

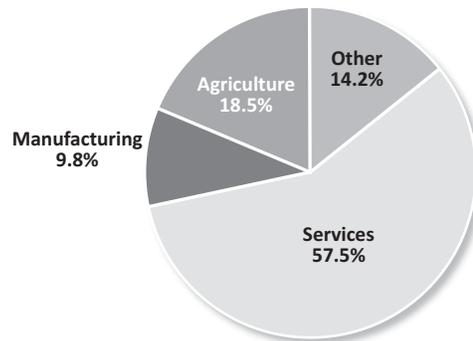
Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic's new Constitution bolsters protections against slavery, servitude, and trafficking. However, many children continue to engage in exploitive labor, particularly in agriculture and domestic service. Undocumented children of Haitian descent are commonly found in the worst forms of child labor. Gaps in enforcement of child labor laws and insufficient social protection programs hinder efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.



Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	10-14 yrs.	5.8%
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	96.3%
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	5.4%



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in the Dominican Republic are exploited in the worst forms of child labor¹⁴⁷³ in agriculture and urban work.¹⁴⁷⁴ In rural areas, children work in agriculture in the production of coffee, rice, sugarcane, tomatoes, potatoes, and garlic where they may be exposed to pesticides, sharp tools, heavy machinery, harsh conditions, and long hours.¹⁴⁷⁵ Although evidence is limited, there is reason to believe that the worst forms of child labor are used in the production of garlic, larimar, and potatoes.¹⁴⁷⁶ Haitian children work in sugarcane plantations collecting cut cane or clearing land and face risk of injury from carrying heavy loads, using machetes and other dangerous tools, and from the plants themselves.¹⁴⁷⁷ Many Haitians and Dominican-born Haitians, including children, live in villages known as “bateyes” that have traditionally housed sugarcane workers and lack adequate housing, medical and other basic services.¹⁴⁷⁸

The population of working children in neighboring Haiti is significant, and the January 2010 earthquake

in Haiti has prompted increased migration of Haitians, including children, to the Dominican Republic.¹⁴⁷⁹ An estimated 13 percent of all children under age 15 in the Dominican Republic have no birth documents, and approximately 1 million undocumented immigrants, including children, live in the country.¹⁴⁸⁰ Haitians or Dominicans of Haitian descent who lack legal documentation are especially vulnerable to exploitive or forced labor.¹⁴⁸¹

Children engage in construction where they may carry heavy loads and use dangerous tools.¹⁴⁸²

Children in urban areas work in street vending, shoe shining, and washing car windows. They are vulnerable to severe weather, accidents caused by proximity to vehicles, drug trafficking, and other criminal elements.¹⁴⁸³ Children work as domestic servants in third-party homes. Children, particularly Haitian children, are sometimes “adopted” by families who register them as their own in exchange for payment to the birthparents and then exploit them as domestic workers.¹⁴⁸⁴ Some child domestic workers are trapped in forced labor or indentured servitude, working long hours and sometimes exposed to physical

or sexual abuse.¹⁴⁸⁵ Approximately 3,000 Haitian child domestic workers are reported to be working in the Dominican Republic.¹⁴⁸⁶

The commercial sexual exploitation of children occurs in tourist locations and major urban areas.¹⁴⁸⁷ Intermediaries recruit children they know into commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁴⁸⁸ The Dominican Republic is a source and destination country for the trafficking of children, including for commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁴⁸⁹ Children are also trafficked internally from rural to tourist areas.¹⁴⁹⁰ Some Haitian children who are trafficked to the Dominican Republic work in domestic service, sex tourism, and agriculture.¹⁴⁹¹

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The legal minimum age for employment in the Dominican Republic is 14.¹⁴⁹²

Minors under age 18 are prohibited from dangerous work such as work involving hazardous substances, heavy or dangerous machinery, and heavy loads. Minors are also prohibited from selling alcohol, certain work at hotels, handling cadavers, and various tasks involved in the production of sugarcane.¹⁴⁹³ The law makes exceptions for children over age 16 in apprenticeships and job training.¹⁴⁹⁴

