

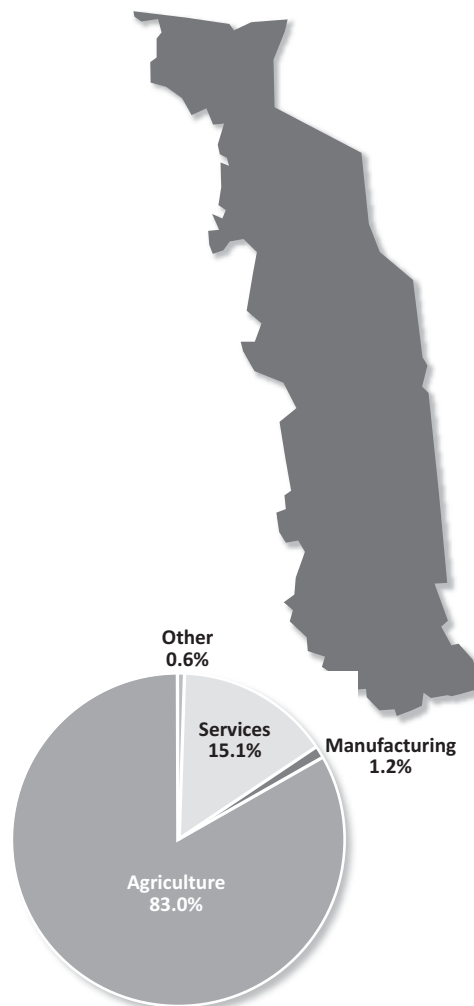
Togo

The Government of Togo has established regional child labor committees and increased the number of labor inspectors from 26 to 62. Despite such efforts, Togo has not devoted sufficient resources to enforce its child labor laws effectively, even though a large number of children work in dangerous conditions, especially in agriculture and domestic service.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	32.7*
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	72.4
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	27.2

* Population of working children: 663,914



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Togo are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture and domestic service.⁵⁶⁹¹ Roughly half of all working children are engaged in agriculture, harvesting goods such as cotton, cocoa and coffee.⁵⁶⁹² Children working in agriculture may perform physically arduous tasks and risk occupational injury and disease from exposure to dangerous tools, insecticides and herbicides.⁵⁶⁹³

Approximately one-quarter of working children are employed as domestic servants. The majority are girls ages 5 to 14.⁵⁶⁹⁴ Child domestics may work long hours and be subjected to physical and sexual exploitation by their employer.⁵⁶⁹⁵ Reports also indicate that girls perform domestic duties, such

as fetching water and doing the laundry, for their school teachers.⁵⁶⁹⁶ This work may reduce the time children spend on learning and may put them in vulnerable situations while working in private homes.

Children earn money performing a variety of other activities which could pose risks to their health and well-being. Such work includes raising livestock, handling gasoline, cutting sheet iron, capturing crabs at night, working in rock quarries, transporting heavy loads of stones and collecting sand for construction.⁵⁶⁹⁷ Children also work in the streets as porters and small-scale traders. Children working on the streets are exposed to multiple dangers, including severe weather, vehicle accidents and criminal elements.⁵⁶⁹⁸ Children are also involved in prostitution and in the sex tourism industry in Lome.⁵⁶⁹⁹

Children are also found in other activities constituting the worst forms of child labor, such as forced begging. The practice of sending Muslim boys to Koranic schools, or *daaras*, is a tradition in certain communities and is more common in Togo's Savanes region.⁵⁷⁰⁰ While some of these boys receive lessons, others are forced by their teachers to perform manual labor, including agricultural work that may pose health and safety risks.⁵⁷⁰¹

Children in Togo are trafficked for forced labor in domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation.⁵⁷⁰² In the Maritime, West, Central and Kara regions, girls are frequently trafficked for domestic service, market work, and commercial sexual exploitation.⁵⁷⁰³ The customary practice of *confiage*, which involves sending a child to a relative or friend for school, may place children at risk of exploitation by internal trafficking.⁵⁷⁰⁴ Children are also trafficked from Togo's central and northern villages to Europe, the Republic of the Congo and other West African nations, such as Nigeria, where they work on plantations, in stone quarries, markets and homes.⁵⁷⁰⁵ Some Togolese boys are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for forced labor in fishing and construction.⁵⁷⁰⁶

In Togo, 39 percent of classrooms are considered in unsatisfactory condition, and children may enter the workforce at a young age due to the limited number of schools.⁵⁷⁰⁷






Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Labor Code of 2006 sets the minimum age for employment at 15.⁵⁷⁰⁸ Law 1464 sets the minimum age for certain industrial and technical employment, including hazardous work, at 18. Law 1464 and the Labor Code also prohibit excessive work hours and night work for children.⁵⁷⁰⁹

The Labor Code prohibits forced and obligatory labor and the worst forms of child labor as defined in ILO Convention 182.⁵⁷¹⁰ However, these laws

do not establish penalties for employing children in hazardous child labor or work at night.⁵⁷¹¹ The Labor Code does not define forced and obligatory labor and does not impose penalties sufficient to deter it. Violators can receive three to six months' imprisonment, a fine or both.⁵⁷¹²

An additional law, the Child Code of 2007, further defines the worst forms of child labor, stiffens penalties for noncompliance with the minimum age law and prohibits the trafficking of children and the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography, child sex tourism and the use of children in illicit activities.⁵⁷¹³ The Law for the Repression of Child Trafficking and the Child Code prohibit the trafficking of children and establish penalties for violations.⁵⁷¹⁴

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	15
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	15
	Free Public Education	Yes

According to Decree 2008-129, the Government has established the right to free primary education. However, in practice, schools in rural areas charge fees for attendance, and the costs of books and uniforms are prohibitive for many families.⁵⁷¹⁵

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

In 2001, the Government created the National Steering Committee for the Prohibition and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor to coordinate and supervise national efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor. The Child Labor Unit of the Ministry of Labor (MOL) acts as its secretariat.⁵⁷¹⁶ The National Steering Committee's responsibilities include promoting child labor legislation, mobilizing resources and collecting data. However, its actions to date have been limited to evaluating and approving NGO action programs to eliminate child labor.⁵⁷¹⁷ Members of the National Steering Committee attribute this shortcoming to their lack of financial resources.⁵⁷¹⁸ Its secretariat, the Child Labor Unit, is understaffed and has no budget.⁵⁷¹⁹

At the regional level, child labor committees coordinate child labor efforts and raise awareness. These committees include representatives from several ministries, the National Council of Employers, the National Committee for Children, unions and NGOs.⁵⁷²⁰ Reportedly, the regional child labor committees do not coordinate their efforts or share information with the National Steering Committee.⁵⁷²¹

The National Committee for the Reception and Social Reinsertion of Trafficked Children (CNARSEVT) is the focal point for trafficking information and statistics and coordinates actions against the worst forms of child labor. The MOL's Child Labor Unit is responsible for assisting CNARSEVT.⁵⁷²² Reports indicate that CNARSEVT has improved its coordination and recordkeeping in 2010. However, CNARSEVT remains ill-equipped and is not provided with timely and accurate statistics from Togolese ministries.⁵⁷²³

The MOL is also responsible for inspecting work conditions throughout Togo. In 2011, the MOL increased the number of labor inspectors from 26 to 62 and monitored 493 businesses for labor violations.⁵⁷²⁴ During the reporting period, 44 labor inspectors received training on child labor

laws and methods to monitor the incidence of child labor.⁵⁷²⁵ In addition, each of the six regional labor inspection offices received an annual operating budget of approximately \$5,500, with each of the three offices near the capital Lome receiving roughly \$15,000.⁵⁷²⁶ At the local level, parent and student associations and village development committees also monitor the child labor situation.⁵⁷²⁷ The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (MASSN) are in charge of enforcing laws related to the worst forms of child labor. The MASSN maintains two social workers on-call 24 hours a day to assist trafficking victims.⁵⁷²⁸ In 2010, the MASSN held a seminar on child trafficking for lawyers, police and other stakeholders.⁵⁷²⁹

The police's child protection unit and MASSN investigate criminal violations relating to the worst forms of child labor.⁵⁷³⁰ The child protection unit—which consists of five police officers, two social service agents, a nurse, eight prison guards and one psychologist—manages child trafficking cases and, with the assistance of the Ministry of Justice, refers trafficking victims to appropriate services.⁵⁷³¹ In some cases, the child protection unit lacks resources to conduct investigations, and its employees must respond to calls in taxis and personal cars at their own expense.⁵⁷³²

No information is available on the number of child labor investigations conducted by the Government in 2010.⁵⁷³³ During the reporting period, 41 victims of child trafficking were recovered and 14 traffickers were arrested; five of the 14 traffickers were convicted and nine are awaiting trial. There is no information on whether the rescued children received appropriate services.⁵⁷³⁴ In Togo, no reporting system exists for trial court convictions in the interior of the country.⁵⁷³⁵ Furthermore, knowledge of the different laws protecting children among law enforcement personnel varies from region to region. The Maritime and Savanes regions' staffs do not have copies of many child labor laws to guide law enforcement personnel.⁵⁷³⁶

