

Community based CLMRS and child labour case referral

Results and learning from an adaptation of the CLMRS conducted with remunerated community committees, with systematic referral of child labour cases to national services in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

April 2022

Results and learning from a pilot project to test a community led CLMRS in Côte d'Ivoire au Ghana



International
COCOA
Initiative

Introduction

Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) are a means of targeting prevention, mitigation and remediation assistance to children involved in or at-risk of child labour, as well as to their families and communities. These systems are currently implemented by governments, civil society actors and businesses. Appropriately designed and implemented, CLMRS can support the implementation of due diligence expectations placed on companies under the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights that are being increasingly transposed into law¹.

A wide variety of models are currently used in the cocoa sector to conduct the four core functions of a CLMRS: awareness-raising; monitoring and identification; provision of support; and follow-up of cases.²

Provided these core functions are carried out, they can be conducted by a range of individuals in different roles. For example, information provided on 15 different systems in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana shows that the role of "monitor" is played by cooperative *members*, *community members*, *hired enumerators* and *other agents*.³ In most but not all systems, monitors receive payment for their work.

Systems implemented by the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) are based on the presence of Community Facilitators. These are paid cooperative members who live in cocoa-growing communities and are responsible for *raising awareness* on the issue of child labour, *monitoring* and *identifying* cases and facilitating *remediation* actions, which are implemented by ICI together with cocoa companies, cooperatives, and relevant national authorities.

Addressing challenges to system scale-up

CLMRS have been shown to reduce child labour and to improve children's access to quality education other child rights. Such systems also respond to

emerging human rights due diligence regulations and laws in consuming countries.

Despite their effectiveness, there are several barriers to scale and the coverage of CLMRS remains limited to a less than a third of cocoa-growing households in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

To reach the remaining farmers of the global cocoa supply chain, several challenges need to be overcome, including sustainability, ownership, cost, and how to reach farming households who are not part of any structured supply chain or affiliated communities.

With the aim of increasing cost-effectiveness and sustainability of systems and increasing the participation of national services in their implementation, ICI tested two adaptations:

- *Awareness-raising*, the *identification* and *monitoring* of child labour cases is done by **remunerated community members** instead of cooperative members
- All child labour cases identified are systematically **referred to the competent national services** for the provision of *remediation* support.

Aims and activities

A 2017 review of the effectiveness of Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems found that volunteer community structures in charge of child protection and child labour identification who are not compensated for their work often struggle to perform and are less reliable in their data collection and management role than compensated ones.⁴

Once child labour cases have been identified, government has often little involvement in industry-led remediation efforts and child labour cases identified outside the cocoa companies supply-chain may not be supported.

Within this pilot, an **adapted community-based approach** was tested in 24 communities in Côte

¹ [Benchmarking study: Overview and definition of child labor monitoring and remediation systems](#) (2021)

² [Benchmarking study: Overview and definition of child labor monitoring and remediation systems](#) (2021)

³ Effectiveness review of child labour monitoring and remediation systems (2021). See: [Appendix A: Overview of information shared about CLMRS design and set-up](#).

⁴ [Effectiveness Review of Child Labour Monitoring Systems in the Smallholder Agricultural Sector of Sub-Saharan Africa](#) (2017)

d'Ivoire and Ghana, where the community-based structures (child protection committees) received a monthly allowance in compensation for their time, field visits and data transmission and communication.

All child labour cases identified by the committees were **systematically referred to the appropriate national services**, aiming for an *increased sustainability* of the systems and a *reduction of the costs* borne by industry partners related to the remediation. The objective being that the government agencies would oversee the implementation of the remediation activities, resulting in a strong model of *public-private partnership*, and an *enhanced coordination* of activities, which would avoid any potential duplication of service provision. In addition, this approach could allow each country to assess the main gaps and needs in terms of child protection and child labour, leading towards *more sovereignty* in their national development strategies and prioritization of their interventions with the industry focusing on the identification rather than the response.

Method

This pilot was implemented by ICI between April 2019 and June 2021⁵ and financed by ICI members. It was tested as a follow-up activity in a subset of 12 communities in each country where development programmes had been conducted previously, building on the already existing dynamics created over the years within the communities and with the local authorities, going towards more sustainability for those communities.

