REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UNITY – DISCIPLINE - LABOUR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM PART OF THE CERTIFICATION OF THE COCOA PRODUCTION PROCESS

NATIONAL INITIAL DIAGNOSTIC SURVEY

(In 18 departments representative of the whole cocoa production area)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

FINAL REPORT

JUNE 2008

CONTENTS

Acronyms and abbreviations

ANADER	:	Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural
ILO	:	International Labour Office
ROC	:	Rural occupations centre
IDS	:	Initial diagnostic survey
Km		Kilometre
MFPE	:	Ministry of Labour
GDP	:	Gross domestic product
PSSTE	:	Child Labour Monitoring System Project in cocoa production
NAC	:	National agriculture census
UNIPHYTO	:	National Union of Phytosanitary Professionals
GTZ	:	German technical cooperation

Summary

CONTEXT

Over the last ten years the unacceptable employment of children has become a growing concern, both in countries that produce and consume cocoa and within international organisations.

Cote d'Ivoire is the world's leading producer of cocoa, a crop that is crucial to the national economy and which gives Cote d'Ivoire a prominent position in the international market. As a result of this situation, Cote d'Ivoire is particularly vulnerable to strategic issues inherent to the sustainability of the cocoa economy.

The issue of the worst forms of child employment in cocoa production led to the signing of the Harkin-Engel Protocol in 2001. According to the terms of this protocol, with a revised milestone established in July 2005, a certification process must be implemented in regions that account for 50% of cocoa production in Cote d'Ivoire by 1 July 2008. Certification is a cycle of ongoing improvements in living and working conditions in cocoa production that consists of four stages:

- The initial diagnostic survey;
- The publication of the survey report;
- The implementation of actions for social protection (in response to the findings of the survey);
- Independent verification.

Cocoa production is a key sector to Cote d'Ivoire, a country that is the main source of raw materials used in the chocolate industry. For this reason, the Ivorian government is heavily committed to providing a multifaceted, long-term response to the issue of child labour in cocoa production. In addition to institutional, legal and penal responses, mention should also be made of operational responses in the form of action on the ground, be it in terms of prevention, remediation or an integrated approach.

Thus, as integrated action, social responsibility in cocoa production is the main area of interest in the Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS) pilot project, which was designed and has been implemented in 22 departments since 2004. Two pilot projects were executed in the first stage of the implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol:

1. An initial pilot project was implemented in the department of Oumé (Centre – West) in 2004-2005 to test the technical and social feasibility of a CLMS on the ground.
2. Drawing on the technical lessons learnt from this pilot project, the new pilot survey methodology was tested in three cocoa-producing departments: Agnibilékro (Centre East), Tiassalé (Centre South) and Soubré (South West). In these three regions, the pilot survey involved 120 households in six villages. 120 heads of households, 184 children (aged 5 to 17) and 76 adults involved in cocoa production were surveyed. The survey was conducted from 25 April to 30 July 2007.
3. The recommendations contained in the new report were used to prepare the practical guide for the implementation of the 2007-2008 national survey.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The general objective was to prepare a description of the state of affairs in terms of working and living conditions in cocoa production, and to identify needs in terms of remediation. In terms of specific objectives, the aims of this new study were to:

- Present and comment on the descriptive statistics on each target of the survey.
- Perform a statistical and socio-economic analysis of data collected, in order to improve the understanding of observations.
- Establish the determining factors behind the involvement of children in dangerous work.
- Prepare a list of needs for remediation action.

METHODOLOGY

ANADER (Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural), whose main activity is to provide assistance to farmers and agricultural development, conducted the survey and collected the data. The field survey was conducted in 36 villages in 18 departments by ANADER from December 2007 to February 2008.

Four types of survey representing the four target groups were administered by ANADER using supports for the collection of data consisting of the following components:

- A village questionnaire (QA) that can be used to prepare a monograph of the locality (n= 36);
- A questionnaire for the head of household employed in cocoa production (QB), describing their socio-demographic characteristics, the composition of their household and their living and working conditions (n= 723);
- A children's' questionnaire, for children who work for the head of household (QC), describing their socio-demographic characteristics and living and working conditions (n= 1.313);
- A questionnaire for adult workers (QD), for adults who work in cocoa production for the head of household and who are in no way related to them. The questionnaire describes their socio-demographic characteristics, as well as their living and working conditions. (n= 232).

MAIN FINDINGS

Cocoa is mainly produced in isolated villages in rural environments, and have little socioeconomic infrastructure

Cocoa production is the main economic activity in three-quarters (78%) of the villages surveyed. However, the absence of required infrastructure and organisations creates an unsafe

environment and low standard of living for families and children involved in cocoa production. A few important results:

- Three-quarters (72%) of villages do not have a health centre;
- On average, police/gendarmerie stations are more than 22 km away;
- Most villages are outside communal areas, whether due to distance or inaccessibility during certain times of the year;
- Around half (48%) do not have a local market; one-third (33%) only have a weekly market;
- 53% of villages have no electricity. Just 15% of households have electricity;
- There is limited access to potable water; only 40% of villages have access. 8% have no source of potable water;
- Access to education is limited: 9% of villages do not have a primary school, with the nearest school an average distance of 3 km away. No village has a secondary school, with the nearest located at least 10 km away.

Cocoa production in Cote d'Ivoire is primarily a family-run business based on small farms that support large families.

Most of the farmers surveyed own small plantations (94%), with the average size of plots varying from one to three hectares. Labour essentially comes from within the family, confirming trends seen in national agriculture surveys conducted in 1974 and 2001. The average number of children per household is six; however, 35% of households have between 6 and 10 children. In these family businesses, children usually play a role.

Children who work on cocoa farms mainly live with their parents, in a stable family environment with regular meals.

These children live with their father (76%) or mother (72%) in the family home. Most of the children surveyed have always lived at home (83%), either with one or both parents. School and family reasons were cited as reasons for children living away from the family home.
Almost all children surveyed were satisfied with their diet (97%), with 86% saying that they regularly received three meals a day.

The involvement of children in work in the field is not limited to cocoa production.

Although cocoa production provides employment to most children, subsistence farming and domestic employment are also a source of employment for children. These occupations compete with cocoa production throughout the year.

Occupation	Percentage of children involved
Cocoa production	89%
Subsistence crops	87%
Domestic chores	82%
Year-round crops	42%
Look after livestock	40%
Work outside the house	22%

Child labour in cocoa production is very widespread, and is characteristic of the operation of small family-owned fields.

89% of children work in cocoa production. Fewer than 2% of children who work in cocoa production are not members of the household. This confirms the predominance of family labour in the production of cocoa in Cote d'Ivoire.

The survey was not able to establish proof of restrictions on freedom or the abuse of children living in households that produce cocoa.

Of the 1,313 children surveyed, none said that they were bound to their employer by debt.

On average, children live 3.5 km from plantations. Generally, they travel this distance on foot (92%). A small number (5%) live at the field.

17% of children indicated that they have been victims of violence in the field (verbal or physical violence).

Those responsible for this violence are heads of households and older people (brothers, other relatives, adult workers).

Children employed in cocoa production are involved in or exposed to dangerous work.

A large number of children are exposed to dangerous work as defined in Decree No. 2250 of 14 March 2005 as handed down by the Ministry of Labour.

Work	Involvem Percentag	Indirect exposure Percentage
Felling trees	5.5	21.5
Burning	16.2	31
Carrying heavy loads	53.2	48.8
Spreading fertiliser	8.4	20.4
Spraying pesticides	4.6	35.5
Treatment of breeding ground	11.5	19.1

Children aged between 6 and 14 are most exposed to dangerous work. 71% of children who were injured received medical attention; 15% received none. The other children did not indicate whether or not they received medical attention. 2% of children confirmed that they had been forced to work whilst ill.

Parents' level of education is a factor that influences a child's chances of going to school.

Children whose parents have not received a school education are less likely to go to school, and are therefore more likely to go into the labour market, in particular into cocoa production.

More than half of heads of households have no formal education (53%). Moreover, 21% have not completed primary school. Barely one-quarter (27%) of men and 7% of women have completed primary education.

63% of children attend school, while 27% had never been to school. 10% have dropped out of school.

In a context of relatively low levels of school attendance, more than half of children in school (60%) cannot read while 22% read with difficulty.

Adult workers

Few adult workers appear to be working against their will.

Three-quarters of adult workers (75%) surveyed decided themselves to work in the cocoa fields, while 20% (n=46) work there as a result of the intervention of a parent. Eight respondents indicated that they did not agree with their parent's decision.

The survey revealed that most workers (88%) do not have any debt. Of those who had debts (n= 28), 12 must remain in the field until their debts have been repaid. Those with debts know how much they owe, and when it is due. Five workers (2%) believe that they will not be able to leave the field even once their debt has been repaid, while 5 other believe that they are accumulating other debts.

Those indebted workers who believe they will not be able to leave the field even once they have repaid their debt did not give reasons for this belief.

86% of workers indicated that they had not encountered any difficulties leaving the cocoa field, while 12% indicated that they had.

While some cases of indicators of constraints, deceit and serfdom have been recorded, workers in general terms have freedom of movement and feel safe.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In response to the results of the survey, recommendations made have been divided up into several types of actions:

Short-term action

Defend the rights of children

- Make parents aware to bring an immediate end to the involvement in and exposure of children to dangerous work;
- Make parents aware of the need to ban physical violence towards children;
- Increase awareness of the need for schooling among young boys and girls;
- Rectify cases where individuals do not have identification documents and increase awareness of the search for documents among the competent authorities;

Defend the rights of adults

- Conduct more detailed investigations in the case of suspected restrictions on the freedom of movement;
- Increase awareness within the population of the search for administrative documents with the competent authorities;
- Increase the awareness of the population of hygiene;
- Put in place a policy for training farmers in the use of chemicals in collaboration with the National Union of Phytosanitary Professionals (UNIPHYTO);

Medium- and long-term actions

Reinforce education policy

- Support schools policy by building the appropriate infrastructure (primary and secondary schools) and training the required human resources;
- Continue the policy of developing school canteens;

Food security policy

- Intensify subsistence production

Agricultural training policy and capacity building

- Strengthen the intervention system of agricultural assistance structures so that it can benefit the maximum number of farmers;
- Promote the emergence of groups of professional service providers (plantation maintenance, phytosanitary treatment, spreading fertiliser) in rural areas;

Improvements to infrastructure

- Improve roads in rural areas;
- Maintain village pumps and expand the coverage of the national water conveyance system;
- Increase the electrification of cocoa-producing villages;
- Build and equip health centres;

Rural development

- Develop activities to retain youth in rural areas (trades, activities and youth clubs);
- Organise reading courses for adults.

Reduction of rural poverty

- Define and implement strategies to reduce poverty in rural areas: agricultural diversification, finance for innovation in the area of technical itineraries, the quest for finance, agricultural marketing, the development of rural trades, etc.

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Introduction

1.1. Context

Côte d'Ivoire, a country in West Africa with a population of 18,000,000, is the world's leading producer of cocoa beans with an average annual production of around 1,500,000 tonnes, or 41% of world production. Cocoa production accounts for around 40% of foreign exchange earnings and 10% of gross domestic product (GDP). It provides employment to more than 600,000 farm managers and a livelihood for more than 6 million people.

Thus, cocoa ensures Côte d'Ivoire a predominant position in the international market and is of crucial importance to Côte d'Ivoire's national economy. The combination of these two facts means that Côte d'Ivoire is particularly sensitive to how strategic issues inherent to the sustainability of cocoa production are handled, in particular in the context of an increasingly deregulated world economy.

On an ethical level, in particular in terms of social responsibility, the aim is to attest to efforts made to ensure that Ivorian cocoa production is compliant with the relevant regulations. Given this context, handling the issue of child labour on cocoa plantations in the correct manner is essential.

The Harkin-Engel Protocol, which was signed in September 2001, is the preferred framework for action to address the worst forms of child labour in cocoa production.

Under the protocol, a certification process must be implemented in regions that account for 50% of cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire as at 1 July 2008. Certification is a cycle of ongoing improvements in living and working conditions in the cocoa sector that consists of four stages:

- The initial diagnostic survey;
- The publication of the survey report;
- The implementation of actions for social protection (in response to the findings of the survey);
- Independent verification.

The crucial nature of the issue for Côte d'Ivoire stems from the fact that the issue concerns children, the future of the country, and cocoa, its main source of agricultural revenue. For this reason, the Ivorian government is heavily committed to providing a multifaceted, long-term response to the issue of child labour in cocoa production. In addition to institutional, legal and penal responses, mention should also be made of operational responses in the form of action on the ground, be it in terms of prevention, immediate remediation or an integrated approach. Thus, as integrated action, social responsibility in cocoa production is the main area of interest in the SSTE project, which was designed and has been implemented in 22 departments since 2004.

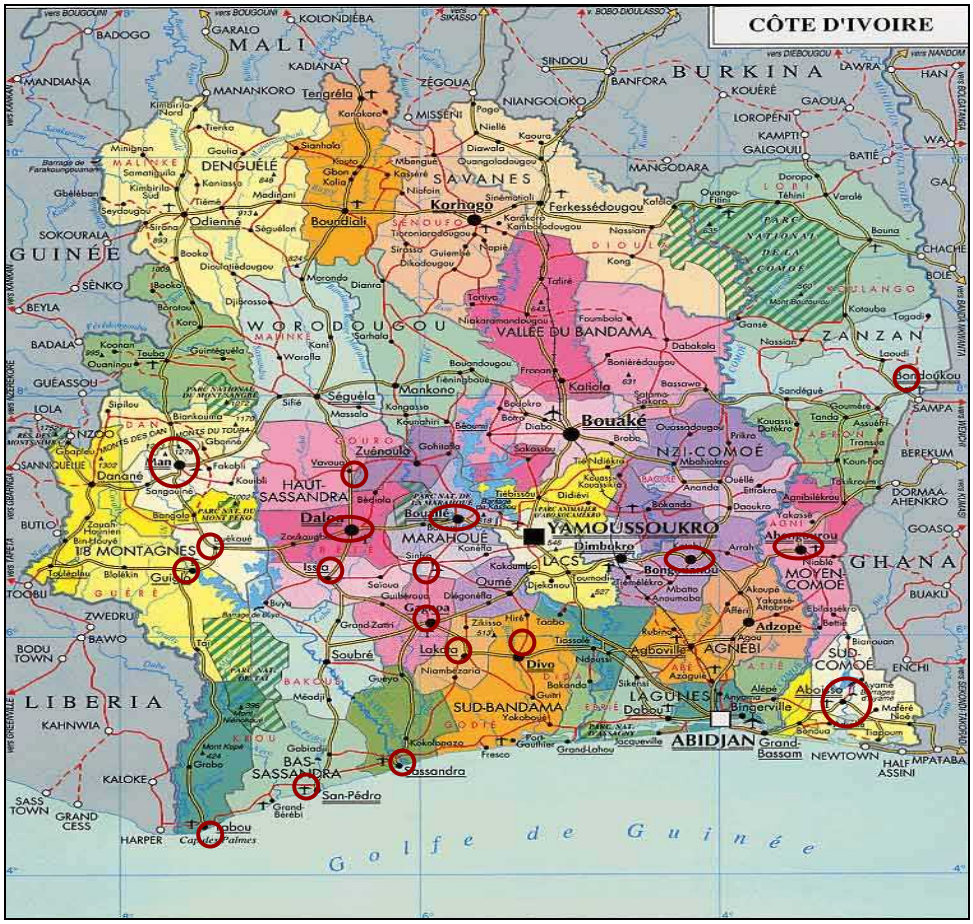
An initial pilot project was implemented in the department of Oumé (Centre – West) in 2004-2005 to test the technical and social feasibility of a child labour monitoring system on the ground.

