**Côte Ivoire, input Association Jekawili for HRC report of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery**

1. What are the main causes/drivers of homelessness in your country?

There are many causes: socio-economic situation of families, separation of parents, internal and external migration, lack of housing ..........

1. Is there evidence that people experiencing homelessness,[1] are exploited in contemporary forms of slavery such as forced or bonded labor, the worst forms of child labor, sexual exploitation that may amount to slavery and other forms of exploitation in your country? If so, please provide details regarding:

a. Profiles of victims (e.g., age, sex, gender identity/sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, migration status, socioeconomic status, race, and any other characteristics).

Children and youth (girls and boys) between the ages of 5 and 15. Mostly Ivorian, Burkinabe, Malian and all from the northern and western regions of Côte d'Ivoire.

b. Profiles of exploiters (e.g., criminal organizations, human traffickers, private companies/employers, others);

Human traffickers go to pick the victims up in their area of residence and transport them to the cities for work in the families and on the markets; also to the coffee and cocoa plantations in the forest zone.

Methods of recruiting people experiencing homelessness, including children living or working on the street;

The recruiters go through intermediaries in the areas of origin of these children. The recruiters use intermediaries in the children's areas of origin who recruit them and transport them to the areas of exploitation.

a. Manifestation/type of exploitation (e.g., sexual and/or labor exploitation in various sectors such as agriculture, domestic work, and construction, as well as criminal exploitation (e.g., forced begging, drug production/trafficking, theft, etc.), including its gender dimensions.

The type of exploitation depends on the nature of the work to be performed by the victims. Regarding sex work, these are young girls from rural areas who arrive for the most part for domestic work and who, over time, become involved in prostitution. Those who arrive for Koranic training are often subjected to forced begging by their masters.

Is there any evidence that homelessness is a consequence of contemporary forms of slavery in your country (i.e., domestic/foreign victims become homeless after being sexually and/or laborually exploited)? If so, please explain in more detail.

This seems obvious, as homelessness is a direct consequence of contemporary forms of slavery. All those who are in this situation are left to fend for themselves.

Are there any examples of positive measures taken by your government to prevent people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including children living or working on the streets or leaving foster care, from being subjected to contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details, which may include, but are not limited to, the development/implementation of legislative, policy, and institutional frameworks, material/financial support, and promotion of access to housing, education/training, decent work, health/public services, and justice and remedies.

Our government has taken enough measures to prevent this by creating listening centers, reception centers. In addition, some NGOs have created reception structures for these types of children. The children benefit from legal protection through the police and justice structures, education and training.

Are there any examples of positive measures implemented by civil society organizations or other non-governmental stakeholders to protect and promote the rights of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness and to prevent them from falling victim to contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details.

Some NGOs and people of good will are developing strategies to protect people experiencing homelessness through the creation of reception, transit and temporary housing centers.

2. What challenges remain - in law and in practice - to prevent homeless people from being subjected to contemporary forms of slavery and to prevent and eliminate homelessness in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 11.1 and international human rights law?

The State must put in place structures to support people experiencing homelessness. NGOs and foundations must support the State with financial contributions. The State must strengthen the legal framework, education and training of children.

3. What practical recommendations would you propose to overcome these ongoing challenges?

The NGOs must benefit from the financing of partners for the creation of reception and accommodation centers for the holistic support of this type of person.

**Prochaines étapes**

**Les contributions peuvent être envoyées par e-mail ou courrier postal jusqu'au 31 mars 2023.**

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**Objet du courriel:**  
Input for report of the SR on slavery to the 54th session of HRC

**Limite de mots:**  
2000 words

**Les formats de fichiers:**  
Word, PDF