Children under age 16 cannot work at night or more than 6 hours consecutively.¹⁴⁹⁵ Special authorization is needed for minors to work in itinerant sales.¹⁴⁹⁶ Minors age 14 to 16 are prohibited from working as messengers and delivering merchandise.¹⁴⁹⁷

Forced labor is prohibited by law.¹⁴⁹⁸ The new Dominican Constitution went into effect on January 26, 2010 and contains a specific prohibition on all forms of “slavery, servitude, and human trafficking” and reaffirms the government’s responsibility to protect minors from exploitation.¹⁴⁹⁹

The previous constitution conferred Dominican nationality on all those born in the country except those born to a foreign diplomat or to foreign parents who were “in transit.” The 2004 Migration Law defines a person “in transit” as one who is not a legal resident.¹⁵⁰⁰ The new Constitution explicitly excludes from citizenship those born to foreign parents who are “in transit” or in the country illegally.¹⁵⁰¹ As a result,

many Dominican-born individuals whose Haitian parents and grandparents have lived and worked in the country for decades, particularly in the sugar industry, are not considered eligible for citizenship because their parents are categorized as “in transit.” They are excluded from enrolling in school past the eighth grade, which increases their vulnerability to labor exploitation.¹⁵⁰²

The Law Against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling prohibits all forms of trafficking.¹⁵⁰³ The Protection of the Fundamental Rights of Children and Adolescents Law prohibits the transfer of a child to someone else for the purposes of forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, including prostitution and pornography, or other degrading activities, in exchange for compensation.¹⁵⁰⁴ The Technology Crime Law criminalizes the production, distribution or possession of child pornography.¹⁵⁰⁵ The Law on Drugs and Controlled Substance specifically prohibits the employment of minors in illicit drug trafficking.¹⁵⁰⁶

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	No
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	14
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The Ministry of Labor (SET) leads government efforts to eliminate child labor and established the National Steering Committee to Fight Child Labor (NSC) in 2006 to coordinate all child labor initiatives in the

country.¹⁵⁰⁷ After a hiatus, the NSC was re-activated in February 2008.¹⁵⁰⁸ The SET, through its child labor unit, established municipal and provincial committees around the country to develop strategies to combat child labor.¹⁵⁰⁹ The SET, in coordination with the National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONANI), is responsible for protecting minors against labor exploitation.¹⁵¹⁰

The SET employs 203 labor inspectors who receive training to detect child labor.¹⁵¹¹ The Government reported that over 66,000 labor inspections were conducted in 2009, although it is not clear if these were all work-based inspections.¹⁵¹² However, less than 1 percent of reported infractions involved child labor, a low percentage given the extent of child labor.¹⁵¹³ The SET and the Secretariat of State for Education (SEE) formulated a plan that requires labor inspectors to report children not attending school.¹⁵¹⁴

The national judiciary has 33 district attorneys who are tasked with cases involving the worst forms of child labor.¹⁵¹⁵ However, the number of convictions and prosecutions related to exploitive labor is not published.¹⁵¹⁶ The National Police receive training to address child labor and commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁵¹⁷ The Attorney General's office trains its investigators in child labor issues and is responsible for prosecuting crimes involving children.¹⁵¹⁸ In 2009, four perpetrators were prosecuted and sentenced for sexually abusing minors.¹⁵¹⁹

The Government reports that forced labor currently does not exist in the country and therefore takes no measures to prevent or combat it.¹⁵²⁰ The Government provides “anti-trafficking” training to officials, including those posted overseas, in how to recognize and assist Dominican nationals who are trafficking victims abroad.¹⁵²¹ The Government follows a “zero tolerance” policy for public officials who are complicit in trafficking activities, and several officials have been dismissed from their positions since 2007.¹⁵²² Although the Government reports investigations and prosecutions conducted under the Law Against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling, the statistics are not segregated by trafficking since the law addresses both trafficking and smuggling, which prevents an understanding of the extent of trafficking versus smuggling.¹⁵²³

