

Practical measures: Defining a list of targeted households

CLMRS implementers should define the list of children and households that will be monitored and supported. This is challenging, particularly because households and their children don't always stay in the same place. Once on a list, households may relocate to another part of the country, making it difficult to find them, or leave a cooperative, falling out of the scope of a supply chain-based system. Lists need to be regularly updated to account for this.

The targeting scope will vary depending on the targeting approach of a CLMRS.

Community

In a CLMRS using a community approach, the monitoring scope includes all households and children living in a targeted set of communities, regardless of their parents' economic activities, for example, all households within a company's sourcing area.

When building a household list in a community approach, consider the following practical measures:

- ✓ **Use monitoring visits to build a list over time.** In a community-based CLMRS, there is rarely a pre-existing list of households. Instead, build the list progressively by recording households and children during monitoring visits until all households in the targeted communities are included.
- ✓ **Ensure each household is counted once.** Put in place clear processes to prevent different CLMRS Personnel from visiting the same household twice or the same household being recorded twice on the list. Practical measures include:
 - ✓ Clearly assigning CLMRS Personnel to specific communities
 - ✓ Marking visited households on a shared and up-to-date map
 - ✓ Encouraging CLMRS Personnel working in the same community to meet regularly to share updates

Supply chain

In a CLMRS using a supply chain approach, the scope of monitoring is narrower and involves households directly linked to a list of registered producers, for example, the households of registered farmers and sharecroppers.

When building a household list in a supply-chain approach, consider the following practical measures:

- ✓ **Use the list of producer households.** This approach relies on the formal structure of the supply chain and the existence of up-to-date lists of producer households linked to a buyer or a cooperative.
- ✓ **Define “active producers”.** Companies usually consider a producer as “active” if they deliver cocoa during the crop year. However, as this is not always known in advance, companies risk missing children linked to their supply chains. For CLMRS monitoring, it is recommended to consider any registered producer at the *beginning of the crop year in a targeted cooperative or producer group* as an active producer.

- ✓ **Review lists annually.** Lists of registered producer households used for CLMRS monitoring must be reviewed and updated annually to ensure they reflect the reality on the ground.
- ✓ **Go beyond producer lists.** Relying on lists of registered producer households may not be enough to ensure all households linked to a supply chain are covered by a CLMRS. Farms are often managed by caretakers or sharecroppers, and may employ day labourers or farm workers, who are not listed in the producer list and may involve their own children in child labour. To address this gap, encourage cooperatives to provide information on any sharecroppers or caretakers linked to producer households.