Drawing on the technical lessons learnt from this pilot project, and as part of a shared understanding of certification, the new initial diagnosic survey methodology (IDS) was tested in three cocoa-producing departments: Agnibilékrou (Centre East), Tiassalé (Centre South) and Soubré (South West). Using suggestions made as part of recommendations in the report that

sanctions the survey in the three departments, it was possible to prepare the practical guide for the implementation of the National IDS for 2007-2008.

This report is a follow-up on the implementation of the IDS in 18 departments in accordance with the timetable for the certification cycle. These departments are: Abengourou, Aboisso, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Bouaflé, Daloa, Divo, Duékoué, Gagnoa, Guiglo, Issia, Lakota, Man, San-Pedro, Sassandra, Sinfra, Tabou and Vavoua.

Figure 1: Map of departments surveyed



Departments surveyed ○

1.2. Objectives of the study

1.2.1. General objective

The general objective was to prepare a description of the state of affairs in terms of working and living conditions in cocoa production, and to identify areas where remediation is required.

1.2.2. Specific objectives

The study must:

- Present and comment on the descriptive statistics on each target of the survey;
- Perform a statistical and socio-economic analysis of data collected, in order to improve the understanding of observations;
- Establish the determining factors behind the involvement of children in dangerous jobs in cocoa production;
- Prepare a map of needs showing the areas where remediation action is required.

2. Methodology

2.1. Review of bibliography

The review consisted of bringing together and using documentation on the SSTE project (assessment report, earlier PS, etc**.)** and different works and publications on child labour.

2.2. Data collection

Data were collected during surveys by ANADER. The selected regions, departments, sub-prefectures and villages appear in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Units surveyed

No.	**Region**	**Department**	**Sub-prefecture**	***Village***
1	Moyen Comoé	Abengourou	Abengourou	*Tahakro*
			Bettié	*Akacomoékro*
2	Sud Comoé	Aboisso	Aboisso	*Kouakoukro Limite*
			Maféré	*Kotoka*
3	Zanzan	Bondoukou	Bondoukou	*Sogobo*
			Gouméré	*Karako*
4	N'Zi Comoé	Bongounou	Bongouanou	*Akakro*
			Tiémélékro	*Allakro*
5	Marahoué	Bouaflé	Bonon	*Zanoufla*
			Bouaflé	*Kpakouabo*
6	Haut Sassandra	Daloa	Daloa	*Zah*
			Gboguhé	*Zoboua*

7	Sud Bandama	Divo	Divo	*Téhéri Panda*
			Guitry	*Anoumaba*
8	Moyen Cavally	Duékoué	Bagohouo	*Lédjéhan*
			Duékoué	*Niambly*
9	Fromager	Gagnoa	Guibéroua	*Basséhoa*
			Gnabodougnoa	*Godélilié*
10	Moyen Cavally	Guiglo	Guiglo	*Mona*
			Taï	*Sakré*
11	Haut Sassandra	Issia	Issia	*Issia*
			Saïoua	*Saïoua*
12	Sud Bandama	Lakota	Lakota	*Troko*
			Zikisso	*Dousséba*
13	Montagnes	Man	Man	*Biakalé*
			Sangouiné	*Mélapleu*
14	Bas Sassandra	San-Pedro	Gabiadji	*Soumahorodougou*
			San-Pedro	*Boignykro*
15	Bas Sassandra	Sassandra	Guéyo	*Bobouo2*
			Sassandra	*Botoubré*
16	Marahoué	Sinfra	Kouétinfla	*Porabénéfla*
			Sinfra	*Koffikro*
17	Bas Sassandra	Tabou	Grabo	*Mahino*
			Tabou	*Seh*
18	Haut Sassandra	Vavaoua	Seitifla	*Zala*
			Vavoua	*Ketro*
Total	**11**	**18**	**36**	**36**

In accordance with the categorisation of cocoa-producing regions, the departments were categorised as follows:

- Category 1: Low cocoa production (2% of national production). These areas are characterised by large local populations, high illiteracy, a large proportion of the population consisting of children and the small role of agriculture in the economy. 20 departments come under this category, including Bondoukou and Bongouanou.
- Category 2: Medium-level production (11% of national production). Average degree of diversity in the population, high illiteracy within the agricultural population. Consists of 14 departments, including Aboisso and Man;

- Category 3: Heavy cocoa production (87% of national production). Highly diverse populations, high illiteracy. Children make up a small proportion of the population, and agriculture is a major component of the economy. This category includes the departments of Abengourou, Bouaflé, Daloa, Divo, Duékoué, Gagnoa, Issia, Lakota, San-Pedro, Sassandra, Sinfra, Tabou and Vavoua.

2 localities were selected at random from within each department for survey purposes. 20 heads of households employed in cocoa production were selected in each locality, also at random. For each head of household, all children aged 6 to 17 who participate in household tasks were surveyed; a maximum of 5 adults employed in cocoa production per head of household were selected at random.

Data was collected from respondents using a combination of data collection mechanisms as follows:

- A village questionnaire (QA) used to prepare a monograph of the locality. This questionnaire was given to a focus group that brought together the following resource persons: the head of canton, landlord, village chief, district chief, assistant/advisor to the village chief, chief/community representatives (religions, ethnic groups or nationalities), the chairman of the development committee, heads of household, heads of family, school principal, teacher, nurse, cooperative representative, member of self-help group, representative of women's group, interpreter and COGES.
- A questionnaire for the head of household employed in cocoa production (QB), describing their socio-demographic characteristics, the composition of their household and living and working conditions;
- A questionnaire for children who work for the head of household (QC), describing their socio-demographic characteristics and living and working conditions;
- A questionnaire for adult workers (QD) who work in cocoa production for the head of household and who are no blood relation to them. The questionnaire describes their socio-demographic characteristics and their living and working conditions.

The field survey was conducted in all 18 departments by ANADER between November 2007 and March 2008.

Once the questionnaires had been verified and inspected, the data were entered using a data capture mask on MICROSOFT ACCESS. Four data entry operators were used to enter data.

The statement below was prepared following a comparison of stated responses and responses actually recorded:

Table 2: Data entry statement

Questionnaire	Stated response	Response entered	Difference
QA	36	36	0
QB	723	723	0
QC	1317	1313	- 4
QD	230	232	+2

SPSS 11.5.1 software was used to audit the data. This audit consisted of identifying and resolving certain problems with the data as much as possible. Essentially, it consists of:

- Code repetition (duplication)
- Codes out of sequence;
- Aberrant data;
- Failure to comply with questions skipping instructions;
- Contradictory data;
- Omission during input; and
- Omission during the collection of data.

The audited data were analysed using SPSS 12.0 for the production of the appropriate tables.

At this point a number of observations should be made, essentially in relation to the IT use of questionnaires. Inconsistency in the spelling of certain terms (ethnic groups, origins, etc.) and the precoding of certain responses led to considerable amounts of time being spent on corrections. Recommendations will be proposed to improve future processes.

2.3.Analysis of data collected

Data were analysed in descriptive terms from tables prepared using SPSS 12.0.

3. Survey findings

The presentation of the findings sets out the data obtained through the four types of questionnaire used on four levels: the village, the household, adults and children in the household.

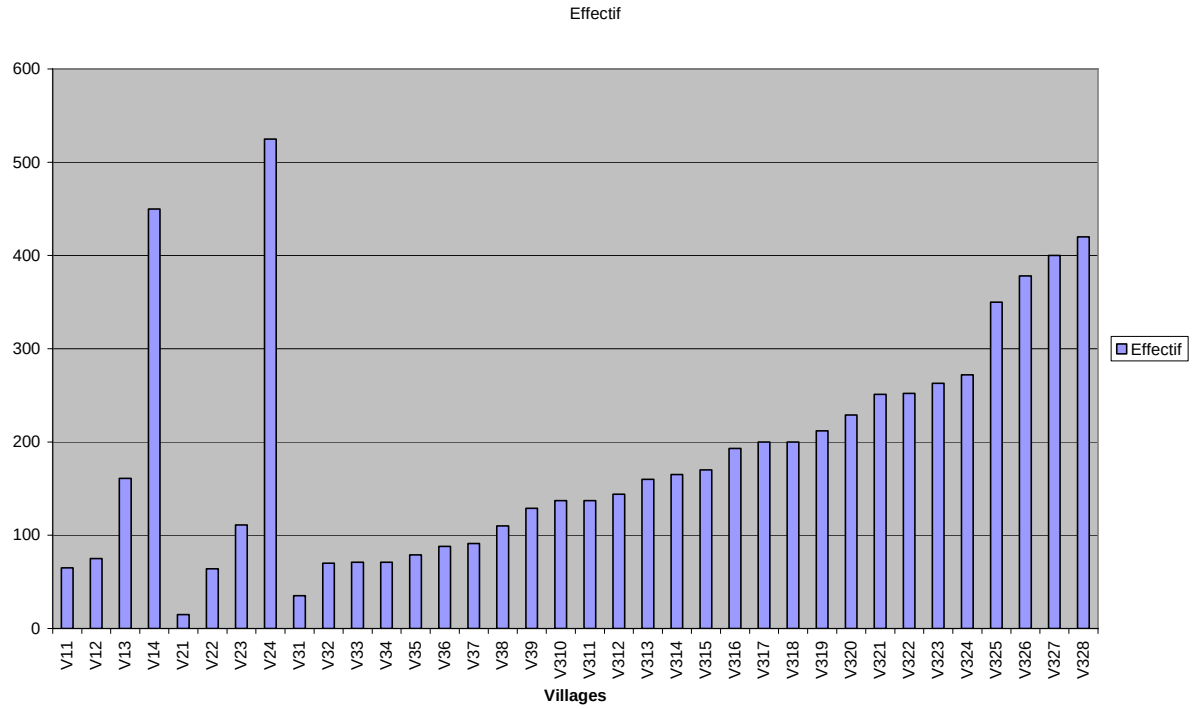
3.1. Characteristics of the selected villages

36 villages (Table 1) were selected. The following characteristics were established:

3.1.1. Number of heads of households

The following tables were prepared using information gathered from censuses of heads of households conducted at the beginning of the survey:

Figure 2: Heads of households according to type of village

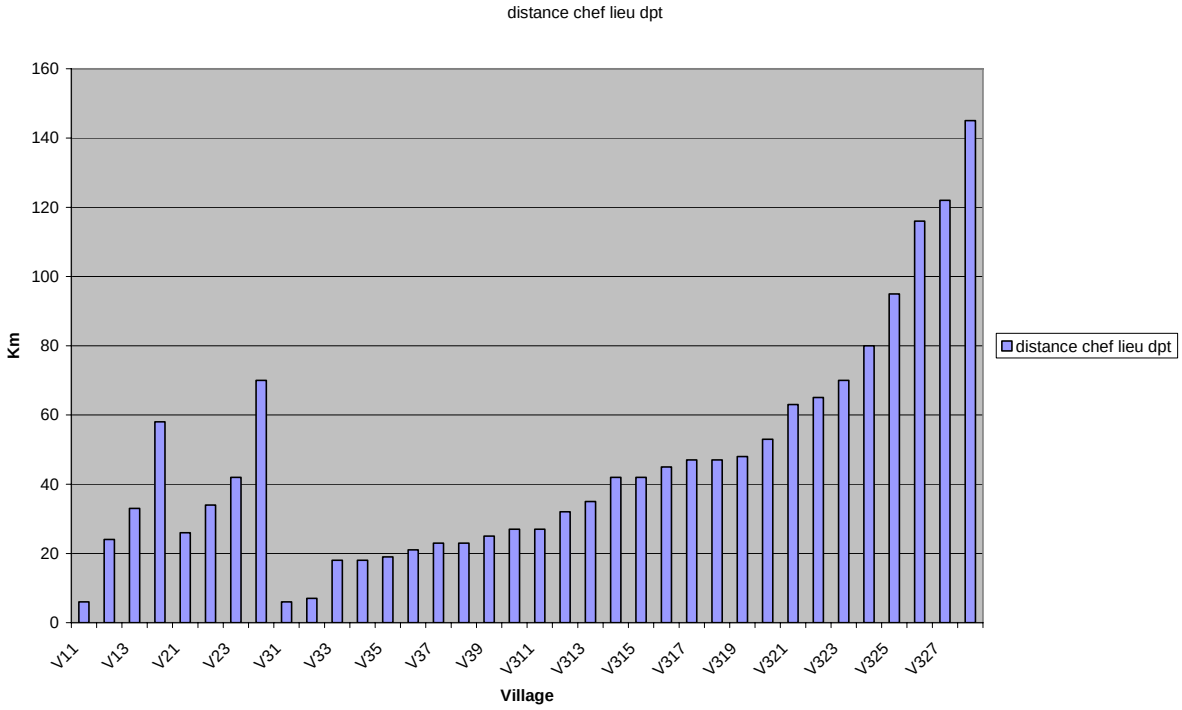


Villages are represented according to the category of the production zone to which they belong (V1, V2, V3), followed by the number of the village (e.g. V11 refers to village 1 in category 1). Of the 4 villages in category 1, one has 450 heads of household. In this area of low cocoa production, a significant number of households are involved in cocoa production. The same is also true in areas of medium-level cocoa production, where one village has more than 500 heads of household.

Since the number of the heads of household is an indicator of the size of a village, close to 39% of villages (the majority of which belong to category 3) have at least 200 heads of households. Assuming that each household has 10 people, these villages have at least 2,000 people. 11 villages have between 100 and 200 heads of household, while around 31% of villages have fewer than 100.

3.1.2. Distance to the department main town

Figure 3: Distance to the department main town



Just 3 villages are less than 10km from the departmentt main town, while 30 are more than 20km away. Half of all villages are more than 40km away from major urban centres. Just 5 villages of category 3 and 1 of category are less than 20km away. As long as the roads remain impractical to use, it will be difficult for these villages to access goods and people in the major centres.