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

CONANI is the principle entity responsible for creating policies to protect children from labor exploitation.¹⁵²⁴ The Government has a National Plan to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2006–2016) and an Action Plan for the Eradication of Abuse and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Boys, Girls, and Adolescents.¹⁵²⁵ These plans include strategic measures for reducing poverty.¹⁵²⁶ An ILO evaluation suggested that additional personnel are needed to implement these national strategies.¹⁵²⁷

The National Program for Decent Work (2008–2011) supports efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.¹⁵²⁸ The Government has collaborated with ILO-IPEC to create a Roadmap towards the Elimination of Child Labor in the Dominican Republic, which is a plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labor by 2015 and all other types of child labor by 2020.¹⁵²⁹ ILO-IPEC estimates that the Dominican Republic is not currently reducing child labor fast enough to meet these goals.¹⁵³⁰

The Government's 10-year Education Plan and 5-year Strategic Plan are coordinated and executed by the Ministry of Education and include child labor provisions. These plans have identified challenges such as insufficient classroom space, limited availability of classroom time and special attention needed for over-age children.¹⁵³¹ The 2008 Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report published by UNESCO indicates that more of the children enrolled in school complete primary education but that the percentage of children enrolled has decreased and the country will not likely meet the EFA goal of universal primary enrolment by 2015.¹⁵³² Public expenditure on education is less than 3 percent of GNP.¹⁵³³ A short school day impedes educational quality and prompts some parents to take their children to work rather than leave them unattended.¹⁵³⁴ Deficiencies in the national education system have been identified as contributing to children's engagement in the worst forms of child labor.¹⁵³⁵

Many Dominican-born children from parents of Haitian descent lack citizenship or legal identity documents, precluding access to education beyond the eighth grade and other basic services.¹⁵³⁶ This

makes them more vulnerable to labor exploitation and trafficking.¹⁵³⁷ After the earthquake, the Dominican Republic and Haiti worked together under protocols to protect children from traffickers.¹⁵³⁸ Under this agreement, the Haitian Ambassador in the Dominican Republic became solely responsible for granting permission for a child to leave the country. Immediately following the earthquake, CONANI provided approximately 600 Haitian children with psychological protection, food, and medicine.¹⁵³⁹

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government has expanded access to basic education through its “Solidarity Program,” coordinated by the Office of the President. This includes a conditional cash transfer program that assists the families of over 400,000 poor children ages 6 to 16. The program aims to increase school attendance by providing funds for school supplies and food and by requiring parents to protect their children from the worst forms of child labor.¹⁵⁴⁰ The Government also provides breakfast to 1,500 schools daily to encourage attendance.¹⁵⁴¹ The country’s Agricultural Bank includes a clause in its loan agreements that prohibits borrowers from using child labor and requires them to send children to school.¹⁵⁴²

An early ILO-IPEC initiative to reduce child labor in the municipality of Constanza established a network of civil society organizations to address child labor locally and significantly reduced child labor in agriculture in that area.¹⁵⁴³ The Government has participated in a number of USDOL-funded projects to eliminate exploitive child labor, including a regional project to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children through education, capacity building, and legal reform.¹⁵⁴⁴ Another project focused on strengthening regional cooperation, legislation, policies, and institutions to reduce child labor through the provision of education.¹⁵⁴⁵ Currently, the Government participates in a USDOL-funded,

4-year \$4 million project that seeks to withdraw and prevent 8,500 children from exploitive labor through basic and vocational education.¹⁵⁴⁶ These projects have developed innovative educational models such as *Espacios para Crecer or EpC* (Spaces for Growth) and *Salas de Tarea* (Homework Rooms), and the Government has committed to expanding the EpC model.¹⁵⁴⁷ However, the Government has not yet allocated resources needed to scale-up and sustain these donor-funded programs and strategies.¹⁵⁴⁸

The Government participates in a 4-year, \$8.4 million regional project funded by the Government of Spain to eradicate child labor in Latin America.¹⁵⁴⁹ Another project funded by USDOS strengthens the capacity of civil society to monitor government policies and practices regarding trafficking.¹⁵⁵⁰

