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<sup>915</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Stop the Exploitation: Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, Technical Progress Report, San José, September 30, 2007, 16.

<sup>916</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central*

*America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, RLA/02/P51/USA, San José, 2005.

<sup>917</sup> CARE USA, *APRENDO Project. Combating Exploitive Child Labor Through Education in Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, 2004.

<sup>918</sup> ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

<sup>919</sup> ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 4, 2008.

## Côte d'Ivoire

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>920</sup>

Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	39.8
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	41.5
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	38.0
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	Not compulsory
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2003:	70
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2003:	55
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2002:	55.9
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2000:	88
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes
* Must pay miscellaneous school expenses.	

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

In Côte d'Ivoire, many children work in agriculture on family farms.<sup>921</sup> Children also work in the informal sector, mainly in urban centers, including as street vendors, shoe shiners, errand runners, car washers and watchers, as food sellers in street restaurants, and in public works construction.<sup>922</sup> Children also work in small workshops and in small-scale family-operated gold and diamond mines.<sup>923</sup> Children working in Ivorian mines perform activities such as digging holes, clearing out water from holes, and carrying and washing gravel. Many children that work in mines report illness due to the activities they perform.<sup>924</sup> Ivorian girls as young as 9 years old work as domestic servants, and some are subject to mistreatment including sexual abuse.<sup>925</sup>

According to a 2002 study carried out by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) carried out in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, and Nigeria, the majority of children in the cocoa sector work alongside their families on farms owned either by immediate or extended relatives. Many of the working children in Côte d'Ivoire come from outside the country's cocoa zone, either from other regions within the country or from neighboring countries such as Burkina Faso.<sup>926</sup> There are also credible reports of children being trafficked from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Togo to work on Ivorian cocoa and coffee farms.<sup>927</sup> According to the IITA study, approximately one-third of children who live in cocoa-producing households have never attended school.<sup>928</sup> Children

working on cocoa farms are at risk of being involved in hazardous tasks, such as carrying heavy loads, spraying pesticides without protection, using machetes to clear undergrowth, and burning vegetation.<sup>929</sup> Subsequent studies conducted by the Ivorian Government in 2005 and 2007 substantiate many of the findings of the 2002 IITA study.<sup>930</sup>

Côte d'Ivoire is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked children. Trafficking occurs more frequently within the country and takes place from the northern localities to cities in the south.<sup>931</sup> Children are also trafficked to Abidjan to work in the informal sector. Children are trafficked to work as domestic servants, in mines, in restaurants, and on palm oil plantations. Girls are trafficked domestically to work as domestic servants, and for commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>932</sup>

Children are trafficked into Côte d'Ivoire from Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Mauritania to work as domestic servants, farm laborers, and for sexual exploitation.<sup>933</sup> In particular, boys are trafficked from Ghana, Mali, and Burkina Faso for work on cocoa, coffee, pineapple, and rubber plantations; from Guinea to work in the mining sector; from Togo to work in construction; and from Benin for carpentry work. Boys from Ghana and Togo are also trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire to work in the fishing industry.<sup>934</sup> Ivorian boys have also been trafficked to Mali, lured by the promise of working as soccer players in Europe. Ivorian girls are trafficked to Gabon to work as domestic servants. Girls are also trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire from Ghana, Togo, and Benin to work as domestic servants and street vendors and from Nigeria, China, Ukraine, and the Philippines to work as waitresses and prostitutes in street-side restaurants.<sup>935</sup>

While there were not reports of the recruitment of new child soldiers, there was evidence that the government militias and rebel groups continued to use children for forced labor in a non-combat capacity.<sup>936</sup>

### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

The minimum age for admission to work and apprenticeships is 14 years.<sup>937</sup> Ivorian law requires parents or legal guardians to sign employment

contracts on behalf of children under 16 years and to serve as witnesses to contracts signed by children between 16 and 18 years.<sup>938</sup> Night work by children under 18 is prohibited, and all children are required to have at least 12 consecutive hours of rest between work shifts. The Labor Inspectorate can require children to take a medical exam to ensure that the work for which they are hired does not exceed their physical capacity.