In the selection process of the communities, a preference has been given based on the following criteria:

- Significant rate of cocoa farmers (whether affiliated to a formalized group or not) in the community;
- Existence of high potential Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) or equivalent;
- Overall commitment and dynamism of the community and local authority involvement in the previous core programme.

In each community, **CCPC members were given a refresher training** to ensure robust *identification* and *monitoring* of child labour cases, and useful delivery of *awareness-raising* sessions on child labour. Each **CCPC received an allowance** to incentivise their work and participation⁶.

To ensure the most efficient provision of remediation services, a series of workshops were held at regional/district and national levels in both countries to **map the different national services** available and to **link them to the different types of remediation** activities. These were coupled with an **assessment of their capacity** to handle new child labour cases referred.

During the course of the pilot, the following criteria were evaluated:

- *Knowledge changes* of the community members on child labour aspects as a result of regular and impactful awareness-raising sessions conducted by the committees
- Percentage of communities' *households visited once* by the committee within the pilot
- Number and percentage of *child labour cases identified* through the committees
- Percentage of *child labour cases followed-up* after their identification
- Number and percentage of *cases referred to appropriate national service* after follow-up

⁵ The project was initially planned to end in December 2020 but was extended to allow the implementation of remediation support activities towards the children identified during the first phase of the pilot.

⁶ In GHA, the CCPCs got a monthly stipend of GHS 300 (ca. 50 CHF) per community, translating into GHS 150 for two data collectors, in line with the monthly allowance perceived by the CF in the cooperatives' supply chain CLMRS. Similarly, the CCPCs in CIV received a monthly allowance of 50,000 FCFA (ca. 80 CHF),

once the objectives had been reached and after the data had been synchronised in ICI database. This amount is also aligned with the monthly stipend paid to the CF. Practically speaking, all CCPC members could support the two data collectors with ad hoc community awareness and CL identification and follow up visits. The monthly allowance was mostly used to cover the costs of data bundle for the transfer of data collected and to serve as motivation to encourage continuation of visits and interviews in the communities.

- Number and percentage of cases that received effective support from national services after referral

Results

Community based CLMRS

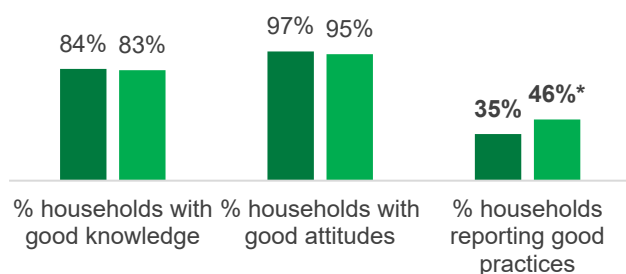
Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices

Because the CCPCs were responsible for conducting awareness-raising in their communities, two surveys were conducted among a representative sample of households in the targeted communities in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to understand any changes of knowledge, attitudes and practices over time.

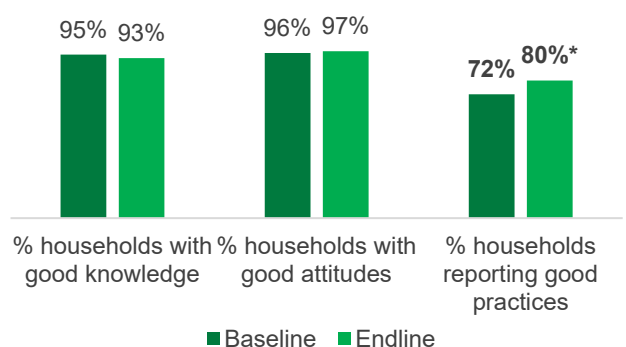
In both countries, no significant change occurred over time in knowledge and attitudes (which were already high at baseline), but there was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of households reporting “good” practices in relation to child labour.

Changes in child labour Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
(* denotes a statistically significant change compared to the baseline)

In Côte d'Ivoire



In Ghana



During the Covid-19 pandemic, the use of community information centres (CIC) in Ghana facilitated the community awareness sessions on child labour and

Covid-19. An estimated 35% of community population were reached monthly through the CICs.

In parallel, targeted child labour awareness sessions were conducted for the households with child labour cases already identified, and for households with higher risk of child labour.