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The National Strategy on Eliminating Child Labor through Education, Training and Apprenticeship (2006) is the primary government policy instrument to prevent and eliminate child labor in Togo, although the Government is currently drafting the National Action Plan on Child Labor.⁵⁷³⁷ The national strategy addresses the root causes of child labor such as poverty, weak education institutions and the lack of access to education, due to high associated costs.⁵⁷³⁸ Implemented by ILO-IPEC, this strategy supports universal basic education and education reform and strengthens the capacity of parents and teachers to combat exploitative child labor through awareness raising. The strategy includes specific interventions to assist working children and promotes education. However, it does not target sectors in which children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor nor include programs to withdraw children from exploitative labor.⁵⁷³⁹

Togo also has a National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking, which calls for legal and health services, including feeding and psychosocial support for child trafficking victims and awareness raising activities for local communities and border officials. The plan prioritizes the education of children and improvement of livelihoods for families and calls for the establishment of structures to monitor the trafficking of children.⁵⁷⁴⁰

The Government has also adopted the Regional Policy on Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons in West Africa under ECOWAS. This agreement explicitly targets, among others, victims of exploitative labor and hazardous child labor and includes provisions to combat the trafficking of children for begging.⁵⁷⁴¹

In 2010, the Government adopted the National Labor Policy, which includes child labor concerns. This policy aims to raise awareness among parents, employers and community leaders on child labor and provide labor inspectors with

additional training on the worst forms of child labor.⁵⁷⁴² This policy also calls for the adoption and implementation of the National Action Plan on Child Labor.⁵⁷⁴³

Child labor concerns are included in Togo's Education for All Program, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and United Nations Development System Framework (2008–2012).⁵⁷⁴⁴

The establishment of child labor policies and the inclusion of child labor as a priority in development goals are important accomplishments; however, some of the policies lack concrete action plans, making it difficult to assess their ability to combat the worst forms of child labor.⁵⁷⁴⁵

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In 2010, the Government of Togo participated in the implementation of programs to combat the worst forms of child labor. For instance, the current 4-year, USDOL-funded \$5 million CECLET project, launched in 2007, aims to withdraw 4,000 children and prevent 6,000 children from exploitative child labor in urban informal sectors, domestic service, rural agriculture, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.⁵⁷⁴⁶ Togo also participated in two regional USDOL-funded projects, including a 4-year, \$7.9 million project, and a 3-year, \$5 million project. These projects are designed to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in West Africa by strengthening sub regional cooperation through ECOWAS.⁵⁷⁴⁷

Similar initiatives to combat the worst forms of child labor include the 4-year, \$5.3 million regional project funded by the Government of France, which provides educational services, including vocational training, as an alternative to early work and the worst forms of child labor.⁵⁷⁴⁸ Togo is also involved in a 2-year, \$2.8 million regional program to combat trafficking in children for labor exploitation in West Africa funded by the Government of Denmark.⁵⁷⁴⁹

During the reporting period, the Ministry of Social Affairs launched a campaign to disseminate the Child Code of 2007 and managed *Allo 111*, a hotline to report child abuse. In 2010, the *Allo 111* hotline received 380 trafficking-related calls.⁵⁷⁵⁰ Togo also participated in the World Day against Child Labor and assisted IPEC in its campaign to raise awareness.⁵⁷⁵¹ The Government, in cooperation with Terres des Hommes, contributed

to an ongoing project to prevent child trafficking and rehabilitate and reintegrate victims.⁵⁷⁵²

Despite the initiatives described here, Togo's social programs to combat the worst forms of child labor do not match the scope of the problem and rely largely on NGOs and international organizations for implementation; as a result, many of these interventions may not be sustainable over the long term.

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Togo:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Establish penalties for violations of the laws governing hazardous child labor and children working at night.
- Clearly define forced and obligatory labor, and include sufficient penalties for violations of forced labor provisions.
- Implement Decree 2008-129 fully, which establishes free education.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Promote coordination and information-sharing between the regional child labor committees and the National Steering Committee.
- Develop case tracking procedures and information-sharing guidelines for ministries involved in the National Committee for the Reception and Social Reinsertion of Trafficked Children.
- Provide the Child Labor Unit, National Steering Committee and the National Committee for the Reception and Social Reinsertion of Trafficked Children with sufficient financial and human resources to implement their mandate and carry out daily tasks.
- Strengthen measures to investigate, prosecute and convict individuals involved in the worst forms of child labor, including by:
 - Providing training for all personnel charged with the enforcement of child labor laws.
 - Providing child labor enforcement agencies with adequate resources to conduct investigations.
 - Creating a system for reporting court convictions from trials in the interior of the country.
 - Ensuring that all law enforcement personnel have access to child labor law reference materials and are aware of the different laws protecting children.
- Publish data on inspections, criminal investigations and prosecutions on the worst forms of child labor.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Adopt a policy that addresses all relevant worst forms of child labor such as domestic service.
- Strengthen the National Strategy on Eliminating Child Labor through Education, Training and Apprenticeship and the National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking by:
 - Addressing the unique situation of children working in the worst forms of child labor.
 - Developing timeframes and budgets for each intervention