Ivorian law prohibits forced or compulsory labor.<sup>939</sup> If labor is imposed on a person, the penalty is 1 to 5 years in prison and a fine.<sup>940</sup> The Government has defined the following types of hazardous work as prohibited for children under 18 years: agriculture, forestry, mining, commerce and in the urban informal sector, handicrafts, and transport.<sup>941</sup> Persons convicted of pimping where the victim is under 21 years may be imprisoned for 2 to 10 years and charged a fine.<sup>942</sup> The minimum age for both voluntary and compulsory recruitment into the military is 18 years.<sup>943</sup>

While the law does not directly forbid trafficking in persons, including children, traffickers may be prosecuted for kidnapping, mistreating, or torturing children with a punishment of 1 to 5 years of imprisonment and a fine. Alienation of a person's freedom is punishable by 5 to 10 years of imprisonment, with the maximum penalty enforced if the victim is under 15 years.<sup>944</sup> Individuals who receive or leave a person as financial security face a fine and a penalty of 6 months to 3 years in prison, which automatically increases to 5 years when the victim is under the age of 15 years.<sup>945</sup>

Côte d'Ivoire was 1 of 24 countries to adopt the Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Joint Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central African Regions.<sup>946</sup> As part of the Multilateral Cooperation Agreement, the governments agreed to use the child trafficking monitoring system developed by the USDOL-funded ILO-IPEC LUTRENA project; to assist each other in the investigation, arrest and prosecution of trafficking offenders; and to protect, rehabilitate, and reintegrate trafficking victims.<sup>947</sup>

The Ministry of Civil Service and Employment is the Government agency responsible for enforcement of child labor laws.<sup>948</sup> In September 2007, a Nigerian couple was arrested, tried, and sentenced for the crime of trafficking six girls from Nigeria to Côte d'Ivoire.<sup>949</sup> In 2007, the Office of the Prime Minister established the Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector Task Force.<sup>950</sup> According to USDOS, the Government has continued efforts to eliminate of the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector.<sup>951</sup>

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

According to Tulane University, the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana have taken steps towards implementing agreements under the Harkin-Engel Protocol, by creating task forces and developing national action plans to combat exploitive child labor in the cocoa sector, and commencing child labor surveys in the cocoa sector.<sup>952</sup> In addition, members of the Governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire participate in the International Cocoa Verification Board (ICVB), which was created by Verité, Inc. in December 2007, with funding from the international cocoa industry, in order to strengthen remediation efforts, improve national surveys, and work towards verification. Plans for verification include two phases, the first verifying methodology and data of surveys and the second improving the linkage between information collected and efforts to remediate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector.<sup>953</sup>

In September 2007, the Ivorian Government adopted a National Action Plan on Child Labor and Trafficking.<sup>954</sup> The objectives outlined under the plan include understanding the full breadth of the issues, adopting additional laws, and providing for the reintegration of children.<sup>955</sup> The Plan is designed to significantly reduce the worst forms of child labor and to decrease child labor by 50 percent in 3 years. The Plan also aims to strengthen and expand the Government's Child Labor Monitoring System.<sup>956</sup> The National Action Plan was developed by the Ministry of Labor, which has pledged USD 4.57 million for activities under the Plan.<sup>957</sup> On November 30, 2007, the Government completed a pilot study on child labor in the cocoa sector.<sup>958</sup>

The National Committee for Combating Trafficking and Child Exploitation is implementing a child trafficking monitoring system. The Government has also provided support to victim shelters by providing NGOs with office space and personnel.<sup>959</sup> The Ministry of Family and Social Affairs has continued awareness-raising campaigns, targeting children at risk of being trafficked and industries that employ child labor, as well as local Government officials and school leaders.<sup>960</sup>

The Government continued to cooperate with the 3-year project to oversee the efforts of the international cocoa industry and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector, funded by USDOL at USD 4.3 million and implemented by Tulane University, in partnership with the West African Health Organization (WAHO). In October 2007, Tulane submitted its first annual report to the U.S. Congress on the status of public and private efforts to implement agreements under the Harkin-Engel Protocol.<sup>961</sup>