Additionally, the SET participates in the *Desarrollo Juvenil* (Youth Development) and *Juventud y Empleo* (Youth and Employment) projects supported by the World Bank.¹⁵⁵¹ These projects work to improve the employability of disadvantaged, at-risk youth through training and apprenticeship opportunities that promote entrepreneurial and job-related skills.¹⁵⁵²

The Office of the First Lady coordinates the *Programa Progresando* (Making Progress) which raises awareness on trafficking and offers opportunities for income generation to the parents of children at risk for commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking.¹⁵⁵³ The campaign also encourages parents to keep children in school and out of hazardous work.¹⁵⁵⁴ In 2009, five workshops were held that trained 200 participants to share program information with vulnerable families.¹⁵⁵⁵ The Prevention Unit of the Department of Alien Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons collaborates with the Ministries of Labor and Education and conducts anti-trafficking seminars at schools across the country.¹⁵⁵⁶ The Government supports anti-trafficking radio campaigns and posts notices at the international airport publicizing the legal penalties for sexually exploiting children and adolescents.¹⁵⁵⁷

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in the Dominican Republic:

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Ensure that inspections and investigations are performed in sectors that are known to involve children in the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture and domestic service.
- Implement the new prohibition on all forms of “slavery, servitude, and human trafficking” that is included in the 2010 Constitution.
- Enhance efforts to enforce laws against trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.
- Publish statistics on prevalence, prosecutions, convictions, and penalties.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Pursue a national birth registration campaign that enables children to obtain legal birth certificates and attend school.
- Take measures to protect all children without birth certificates from exploitation.
- Expand efforts to collaborate with the Government of Haiti to reduce cross-border trafficking.
- Consider allocating additional personnel to support national and sectoral plans to combat the worst forms of child labor.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Implement the 10-year Education Plan and:
 - Commit greater resources for teacher training, school materials, and “afterschool” education.
 - Expand programs to eliminate child labor to additional regions and labor sectors, including tourist regions where commercial sexual exploitation is prevalent.
- Expand awareness raising and other strategies to reduce the demand for child sex tourism.
- Expand the “Solidarity Program” to reach more impoverished families.

¹⁴⁷³ Data provided in the chart to at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2010. The last National Child Labor Survey that was conducted in 2000 reports that approximately 436,000 children ages of 5 to 17 years were working in 2000. See Government of the Dominican Republic and SIMPOC, Report on the Results of the National Child Labour Survey in the Dominican Republic, 2004; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/rd_nati.pdf. Data provided in the chart to the left is from 2005. An estimated 5.8 percent of children ages 10 to 14 are working in the Dominican Republic and 96.3 percent of children ages 5 to 14 attend school. This estimate of economically active children does not capture children under 10 who work. Qualitative evidence suggests

their numbers of are substantial. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children’s work are reported in this chart, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” section.

¹⁴⁷⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Dominican Republic,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010, section 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/index.htm>.

¹⁴⁷⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de situación del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas en República Dominicana*, 2008, 11. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, June 4, 2008. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, February 19, 2010. See also

ILO, *Trabajo Infantil en la Agricultura: Reflexiones sobre las legislaciones de América Central y República Dominicana*, 2007, 17. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 7d.

¹⁴⁷⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 7d. See also U.S. Embassy - Santo Domingo, *reporting*, June 4, 2008. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, February 19, 2010.

¹⁴⁷⁷ U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, June 4, 2008. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, March 2, 2006. See also Glenn R. Smucker and Gerald F. Murray, *The Uses of Children: A Study of Trafficking in Haitian Children*, USAID/Haiti Mission, Port-au-Prince, 2004, 4; available from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF061.pdf. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Dominican Republic (ratification: 1999)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 12, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=11005&chapter=6&query=%28Dominican+Republic%29+%40ref+%2B+%23YEAR%3E2008&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

