



Côte d'Ivoire



**End Violence
Against Children**
THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Government focal points

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**Government
Contacts and
References**

Recent developments: National Action Plans, Laws, and Budget

**2009
2010**

The Ministry of National Education advocated for the issuance of a decree banning corporal and humiliating punishment against pupils in schools, but this has yet to be confirmed in legislation.

Law No. 2010/272 was passed in 2010 on prohibition of the worst forms of child labor.

2013

The National Child Protection Policy was adopted. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection adopted a [National Strategy for Social Protection](#) (NSSP), which governs the country's general policy towards improving the social conditions of the population.

**2014
2015**

The 2014-2018 action plan to implement the national child protection policy was launched.

In 2014, regulation No. 0111 MENET-CAB was passed on the code of conduct for all school related professionals, private and public, linked to the ministry of education.

In 2015, Law No. 2015-635 was passed to make school attendance mandatory for all children aged 6-16 years.

2016

The government included a ban on child labor in the 2016 Constitution.

In December 2016, legislation to combat human trafficking was adopted along with an action plan.

2017

A joint statement from the First Ladies of West and Central Africa was issued in Abidjan under the leadership of Côte d'Ivoire First Lady Mrs. Dominique Ouattara, to prioritize and mobilize action around the issue of violence and exploitation against children in the region.

2018

Côte d'Ivoire adopted the [Strategic Framework for Strengthening National Child Protection Systems](#) as a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), committing to adopting specific measures to protect children from the most severe forms of abuse.



**Multi-stakeholder
Collaboration and
Consultation
with Children**

Coordination mechanisms at the national and regional levels are planned for in the national child protection policy. The regional level platforms, which include government representatives and civil society organizations (CSOs), have been established in six pilot regions with support from UNICEF. UNFPA and PEPFAR have also set up coordination mechanisms for Gender-Based Violence and Orphans and Vulnerable Children. These different mechanisms need to be harmonized at the national and regional level to ensure more efficient use of time and resources. Government institutions work closely with CSOs representing children and youth. Those organizations participate in the various committees set up for the protection of children. Children are also being consulted through the Child Parliament established in 2013. From 2017 to 2018, elections were held in all regions to renew regional bodies of the child parliament.



Data Collection and Situation Analysis

- Côte d'Ivoire has conducted DHS surveys in the past as well as several Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), with the latest one released in 2016. The MICS survey included data on VAC (corporal punishment and norms around violence against women), FGM/C, child marriage and child labor.
- In addition, the education sector collects routine data on violence against children in schools.
- The government of Côte d'Ivoire is aware of the need to have a centralized data collection and analysis system, which could provide comprehensive disaggregated data on child protection, including VAC. Additional support and resources are needed to develop such a system that could combine information from existing case management systems (OVC, GBV and child labor). Regular administrative data on VAC cases is now collected from over 40 per cent of social welfare centers.
- In summer 2018, Côte d'Ivoire completed data collection for a Violence Against Children Survey (VACS). A Data to Action workshop will take place in 2019. The Côte d'Ivoire VACS is led by the National Statistical Office and is coordinated by UNICEF, with technical support from the CDC. The VACS is funded by PEPFAR through CDC and UNICEF.
- An integrated Child Protection Information System administered by the Directorate of Studies, Planning and Statistics of the Ministry of Women, Family and Children, collects all data relating to the violence, abuse and exploitation of children. It also uses a so-called "Case Data" database in both online and offline formats to collect data on child mobility.



Collective Action and INSPIRE

- The NSSP focuses on the improvement of the quality of life of the poor; reduction of child mortality; reduction of child violence and child labour; elimination of gender discrimination and strengthening of the institutional and legal framework. To strengthen coordination across sectors and create a common vision for child protection, the government of Côte d'Ivoire also undertook a mapping of the child protection system. The first strategic pillar of the action plan on child protection focuses on preventing violence and abuse against children, including working on social norms and behaviors. Other pillars include victims' assistance, fighting against impunity, strengthening means of implementation and a strategic axis. It remains unclear how the Ministry of Education's policy ban on corporal punishment is enforced in schools. Corporal punishment is lawful in the home and is not explicitly prohibited in day care and alternative care settings. It is unlawful in the criminal justice system.
- With the financial support of the INSPIRE fund, in February 2019 the Child Rights Coalition hosted a workshop on law reform to end violence against children. The workshop was organized in partnership with Save the Children and the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, and in collaboration with the ministry in charge of child protection. The workshop provided training to participants in the seven INSPIRE strategies to end violence against children. Participants agreed on recommendations to implement the INSPIRE strategies, including prohibiting and eliminating corporal punishment, FGM, sexual violence and early marriages in Côte d'Ivoire.

Reporting into CRCs and SDGs



Reported to the CRC in 2001.
Underwent UPR in 2019.



Has not yet reported to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).



Will report to HLPF in 2019. Expected to submit next CRC report in 2019.



Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

Build political will/global movement

1. Under the leadership of the Ministry for Women, Family, and Children, develop a multi-sectoral national action plan that focuses on prevention and response of violence against children, with specific objectives and associated costs.
2. Assist with, track progress, and follow documentation as Côte D'Ivoire presents its progress in monitoring the SDG goal 16.2 at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2019.
3. Encourage laws that prohibit corporal punishment in the home, alternative care settings, day care and schools.

Resource mobilization

4. Collaborate with organizations dedicated to ending child labour in Cote d'Ivoire and follow up on the results of a workshop, organized in February 2019.

Equip practitioners

5. Assist with a Data to Action workshop in May 2019 and seize the opportunity to use the results of the national survey on children's life experience (VACS) to actively engage multiple stakeholders at local, regional and national levels.
6. Build capacity around INSPIRE and specifically law reform with the support of the Child Rights Coalition, Save the Children and the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children.
7. Organize capacity-building sessions for social workers and NGOs on the psychosocial care of child migrants and vulnerable young people.
8. Equip the Socio-Educational Complexes as needed.