In Ghana, constant awareness on Covid-19 in the communities increased the level of commitment and adherence to all the approved WHO and Ghana Health Service protocols and guidelines. Within the 12 communities of the pilot, there was no reported case of Covid-19 infection.

Child labour identification and monitoring

The aim of the community based CLMRS (CB-CLMRS) is to capture the situation of all community members in relation to child labour, irrespective of the supply chain they belong to. This ensures that no child is left behind in terms of child labour identification. However, where communities' population is high, it becomes difficult for the data collectors to cover all the households and interview all children living in the area.

In Côte d'Ivoire, each monitor visited 1.1 households per week on average, compared to 1.9 in supply chain CLMRS; while in Ghana, the average weekly visits were of 0.75 household, compared to 1.5 in supply chain CLMRS.

To ensure a full coverage of a community population, an average of 70-100 households per data collector is considered to be an effective number.

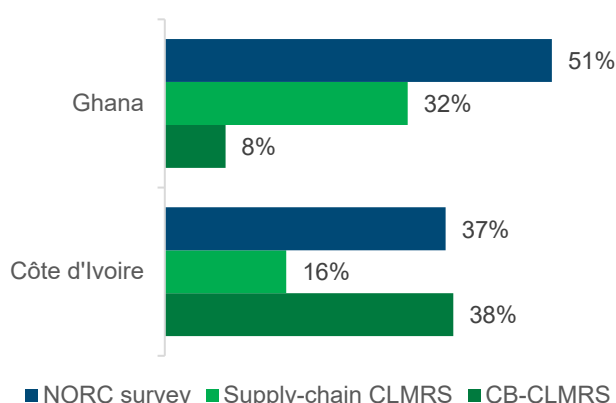
CCPCs visits and child labour cases identified

Indicators	Details	GHA	CIV
Number of households visited at least once by the CCPCs	Targeted	1624	2506
	Visited	1386	1643
	Percentage	85%	66%
Average number of households visited by each CCPC per month	Number	6	9
	Children 5-17 years interviewed	Number	2679
	Number	203	1007

Indicators	Details	GHA	CIV
Child labour cases identified through the CCPCs	Percentage	8%	38%
	Number	202	613
Child labour cases followed-up after their identification	Percentage	99%	61%

The CB-CLMRS allowed the identification of more than 1'200 children in child labour in the 24 communities with identification rates varying from 8% in Ghana to 38% in Côte d'Ivoire. For comparison, ICI's supply-chain CLMRS and NORC figures for hazardous child labour prevalence are higher in Ghana and variable in Côte d'Ivoire.

Child labour prevalence identified by the different systems and surveys



The emergence of Covid-19 during the pilot implementation limited the movement of CCPCs, especially in terms of household visit and community-wide engagement. In addition, the risk of children engaging in child labour also increased due to the long stay of children out of school.

Institutional capacity and referral system

Mapping of key focal stakeholders

The identification of key focal stakeholder in the districts/regions to coordinate support to referred cases and ensure their follow-up is crucial. In Ghana, the Department of Social Welfare has been identified to play this coordination role. In Côte d'Ivoire, either the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale or the Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant have been identified as the best suited.

The assessment of the other operational stakeholders (district/regional level authorities) has shown that they have the technical and human resource capacity to support the activities, including in the follow-up of affected families and children engaged in child labour, and in the provision of psychosocial counselling. However, they all face constraint in terms of financial and logistical capacity to support remediation activities implementation.

In addition, while some local stakeholders showed great interest in the project, the lack of incentives might hamper their commitment on the long term.

Remediation support to referred children

Considering the limited resources of the national services and the large number of child labour cases identified by the CCPCs in Côte d'Ivoire, a selection was made to prioritize the referral of the suspected most severe cases meeting the criteria below:

- not living with their biological parents
- without a birth certificate
- not attending school
- pregnant (girl).

The idea was to test first the capacities of different services without overloading them. Then build on this first experience to refer the other cases.

Referred cases and support provided

Indicators	Details	GHA	CIV
Child Labour cases referred to appropriate national service after follow-up	Number	183	131
	Percentage	90%	13%
Cases identified that received effective support from national service after referral	Number	0	0

Due to their lack of financial and logistical capacity and the Covid-19 pandemic, no national service was able to provide any remediation support to the child labour cases referred to them within the 2-year pilot. Nevertheless, state focal points carried out

community visits, listening to children and discussing cases with the CCPCs.