¹⁴⁷⁸ IOM, *Americas: Assistance for Children Victims of Human Trafficking in Haiti*, [online] December 4, 2006 [cited May 13, 2010]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/featureArticleAM/cache/offonce?entryId=12185>. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, February 19, 2010. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, March 2, 2006. See also Joe Johns, *CNN Anderson Cooper 360 Degrees: Invisible Chains: Sex, Work and Slavery [transcript]* (2007). See also Amnesty International, *Dominican Republic: A Life in Transit- The Plight of Haitian Migrants and Dominicans of Haitian Descent*, 2007; available from <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AMR27/001/2007/en/dom-AMR270012007en.html>. See also USDOL, *Trip Report of Site Visit by U.S. Department of Labor Officials to the Dominican Republic: January 13-16, 2008*, Washington, DC, January 2008. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, January 31, 2008. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, August 7, 2009. See also American Anti-Slavery Group, *Country Report: Dominican Republic*, 2010; available from http://www.iabolish.org/slavery_today/country_reports/do.html. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 29, 2010. See also Batey Relief Alliance, *The New Situation inside those Bateyes*, [online] [cited November 8, 2010]; available from <http://www.bateyrelief.org/work/>.

¹⁴⁷⁹ UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates*, March 25, 2008. See also Government of the Dominican Republic, *Written communication 2010*, Submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor

Federal Register Notice (February 24, 2010) “Request for Information on Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor”, Washington, D.C., April, 2010, 17. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting*, February 26, 2010. See also Verité, *Research on Forced Labor in the Production of Goods in Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, and the Philippines*, Technical Progress Report, Amherst, MA, March 31, 2010, 3.

¹⁴⁸⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” sections 2 and 5.

¹⁴⁸¹ Ibid., section 7d. See also U.S. Department of State, “Dominican Republic (Tier 3),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm>.

¹⁴⁸² Government of the Dominican Republic, *Plan Estratégico Nacional para la erradicación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil en República Dominicana 2006-2016*, ILO, Santo Domingo, August 2006, 28; available from http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/FR20100224/DominicanRepublic/GovPrograms/DR_NationalStrategy_ChildLabor.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de situación del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas en República Dominicana*, 11-12.

¹⁴⁸³ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Plan Estratégico Nacional para la erradicación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil*, 28. See also Linabel Aybar Rivas, “OIT estima que más de 400 mil niños trabajan en el país,” *Clave Digital* (Santo Domingo), June 9, 2009. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Dominican Republic- Phase II (2006-2009)*, Project Document, Geneva, August 2006, 2. See also DevTech Systems Inc., *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education II/Dominican Republic*, Project Document, June 2009, 5-6. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation C138: Dominican Republic (2009)*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Dominican Republic (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 12, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

¹⁴⁸⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 7d. See also U.S. Department of State, “Haiti,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123365.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme - Phase II, Project Document*, 2-3.

¹⁴⁸⁵ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Plan Estratégico Nacional para la erradicación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil*, 28. See also Linabel Aybar Rivas, “OIT estima que más de 400 mil niños trabajan en el país.” See also U.S. Department of State, “Country

Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 7d. See also ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de situación del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas en República Dominicana*, 11.

¹⁴⁸⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Haiti,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm>.

¹⁴⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 5. See also ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de situación del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas en República Dominicana*, 11-12. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Dominican Republic.” See also ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de situación del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas en República Dominicana*, 11-12.

¹⁴⁸⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de situación del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas en República Dominicana*, 11.

¹⁴⁸⁹ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 5. See also IOM, *Americas: Assistance for Children Victims*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Dominican Republic.”

¹⁴⁹⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 5.

¹⁴⁹¹ UNICEF, *At a Glance: Haiti: Background*, [online] [cited August 24, 2010]; available from <http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/haiti.html>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Haiti.” See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Dominican Republic.” See also U.S. Embassy- Port-au-Prince, *reporting, February 6, 2009*. See also ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de situación del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas en República Dominicana*, 11-12.

