

⁹⁶² ILO-IPEC, *Amendment to Project Document "Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa"*, Project Document, Geneva, September 3, 2004, 1 and 8. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA)*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 1, 2007, 1-3. See also ILO-IPEC Geneva official, LUTRENA Project Table III.C. Final Report March 2008 E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 24, 2007.

⁹⁶³ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

⁹⁶⁴ USAID, "Chocolate Companies Help West African Farmers Improve Harvest," *USAID Frontlines* (September, 2005); available from http://www.usaid.gov/press/frontlines/fl_sep05/pilla

rs.htm. See also International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, *Sustainable Tree Crops Program*, [online] March 20, 2006 [cited December 3, 2007]; available from <http://www.trecrops.org/index.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, December 12, 2007, para 9. See also World Cocoa Foundation, *Sustainable Tree Crops Program- Cote d'Ivoire*, [online] [cited December 31, 2007]; available from http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/difference/STCPCotedIvoire_Summary.asp.

⁹⁶⁵ Integrated Regional Information Networks, *Cote d'Ivoire: Tend to cattle then go to class*, [online] December 4, 2007 [cited December 5, 2007]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=75689>

⁹⁶⁶ Tulane University, *Tulane University, First Annual Report*, 28.

Croatia

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor⁹⁶⁷

Working children, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working boys, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working girls, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2003:	94
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2003:	87
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Croatia work in the entertainment, hospitality, tourism, retail, industrial, agricultural, construction, and media sectors.⁹⁶⁸ Trafficking is a problem.⁹⁶⁹ In the past Croatia was generally a country of transit; however, increasingly it is becoming a source and destination country for girls trafficked for prostitution.⁹⁷⁰

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 15; however, children younger than 15 years may participate in artistic endeavors, for which they are compensated, with a labor inspector's approval provided that the assignment does not threaten their morals or interfere with school.⁹⁷¹ Children 15 to 18 years old may only work with written permission from a legal guardian and labor inspector, assuming that the work is not harmful to the child's health, morality, education, or development.⁹⁷² If a labor inspector feels a job being performed by a minor is harming the health of the child the inspector can order a physical exam and can prohibit the minor from performing the job.⁹⁷³ Children under 18 years are prohibited from working overtime, at night, and under dangerous labor conditions.⁹⁷⁴ Under Croatian law, anyone forcing minors to beg or

perform work inappropriate for their age can be penalized with 3 months to 3 years of imprisonment.⁹⁷⁵

Forced and compulsory labor is prohibited.⁹⁷⁶ Trafficking in persons is a separate criminal act for which the law stipulates a minimum prison sentence of 5 years with a maximum of 15 years when a child or a minor is involved.⁹⁷⁷ The minimum age for conscription into the military is 18.⁹⁷⁸

The law prohibits international solicitation and prostitution of a minor for sexual purposes, calling for between 1 and 10 years of imprisonment for violations. The law also stipulates 1 to 5 years of imprisonment for using children for pornographic purposes.⁹⁷⁹

The Ministry of Economy, Labor, and Entrepreneurship collaborates with the Ombudsman for Children and the State Labor Inspectorate to enforce minimum age laws.⁹⁸⁰ As of December 2007, the Inspectorate had 102 inspectors who are responsible for enforcing all labor laws including child labor.⁹⁸¹ The Ombudsman for Children coordinates government efforts to promote and protect the interests of children, and is obligated to report any findings of exploitation to the State's Attorney's Office.⁹⁸² It has increased efforts to investigate and prosecute trafficking crimes, and has increased the amount of trafficking training that government officials receive.⁹⁸³

During the reporting period, the Government doubled the number of trafficking convictions and reduced its use of suspended sentences for convicted traffickers.⁹⁸⁴

Current Government Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government launched the 2006-2012 National Program for the Protection of the Best Interests of Children to prevent and protect children from sexual abuse, including commercial sexual exploitation.⁹⁸⁵ During the reporting period, the Government of Croatia also implemented its National Programme for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons 2005-2008, a 2005-2007 National Plan for the Suppression of Trafficking in Children, and a 2006 action plan for trafficking through a national

committee and civil society organizations.⁹⁸⁶ The Government allocated almost USD 2 million to its anti-trafficking regime in 2007.⁹⁸⁷ The Government has provided funds and support for anti-trafficking public awareness campaigns, a national referral system, victim identification, shelters, and legal, medical, and psychological services for victims as well as educational and vocational training. The Government continued law enforcement training and Croatian police forces have included anti-trafficking as part of the academy's curriculum.⁹⁸⁸ The Government also works with international organizations to assist trafficking victims and cooperates with other governments in the region.⁹⁸⁹