3.1.3. Health centre

The localities suffer from the lack of a health centre, as shown in the table below:

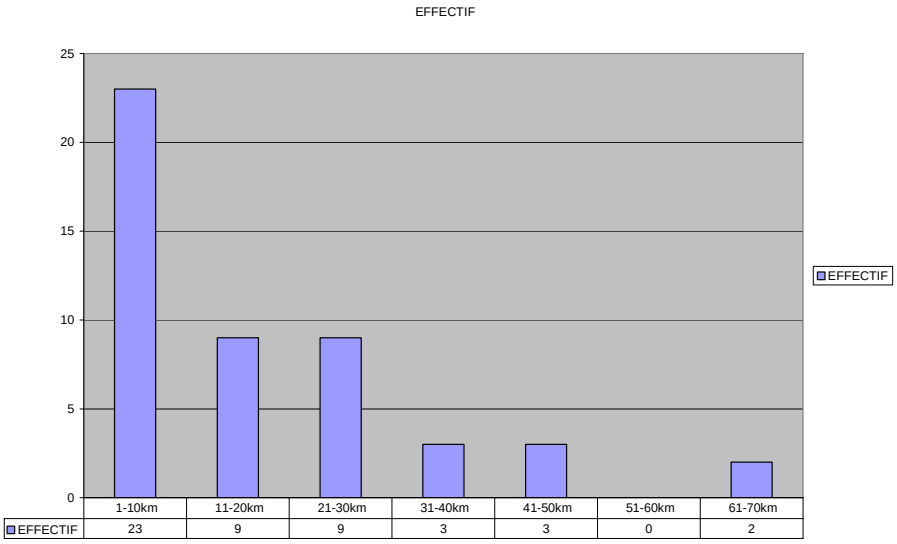
Table 3: Health centres in the villages

Category (cocoa production zone)	Presence of health centre			Total
	No centre	Public centre	Private centre	
1	3	1		**4**
2	3	1		**4**
3	20	7	1	**28**
Total	**26**	**9**	**1**	**36**

72.2% of villages surveyed have no health centre, while 3/4 of category 1 and 2 villages have no health centre. Around 20% of localities are more than 10 kilometres away from the nearest health centre. These figures reflect a pressing need in the area of health infrastructure in rural environments in general.

3.1.4. Distance to the nearest security post

Figure 4: Localities according to distance from the security post



The average distance to the nearest police/gendarmerie station is approximately 22.11km. However, it should be noted that 47% of villages are more than 20km away from a police or gendarmerie station. And yet, cocoa-producing areas are experiencing increasing threats to their security. As a result of their relative prosperity, the activities of groups of armed

bandits known as “coupeurs de route” are common in these areas. This raises the issue of the impossibility of rapid recourse to the security services.

3.1.5. Road access

Table 4: Accessibility of villages by road

Category	Accessibility			Total
	Inaccessible	Throughout the year	Certain times of the year	
1		1	3	**4**
2		1	3	**4**
3	2	10	16	**28**
Total	**2**	**12**	**22**	**36**

Overall, 61% of villages are only accessible at certain times of the year. 2 villages in areas with heavy cocoa production are inaccessible by road all year round. The performance of the marketing system in these areas could suffer due to the run-down state of roads in rural areas.

Moreover, just 27.8% of localities are less than 10 kilometres away from a sub-prefecture or town council. Most localities, therefore, are in theory outside community jurisdictions (a maximum radius of 11km). This poses the issue of rural roads that require improvement in order to facilitate access to health centres, registrar offices and schools, not to mention access to cocoa markets.

3.1.6. Presence of markets

The table below sets out the current market situation in the villages surveyed.

Table 5: Presence of markets in villages

Category	Market				Total
	No market	Weekly market	Daily market	Other	
1	2		1	1	**4**
2	1	3			**4**
3	14	9	3	2	**28**
Total	**17**	**12**	**4**	**3**	**36**

47.2% of localities do not have a market, while 33.3% have a weekly market and 11.1% have a daily market. In particular, it was found that 50% of category 3 villages (villages with heavy cocoa production) do not have a market.
The general situation would suggest that most localities are not large enough to support a daily market (quantity and diversity of products, number of consumers, etc.).

3.1.7. Electrification

More than half of localities do not have access to electricity, as shown in the table below:

Table 6: Electricity supplies in localities

Category	No electricity	Electricity	Total
1	3	1	**4**
2	2	2	**4**
3	14	14	**28**
Total	**19**	**17**	**36**

3.1.8. Public fountains

Figure 5:Number of public fountains in the localities

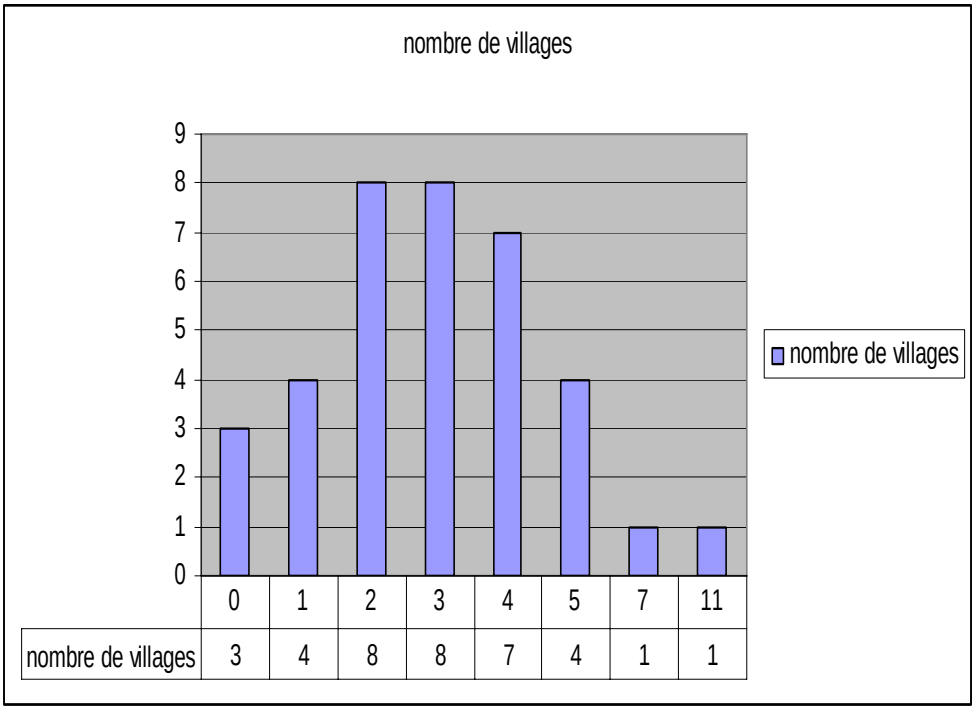


Table 7: Fountains in operation

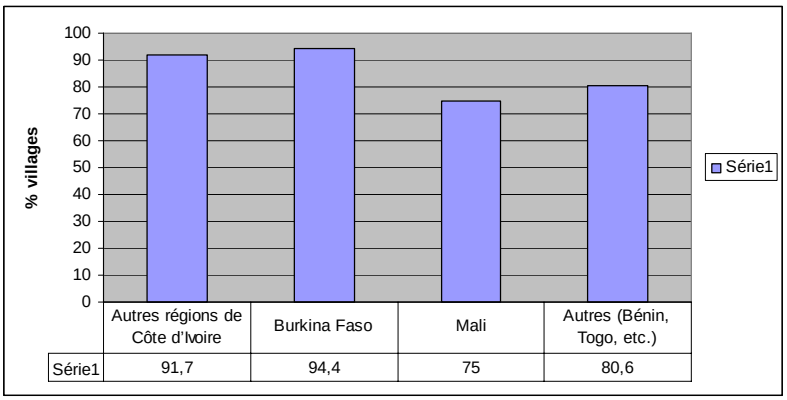
	Number of fountains in operation						Total
Category	0	1	2	3	4	7	
1			3			1	**4**
2	1	2	1				**4**
3	4	12	7	4	1		**28**
Total	**5**	**14**	**11**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**36**

The analysis of the graph and table above shows that all villages from all categories have at least one public fountain. However, it should be noted that 5 villages do not have a functioning fountain and that 14 villages (39%) have just one functioning fountain. There is a chance that more than half of villages could be left without potable water, due to the pressure on the sole functioning fountain.

Non-indigenous populations

The data present the profile of a diverse population. Ivorians and foreigners from Burkina Faso, Mali and other countries, such as Togo and Benin, live in the selected villages as shown in the figure below:

Figure 6: Origins of non-indigenous populations



The Burkinabe are the non-indigenous group encountered most often (in 94% of villages surveyed), followed by Ivorians from other regions of the Côte d'Ivoire. There has also been immigration from internal and external sources into the villages surveyed.

3.1.9. Main economic activities of non-indigenous populations

In most villages, cocoa production is the main economic activity of non-indigenous populations. Next is subsistence crop production, followed by the production of year-round crops, commerce, handicrafts, transport, dressmaking and construction.

3.1.10. Where non-indigenous populations live

The table below presents where non-indigenous populations live.

Table 8: Where non-indigenous populations live

	Number	%
Village	9	25.0
Village + Camp	27	75.0
Total	**36**	**100.0**

Non-indigenous people live in the village and at the camp. The resource persons surveyed did not mention the "camp" as the main place where non-indigenous population lived. This is due to the fact that plots are on average 4km from the village, a distance that non-indigenous populations can travel each day.
Apart from this case, the camp is the main place of residence for numerous agricultural workers, in particular when the camp is very far from the village. In this scenario, workers only return to the village for very short periods, and then only to attend to selective needs (replenish supplies of manufactured products, visit the health centre, attend meetings called by the employer, visit from head of the community, etc.).
In addition, the responses given as part of a process of collective administration of the questionnaire (village questionnaire administered in a focus group), the place of residence can be the object of another analysis, this one of heads of households.

3.1.11. Seasonal immigration

Seasonal immigration is known in the villages. Immigrants come from other regions of Côte d'Ivoire (in 15 villages), Burkina Faso (15), Mali (18) and elsewhere (5).

3.1.12. Permanent settlement of immigrants

Table 9: Origin of immigrants

Region	Department	Villages	Côte d'Ivoire	Burkina Faso	Mali	Other
HAUT SASSANDRA	Vavoua	*Zala*	■	■		
		Ketro		■	■	
MOYEN COMOE	Abengourou	*Tahakro*	■	■	■	
		Akacomoékro	■	■	■	
MONTAGNES	Man	*Biakalé*	■	■	■	■
BAS SASSANDRA	San Pedro	*Boignykro*	■	■	■	■
		Soumahorodougou	■	■		
BAS SASSANDRA	Sassandra	*Boutoubré*				
		Bobouo2		■	■	■
NZI COMOE	Bongouanou	*Akakro*				
		Allakro		■		
MARAHOUE	Bouaflé	*Zanoufla*	■	■	■	
		Kpakouabo				■
MARAHOUE	Sinfra	*Porabénéfla*	■			
		Koffikro	■	■	■	■
SUD COMOE	Aboisso	*Kotoka*	■	■	■	■
		Kouakoukro Limite	■			
SUD BANDAMA	Lakota	*Dousséba*	■			
FROMAGER	Gagnoa	*Basséhoa*	■	■	■	
MOYEN CAVALLY	Guiglo	*Sakré*	■	■	■	
BAS SASSANDRA	Tabou	*Seh*	■			

Immigrants who settle in the villages are from the same countries as those who migrate on a seasonal basis, a result that would indicate an existing relationship between these two groups. Those who come on a seasonal basis may come at the request of relatives who have settled in these villages.
13 departments in 10 regions have experienced permanent immigration.

Moreover, 86.1% of villages believe that the population has increased in the last ten years, while 8.3% believe it has fallen. Issues of birth rate notwithstanding, this is a good indicator of migratory flows.

3.1.13. Size of the non-indigenous population relative to the indigenous population

Table 10: Approximate size of the non-indigenous population relative to the indigenous population

	Number of responses	%
Very small	9	26.47
Fewer than half	8	23.53
Around half	1	2.94
More than half	16	47.06
Total	**34**	**100**

The size of the non-indigenous population is demonstrated by the fact that 47.06% of respondents believe that it represents more than half of the local population.

3.1.14. Adult emigration

Table 11: Past adult emigration from the village

	Number of responses	%
None	12	34.28
Seasonal	10	28.57
Permanent	13	37.14
Total	**35**	**100**

In 34.28% of localities, there had been no adult emigration at all. On the other hand, the percentage of villages that had not experienced emigration has fallen to no more than 20.83% of the total, demonstrating growth of emigration as a phenomenon (see table below).

Table 12: Current adult emigration

	Number of responses	%
None	5	20.83
Seasonal	8	33.33
Permanent	11	45.83
Total	**24**	**100**

1/3 of villages did not answer the question on whether or not they knew if adults continue to emigrate.

3.1.15. Emigration of young people

Young people emigrate from 69.5% of localities. The nature of their emigration varies, as shown in the figure and table below.

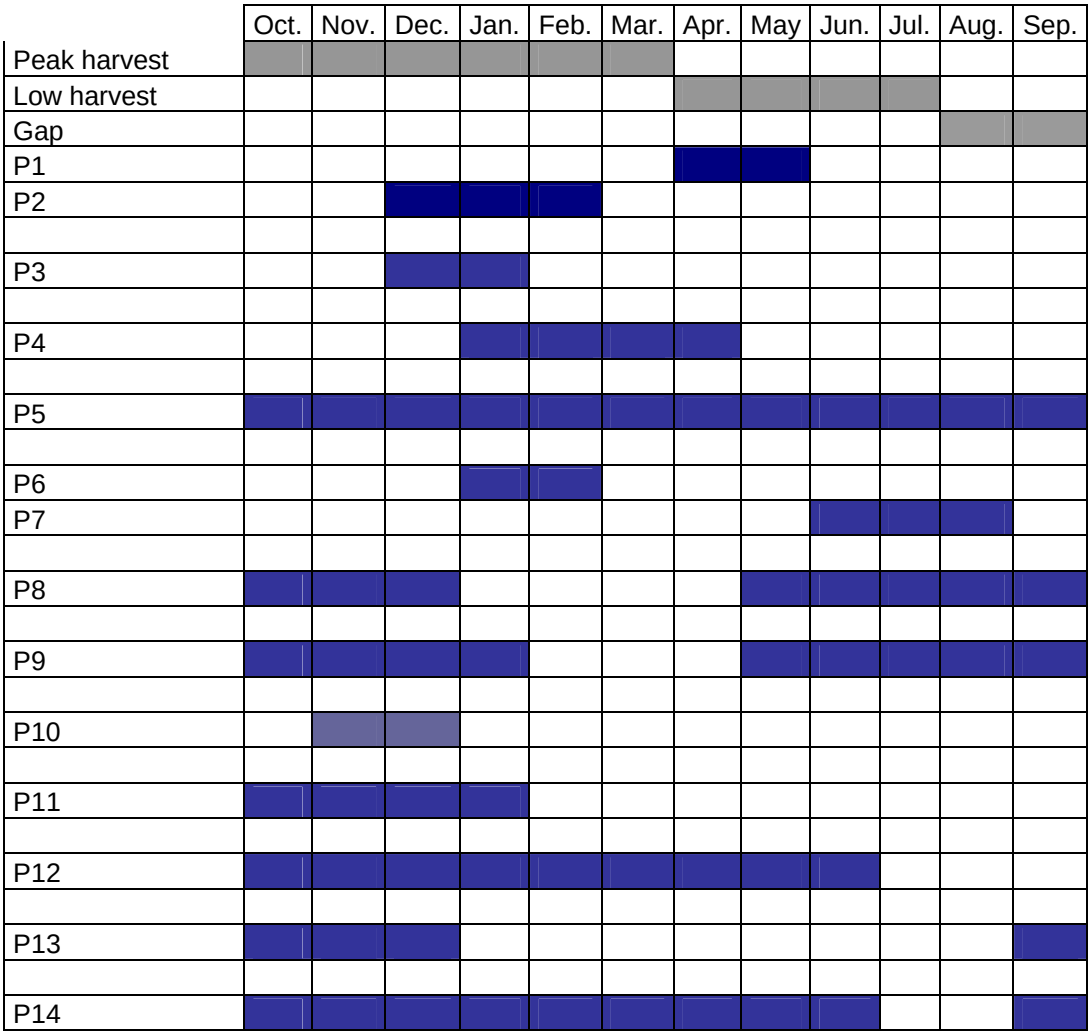
Table 13: Nature of emigration among young people

	Number of responses	%
No emigration	11	30.6
Seasonal emigration	14	38.9
Permanent emigration	11	30.6
Total	**36**	**100.0**

Young people are more mobile than adults (69.5% of localities, versus 52.8%). Generally there are a number of reasons for this, such as the limited burden represented by dependents, the need to free oneself from family supervision and the weight of tradition and the need of young people to express their economic independence.
However, the survey shows that close to one-third of localities do not experience emigration among their young people. This could bode well for a more or less successful integration of young people into the local economy.