These activities have enabled the CCPCs to assert themselves and to refer cases directly to the national structures. This led to strengthened relationships between the community and state structures.

Given the inability of the district authorities to provide any remediation support, ICI facilitated the remediation process in 2021 for all the children identified in child labour.

Remediation support appraisal

Education materials such as uniforms and school bags encouraged the children, especially those in primary school, to go regularly to school and has improved their general school attendance.

In Ghana, most children enrolled in apprenticeship programme had challenges with daily feeding. ICI supported them with a monthly stipend which was key in encouraging continuous learning in the programme. When the support stopped, some children could not continue because of the financial challenges in their family.

Remediation support linked to the presence of school feeding programme improve school attendance and enrolment.

Conclusions and Learning

Key conclusions from this pilot include:

Community based monitoring

- For effective data collection and monitoring, the CB-CLMRS requires motivated community agents to dedicate the equivalent of one full day per week, spread into 2 hours per day.
- The introduction of a monthly allowance for the CCPCs is a positive element in the implementation of the project and the delivery of the different steps of the system (data collection, awareness-raising, remediation plans, referral plans, etc.). The stipend has motivated the CCPC members in weekly activities.
- Remunerated Community child protection committees (CCPCs) demonstrated their capacity to raise awareness efficiently (as evidenced by improvement in child labour practices).
- The CCPCs demonstrated their ability to collect data from a large number of households, albeit with fewer monthly visits than in supply-chain monitoring systems and achieving slightly lower average child labour identification rates in Ghana.
- The CCPCs maintained the monitoring of their community's households, even during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- However, there is a risk of non-sustainability of the approach with the cessation of premium payments.

Referral of child labour cases

- To facilitate referrals, it is key to map national social services and identify key district level stakeholders mandated to protect children, and ensure their involvement throughout the process
- The provision of remediation through referral to national services can be very challenging, due to lack of resources and logistical capacity.
- Some national systems and services showed willingness (e.g., several children identified in Côte d'Ivoire were met by service providers, who were able to listen and record information about their situation) but they lacked the resources to provide appropriate material support or service delivery.
- For referred cases where authorities are expected to visit the identified children in their communities,

authorities require fuel for transport in order to carry out their mandated activities.

- The systematic referral of cases to the national structures by the CCPCs, strengthened the collaboration and synergies between communities and decentralised state structures.
- Through the diffusion of the national services mapping, the CCPCs developed a better knowledge of the national structures involved in child protection and child labour response.

Child labour remediation

- Delay in (or lack of) the implementation of remediation activities due to the failure of local authorities to implement activities impacted the timing of remediation support to the children and their family.
- The pilot showed limited success reducing children's involvement in hazardous work, which is not surprising considering the lack of assistance provided due to challenges with the referral component.
- Some households showed resistance towards CCPC visits and activities because of the lack of subsequent remediation activities.
- Due to the lack of immediate support, some community members tended to prefer the former community development approach to the CB-CLMRS as they felt the former focused more on tangible improvements in their community.

Recommendations

- The development of remediation plan and their implementation immediately after children are identified will help their removal from hazardous activities and ensure support from the community.
- Authorities are best able to provide when they are well informed/updated about an intervention and its progress at each step. This should be done from the beginning of any referral project to ensure that they endorse any activities to be implemented by their delocalized structures in the districts/departments.
- During implementation, regular (at least quarterly) update on progress with key district level stakeholders on the project intervention will strengthen the effective collaboration. This can be done using one-on-one meeting or formal stakeholder meeting.

- Other hybrid referral / landscape approaches, which build on the strengths and challenges identified in this pilot, may be worth exploring. For example, approaches that combine the capacity of community structures to identify and monitor, with external support to ensure assistance is received (e.g., through direct support to authorities to build their capacity to assist cases referred).

