labour but is often insufficient on its own to ensure children's non-participation in child labour or hazardous tasks. An ICI survey found that most children engaged in child labour attended school for all of the 5 days preceding the interview.
- ▶ Articulation, resourcing and implementation of community development plans which prioritise child welfare, can deliver tangible improvements in gender empowerment and child protection. However, community child protection structures must be representative and women, children and the youth should participate in community decision-making.



Demand for a holistic approach to Child Protection that identifies, prevents and responds to multiple context-specific causes of child labour development risks.

Sources

Assouan (2008) Rapport d'Enquête Initiale de Diagnostic Nationale Relatif au Travail dans la Cacaoculture. République de Côte d'Ivoire - Union-Discipline-Travail.

ICI (2013) Protective Cocoa Community Framework Results Report. Geneva: International Cocoa Initiative.

ICI (2014) Protective Cocoa Community Framework Household Survey Validation Report (Ghana). Geneva: International Cocoa Initiative.

ICI-Nestlé (2013) Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System Data Findings, Geneva: International Cocoa Initiative.

ILO (2013) Marking Progress Against Child Labour: Global Estimates and Trends 2002-12. Geneva: International Labour Organisation.