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Ensure the Government's social protection programs to combat the worst forms of child labor are sufficient to address the scope of the problem and to promote the long-term sustainability of project initiatives.
- Improve access to education by building additional schools and rehabilitating schools in poor condition.
- Provide additional training to teachers to stop the practice of using students for domestic labor.

⁵⁶⁹¹ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2011*. Data on working children and school attendance are from 2006. Data on children combining working and schooling are from 2006. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education in Togo*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2008, 9. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Togo (ratification: 1984) Submitted: 2010*, December 27, 2010; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale de la Republique Togolaise, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo: Rapport Final*, ILO-IPEC, 2010, 44.

⁵⁶⁹² General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting, *Report on the Census of the Potential Beneficiaries of the Project: Fight against Child Labour through Education in Togo*, Lome, March 2009, annex II. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, January 31, 2011*, para 2. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale de la Republique Togolaise, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo: Rapport Final*, 44.

⁵⁶⁹³ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 9. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale de la Republique Togolaise, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo: Rapport Final*, 69-70.

⁵⁶⁹⁴ Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale de la Republique Togolaise, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo: Rapport Final*, 44. See also General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting, *Report on the Census of the Potential Beneficiaries of the Project*, annex II. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale, *Rapport de l'Enquete de Base sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo*, Lome, July 2010, 50-51.

⁵⁶⁹⁵ Samuel Grumiau, "Spotlight on Claudine Akakpo (CSTT-Togo)", ituc-csi.org, [online], January 4, 2010 [cited March 15, 2011]; available from <http://www.ituc-csi.org/spotlight-on-claudine-akakpo-cstt.html>. See also Integrated

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⁵⁶⁹⁶ Laetitia Antonowicz, *Too often in Silence: A report on school-based violence in West and Central Africa*, March 2010, 6, 31; available from http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/VAC_Report_english.pdf.

⁵⁶⁹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, January 31, 2011*, para 3. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 23, 2010. See also General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting, *Report on the Census of the Potential Beneficiaries of the Project*, annex II. See also FAO, Sida, and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in sustainable solutions, Workshop on child labour in fisheries and aquaculture*, April 14-16, 2010; available from http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/WorkshopFisheries2010/WFPresentations/KHolvoetChildLabour_HIVAIDS.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 10. See also "Une campagne contre le travail des enfants a Atakpame," *Togo-Presse* (Lome), August 4, 2010.

⁵⁶⁹⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 9. See also Government of Togo, *La Politique Nationale de Protection de l'Enfant*, December 2008, 22. See also U.S. Department of State, "Togo," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices-2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011 available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/index.htm>.

⁵⁶⁹⁹ Nicholas Martin-Achard and Hadrien Bonnaud, "UNICEF-supported centre helps rehabilitate child sex workers in Togo", [unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org), [online], December 31, 2008 [cited December 27, 2010]; available from www.unicef.org/protection/togo_46986.html?q=printme. See also ECPAT, *Togo: Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, 2007, 11-13; available from http://www.ecpat.net/A4A_2005/PDF/AF/Global_Monitoring_Report-TOGO.pdf. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale, *Rapport de l'Enquete de Base sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo*, 87.

⁵⁷⁰⁰ IOM, "Traditional Practices being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM", [iom.int](http://www.iom.int), [online], November 22, 2006 [cited December 27, 2010]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/offonce?entryId=12007>. See also Government of Togo, *La Politique Nationale de Protection de l'Enfant*, 22.

⁵⁷⁰¹ IOM, “Traditional Practices being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM”.

⁵⁷⁰² U.S. Department of State, “Togo,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142761.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, para 3.b.

⁵⁷⁰³ UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*, Geneva, September 2006, 12, 30; available from www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/ht_research_report_nigeria.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Togo.” See also Alice Behrendt and Serigne Mor Mbaye, *L’impact psychosocial de la traite sur les enfants dans la région des Plateaux et la région Centrale au Togo*, 2008, 53-54; available from www.crin.org/docs/study_report_Togo.pdf.