¹⁴⁹² Government of the Dominican Republic, *Código de Trabajo de la República Dominicana 1992*, article 245; available from http://www.cinterfor.org.uy/public/spanish/region/ampro/cinterfor/temas/youth/eventos/rep_dom/ii/v/index.htm. See also Government of the Dominican Republic, *Código para el Sistema de Protección y los Derechos Fundamentales de los Niños, Niñas, y Adolescentes*, (August 2007), article 40; available from http://www.suprema.gov.do/codigos/Codigo_NNA.pdf.

¹⁴⁹³ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Resolución Sobre Trabajos Peligrosos e Insalubres para Personas Menores de 18 Años*, (August 13, 2004); available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/69773/68796/F452892919/DOM69773.pdf>.

¹⁴⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁹⁵ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Código de Trabajo 1992*, article 247.

¹⁴⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, article 249.

¹⁴⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, article 252.

¹⁴⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 7c.

¹⁴⁹⁹ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Constitución de la República Dominicana, proclamada el 26 de enero 2010* Publicada en la Gaceta Oficial No. 10561, del 26 de enero de 2010, (January 26, 2010), articles 41, 56.

¹⁵⁰⁰ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Constitución Política de la República Dominicana*, (July 20, 2002), article 11. See also *Ley sobre Migración*, Ley No. 285-04, (August 15, 2004); available from <http://www.acnur.org/biblioteca/pdf/4414.pdf>. See also Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice & Human Rights, *RFK Human Rights Laureate Sonia Pierre Meets U.S. Officials to Discuss Dominicans of Haitian Descent*, [2010 [cited August 25, 2010]; available from <http://www.rfkcenter.org/node/535>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 2.

¹⁵⁰¹ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Constitución de la República Dominicana 2010*, article 18.

¹⁵⁰² U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Dominican Republic,” section 2. See also Katherine Southwick and M. Lynch, *Nationality Rights for All: A Progress Report and Global Survey on Statelessness*, Refugees International, March 2009, 33; available from http://www.refugeesinternational.org/sites/default/files/RI%20Stateless%20Report_FINAL_031109.pdf. See also Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice & Human Rights, *RFK Human Rights Laureate Sonia Pierre Meets U.S. Officials to Discuss Dominicans of Haitian Descent*. See also Amnesty International, *Dominican Republic: A Life in Transit- The Plight of Haitian Migrants and Dominicans of Haitian Descent*.

¹⁵⁰³ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Ley contra el Tráfico Ilicito de Migrantes y Trata de Personas*, (August 2003). See also Government of the Dominican Republic, *Written communication 2010*, 8.

¹⁵⁰⁴ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Código para el Sistema de Protección y los Derechos Fundamentales de los Niños, Niñas, y Adolescentes*, articles 25 and 409. See also Government of the Dominican Republic, *Written communication 2010*, 8.

¹⁵⁰⁵ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Ley contra Crímenes y Delitos de Alta Tecnología*, (April 23, 2007), article 24. See also Government of the Dominican Republic, *Written communication 2010*, 8.

¹⁵⁰⁶ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Law on Drugs and Controlled Substances in the Dominican Republic*, (May 30, 1988), article 85; available from <http://www.unifr.ch/derechopenal/ley.htm>.

- ¹⁵⁰⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme - Phase II, Project Document*.
- ¹⁵⁰⁸ CARE, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Final Technical Progress Report, Managua, March 31, 2009, 4. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme - Phase II, Project Document*, 47.
- ¹⁵⁰⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme - Phase II, Project Document*, 47. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Dominican Republic- Phase II (2006-2009)*, Final Technical Progress Report, Geneva, March 2010, 8-9. See also CARE, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Technical Progress Report, Managua, September 12, 2007.
- ¹⁵¹⁰ Government of the Dominican Republic, *Código para el Sistema de Protección y los Derechos Fundamentales de los Niños, Niñas, y Adolescentes*, articles 34 and 40.
- ¹⁵¹¹ U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo, *reporting, February 19, 2010*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports-2009: Dominican Republic,” section 7d. See also U.S. Embassy- Santo Domingo official, E-mail communication, October 29, 2010.
- ¹⁵¹² Government of the Dominican Republic, *Written communication 2010*, 10.
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