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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

streets.⁹⁹⁷ In rural areas, children work in agriculture and with livestock.⁹⁹⁸

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor⁹⁹⁹</i>	
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:	16
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes *
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	42
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	34
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No
* Must pay for miscellaneous school expenses.	

Large numbers of voluntary economic migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia pass illegally through Djibouti en route to the Middle East; among this group, a small number of girls are trafficked for domestic service or commercial sexual exploitation. A small number of girls from impoverished Djiboutian families may also be exploited in prostitution as a means of income, in some instances under the auspices of traffickers.¹⁰⁰⁰ There were credible reports of child prostitution on the streets and in brothels despite increased government efforts to stop it, including keeping children at risk off the streets and warning businesses against permitting children to enter bars and clubs.¹⁰⁰¹

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment and apprenticeships in Djibouti is 16 years.¹⁰⁰² Young persons 16 to 18 years may not be employed as domestic servants or in hotels and bars.¹⁰⁰³ The law calls for the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of

Health to develop additional categories of work that are prohibited to young persons, but these have not yet been established.¹⁰⁰⁴ Young persons must receive the same payment as adults for similar work. The Labor Inspector can require a medical exam to verify if the work is beyond the capabilities of the young person.¹⁰⁰⁵ Penalties for non-compliance with the provisions regarding equal pay and medical exams are punishable by fines.¹⁰⁰⁶ Night work is explicitly forbidden for individuals younger than 18 years, with penalties for non-compliance that include fines and, on the second infraction, 15 days of imprisonment.¹⁰⁰⁷

The law prohibits forced and bonded labor.¹⁰⁰⁸ The law also prohibits the procurement of prostitution, with punishments including a fine and up to 10 years of imprisonment when a minor is involved. Increased penalties also apply if coercion is used or in cases involving the trafficking of persons outside or into the country.¹⁰⁰⁹ The law also provides for penalties against the use of children in pornography and in the trafficking of drugs.¹⁰¹⁰ Djibouti does not have compulsory military service. The Government of Djibouti stated in a 1998 report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child that “as is the case for all civilian and military jobs, young people under 18 may not be accepted into the army.” The Government has a voluntary national services program for persons ages 17 to 25 that includes 3 months of military training, but there were no reports of any people under 18 in the armed forces.¹⁰¹¹

In late December, the President of Djibouti signed into law a comprehensive anti-trafficking in persons law, emphasizing preventative efforts as well as protection for victims. This new law stipulates that persons convicted of trafficking may receive a fine and up to 30 years in prison. The authority to enforce child labor laws and regulations rests with the Police Vice Squad (*Brigade des Moeurs*) and the local police department (*Gendarmerie*).¹⁰¹² The *Brigade des Moeurs* has reportedly closed bars where child prostitution may be occurring.¹⁰¹³ The Labor Inspection Office has the authority to sanction businesses that employ children.¹⁰¹⁴ As of April 2006, the labor inspection office had one inspector and six controllers.¹⁰¹⁵ According to USDOS, this shortage

of inspectors limits the Government's ability to enforce labor laws.¹⁰¹⁶

In 2007, the *Brigade des Moeurs* recaptured and convicted a foreign national who had fled the country while awaiting trial for sexually exploiting two boys and is now in prison. An investigation concerning a child sexual exploitation network, stemming from the 1990s, was also initiated during 2007 and is ongoing.¹⁰¹⁷

Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In March 2007, the Government of Djibouti's Ministry of Communication initiated its first anti-trafficking public awareness campaign, specifically citing child prostitution.¹⁰¹⁸ This campaign also included coverage of a Government debate in October 2007 regarding the recently enacted anti-trafficking law.¹⁰¹⁹ Moreover, the President of Djibouti and his wife hosted a public education event that highlighted putting an end to child trafficking.¹⁰²⁰

⁹⁹¹ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, August 17, 2005.

⁹⁹² Ibid.

⁹⁹³ Ministry of Employment and National Solidarity official, Interview with USDOL consultant, July 11, 2006, Ministry of Labor official, Interview with USDOL consultant, July 11, 2006.

⁹⁹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Djibouti," section 6d.

⁹⁹⁵ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, August 17, 2005.

⁹⁹⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Djibouti," section 6d. See also Directorate of Promotion of Women and Social Affairs official, Interview with USDOL consultant, July 16, 2006. See also Open Door Association official, Interview with USDOL consultant, August 9, 2006.

⁹⁹⁷ Ministry of Employment and National Solidarity official, interview, July 11, 2006.

⁹⁹⁸ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, August 17, 2005.

⁹⁹⁹ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For data on ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Executive Summary. For minimum age for admission to work, age to which education is compulsory, and free public education, see Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°133/AN/05/5ème L portant Code du Travail*, (January 28, 2006), article 5; available

from <http://www.uddesc.org/Chartes,%20Conventions,%20Constitutions,%20D%E9clarations,%20Lois,%20Trait%E9s,%20etc/nationales/Cod e%20du%20Travail%20de%2028%20janvier%202006.pdf>. See also Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°96/AN/00/4ème L portant Orientation du Système Éducatif Djiboutien*, (July 10, 2000), articles 14, 16. See also U.S. Department of State, "Djibouti," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100478.htm>.

¹⁰⁰⁰ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 21, 2008.

¹⁰⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰² Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°133/AN/05/5ème L*, articles 5, 71.

¹⁰⁰³ Ibid., articles 110, 111.

¹⁰⁰⁴ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, January 23, 2007.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°133/AN/05/5ème L*, articles 109, 112.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Ibid., article 288.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Ibid., articles 94, 289.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Ibid., article 2.

¹⁰⁰⁹ The Protection Project, *2005 Human Rights Report on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2005*; available from <http://www.protectionproject.org>.

¹⁰¹⁰ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, August 24, 2004.

¹⁰¹¹ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti official, E-mail communication, July 21, 2008.

¹⁰¹² U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, August 24, 2004.

¹⁰¹³ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Djibouti (Tier 2 Watch List)."

¹⁰¹⁴ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, August 24, 2004.

¹⁰¹⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Djibouti (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2006*, Washington, DC, June 5, 2006; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65988.htm>.

¹⁰¹⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Djibouti," section 6d.

¹⁰¹⁷ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti official, E-mail communication, July 21, 2008.

¹⁰¹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Djibouti (Tier 2 Watch List)."

¹⁰¹⁹ U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, February 28, 2008, para. 3g.

¹⁰²⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Djibouti (Tier 2 Watch List)."