⁵⁷⁰⁴ Integrated Regional Information Networks, “How to improve a ‘worst form of labour’”. See also Grumiau, “Spotlight on Claudine Akakpo”.

⁵⁷⁰⁵ Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Congo: Tackling child trafficking”, IRINnews.org, [online], July 16, 2008 [cited December 27, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=79284>. See also UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, 12, 30. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Togo.” See also Behrendt and Mbaye, *L’impact psychosocial de la traite sur les enfants dans la région des Plateaux et la région Centrale au Togo*, 52-54. See also Direction Generale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilite Nationale, *Rapport de l’Enquete de Base sur le Travail des Enfants au Togo*, 92. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Togo: Inoussa Bouberri, ‘I have smuggled more than 100 children’”, IRINnews.org, [online], January 12, 2009 [cited December 27, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=82314>. See also Bernard Tolani Dada, “Nigeria: Immigration Intercepts 21 Togolese, Ghanaian in Akwa Ibom”, allafrica.com, [online], December 9, 2010 [cited January 5, 2011]; available from <http://a.africa.com/stories/printable/201012090823.html>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Togo: Law of silence trumps anti-trafficking rule”, IRINnews.org, [online], January 9, 2009 [cited December 27, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=82260>. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, para 3.b.

⁵⁷⁰⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Cote d’Ivoire,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009, 114; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/>.

⁵⁷⁰⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 13.

⁵⁷⁰⁸ Government of Togo, *Code du travail*, (December 5, 2006), article 150; available from www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Togo/Togo%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf.

⁵⁷⁰⁹ Government of Togo, *Déterminant les travaux interdits aux enfants conformément au point 4 de l’article 151 de la loi No 2006-010 du 13 decembre 2006 portant code du travail*, Public Law Number Arrete No. 1464, (November 12, 2007), articles 2-12; available from <http://www.republicoftogo.com/>. See also Government of Togo, *Code du travail*, articles 144-146, 154.

⁵⁷¹⁰ Government of Togo, *Code du travail*, articles 4, 151.

⁵⁷¹¹ Ibid. See also Government of Togo, *Déterminant les travaux interdits aux enfants*.

⁵⁷¹² Government of Togo, *Code du travail*, article 4. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, para 5c.

⁵⁷¹³ Government of Togo, *Code de l’enfant*, Public Law Number 2007-017, (July 6, 2007), articles 264, 387-389, 392, 394, 405, 411-412; available from <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/population/fgm/togo.child.07.pdf>.

⁵⁷¹⁴ Government of Togo, *Loi No. 2005-009 du 3 aout relative au trafic d’enfants au Togo*, (August 3, 2005), articles 3-15. See also Government of Togo, *Code de l’enfant*, article 410-414.

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⁵⁷¹⁷ Jeannet, *CECLET*, 25, 31, 37. See also Agbodan, *Etude sur lanalyse des dispositifs regionaux, prefectoraux et communautaires de collecte et de gestion de donnees sur le travail des enfants au Togo*, 21.

⁵⁷¹⁸ Jeannet, *CECLET*, 31-32.

- ⁵⁷¹⁹ Ibid., 32. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 17.
- ⁵⁷²⁰ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, January 31, 2011*, para 13. See also Agbodan, *Etude sur l'analyse des dispositifs regionaux, prefectoraux et communautaires de collecte et de gestion de donnees sur le travail des enfants au Togo*.
- ⁵⁷²¹ Jeannet, *CECLET*, 30-31.
- ⁵⁷²² U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, January 31, 2011*, para 10, 12. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Project Document (September 2008)*, 15. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, para 4.b.
- ⁵⁷²³ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Togo: Anti-trafficking law alters routes, not flow", IRINnews.org, [online], January 12, 2009 [cited December 27, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportID=82319>. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, para 4.b.
- ⁵⁷²⁴ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, January 31, 2011*, para 10, 18. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour in Togo through Education, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 6, 2010*, 8.
- ⁵⁷²⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour through Education, Technical Progress Report (September 6, 2010)*, 8.
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- ⁵⁷²⁷ Agbodan, *Etude sur l'analyse des dispositifs regionaux, prefectoraux et communautaires de collecte et de gestion de donnees sur le travail des enfants au Togo*, 19-20.
- ⁵⁷²⁸ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, January 31, 2011*, para 11. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, para 4.b, 6.e.
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- ⁵⁷³² U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, para 7.
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