Mapping of national structures for referral of child labour cases and assessment of their capacity conducted during the pilot

In Ghana

Prevention/remediation activity	Social Services	Responsible Agency	
		At national level	At district level
Benefiting children identified in child labour	Education materials	Ghana Education Service	Ghana Education Service
	National Health Insurance Scheme	National Health Insurance Authority	National Health Insurance Authority
	Vocational/apprenticeship training	National Board for Small Scale Industries	Business Advisory Centre
	Birth certificate	Birth and Death Registry	Birth and Death Registry
	Psychological counselling	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	Department of Social Welfare
Benefiting the household of children identified in child labour	Planting for food and jobs (Income generating activities)	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Microfinance and Small Loan Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Microfinance and Small Loan Centre at the district
Benefiting every child in the community	School Health programme and support to abuse children (deworming of school children, free distribution of ITNs, oral health screening)	Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education	Schools Health and Education Programme
	School feeding programme	School Feeding Secretariat	School Feeding Secretariat
	Capitation grant	Ministry of Education	Ghana Education Service

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Benefiting every community member	Functional literacy	Non Formal Education	Non Formal Education
	Planting for food and jobs (Income generating activities)	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
	Microfinance and Small Loan Centre	Microfinance and Small Loan Centre	

Interventions activities to prevent child labour	Direct Institution responsible	Indirect Institution	Human resource capacity of authorities	Technical capacity of authorities	Financial capacity of authorities	Logistical capacity of authorities	Comment
Capitation grant	Ghana Education Service	District Assembly	Adequate personnel to conduct monitoring on the use of capitation grant	Adequate knowledge and skills to engage school heads	Inadequate funds to buy fuel and pay per diem to staff	Lack of vehicle and motorbike to visit schools	The capitation grant is disbursed to schools as a subsidy paid by the government per pupil per term and covers general stationery and management, office machinery, first aid, building maintenance, sports fee, culture fee, sanitation fee, postage, textbook user fee, practical fees, furniture maintenance and tools maintenance. However, the amount is most often inadequate to support the pupils
Education Materials (School kits: uniforms, shoes, bags, books)	Ghana Education Service	District Assembly	Adequate personnel to distribute school kits	Adequate knowledge and skills to conduct educational needs of children	Inadequate funds to buy educational items for needy children	Lack of vehicle and motorbike to conduct needs assessment and distribute education items	Mostly through government policy, school kits are provided to some deprived schools. But this mostly comes in limited quantity and the selection of the beneficiary schools are influenced by politicians and/or district assemblies

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Interventions activities to prevent child labour	Direct Institution responsible	Indirect Institution	Human resource capacity of authorities	Technical capacity of authorities	Financial capacity of authorities	Logistical capacity of authorities	Comment
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) for children under LEAP and School Feeding program	National Health Insurance Authority	Ghana Education Service, School Feeding Program, Department of Social Welfare	Adequate personnel to conduct registration	Adequate knowledge and skills to conduct coordinate the various departments	No financial resources required	Vehicle available to visit schools to conduct registration	All children benefiting from school feeding program are entitled to free NHIS registration. Ghana Education service is expected to coordinate / initiate the process for the registration of all children in school feeding schools Also, households that benefit from LEAP ⁷ program are entitled to free registration of NHIS
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) for identified children in child labour referred for registration	National Health Insurance Authority		Adequate personnel to conduct registration	Adequate knowledge and skills to conduct the registration	Insurance premium will have to be paid by a third party.	Vehicle available to visit schools to conduct registration. Current software depends on strong internet connectivity	Insurance premiums have to be paid by third party beneficiaries. However, if the third party is a child who falls under School Feeding Program or is a beneficiary of LEAP, that child does not pay any premium
Apprenticeship or Vocational Training (e.g., Auto mechanic, seamstress, tailoring, shoe making, carpentry, etc)	NBSSI ⁸ (BAC)	Artisan Associations	Staff available to monitor master craft persons and trainees	Inadequate skill to monitor bad professional practices and unethical	Limited resources to upgrade skills and technological innovation of	Limited logistics to provide free training to children	Business Advisory Centre (BAC) will collaborate with various artisan/craft master groups for the provision of reduced package for children who wants to go into apprenticeship