The figure below sets out the nature of emigration among young people:

Figure 7: Nature of emigration among young people



Although emigration occurs all year round, some periods of emigration fall during the cocoa season. Period P12 could be that of students enrolled in another area.

3.1.16. Reasons for young people leaving their villages

Table 14: Main reasons young people leave their villages

No.	Main reason for leaving	% of responses (22), of which just 15 were valid
1	Problems accessing school education	73.3
2	Absence of opportunities to learn a trade	93.3
3	Low wages	50
4	Rite of passage	7.1
5	Other	50

The absence of opportunities to learn a trade is the main reason young people leave their village for (cited by 93% of respondents). Schooling and low wages are cited as reasons by at least half of respondents.
The main reasons listed in the table above convey the socio-economic reality of the localities surveyed. Indeed, most of these localities are rural localities that do not have secondary schools, centres of learning, training centres or paid employment apart from in agriculture.

Essentially, young people leave their localities to study. However, there is a balance between those in search of adventure and those who work in construction and domestic services, as shown in the table below:

Table 15: Activities of young migrants

No.	Activity	% of total responses (n = 22)
1	Other agricultural activities	56.3
2	Mining	0
3	Domestic services	40
4	Construction	40
5	Education	86.7
6	Discover the world	45.5
7	Other	62.5

3.1.17. School and professional training

- Primary school

Table 16: Primary schools in localities

	None	1	2	3
Community education centre	All villages			
Koranic school		4 villages		
Franco-Arabic school		3 villages		
Private primary school	All villages			
Public primary school	2 villages	15 villages	4 villages	1 village

Of the 22 villages that answered the question of whether or not there was a primary school in the locality, 20 villages indicated that they have at least one public primary school. Two villages have no school. On average, the nearest primary school is 3km away.

Table 17: Number of classes

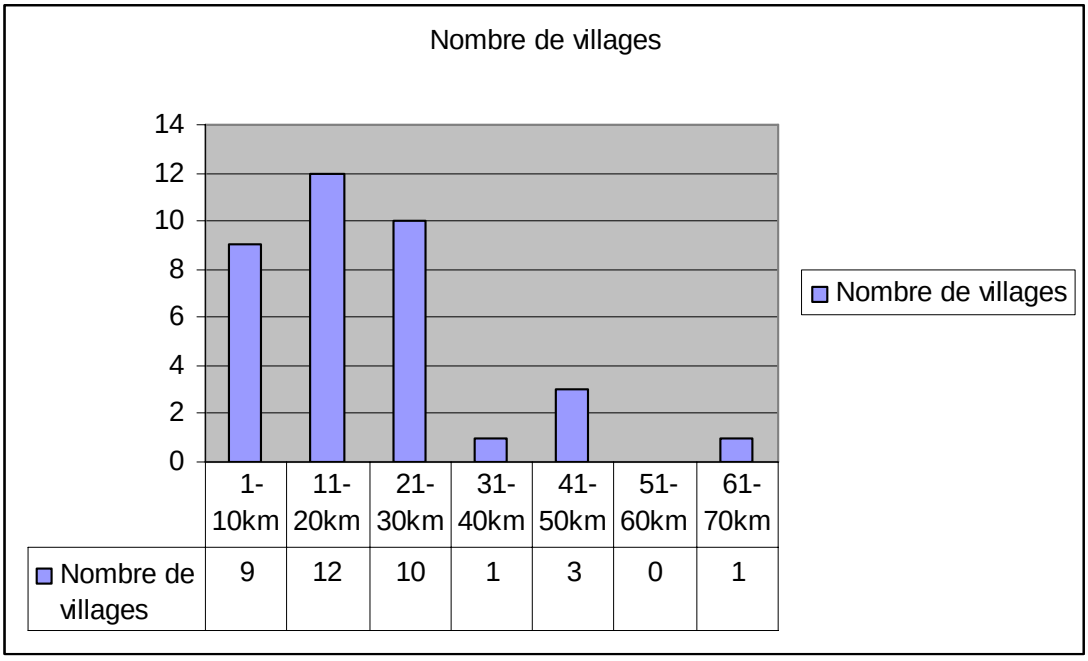
	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	18
Community education centre	20										
Koranic school	16	2	2								
Franco-Arabic school	17		1	1	1						
Private primary school	20										
Public primary school	2		1			13	2	1	1	1	1

One village has a primary school with 2 classes, which means that this school has only recently opened or reopened. Due to shortages of students or teachers, some schools can close for a number of years. More than half of villages that answered this question comply with the standard structure of six classes.

- Secondary school

No village has a secondary school. The nearest secondary school is located at the distances that appear below:

Figure 8: Villages according to distance from the nearest secondary school



The analysis shows that ¾ of villages are more than 10 km from a school. This raises the issue of accommodation for children enrolled in schools far from their parents, a determining factor behind a child's failure at school and thus their decision to return to their village.

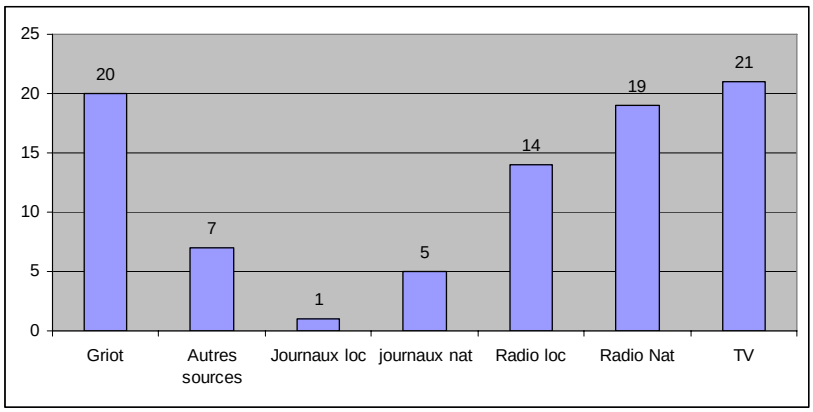
Just 6 villages have in situ professional training on cocoa production:

- Zah (Daloa)
- Gazibouo et Godoua (Issia)
- Boignykro (San Pedro)
- Porabénéfla (Sinfra)
- Basséhoa (Gagnoa)

For the other villages, the nearest training is on average 34.5 km. away.

3.1.18. Access to information

Figure 9: Villages according to method of accessing information



The extent of illiteracy is clearly demonstrated by the small readership of national newspapers. The possible absence of local newspapers means that it is impossible to draw a conclusion from the result obtained. The fact remains that the closest means of communication (town crier) is still very commonly used. While used by around 60% of villages, TV could be limited by the absence of electricity in localities and limited purchasing power.

3.1.19. The presence of projects in villages

32 villages have projects in progress. These projects relate to:

- Agriculture: rubber trees, oil palms, the development of bottom lands, raising cattle, etc.;
- Infrastructure: village water supplies, schools, houses of worship, electrification, telephony, health centres, etc.

3.1.20. Leisure activities

The 22 villages that provided answers to this question that are set out as follows:

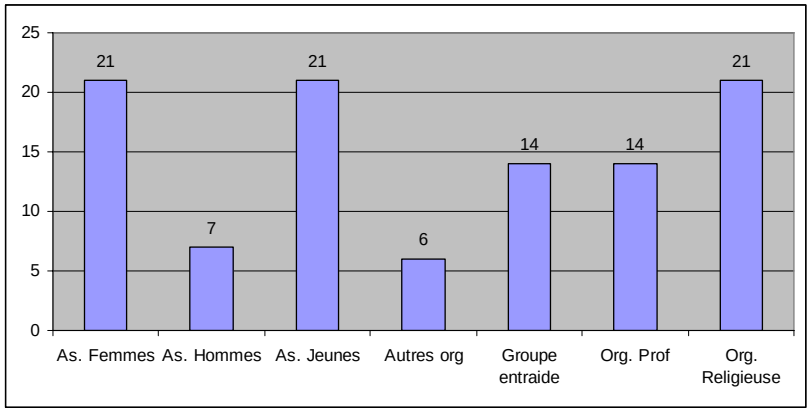
Table 18: Leisure activities in villages surveyed

Activity	When on offer	Frequency
Awale	Evenings – weekends – rest days	Sometimes
Baby Foot	Occasionally - evenings – rest days	Regularly
Draughts		Regularly
Football	Evenings – August-September –weekends	Regularly
Games of chance	Any time	Regularly
Ludo	Evenings – night – weekends – rest days	Regularly
Maquis/cabaret		Regularly

Football remains the sole group activity (team sport). The regularity of maquis and cabaret should be a cause for concern. Alcohol consumption at a young age prepares young people for a life of crime and mediocre performance at work (at school and in the field). The same is also true of certain local games of chance, which are increasingly common in the villages.

3.1.21. Organisations in the village

Figure 10: Types of associations found in the villages



Of the 22 villages that answered this question, almost all of them have a women's association and an association for young people. With regards to women, this could be one of the effects of the gender-based approach encouraged by the government and financial backers. However, in our societies women tend to come together more than men in any event.

3.1.22. Importance of cocoa production in the village

Table 19: Importance of cocoa production

	Number	Per cent
No	8	22.2
Yes	28	77.8
Total	36	100.0

Cocoa production is the main economic activity in 77.8% of villages selected.

Partial conclusion

The villages selected consist of localities within populations of between 100 and 3000 local, allochthonous and non-indigenous people. There is a migratory flow of both children and adults. Almost all of the villages are characterised by a lack of socio-economic infrastructure. Cocoa production remains the main economic activity of non-indigenous people and village populations as a whole.

3.2. Characteristics of surveyed households

The analysis of the characteristics of households focuses on the following:

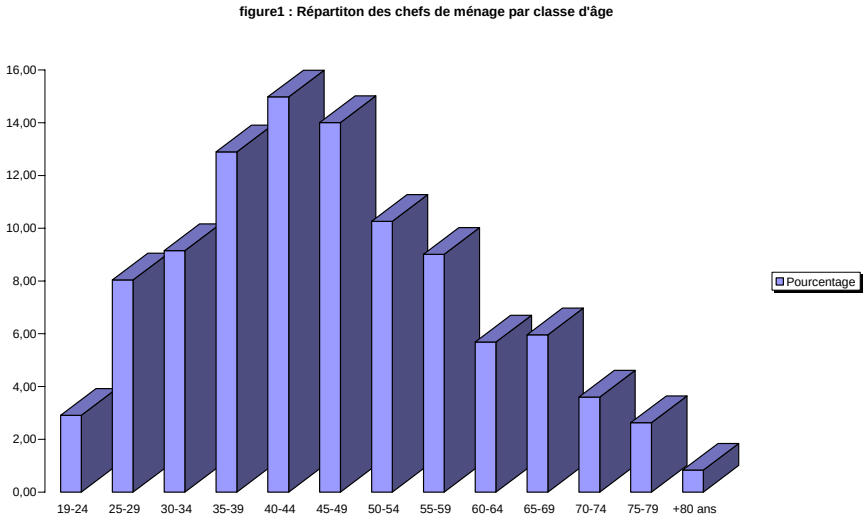
- Sociodemographic characteristics
- Standard of living indicators

3.2.1. Sociodemographic characteristics

- Age structure

The age structure of heads of households is as follows:

Figure 11: Heads of households according to age bracket



The youngest head of households is 19 years old, the oldest 100 years old. 11.1% are less than 30; most of these heads of households (70.2%) are between 30 and 59 years of age. 37.9% of them are over 50. This statistic raises the problem of who will take over farms in the future.

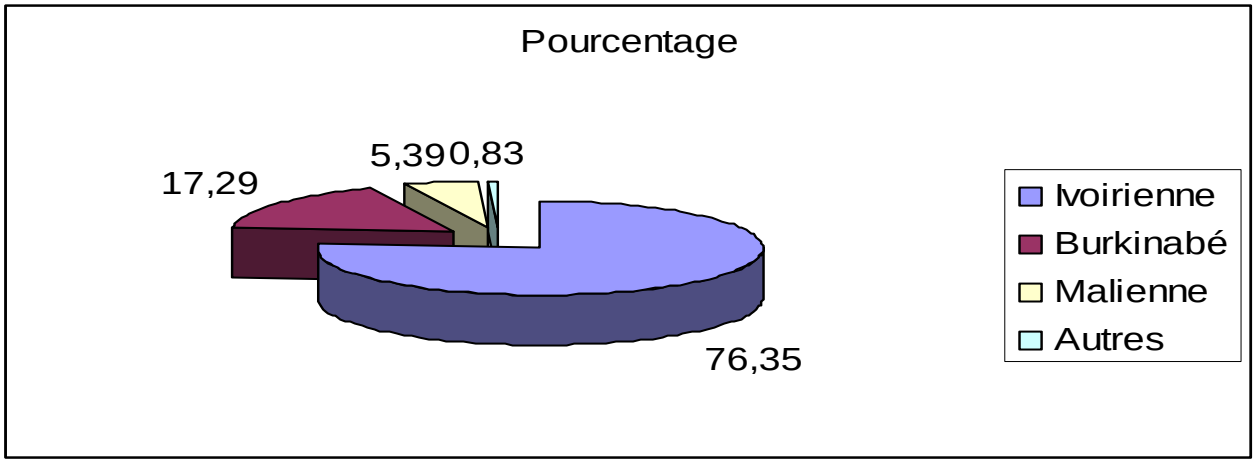
- Gender structure

96.3% of the sample is made up of men, while women make up just 3.7%.

- Nationality

The nationalities of the heads of surveyed households are as follows:

Figure 12: Nationalities of heads of households



More than ¾ of the sample (76.3%) consists of Ivorians. Burkinabe represent 17.3%, while Malians account for just 5.4%. Other nationalities account for less than 1%.
Ivorians are classified according to the following ethnic groups: most of the Ivorians in the sample are Baoulé (28.1%), Bété (13.4%), Agni (10%), Abron (8.7%), Dida (6.9%) or Gouro (5.6%).

The composition of the sample confirms the trend across the population of Côte d'Ivoire, where foreigners account for more than 23%. Burkinabe are the predominant group.
Moreover, among Ivorians there was a predominance of Baoulé, even though the survey was not conducted in their area of origin. This situation is due to the fact that large numbers of people from this ethnic group have migrated to the main cocoa-producing areas.

- Religion

While the majority of Ivorians are Christian, animists account for around 35% of the sample. A majority of non-indigenous people are Muslim.

