



IJM

Partnering to End Forced Labor

in the Cocoa Supply Chain

International Justice Mission has pioneered a groundbreaking model that reduces business risk by preventing child forced labor and creating an ecosystem that protects children from exploitation in the cocoa supply chain.



GHANA

CÔTE D'IVOIRE



- As trustworthy law enforcement increases, it shifts how survivors, offenders and communities perceive and engage with the justice system as a protective mechanism.
- As criminals see arrests and convictions made, they weigh the risk of being caught and choose to stop illegal activity.
- As violence drops and trauma-informed services increase, communities engage with the system more, sustaining the strength of the justice system.

Short-Term Outcomes

Improved capacity to identify victims and refer them to justice and social service systems.

Trauma-informed practices improve crisis care and empower survivors.

Coordinated multidisciplinary investigations, leading to an increased number of prosecutions.

Mid-Term Outcomes

Increased access to psychosocial support for survivors of forced labor.

Higher rate of convictions holding perpetrators accountable.

Decreasing rate of child forced labor.

Long-Term Outcomes

Communities increasingly trust and rely on public justice systems for protection.

Reduced risk of forced labor in the cocoa supply chain.

KEY OBJECTIVES



ENFORCE LAWS

Help governments enforce laws by holding forced labor perpetrators accountable for their crimes through prosecution.



IMPROVE NATIONAL SYSTEMS

Build an aligned response between the labor, justice and social service sectors to combat forced labor.



SUPPORT SURVIVORS

Support and empower survivors of forced labor by providing trauma-informed care and tools to prevent re-exploitation.



PROTECT CHILDREN

Protect children and prevent exploitation by changing the ecosystem in which businesses operate.

International Justice Mission

FORMS OF CHILD LABOR



IJM

IJM is working to **close the justice gap** for people living in poverty who are disproportionately vulnerable to violence and exploitation.

Together with our partners, we are determined to eliminate forced child labor in the regions where goods are procured. We applaud the commitment of corporations to ensure responsible sourcing and clean supply chains.

Child Work vs. Child Labor

When a person under the age of 18 engages in work that is safe in nature and does not interfere with their health, education or development, defined as child work, it is generally considered positive^{1,2}. These activities promote personal development, benefit the whole family and prepare individuals to participate as contributing members of society.

Child labor refers to work for a person below the age of 18 that interferes with their schooling or is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous or harmful¹. This form of abuse covers a spectrum, and while any form of child labor is unacceptable, certain forms are more damaging to a child's development than others.

CHILD LABOR SPECTRUM

EXPLOITATIVE LABOR



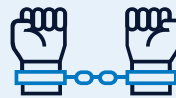
Labor that deprives a child of its health, education or development².

HAZARDOUS WORK



Any form of work that poses a danger to the health, safety or morals of the person engaging in the work^{1,2}.

CHILD TRAFFICKING



Recruitment transportation, transfer, harboring, trading or receipt of a person for the purpose of exploitation, such as forced labor³.

FORCED LABOR



Any work or service performed involuntarily under the threat of penalty, including physical violence, psychological threats, and withholding of wages¹.

WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Work that harms the health, safety, or morals of children; all forms of slavery, trafficking, hazardous work, and the use, procurement, or offering a child for: prostitution, pornography, or illicit activities¹.

1) As defined by the International Labor Organization.

2) As defined by the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560) of Ghana.

3) As defined by the Human Trafficking Act, 2005 (Act 694) of Ghana.