⁷ Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

⁸ National Board Small Scale Industries

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Interventions activities to prevent child labour	Direct Institution responsible	Indirect Institution	Human resource capacity of authorities	Technical capacity of authorities	Financial capacity of authorities	Logistical capacity of authorities	Comment
				behaviour master craft persons	master craft persons.		
School Feeding Program (Provision of daily meals to children)	School Feeding Program Secretariat, District Assembly	Ghana Education Service, Department of Social Welfare	Adequate personnel to support school feeding role out	Enough caterers with skills available at various districts	Inadequate financial resources to roll out the program in all deprived schools	Limited logistics to conduct monitoring	The schools are selected based on the vulnerability of the community. The program is currently being expanded to more schools especially in ICI operational communities. Collaboration with the Secretariat to understand the possibility of adding CLMRS Adaption pilot communities that are not benefiting from the school feeding program
Birth Certificate Registration	Birth and Deaths Registry	Ghana Health Service, Department of Social Welfare	Inadequate personnel to register children	Adequate skills for registration of children	Limited financial resources to register children for free	No vehicle or motorbike.	
School Health programme and support to abuse children (Deworming of school children, free distribution of ITNs, oral health screening)	Ghana Health Service,	Department of Social Welfare, Ghana Education Service	Adequate personnel from Ghana Health Service to support school health activities	Adequate skills for conducting school health activities	Limited financial resources (fuel and perdiem) to travel to communities	Limited materials for distribution, challenged with transport to the schools for the exercise.	This is a routine exercise, but the unit is mostly challenged with transport to the schools for the exercise. Clinical psychologists, who play a vital role in recovery from child abuse, are not available

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Interventions activities to prevent child labour	Direct Institution responsible	Indirect Institution	Human resource capacity of authorities	Technical capacity of authorities	Financial capacity of authorities	Logistical capacity of authorities	Comment
Planting for food and jobs (IGA - Rice, vegetables, maize, etc)	Department of Agric		Adequate personnel to conduct training for farmers	Adequate skills to train farmers	Inputs subsidized by government. Limited resources to organize training for farmers and to conduct monitoring	Limited materials including farm inputs for farmers and vehicle for monitoring	Provision of training for farmers, provision of farm inputs at, subsidized prices, linking farmers to Planting for Food and Jobs program by government, provision of technical support through Agric Extension Officers
Microfinance and Small Loan Centre (MASLOC)	MASLOC ⁹ Secretariat		Adequate personnel	Adequate skills	Government releases fund to the secretariat	Logistics including materials for training and monitoring available	MASLOC provides loans at a reduced interest rate to small scale business. IGA members trained by BAC could benefit from the package available. But it is politically bias
Functional Literacy	Non-Formal Education Unit	Ghana Education Service	Inadequate personnel to provide services	Adequate skill to lead classes	Facilitators ready on government pay role	Limited logistics to conduct monitoring and facilitate classes	Mobilization of community members has been the challenge of non-formal. Some districts to do not have enough staff to manage other groups.
Community and/or Household Awareness	Department of Social Welfare,	Ghana Health Service,	Adequate personnel to conduct	Adequate skills to lead	Inadequate financial resources	Limited logistics (vehicles and/or	These Institutions have the capacity to provide education on any of the hazardous activities but are mostly

⁹ Microfinance and Small Loans Centre

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Interventions activities to prevent child labour	Direct Institution responsible	Indirect Institution	Human resource capacity of authorities	Technical capacity of authorities	Financial capacity of authorities	Logistical capacity of authorities	Comment
	CCPC, NCCE ¹⁰ ,	Information Service Department,	awareness exercise	awareness exercise	(fuel and per diem) to lead awareness	motorbikes) for monitoring	challenged with fuel to commute to the communities when needed
Withdrawal	Ghana Police Service, Department of Social Welfare, Immigration Service,	District Assembly	Adequate personnel to support withdrawal	Adequate skills to conduct monitoring visits and withdrawal	Inadequate financial resource to conduct monitoring (fuel and per diem)	Limited logistics for monitoring	Children who are trafficked from either outside or within to any of the cocoa growing communities to be engaged in hazardous are rescued, upon identification and reporting by CCPC members, and are sent back to their families. This also requires maximum collaboration with key institutions in the area where the child was trafficked from.
Tangible projects	District Assembly, GETFUND ¹¹ , Ghana Education Service		Adequate personnel to support tangible projects	Adequate skills at the district level to provide technical support	Limited financial resources to support tangible projects	Limited logistics for tangible projects	Government current approach on construction is focused on Self Help. However, funds to support self-help initiatives are not coming, there is frequent delay in the release of the Common Fund ¹²