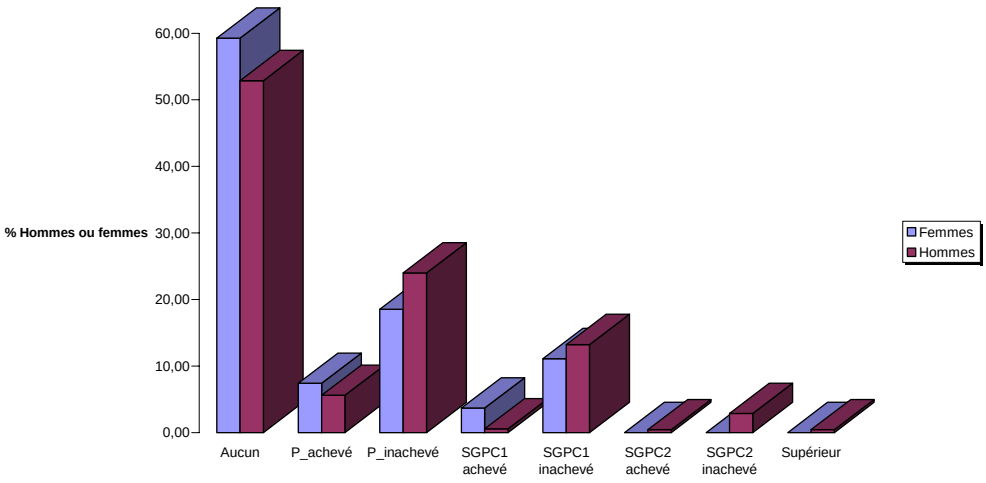
Table 20: Religions according to nationality

Religion	Other nationality	Burkinabe	Ivorian	Malian
Animist	0	4.0	34.8	2.6
Other	0	0	4.7	0
Christian	33.3	25.4	51.8	20.5
Muslim	66.7	70.6	8.7	76.9

- Level of education

The level of education of heads of households is represented as follows:

Figure 13: Heads of households according to level of education



More than 53% of respondents in the sample had received no school education. Just 7.41% of women had completed primary education, while 18.52% had not. 24% and 13.22% of men respectively had not completed their primary education and first cycle of secondary education (SGPC1). The survey revealed that more than 74% of heads of household had never gone to school or had not completed primary school.
These results not only reveal a very low level of educational attainment among these heads of household; they also reveal the imbalance between men and women. In all cases, the results for women were inferior to those for men.

- Marital status

Nine out of ten men are married or cohabiting with a partner. 14.8% of women are married, and close to half are widows (48.1%).

Table 21: Marital status of heads of households (%)

Marital status	Women	Men
Single	3.7	5
Married or cohabiting	14.8	90.1
Separated / divorced	33.3	2.7
Widow(er)	48.1	1.9

Most female heads of households (23 our of 27, or 85%) are "unattached": single, separated/divorced or widows. 4 women (married or cohabiting with a partner) are heads of household. This last case warrants more in-depth investigation to ensure that they are indeed heads of household living under the same roof as their respective partners. It was noted, however, that for the most part women were responsible for their households by default (in the absence of a male).

- Type of producer

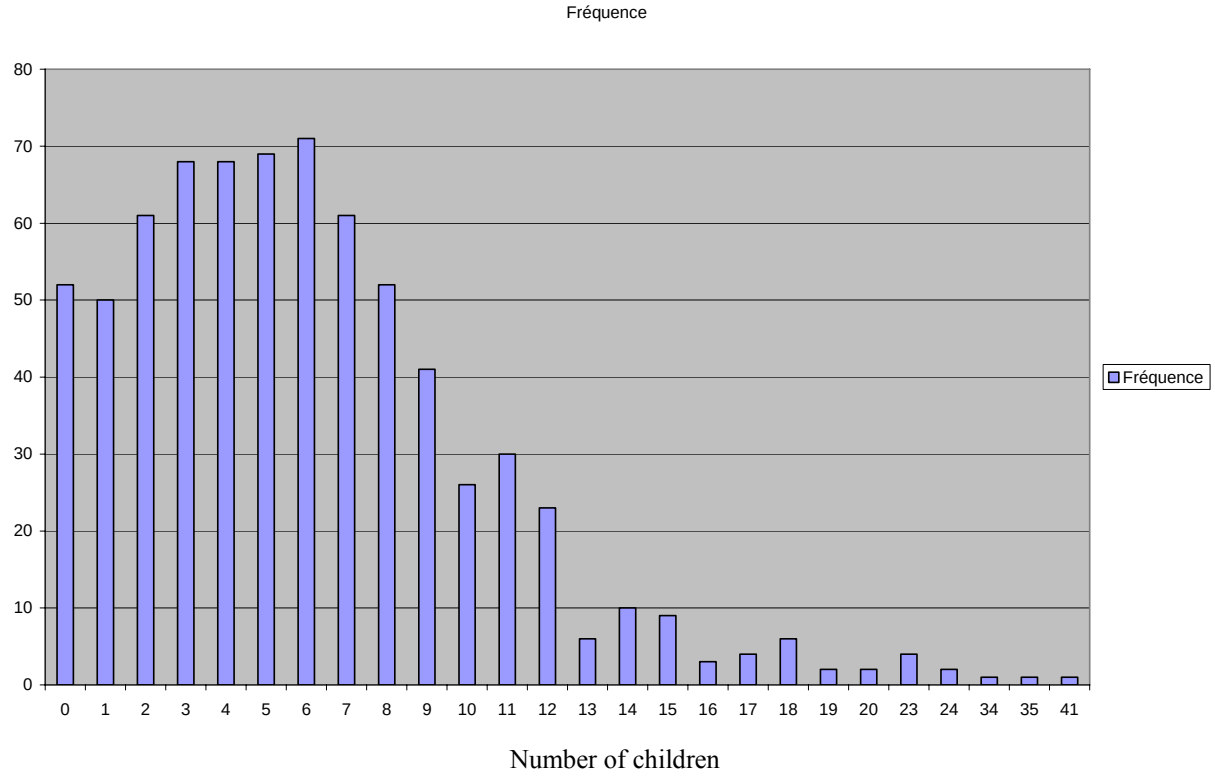
Table 22: Type of producer

Type of producer	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Other	1	5	6
Share cropper		14	14
Owner	24	655	679
Manager	2	21	23
Total	27	696	722

On analysing the table, it is apparent that close to 94% (679) of heads of households surveyed own their farms. Slightly less than 2% (14) are tenant farmers, while more than 3% are managers.

- Number of children

Figure 14: Number of children



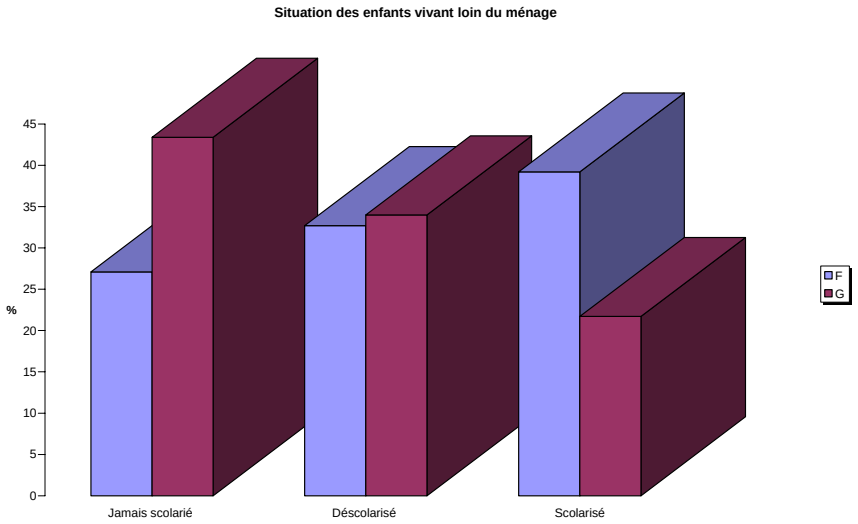
The average number of children per household is 6. More than half of heads of households have between 5 children or fewer. 34.58% have between 6 and 10 children. It should be noted that 3 heads of households have more than 30 children. These high figures are comprised of the usual numbers of children per household in rural areas, and are indicative of the number of children in rural areas.

- Number of children who live away from home

47.5% of children who live far from home are boys, while 52.4% are girls. 29% of these children go to school, 20.6% have another job, 34.2% gave family reasons and just 2.7% have their own field.
Of the 525 valid responses received, 76% of heads of households believe that any of the children who live away from home can help the family produce cocoa. 24% have a different view. For a return on these children to cocoa production, these figures are 50.7% and 49.3%, respectively. Views are evenly divided on the chances of a child returning to cocoa production. The question posed does not draw a distinction between children of different ages.

Moreover, it is interesting to note the school status of children living away from home, as shown in the figure below:

Figure 15: Situation of children who live away from home



39.2% of boys currently go to school, compared with 21.7% of girls. However, 43.4% of girls and 27.1% of boys have never been to school. Here again, the figures bear out discrimination in favour of boys when it comes to school education.

- Profile of workers in the household

Table 23: Profile of workers in the household (%)

Status	Women	Men
Not a member of the household	2.5	18.1
Member of the household	97.5	81.9

The labour used by households comes essentially from within the family, confirming the trend observed since the 1974 national agriculture census. In certain regions (West, South-West), this trend has probably been accentuated by the departure of some non-family labour as a result of the crisis that has gripped Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002.

Almost all female workers are household members (97.5%). More than 18% of male workers are not household members.

At this point, it is important to take a glimpse at the type of association that exists between the head of household and workers in the household.

Table 24: Relationship to head of household

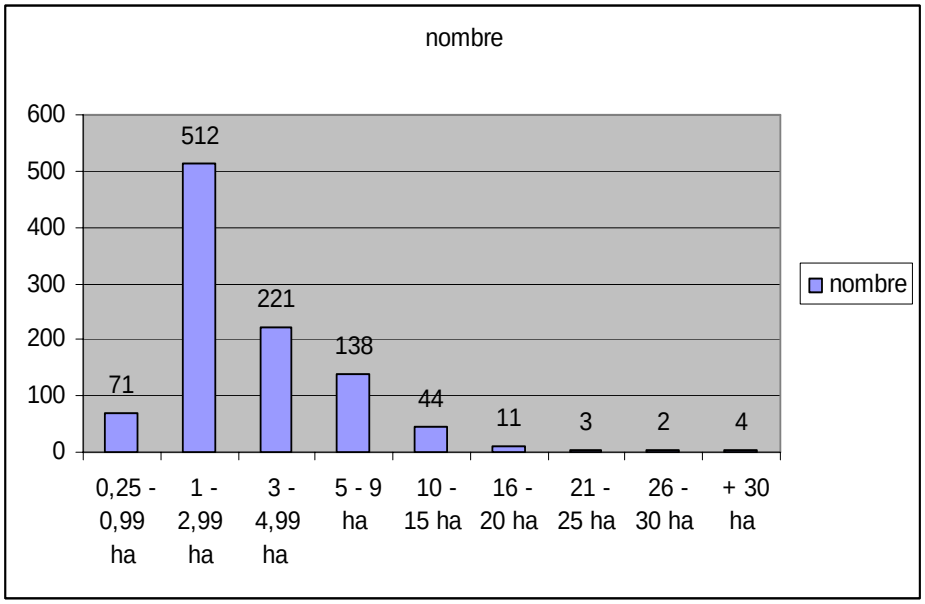
	Spouse of head of household	Child of head of household	Other relative to head of household	No blood relation to head of household
Women	47.7	33.8	15.4	3.1
Men	0.5	54.4	26.2	18.8

An analysis of the table tells us that the vast majority (more than 89%) of workers in the household is a blood relation to the head of household.

Indicators of living standards

- Size of cocoa farms

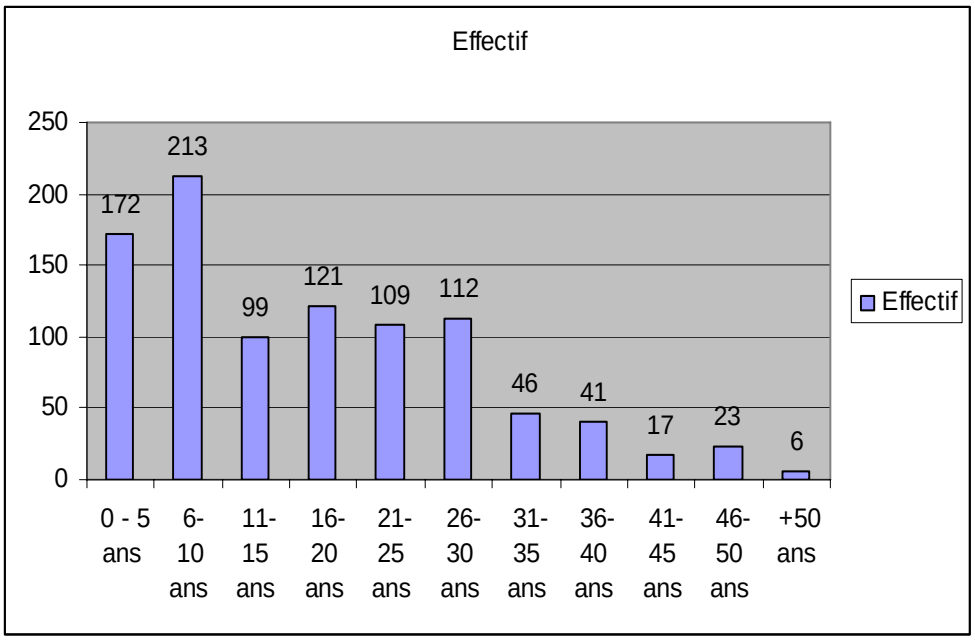
Figure 16: Size of cocoa farms



Out of 1006 farms, more than half cover an area of between 1 and 3 hectares.

- Age of cocoa farms

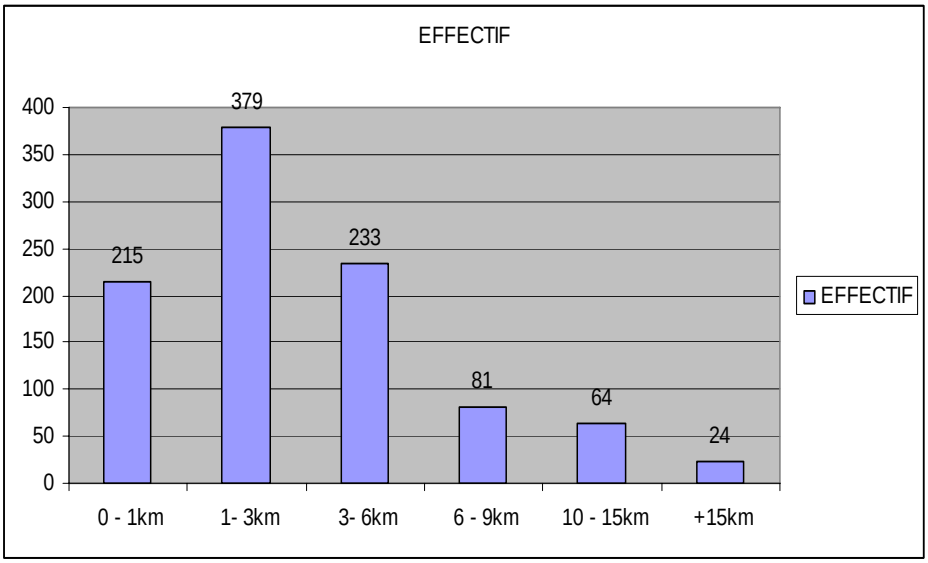
Figure 17: Age of cocoa farms



40.1% of the 959 farms whose ages are known are more than 10 years old. More than one-third (34%) are between 11 and 25 years old.