Through July 2007, Croatia participated in a Government of Germany-funded regional program implemented by ILO-IPEC to combat the worst forms of child labor in the Stability Pact Countries.⁹⁹⁰

⁹⁶⁷ For statistical data not cited here, please see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For data on ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, please see the Executive Summary. For minimum age for admission to work, age to which education is compulsory, and free public education, see Government of Croatia, *Labour Act of 2004* (No. 137/2004), article 21(1); available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/41244/72720/F484034153/HRV41244.PDF>. See also UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Ending Age of Compulsory Education*, accessed March 18, 2008; available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/>. See also Government of Croatia, *Constitution of the Republic of Croatia*, (December 1990, as amended on April 2, 2001), article 65; available from

http://www.oefre.unibe.ch/law/icl/hr00000_.html.

⁹⁶⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Croatia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100553.htm>.

⁹⁶⁹ U.S. Embassy Official-Zagreb, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 1 2007.

⁹⁷⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Croatia (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 23, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>.

⁹⁷¹ Government of Croatia, *Labour Act of 2004*, article 21(2).

⁹⁷² *Ibid.*, articles 22(1), 22(5), and 23(1).

⁹⁷³ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request on the Worst*

Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Croatia (ratification: 2001), [online] 2007 [cited December 14, 2007]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=20448&chapter=9&query=%28Croatia%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

⁹⁷⁴ Government of Croatia, *Labour Act of 2004*, articles 23(1), 41(5), and 62(3). See also *Safety and Health Protection at the Workplace Act, 1996*, (June 28, 1996), section 40; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/45063/65037/E96HRV01.htm>.

⁹⁷⁵ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Croatia (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2005 [cited December 14, 2007]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.

⁹⁷⁶ Government of Croatia, *Constitution*, article 23.

⁹⁷⁷ U.S. Embassy- Zagreb, *reporting*, August 27, 2004.

⁹⁷⁸ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Croatia," *In Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004, 231; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=966.

⁹⁷⁹ Government of Croatia, "Croatia," in *Legislation of Interpol Member States on Sexual Offences against Children, 2006*; available from <http://www.interpol.int/public/children/sexualabuse/nationallaws/csaCroatia.asp>.

⁹⁸⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Croatia," section 6d.

⁹⁸¹ U.S. Embassy- Zagreb, *reporting*, March 1, 2007.

⁹⁸² Government of Croatia, *Law on the Ombudsman for Children*, (May 29, 2003), article 2; available from <http://www.crin.org/Law/instrument.asp?InstID=1145>.

⁹⁸³ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Croatia."

⁹⁸⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Croatia (Tier 1)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>.

⁹⁸⁵ U.S. Embassy- Zagreb, *reporting*, December 19, 2006.

⁹⁸⁶ Government of Croatia, *National Programme for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons 2005-2008*, National Committee for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, Zagreb, 2004; available from <http://www.ljudskaprava-vladarh.hr/Download/2005/03/30/Dosta-eng.pdf>. See also Government of Croatia, *National Plan for the Suppression of Trafficking in Children October 2005-December 2007*, National Committee for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, Zagreb, 2005; available from http://www.ljudskaprava-vladarh.hr/Download/2006/01/31/NACIONALNI_PROGRAM_ZA_SUZBIJANJE_TRGOVANJA_DJECOM-ENG-MD.doc. See also Government of Croatia, *Action Plan for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons for 2006*, National Committee for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, Zagreb; available from http://www.ljudskaprava-vladarh.hr/Download/2006/01/31/OPERATIVNI_PLAN_za_suzbijanje_trgovanja_ljudima_engl.doc. See also Government of Croatia, *OSCE 2006 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting: Trafficking in Human Beings*, Office for Human Rights, Warsaw, October 3, 2006.

⁹⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Croatia."

⁹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Croatia."

⁹⁸⁹ OHCHR UNICEF, OCSE/ODIHR, Barbara Limanowska, *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe: 2004- Focus on Prevention*, UNDP, New York City, March 2005, 136-137 and 215; available from <http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Croatia."

⁹⁹⁰ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

Djibouti

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In urban areas of Djibouti, children work in a variety of informal sector activities.⁹⁹¹ Children perform jobs such as shining shoes, guarding and washing cars,⁹⁹² cleaning storefronts, sorting merchandise, selling various items, and changing

money.⁹⁹³ Children work day and night in family-owned businesses such as restaurants and small shops.⁹⁹⁴ Some children work as domestic servants and others are involved in begging.⁹⁹⁵ Children are also involved in the sale of drugs.⁹⁹⁶ Many working children are displaced from neighboring countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia, and some live on the