¹⁰ National Commission for Civic Education

¹¹ Ghana Education Trust Fund

¹² Common Fund is the statutory fund by government which is used for development projects at the district levels

In Côte d'Ivoire:

Localités	Types d'actions de remédiation	Structures identifiées	Ministère de tutelle au niveau central	Ministère de tutelle au niveau régional / départemental	capacités techniques des autorités	Personnes ressource, contacts (tel,email,lieu)
Tiassalé	-Etablissement de jugements supplétifs -Prise en charge psychosociale (médicale, psychologique, alimentaire) -Réinsertion et réintégration	Centre social de Tiassalé	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale d'Agboville	-Assistant social -Educateur spécialisé	Mr AGBO N'dri Adolphe, Assistant Social (05 06 74 18)
Tiassalé	-Appui à la scolarisation -Alphabétisation -Formation professionnelle -mise en apprentissage	Institut de Formation et d'Education Féminie (IFEFF)	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Maitresse d'éducation permanente	Mme YAPI Maguerite, Directrice IFEFF, (07 56 48 02/01 20 52 60)
Tiassalé	-Accueil, hébergement -Recherche et conciliation familiale -Réinsertion et réintégration -Sensibilisation	Représentation de la Direction Régionale de la Femme, Famille et Enfant d'Agnéby d'Agboville	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	Assistant social	Mr BLANGO Kangah Christian, Educateur spécialisé / Représentant de la direction régionale de l'Agneby Tiassa (08 36 04 80)
Taabo	-Appui à la scolarisation -Alphabétisation -Formation professionnelle -Réinsertion	Institut de Formation et d'Education Féminie (IFEFF)	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	Assistant social	Mme KONAN AMENAN MARIE-THERESE / 07 71 66 80
Yamoussoukro	-Accueil et hébergement -Prise en charge psychologique -Réinsertion & réintégration -Réunification familiale -Sensibilisation	Direction Régionale de la Femme, Famille et Enfant de Yamoussoukro	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistants sociaux -Educateur spécialisé -Educateur préscolaire	Inspecteur d'éducation spécialisée KIPRE MARC ANDRE (40008573/57524410)

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Localités	Types d'actions de remédiation	Structures identifiées	Ministère de tutelle au niveau central	Ministère de tutelle au niveau régional / départemental	capacités techniques des autorités	Personnes ressource, contacts (tel, email, lieu)
Kossou	-Prise en charge psychosociale (médicale, alimentaire, psychologique) -Réunification familiale -Réinsertion	Centre d'éducation spécialisé	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistants sociaux -Educateur spécialisé	Inspecteur d'éducation spécialisée KIPRE MARC ANDRE (40008573/57524410)
Guiglo	-Accueil & hébergement -Recherche et réunification familiale -Réinsertion	Direction Régionale de la Femme, Famille et Enfant de Guiglo	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Spécialiste en protection de l'enfant -Educateur spécialisé	Nguessan Alex (tel: 57785748)
Guiglo	-Etablissement de jugements supplétifs -Prise en charge psychosociale -Réinsertion	Centre social de Guiglo	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	-Assistant social -Educateur spécialisé	N'goran Kouadio Nestor (tel :78704210)
Guiglo	-Prise en charge psychosociale (médicale, alimentaire, psychologique, soin)	Complexe socioéducatif de Guiglo	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Educateur spécialisé	Appia Mathias (tel :09841301)
Guiglo	-Prise en charge psychosociale (psychologique, médicale, juridique, judiciaire, scolaire et alimentation)	Service de la Protection Judiciaire de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse	Ministère de la Justice et des droits de l'Homme	Tribunal de Guiglo	-Assistant social -Conseiller de la protection judiciaire de l'enfance et de la jeunesse	Koua Wilfried (tel :08390474)
Duékoué	-Prise en charge psychosociale -Formation professionnelle -Mise en apprentissage -Sensibilisations	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale de Duékoué	-Assistants sociaux -Educateur spécialisé -Educateur préscolaire	Mawa Dombia (tel:08021258, email: maouhss95@gmail.com)