- Distance from where workers live to cocoa farms from the village

Figure 18 : Distance from where workers live to cocoa farms



Of 996 known distances, 379 farms (38%) are between 1km and 3km away. In average non-weighted terms, the fields are 3.78km from the village.

- Method of transport used to reach the field

Table 25 : Method of transport used to reach the field

	Number	%
On foot	471	65.1
Other	5	.7
Moped	12	1.7
Bicycle	233	32.2
Total	**723**	**100.0**

65% of households travel to the field on foot, while 32.2% go by bicycle. The means of transport listed above would appear to be the most suitable options for these localities, where roads are not accessible all year round. This presages difficulties transporting agricultural products in these localities.

- Cocoa production for last year and other production

Last year, the 723 surveyed households produced around 942 tonnes of cocoa. On average, the average price received was 347 F/kg.
Cashew nuts, coffee, cola trees, rubber trees and oil palms are the year-round plants cultivated in the regions under review. Around 1,144 hectares are set aside for subsistence crops produced by the heads of household surveyed.

- Agriculture service received last year

Only 76 heads of households (around 10.5%) indicated that they received agriculture service last year. 86% received no services. Given the importance of cocoa production to the national economy, this rate of coverage seems too low to ensure good quality production.

- Quality of housing and facilities (information and communications)

Table 26 : Metal roof or equivalent

	Number	%
No metal roof or equivalent	272	38.75
House has metal roof or equivalent	430	61.25
Total	**702**	**100**

Of the 723 heads of households, 702 answered the question. 61.25% of houses have a metal roof.

Table 27 : Brick walls or equivalent

	Number	%
No brick walls	523	74.3
Brick walls	181	25.7
Total	**704**	**100**

Only 25.7% of homes have brick walls. Square mud brick houses are often covered with a metal roof.

Table 28 : Cement floor or equivalent

	Number	Per cent
No cement floor	303	42.9
Cement floor	401	56.8
Total	**706**	**100.0**

Around 57% of rooms of heads of households have cement floors. The 3 results above confirm that only around 26% of households have rooms with cement walls, metal roofs and a cement floor. These statistics illustrate the somewhat precarious living conditions found in rural areas. Banco (41%), cement bricks (24%) and mud bricks (23%) are the main construction materials used to build the living areas of households engaged in agriculture (Source: NAC 2001).

Table 29 : Property account

	Item	% of households
1	Bicycle	59.9
2	Moped	11.2
3	Radio	85.2
4	Refrigerator	1.7
5	Telephone	25
6	TV	16.2
	Car	0.97

Around 60% of households have a bicycle. The most common method of transport remains the bicycle, followed by walking. Radio is a means of communication very often used by heads of households.

Table 30 : Electricity

	Number	%
No electricity	612	84.6
Access to electricity	111	15.4
Total	**723**	**100.0**

84.6% of households have no electricity. This explains in part the absence of TVs and refrigerators in these households. According to NAC 2001, for the most part oil lamps are used for illumination (73% of households). However, 26% of households are connected to and use the national electricity grid. Our sample confirms the national data. Few households in rural areas, farmers in particular, access the national electricity grid.

Table 31 : Potable water

	Number	Per cent
No potable water	9	1.2
Village pumps	663	91.8
Village pumps and running water	6	0.8
Running water	45	6.2
Total	**723**	**100.0**

Around 92% of households use village pumps. 1.2% of households remain exposed to the risks associated with consuming well water. It should also be noted that this risk is also faced by households in localities where public fountains are erratic.

3.2.2. Assessment of access to training

Primary schools are between 20m and 3.5km from respondents' homes.

- Reasons for children not attending primary or secondary school

Reasons cited related to:

- Poor standard of instruction
- Death of father
- Distance to the school
- Absence of documentary evidence of marital status
- Cost of living

3.3.Characteristics of child workers

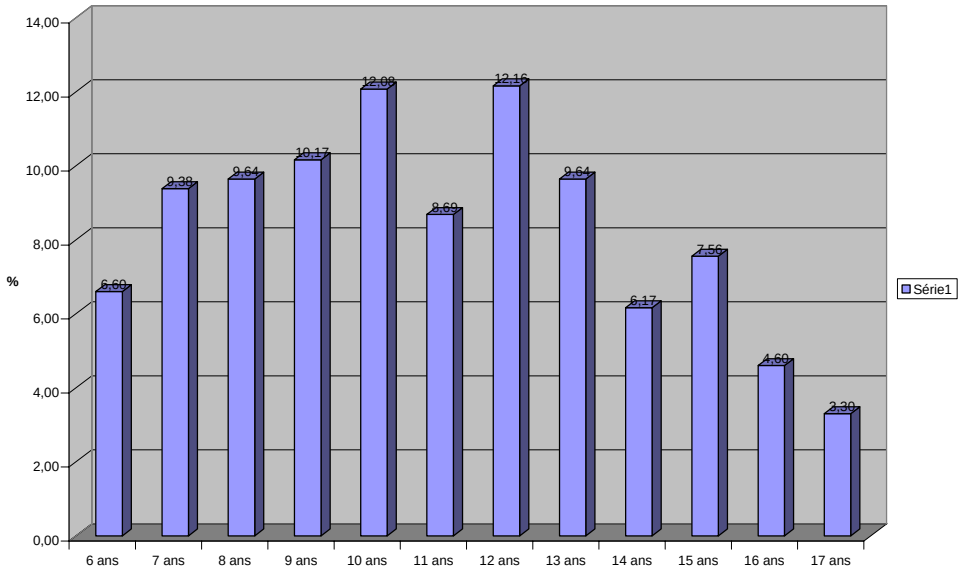
These are children taken from the sample of the table on workers who are or are not household members.

3.3.1. Database

- Gender and age

55.8% of the sample of 1313 children surveyed aged between 6 and 17 were boys, while 44.1% were girls.

Figure 19 : Age of children surveyed



- The status of children

88% of children are children from the household who work in cocoa production. Just 1.5% are children who are not part of the household but who are involved in cocoa production. 74.1% are children of the head of household, while the others are children of the spouse (1.8%), brother or sister, nephew or niece or child of the head of household. Just 3% are no blood relation to the head of household. This confirms yet again the predominance of family labour in cocoa-production operations in Côte d'Ivoire.

76% of children live with their father in the home, while the fathers of 2.5% of the children surveyed live in the village. 6% have no father, while the fathers of 15% of these children live somewhere else.

72.4% live at home with their mother, while 4.6% of mothers live in the village. 5% do not have mothers, while the mothers of 15% of these children live somewhere else.

82.9% of children have always lived in the family home. 5.9% have lived there for more than 5 years, while 6.2% have been there for between 2 and 5 years.

The survey revealed that most child workers have always lived at home, either with both parents or either the father or the mother. In the case of those child workers who had not always lived at home, two main reasons were cited to explain their presence in the household: school education and family reasons.

- Information on school education

62.8% of children go to school, while 26.5% have never been to school and 10.4% have dropped out of school. 20% of children who have never attended school cite the high cost of school education as the reason for their non-attendance.

A dislike of school, poor performance, distance, the high cost of schooling and mistreatment are cited as reasons for leaving school. Although none of the respondents had completed their third year of secondary education, 55% of school dropouts stated that they had never repeated a year.

Those children in school are in classes ranging from early primary school to the fourth year of secondary school. Most of them (95.9%) go to school on foot, while 2.5% go by bicycle.
For some students, the journey to school can take 90 minutes. 91.6% of children said that they feel safe on the route to school. However, the greater duration of the route allows for a risk of insecurity. Children who do not get home quickly are exposed to temptation and the hazards of the street.

17.5% of individuals have no difficulty reading, while 22,2% read with difficulty and 60.1% cannot read. Here, since the age or class of the latter group is unknown, the latter figure should give rise to a concern to take future action.

The proportion of children who have never been to school is very high (26.5%), and should be a cause for concern. The high cost of schooling cited as a reason by children themselves does not on its own explain the complexity of the local socio-cultural environment that often influences the decision to send children to school. Resolving this situation where children do not attend school would also make it possible to reduce the number of children working on cocoa plantations.

3.3.2. Living and working conditions

- Diet

Table 32 : Number and time of meals

		Period				Total
		Morning + Noon	Noon + Evening	Morning + Evening	Morning + Noon + Evening	
Number of meals	2	2	83	101	1	187
	3		2	2	1119	1123
	4				1	1
Total		2	85	103	1121	1311

Despite the inconsistencies in the table above (3 meals in 2 periods, 2 meals in 3 periods), it was found that 85.5% of children ate three meals a day, while 14.5% had two meals.
The vast majority of children surveyed (96.7%) indicated that they were satisfied with their diet.

- Accommodation

Children usually sleep at home (83.4%). However, 11% sleep elsewhere while 4.6% sleep at the cocoa field camp.

It is no surprise to see some children sleeping somewhere other than at home. Indeed, not all child workers are members of the household. Thus, some sleep outside the home of the head of household concerned. Those who sleep at the camp have the advantage of having to travel only a short distance to work each day. However, they experience the living conditions of a campsite (the absence of the most basic services, leisure activities, etc.).

If a child goes to school, accommodation at the camp means that they have to walk great distances and are exposed to the risks mentioned above.

- Work in the field

Table 33 : Jobs usually done by children

Job	Number (out of 1,313 children)	Percentage
Look after livestock	529	40.3
Work outside the house	284	21.6
Cocoa production	1169	89
Other year-round crops	556	42.3
Subsistence crops	1143	87
Household duties	1080	82.2

Although cocoa production provides employment to most children, subsistence farming and domestic employment also provide employment to a similar proportion of children. 48,7 % of children are involved in the works during the entire cocoa season (peak harvest, low harvest, gap), the peak and the low harvest , and during the gap. For those who have participated in activities the day before, the intensity of the work was as usual and the work was not paid (95.9%).

- Jobs in cocoa production

The average distance from the home to cocoa farms is approximately 3.5km. Children cover this distance on foot in 92.2% of cases, while 6.1% do so on bicycle.

The dangerous jobs done by children include those listed below:

Table 34 : Dangerous jobs done by children in cocoa production

	Participation		Indirect exposure	
Job	Number /1169	Percentage	Number /1169	Percentage
Felling trees	64	5.5	251	21.5
Burning	189	16.2	363	31
Carrying heavy loads	622	53.2	570	48.8
Spreading chemical fertiliser	98	8.4	239	20.4
Spraying pesticides	54	4.6	415	35.5
Treatment of nurseries	134	11.5	223	19.1

A large number of children are exposed to dangerous jobs as defined in Arrêté No. 2250 of 14 March 2005 as handed down by the Ministry of Labour. Half of children are involved in carrying heavy loads. Exposure to chemical products whilst spraying is a threat to the health of children.
The allocation of dangerous jobs according to category of producer department shows that children in category 1 seem to be less involved in certain dangerous jobs involving chemical products. This could be indicative of the low level of use of these inputs (areas of low production), rather than an awareness of the risk they pose to children.

Table 35 : Dangerous jobs according to category

Dangerous job	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Felling trees			
Burning trees			
Spreading chemical fertiliser			
Spraying pesticides			
Treatment of breeding grounds			
Carrying heavy loads			

- Illnesses and injuries suffered

Table 36 : Illnesses or injuries suffered by children

Condition	Number of children affected (out of 1,313	Percent
Fracture/ trauma	183	13.94
Skin irritation	139	10.59
Respiratory problems	57	1.14
Eye irritation	124	9.44
Coughing	192	14.62
Migraine	514	39.14
Sore neck, shoulder, back or limbs	522	39.76
Other (hand, stomach ache, etc)	63	4.80

The analysis of illnesses and injuries suffered by children involved in or exposed to dangerous jobs tells us that sore necks, shoulders, backs and limbs, as well as migraine, are the most common illnesses and injuries. Injuries could be the consequence of carrying heavy loads or inhaling chemicals. Contact with these products could also explain skin and eye irritations and coughs.

- Provision of medical attention

Of the 1313 children surveyed, 70.8% had received medical attention in the event of an injury; 15.5% received none. Just 1.98% were forced to work when ill. Fathers, mothers, guardians, stepmothers and brothers force children to return to the field.

The findings of the surveys show that most children received medical attention in the event of an injury. In the case of those who said that they had received no medical attention, there are questions that must be asked: how were these children cured? Did they pay for their own care? Did they resort to traditional medicine or a public health centre?

- Violence

16.5% of children acknowledged that they had been the victim of violence in the field.
The people who commit acts of violence are family members (brothers, grandparents, mothers) rather than other individuals living in the field (share cropper, manager).

Of other instances of violence at plantations to which 18.4% of respondents have been subjected, 20% are instigated by older children while the manager accounts for another 20%. Adult workers account for another 20%.
86.3% of children feel safe at the plantation, while 6.6% of children do not feel safe.

- Other indicators of living conditions

The children surveyed said very little about the person who made them work at the plantation; nor did they say much about what they thought of that decision.
The same was true in respect of remuneration and employment conditions. Of the five who indicated that they received remuneration, three received this remuneration directly. 38 confirmed that they were not accumulating any debt.
Around 30 of them arrived by bus.

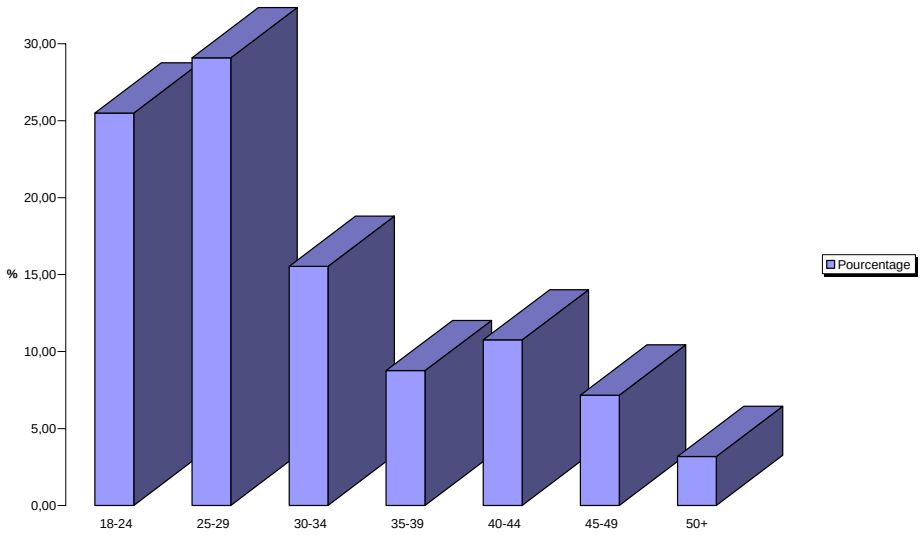
3.4.Characteristics of adult workers

3.4.1. Databases

- Age structure

232 adults were surveyed, of whom 231 were men**.**

Figure 20: Adults according to age bracket



60% of workers are less than 35 years of age, while 11% are over 40. Labour used is very young.