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Localités	Types d'actions de remédiation	Structures identifiées	Ministère de tutelle au niveau central	Ministère de tutelle au niveau régional / départemental	capacités techniques des autorités	Personnes ressource, contacts (tel, email, lieu)
Duékoué	-Accueil & hébergement -Recherche et conciliation familiale -Réinsertion	Direction Régionale de la Femme, Famille et Enfant de Yamoussoukro	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Spécialiste en protection de l'enfant -Educateur spécialisé	Glaou Alain (tel:57265455; johnnyglaouh@gmail.com)
Duékoué	-Prise en charge psychosociale (médicale, alimentaire, psychologique, soin)	Complexe socioéducatif de Duékoué	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Educateur spécialisé	N'DA Konan Jean Marie (tel: 09362640; email: majeksnda5@gmail.com)
Soubré	-Accueil & hébergement -Recherche et conciliation familiale -Réinsertion	Direction Régionale de la Femme, Famille et Enfant de Soubré (DRFFE)	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Spécialiste en protection de l'enfant -Educateur spécialisé	KONATE Doignin, Chef de service protection enfant (Tel: 07821031)
Soubré	-Alphabétisation -Mise en apprentissage -Réinsertion	Institut de Formation et Education Féminine de Soubré (IFEFF) de Soubré	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Maitresse d'éducation permanente	DJILE Solé Antoinette, Directrice IFEFF (Tel:08 61 60 79)
Soubré	-Prise en charge psychosociale (médicale, alimentaire, psychologique, soin)	Complexe socio éducatif de Soubré	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Spécialiste en protection de l'enfant -Educateur spécialisé	AYE Seka Jacky Michel, Chef de service (tel: 58928280)

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Soubré	-Prise en charge psychosociale -Formation professionnelle -Mise en apprentissage -Sensibilisations	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	-Assistant social -Spécialiste en protection de l'enfant -Educateur spécialisé	OYOUROU Jean Fidèle, Assistant soial (tel:08 74 93 87)
Soubré	-Prise en charge psychologique -Prise en charge juridique et judiciaire	Service de la Protection Judiciaire de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse Soubré	Ministère de la Justice et des droits de l'Homme	Tribunal de Soubré	-Assistant social -Conseiller de la protection judiciaire de l'enfance et de la jeunesse	TANYO Kignelman Noel, Chef de service (78962175)
Soubré	-Etablissement de jugement supplétifs -Prise en charge psychosociale -Réinsertion	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	-Assistant social -Spécialiste en protection de l'enfant -Educateur spécialisé	CISSE Karim (tel: 08168078)
Gueyo	-Etablissement de jugement supplétifs -Prise en charge psychosociale -Réinsertion	Centre social de Gueyo	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Assistants sociaux	ASSOUHAGA Kouamé Fulbert, Directeur (tel: 87328987 / 04292982)
Buyo	-Etablissement de jugement supplétifs -Prise en charge psychosociale -Réinsertion	Centre social de Buyo	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Assistants sociaux	KOUMA KEBO EMAÏNE CHRISTIANE EPSE BEDJE Cél: 09 49 29 97 / 72 51 01 67 Educatrice Centre Social Buyo

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Gagnoa	-Accueil & hébergement -Recherche et reunification familiale -Réinsertion	Direction Régionale de la Femme, Famille et Enfant de Soubré	Ministère de la Femme, Famille et Enfant	Direction Régionale Femme, Famille et Enfant	-Assistant social -Spécialiste en protection de l'enfant -Educateur spécialisé	M. IRIE BI 48578036 41270996
Gagnoa	-Etablissement de jugements supplétifs -Prise en charge psychosociale -Réinsertion	Centre social	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	Direction Régionale de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale	-Assistants sociaux -Educateur spécialisé -Educateur préscolaire	TEHOUA Assiérou, Directeur Régional; (tel:07882814)
Gagnoa	-Prise en charge psychosociale (psychologique, médicale, etc.) -Sensibilisations sur les grossesses scolaires -Sensibilisations sur le VIH/SIDA	Direction de la Mutualité et des Œuvres Sociales en milieu scolaire (DMOSS)	Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de l'Enseignement Technique et de la Formation Professionnelle	Direction Régionale de l'Education Nationale et de l'Enseignement Technique (DRENET)/Inspection de l'Enseignement Primaire Publique (IEPP)	-Conseiller alphabétisation -Conseiller pédagogique -Professeurs -Instituteurs	AMIEPO Charles, Coordonnateur DMOSS DREN de Gagnoa (tel:09224178)