- Nationality

Most of the adults surveyed are from Burkina Faso (47%), while 28% are Malian and 12% are from a country other than Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso or Mali. Just 13% are Ivorians.

- Marital status

Table 37: Marital status of adult workers

	Number	%
No response	5	2.2
Married/ Cohabiting	148	63.8
Separated /divorced	4	1.7
Single	73	31.5
Widow	2	0.9
Total	232	100.0

Adults workers are married or cohabit (63.8%), or are single (31.5%).

- Level of educational attainment

67.2% have no formal education. 17.7% have not completed primary education, 4.7% have completed primary education; the same proportion has not completed first cycle of general secondary education or professional education. 2.2% have not completed second cycle of general secondary education or professional education.

- French language reading skills

64.6% cannot read; 13.8% read French with ease and 7% with difficulty.

- Time spent in the field

Table 38: Time spent in the field

Time	Number of workers	%
Always	3	
More than 5 years	43	
From 2 to 5 years	81	
Less than 2 years	51	
For this year	52	
Total	229	

Around 55% of adult workers have lived at the plantation for at least two years.

Table 39: Prior employment at a plantation

	Number	%
No	66	29.1
Yes	161	70.9
Total	**227**	**100.0**

71% of respondents who have not always been at the plantation have come from another plantation. The age of workers on starting employment at the household varies from 12 to 55.

3.4.2. Living and working conditions

- Food

Table 40: Food

	Number	%
No	7	3.1
Yes	222	96.9
Total	**229**	**100.0**

97% of respondents confirmed that they ate satisfactorily; they enjoy their meals.

- Sleep time at night

While estimated sleep time varies from 6 to 12 hours, around 75% sleep between 7 and 9 hours a night. Given their age, one can deduce that they have sufficient sleep time. In the villages in general and in camps in particular, people go to bed early (between 19h and 20h). Indeed, dinner is generally eaten before nightfall. In an environment where leisure activities are rare, people go to bed before 20h due to physical fatigue.

- Accommodation

Table 41: Accommodation

	Number	%
At home	75	32.6
In another house	82	35.7
At the cocoa camp	65	28.3
Other	8	3.5
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Most workers live in the village.

- Sleep time during the day

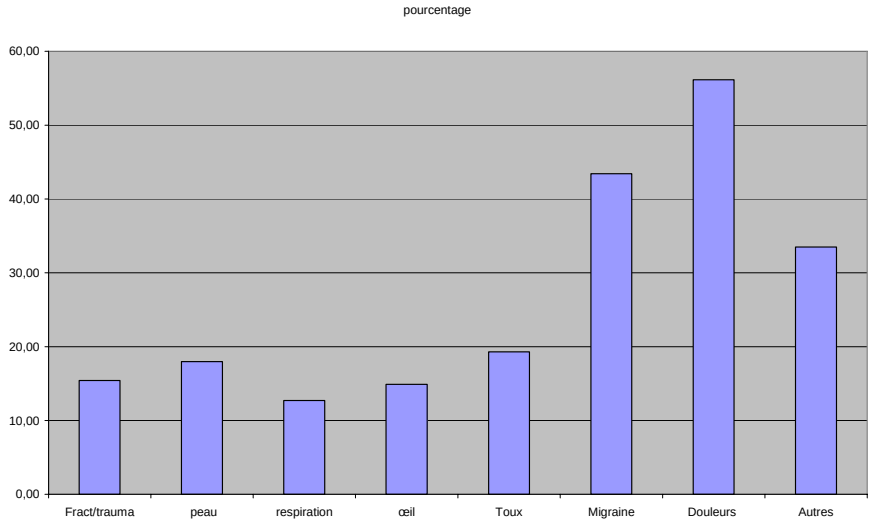
Table 42: Sleep time during the day

	Number	%
No response	2	0.9
None	203	87.5
1 hour	25	10.8
2 hours	1	0.4
3 hours	1	0.4
Total	**232**	**100.0**

Few workers sleep during the day due to their workload.

- Illnesses and injuries suffered

Figure 21: Illnesses and injuries suffered



As is the case among children, aches (56.14%) and migraine (43.42%) are the most common conditions**.** This could be due to physical exertion and the inappropriate use of chemicals. Malaria is the other main illness among adults.

- **Medical attention**

The worker administers their own medical care in 60.11% of cases, while the employer intervenes in 36.31% of cases. In other cases, friends or relatives provide medical assistance.

Indicators of constraints and deceit

Relate to workers who have not always been employed at the plantation of the head of household.

- Person responsible for their employment in the field

Table 43: Person responsible for their employment in the field

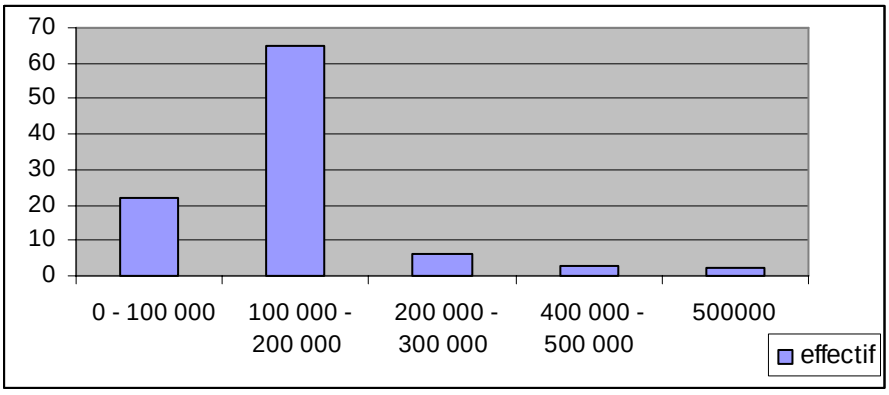
	Number	%
Him/herself	174	76.3
Parents	46	20.2
Other	8	3.5
Total	**228**	**100.0**

More than ¾ of respondents decided themselves to go to the field. Just over 20% went because of parental intervention. Two individuals did not agree with the decision of their parent.

- Remuneration of adult workers

The 232 workers surveyed receive remuneration in cash and/or in kind. Salaries are paid per year, week or day. Of the 232 adult workers, 100 are paid per year. The analysis of this remuneration is the object of the figure below:

Figure 22: Remuneration (CFA francs/year)



The distribution of the salaries of some 100 individuals per year using the information supplied appears in Figure 18. 65% of these employees receive between 100,000 and 200,000 CFA francs per year.

57.8% of respondents expect this salary, while 24.6% do not. 9.5% indicated that they expected better.

14.2% did not expect the living conditions they encountered. 78.9% did, while 4.7% expected better. With regard to employment conditions, the proportions are 14.7%, 78% and 3.9%, respectively**.**

201 of the 229 respondents (87.77%) do not have debts. 24 (10.48%) have debts, of whom 22 pay these debts themselves.

Those with debts know how much they owe, while 12 must remain in the field until they have repaid their debt. They also know when it is due. 5 (2%) believe they cannot leave as soon as their debt has been repaid. 5 also believe that they have accrued debts while working.

It was found that most workers do not have debts. One could assume that the remuneration received by these workers allows them to meet their basic needs.

Of those workers who are in debt, 2% believe that they cannot leave their employer once they have repaid their debt. In this scenario, the reasons these workers cannot leave are not given.

- Means of transport used to reach the village

Most workers come by bus (72.4%). Few come by train.

48.3% of workers were unaccompanied, while 41.8% came with someone else. 4 people did not know the person accompanying them.

- Possession of official documentation and retention of documents

Table 44: Possession of official documentation

	Number	%
No	44	19.4
Yes	183	80.6
Total	**227**	**100.0**

Fewer than 20% of respondents do not have official documentation. The departments were cases of undocumented workers have been identified are listed in the table below.

Table 45: Departments where workers without official documents have been found

Department	Vavoua	Abengourou	San Pedro	Tabou	Bouaflé	Sinfra	Aboisso	Divo	Lakota	Gagnoa	Duékoué	**Total**
Effective	6	10	1	1	2	1	13	1	2	1	5	**44**

There was a heavy concentration of workers without official documents in the east of the country (Abengourou, Aboisso).

- Guardianship of official documents – Access to documents and difficulties leaving

Table 46: Difficulty retaining and accessing official documents

	Sinfra	Divo	Vavoua	Abengourou	Gagnoa	Bouaflé	Aboisso	Duékoué	Total
Documents retained by employer	1	1							**2**
Documents retained by other party			2	4	1				**7**
Difficult access to documents					2	1	9	1	**13**
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**1**	**22**

22 people had their papers retained or had difficulty accessing said papers. The 13 who had difficulty accessing their papers were Ivorians (2), Burkinabe (4) and individuals of other nationalities (6 Grouman and 1 Mohaba). These figures convey a suspicion of constraint, although the retention of papers can be interpreted as a way of securing these documents.

3.5. Study of determining factors behind the involvement of children in dangerous jobs in cocoa production

In general terms, poverty is one of the reasons children do not go to school. Indeed, the deterioration in household living conditions forces them to put their day-to-day survival before their future well-being, i.e. to use the productive capacity of their children immediately in the labour market.
Parents' level of education is a factor that has a negative influence on a child's chances of going to school; the less school education parents have received, the less chance a child has of going to school and therefore of promptly being made to go into the labour market, in particular into agriculture.

We then used a regression model with discrete regressors and four modalities that correspond to the dangerous jobs. All variables that could explain the occurrence of dangerous jobs were included. However, the regression estimate allowed just 2 significant variables to be used: the status of the child and usual jobs as an explanatory factor.
Despite its insufficiency in terms of explanatory capacity, the estimated regression (appendix 1) uses the status of the child and the frequency of usual jobs.
Since time spent performing usual jobs is related to time spent in the home for children who do not go to school, children who drop out of school and those who are enrolled at school but are not in classes, it is easy to understand that the more opportunities children have to go to school, the less likely it is that they will be involved in or exposed to work in the field.

The table below shows the ethnic groups most affected by dangerous jobs. The figures are consistent with the allocation of heads of households according to ethnic group.
The results show that among the 752 children involved in dangerous jobs, the Baoulé are the most likely to be involved in such jobs (22.47%), followed by the Mossi (15.96%). These two ethnic groups are from Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, respectively. The Baoulé have migrated in large numbers from their homeland in the centre of the country to the new cocoa belt in the forest. Burkinabe, in particular the Mossi, are the largest non-indigenous community in Côte d'Ivoire. It is important to not that virtually all ethnic groups in Côte d'Ivoire are affected (even to a small extent). According to an estimate of nationalities presented as a function of ethnic groups, the proportion consisting of Ivorians is around 75%. Burkinabe account for around 22%.

Table 47: Ethnic group and dangerous jobs

	Felling	Burning	Spreading fertiliser	Spraying pesticides	Carrying heavy loads	Treatment of breeding grounds	Total	%
Abron	12	13	15	13	11	13	77	10.24
Agni	9	10	10	10	11	11	61	8.11
Appolo						1	1	0.13
Ashanti			1				1	0.13
Bambara	2	2		1		1	6	0.80
Baoulé	27	25	29	29	29	30	169	22.47
Bété	14	10	10	10	8	11	63	8.38
Dagari			1	1			2	0.27
Dida	2	1	3	3	2	3	14	1.86
Dioula	2	2	3	2	1	1	11	1.46
Djimini	1	1					2	0.27
Dogossè			1	1	1	1	4	0.53
Fon			1				1	0.13
Gbin	1						1	0.13
Godjè					1		1	0.13
Gouro	3	4	3	4	4	5	23	3.06
Grouman	1						1	0.13
Groussi	1	3	3	3	4	5	19	2.53
Guéré	4	4	3	5	3	4	23	3.06
Kodia				1	1	1	3	0.40
Koh				1	1	1	3	0.40
Koulango	4	3		1	2	1	11	1.46
Koyaka	3	2	1	2	1	1	10	1.33
Krouman	1		1	1		1	4	0.53
Lobi	3	3	1	3	5	4	19	2.53
Mahou			1				1	0.13
Malinké	2	2	3	2	5	3	17	2.26
Moré	20	25	17	19	19	20	120	15.96
Nounouman					1	1	2	0.27
Samogo	2	3	1	1	1	1	9	1.20

Senoufo	3	3	1	3	4	2	16	2.13
Sokia	4	3	2	2	2		13	1.73
Tagbana	2	3	1	1			7	0.93
Toura		1	1				2	0.27
Wan			1				1	0.13
Worodougou						1	1	0.13
Yacouba	7	4	5	5	6	6	33	4.39
Total	130	127	119	124	123	129	752	100.00

4. Recommendations

4.1. Summary of problems found

4.1.1. Data entry

A number of input errors made it difficult to use the data. The data audit report highlighted a number of shortcomings that led to a number of questions not being able to be answered. An effort must be made to improve the entry of data; in particular, the need for words that appear on surveys to be spelt correctly during transcription must be emphasised. Greater explanation must be given in the case of multiple-choice questions.

4.1.2. The auditing of data

The time allocated to audit the data was considered insufficient. This operation highlighted a number of shortcomings in the administration of the questionnaires, in particular the failure in respecting the question kipping instructions, which prevented the appropriate corrections from being made. A repeat of these points in the survey would be required.

4.1.3. Analysis of the data

In light of the volume of information in the database, the time spent on the analysis was considered too short and in-depth responses must be developed in a coherent and consistent manner.

4.1.4. Problems identified

The problems identified are broken down into the 4 levels of the survey.

Table 48 : Table of problems identified

	Problems identified at a village level	Problems identified at a household level	Problems identified among adults	Problems identified among children
1	Poor condition of roads in rural areas	Illiteracy	Illiteracy	Difficult access to schooling
2	Lack of electricity	Low incomes	No identification documents	Irregular meals
3	Insufficient or no access to potable water (fountain)	No official documents for children	Indicators of restrictions on freedom of movement	Dangerous jobs: Felling trees; burning; spreading fertiliser; spraying pesticides, treatment of nurseries; carrying heavy loads
3	No primary school	Lack of awareness of the importance of school		Physical or verbal violence
4	Secondary school	Early marriage		
5	Training centre	Harassment on the roads		
6	Leisure activities	High cost of living		
7	Difficulty accessing information	Growing insecurity		
8		Insufficient access to mass information		

4.2. Recommendations

Since the study highlighted the precarious living conditions that are commonly found in cocoa-producing regions, most of the recommendations made will be implemented in all categories. Remediation measures relating to the conditions of workers and children will be the object of details on the areas of intervention where necessary.

4.2.1. Short-term action

Defend the rights of children

1) Make parents aware to bring an immediate end to the involvement in and exposure of children to dangerous jobs;
2) Make parents aware of the need to ban physical violence towards children;
3) Increase awareness of the need for schooling among young boys and girls;
4) Rectify cases where individuals do not have identification documents and increase awareness of the search for documents among the competent authorities (table 45);
5) Establish a way for national and international partners to support efforts to encourage school attendance among children;
6) Reinforce current school canteen policy;
7) Open rural occupation training centres for young people who have dropped out of school;
8) Increase the awareness of hygiene among children and young people.

Defend the rights of adults

9) Conduct more detailed investigations of suspected restrictions on the freedom of movement (table 46);
10) Increase awareness within the population of the search for administrative documents with the competent authorities (table 45);
11) Increase the awareness of the population of hygiene;
12) Put in place a policy for training farmers in the correct use of chemicals in collaboration with the National Union of Phytosanitary Professionals (UNIPHYTO);

4.2.2. Medium- and long-term action

Reinforce education policy

1) Support schools policy by building the appropriate infrastructure (primary and secondary schools) and training the required human resources;
2) Continue the policy of developing school canteens;

Food security policy

3) Boost seed policy, by allowing farmers in production zones to used improved seeds;
4) Encourage an increase in income, via crop diversification;
5) Intensify subsistence production;
6) Improve the system for the marketing of subsistence crops

Agricultural training policy and capacity building

7) Strengthen the system of agricultural assistance (ANADER, rural occupations centres, etc.) to help as many farmers as possible;
8) Develop the advisory council on farms to make agriculture more professional;
9) Train farmers in the cooperative spirit to improve the production and sale of cocoa;
10) Develop the ROC (Rural Occupation Centre) approach (participative approach) to identify farmers' training needs;
11) Create agriculture learning centres to meet identified training needs;
12) Promote the emergence of groups of professional service providers (plantation maintenance, phytosanitary treatment, spreading fertiliser) in rural areas;
13) Disseminate the farmer field school approach, which helps farmers master cocoa production techniques. This approach also includes awareness modules on the schooling of children, illnesses, hygiene in rural environments, etc.

Security of property and person

14) Strengthen the security system in rural areas;

Improvements to infrastructure

15) Improve roads in rural areas;
16) Maintain village pumps and expand the coverage of the national water conveyance system;
17) Increase the electrification of cocoa-producing villages;
18) Build and equip health centres;
19) Train the personnel required for these health centres;

Rural development

20) Develop activities to retain youth in rural areas (trades, activities and youth clubs);
21) Organise literacy courses for adults;

Reduction of rural poverty

22) Define and implement strategies to reduce poverty in rural areas: agricultural diversification, finance for innovation in the area of technical itineraries, the quest for finance, agricultural marketing, the development of rural occupations, etc.

5. Conclusion

Child labour in cocoa production remains a reality in Côte d'Ivoire, as children help work a family plot. The overall objective of this study was to highlight conditions in the cocoa industry in general, and the conditions of employment of children involved in the sector in particular.

The study showed that cocoa is produced in rural areas where cocoa farmers live in precarious socioeconomic living conditions. Villages have insufficient socioeconomic infrastructure. Most cocoa growers are Ivorian (more than ¾). Generally, they are illiterate and have incomes that do not allow all of their children to go to school.

Most children who work in cocoa production are children from within the household who may or may not combine school with work in the field or doing household duties. More than ¾ of these children are Ivorian.

The study revealed that some children are involved in or exposed to dangerous jobs in agriculture as defined in Arrêté No. 2250 of 14 March 2005 as handed down by the Ministry of Labour. Identified cases of illnesses convey the consequences of this involvement.

The study also gave rise to a suspicion that children who are not members of the household and who did not agree with the decision made on their behalf to work in cocoa production are being used as slaves.

Suspected cases of restrictions on the freedom of movement of workers have also been identified.

The determining factors behind the involvement of children in dangerous jobs are often normal jobs and the status of the child. The more a child is involved in normal tasks, the greater the chances that they will be exposed to or involved in dangerous jobs. The study does not confirm whether or not children who are not members of the household are most likely to be involved in or exposed to such dangerous jobs. All children in the household run this risk. Efforts to raise awareness must take into account the rights of children, regardless of their status.

The participation of children in agricultural activities poses risks:

- Health and safety risks at work, such as difficult physical labour that is not suited to a young worker, exposure to pesticides without adequate protection;
- Remuneration that, while low, is equivalent to exploitation;
- Insufficient access to education, due to frequent non-attendance at school.

Taking the aforementioned risks into account, the fight against child labour, in particular the involvement of these children in dangerous jobs, must be an integrated effort, hence requiring the involvement of all relevant forces.
In the cocoa-producing areas the object of this study, living conditions are conducive to the existence of child labour in general, and in cocoa production in particular. The fight to abolish child labour must involve actions to reduce poverty in general, and sustained support to the

cocoa sector to improve conditions for production and marketing and, therefore, significantly increase the revenue of growers.

The SSTE project, which achieved satisfactory results during its implementation that should result in the certification of Ivorian cocoa, is an example whose lessons should be drawn on to extend the approach to other sectors and sub-sectors of the national economy.
Given the number of agents addressing the issue of the protection of children's rights, particular in cocoa production, the implementation and, above all, the promotion of a framework for consultation should allow for a harmonisation of approaches and, in particular, efficiency in the use of resources.
Social protection recommendations, provided in response to the results of the survey, are divided into short, medium- and long-term actions to improve living conditions in cocoa-producing areas and the social protection of individuals, in particular children.

The study has limitations that can be summed up in two points:

- The time required to use the data collected to optimal effect was very short, due to the expiry date of certification; the data audit report revealed a number of shortcomings that meant it was not possible to answer several questions; as a result, the results presented are global vis-à-vis the anticipated level of regionalisation.

- Weaknesses became apparent in the option of conducting the study in three stages (administration of questionnaires, data entry and auditing and analysis) with three different teams, despite the transparent nature sought, due to the lack of synergies between the three teams from the outset. If the approach were to be repeated, there would have to be greater consultation between the teams involved. The alternative would be to have the first two stages carried out by the same team, giving it enough time to use the information gathered to better effect. In this case, the role of the third team, if it were necessary, would be that of an expert that would confirm or contribute to improvements to results obtained.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABOU, P. Edouard. 2006. Education et travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire. Université de Cocody, U.F.R des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion Programme de Troisième Cycle Interuniversitaire en Economie, Mémoire de D.E.A-P.T.C.I.

DGT/OIT/IPEC/INS, 2005. Enquête nationale sur le travail des enfants.

GTZ, 2005. La traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les plantations de café-cacao en Côte d'Ivoire: la situation dans les départements d'Abengourou, Oumé et Soubré, August 2005.

PSSTE, 2007. Enquête Initiale de diagnostic à Agnibilékro, Tiassalé et Soubré. Final report.

PSSTE, 2006. Catégorisation des zones productrices de cacao en Côte d'Ivoire. July 2006.

MINAGRI/DSDI, RCI. NAC 2001, Analyse des données: niveau national. September 2004

MINAGRI/DSDI, RCI. NAC 2001, Population agricole, Annexe 1. September 2004.

MINAGRI/CFC/LTTE/ICI. 2007. Atelier de formation sur la question du travail des enfants dans l'agriculture commerciale et dans la cacoculture. San Pedro, 01-04 August 2007/Gagnoa 08-12 August 2007. Report on phase 1.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Modelling of determining factors behind the involvement of children in dangerous jobs

Coefficients (a)

Model		Non-standardised coefficients		Standardised coefficients			Colinearity statistics	
		B	Standard error	Beta	T	Significance		
1	(Constant)	1.241	.052		23.821	.000		
	Number usual tasks	.137	.034	.036	4.081	.000	1.000	1.000
2	(constant)	1.393	.090		15.421	.000		
	Number usual tasks	.139	.034	.036	4.151	.000	.999	1.001
	child_status	-.128	.062	-.018	-2.066	.039	.999	1.001

a Dependent variable: codetravx_dang

Variables excluded (c)

Model		Beta in	t	Significance	Partial correlation	Colinearity statistics		
						Tolerance	VIF	Minimal tolerance
1	hours sleep	-.005(a)	-.588	.556	-.005	.999	1.001	.999
	Frequency meals	-.003(a)	-.350	.726	-.003	1.000	1.000	1.000
	no. meals	.009(a)	1.043	.297	.009	.998	1.002	.998
	Age_enftrvcacao	-.009(a)	-1.044	.296	-.009	1.000	1.000	1.000

	Frequen_accidt	.005(a)	.624	.532	.005	.999	1.001	.999
	Frequen_works	-.002(a)	-.232	.817	-.002	1.000	1.000	1.000
	oblig_workcocoa	-.001(a)	-.145	.885	-.001	1.000	1.000	1.000
	satisf_nutrit	-.004(a)	-.415	.678	-.004	1.000	1.000	1.000
	level of language	.001(a)	.145	.885	.001	.999	1.001	.999
	school_age	.004(a)	.427	.669	.004	1.000	1.000	1.000
	end_school	.016(a)	1.866	.062	.016	.999	1.001	.999
	state-schooling	-.002(a)	-.174	.862	-.002	1.000	1.000	1.000
	no_schooling	-.003(a)	-.379	.705	-.003	1.000	1.000	1.000
	relaenft_chefme	.001(a)	.108	.914	.001	1.000	1.000	1.000
	etapere_enft	.006(a)	.640	.522	.006	1.000	1.000	1.000
	etamer_enft	-.001(a)	-.119	.905	-.001	1.000	1.000	1.000
	gender_child	-.008(a)	-.886	.376	-.008	.998	1.002	.998
	child_statu	-.018(a)	-2.066	.039	-.018	.999	1.001	.999
	Age child	.010(a)	1.096	.273	.010	.999	1.001	.999
2	hours sleep	-.004(b)	-.422	.673	-.004	.993	1.007	.992
	Frequency meals	-.004(b)	-.415	.678	-.004	.999	1.001	.998
	no. meals	.010(b)	1.169	.242	.010	.995	1.005	.995
	Age_enftrvcacao	-.010(b)	-1.139	.255	-.010	.998	1.002	.997
	Frequen_accidt	.005(b)	.552	.581	.005	.998	1.002	.998
	frequen_works	-.003(b)	-.337	.736	-.003	.997	1.003	.996
	oblig_workcocoa	-.002(b)	-.174	.862	-.002	1.000	1.000	.998
	satisf_nutrit	-.004(b)	-.426	.670	-.004	1.000	1.000	.999
	level of language	.001(b)	.123	.902	.001	.999	1.001	.998
	school_age	.004(b)	.409	.682	.004	1.000	1.000	.999
	end_school	.016(b)	1.791	.073	.016	.998	1.002	.997
	state-schooling	-.002(b)	-.226	.821	-.002	.999	1.001	.998
	no_schooling	-.005(b)	-.577	.564	-.005	.991	1.009	.990
	relaenft_chefme	.001(b)	.069	.945	.001	1.000	1.000	.998

etapere_enft	.005(b)	.529	.597	.005	.997	1.003	.996
etamer_enft	-.003(b)	-.287	.774	-.003	.993	1.007	.992
gender_child	-.005(b)	-.606	.545	-.005	.979	1.021	.979
age child	.007(b)	.794	.427	.007	.977	1.024	.976

a Predicted values in the model (constants): Frequency usual work
b Predicted values in the model (constants): Frequency usual work, status_child
c Dependent variable: codetravx_dang

APPENDIX 2
TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STUDY

CONTEXT

The signing of the Harkin-Engel Protocol in September 2001, provided a boost to the fight against the worst form of child labour in cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Ivorian government has deployed multifaceted efforts, in particular on institutional, legal and operational levels.

As part of the operational effort, the design and implementation of the child labour monitoring system in the cocoa sector (SSTE) pilot project in Oumé resulted in the deadline for certification being extended from 1 July 2005 to 1 July 2008.

Under the terms of the commitments entered into with the signing of the joint declaration of 1 July 2005 between chocolate industry and elected American representatives Harkin and Engel, Côte d'Ivoire, a cocoa-producing nation, must put into operation a certification process in 50% of its cocoa-producing areas.

The envisaged certification is the obligation of the producing country to put into operation a process of ongoing evaluation. This process consists of four (4) stages:

1. The initial diagnostic;
2. The publication of the survey report;
3. The implementation of remediation actions (social protection);
4. Independent verification.

In Côte d'Ivoire, overall responsibility for certification lies with the steering committee of the SSTE as part of the certification of the cocoa production process, a committee led on a day-to-day basis by an executive secretariat. The secretariat, on behalf of the steering committee, oversaw the implementation of each stage of the certification process by specialist structures.

Applying this principle following its pilot implementation in 2006/2007, the implementation of the national study in 2007/2008 was entrusted to ANADER, in particular in order to collect the data to be included in the survey report to be published.

OBJECTIVE

The intended objective of these terms of reference is the production of a national survey report. This report must describe the state of affairs in terms of working and living conditions in the cocoa sector, and to identify areas that require remediation as they are apparent from the aforementioned state of affairs.

CONTENT

Description and analysis of the state of current affairs

The report must **present and comment on the descriptive statistics of each target of the survey**, i.e. villages, heads of households, child workers and adult workers under the heads of households surveyed. In particular, for each of the targets of the survey it will present the state of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, as recorded with the help of the survey questionnaires, in particular in their different categories.

In addition to the description of the state of current affairs, the report must contain a statistical and socioeconomic analysis of the data collected in order to improve the understanding of observations made and to **establish the determining factors behind the involvement of children in dangerous jobs in cocoa production**.

Establishing areas where remediation is required

Based on the analysis of the facts observed, the report must identify areas where remediation is required to ensure the continued existence of appropriate situations, as well as the prevention and long-term rectification of inappropriate situations.

In particular, it must characterise each type of effort at remediation (geographic location, level of urgency, intensity, selective or ongoing nature, etc.). All in all, it will provide the basis for a **map for required remediation action.**

EXPERTISE REQUIRED

The service must be provided by a **team of consultants**. The consultants must have proven expertise in the following areas:

- Statistical studies;
- The issue of child labour;
- Socioeconomics;
- Rural development; and
- Cocoa production.

The team of consultants must in particular:

- **Present relevant references in relation to the service sought;**
- **Present their understanding of the mandate and the methodological approach it plans to adopt to exercise said mandate.**

COMMITMENTS

Commitments of the executive secretariat

As part of the provision of the service, the executive secretariat promises to make available:

- The terms of reference for conducting the initial survey;

- The practical guide for conducting the initial survey. This guide will include in particular the questionnaires used for the survey;
- The database used to collect data, together with the audited data;
- The pilot survey report (in the departments of Agnibilekrou, Tiassalé and Soubré);
- The report on the SSTE pilot project in Oumé;
- All contextual information and documents considered of use to the proper execution of the service.

Commitments of the service provider

The service provider promises to strictly adhere to confidentiality requirements in relation to documents to be submitted to it.

The service provider recognises the exclusive ownership exercised by the executive secretariat of the SSTE steering committee over documents and any support material provided to it within the framework of the provision of the service.

EXPECTED REPORTS AND PRODUCTS

The service provider must supply:
- A provisional report on the survey;
- Fifteen (15) copies of the final report on the survey;
- One (1) CD-ROM of the final report containing all of the processed data and results of analyses (tables, graphs, curves, statistical tests, etc.).

TIME REQUIRED FOR PROVISION OF THE SERVICE

The service must be provided no later than one-and-a-half (1.5) months after the date the contract is signed.

METHODS OF PAYMENT

- 30% on commencement of works;
- 40% on delivery of the provisional report;
- 30% on delivery of the final report and the CD-ROM containing the processed data.