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire also participated in the Combating Trafficking in Children for Labor Exploitation in West and Central Africa, Phases I & II (LUTRENA) regional project, funded by USDOL at 9.28 million and implemented by ILO-IPEC, to combat the trafficking of children for exploitive labor. During Phase II of LUTRENA, from July 2001 to December 2007, the project withdrew 4,240 and prevented 7,213 children from being trafficked in the region.<sup>962</sup> Since 2006, the Government has also participated in a trafficking project funded by USDOS at USD 250,000, aiming to strengthen the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Children and Child Exploitation.<sup>963</sup>

USAID and the international cocoa industry continued to fund the Sustainable Tree Crops Program in Côte d'Ivoire, a public-private partnership that promotes sustainable tree crop systems, including coffee, cocoa, and cashews, and contains a component to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labor on farms.<sup>964</sup> UNICEF supported alternative education programs for children that work in cattle herding.<sup>965</sup> Government officials participated in International Cocoa Initiative awareness-raising training sessions.<sup>966</sup>

<sup>920</sup> 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 Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, No. 95/15, (1995), article 23.8; available from <http://natlex.ilo.org/txt/F95CIV01.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, 2008, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/c25283.htm>.

<sup>921</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d.

<sup>922</sup> Ibid. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants aux fins d'Exploitation de leur Travail dans le Secteur Informel a Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire*, Geneva, 2005, 2, 18; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5178>.

<sup>923</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Secteur Informel*, 2, 18. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 21, 2008.

<sup>924</sup> ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants aux fins d'Exploitation de leur Travail dans les Mines d'Or D'Issia Cote d'Ivoire*, Geneva, 2005, 35-39, 45; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5176>.

<sup>925</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Secteur Informel*, 2, 18.

<sup>926</sup> International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, *Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector of West Africa: A Synthesis of Findings in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria*, Yaoundé, August 2002, 12, 16.

<sup>927</sup> German Agency for Technical Cooperation, *La traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les plantations de café-cacao en Côte d'Ivoire: La situation dans les départements Abengourou, Oumé, et Soubré* (Abidjan: 2005). See also International Cocoa Initiative official, Meeting with USDOL official, October 4, 2006.

<sup>928</sup> International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, *Summary of Findings from the Child Labor Surveys in the Cocoa Sector of West Africa: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria*, IITA, Yaoundé, July 2002. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Child Labor Monitoring System in the Cocoa Sector in Côte d'Ivoire Pilot Project (CLMS PP)*, Abidjan, December 2005, 22.

<sup>929</sup> International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, *Summary of Findings from the Child Labor Surveys in the Cocoa Sector of West Africa*. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *CLMS Pilot Project*, 35. See also USAID, *USAID and Labor Department Release Data from Collaborative*

*Survey on Child Labor on Cocoa Farms in West Africa: W. African Governments and Global Chocolate Industry Working Jointly with U.S. to Combat Problem*, Press Release, Washington, DC, July 26, 2002; available from [http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2002/pr020726\\_2.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2002/pr020726_2.html).

<sup>930</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Executive Summary: Côte d'Ivoire issues Initial Pilot Survey Report on labor in the cocoa sector*, Abidjan, November 2007; available from [http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/Executive\\_summary\\_CdI\\_pilot\\_survey.pdf](http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/Executive_summary_CdI_pilot_survey.pdf). See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Enquete Initiale de Diagnostic a Agnibilekrou, Tiassale et Soubré*, Abidjan, November 2007, 7-10; available from [http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/Rapport\\_EID\\_pilote\\_CdI.pdf](http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/Rapport_EID_pilote_CdI.pdf). See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Press Release: Côte d'Ivoire issues Initial Pilot Survey Report on labor in the cocoa sector*, Abidjan, November 2007; available from [http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/CdI\\_pilot\\_survey\\_press\\_release.pdf](http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/CdI_pilot_survey_press_release.pdf). See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *CLMS Pilot Project*, 25, 35.

<sup>931</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5.

<sup>932</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Travail dans les Mines*, 24. See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Secteur Informel*, 6. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan official, E-mail communication, July 21, 2008.

<sup>933</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5. See also German Agency for Technical Cooperation, *La traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les plantations de café-cacao en Côte d'Ivoire*, 28. See also Xaquín Lopez, "Sur la piste des enfants esclaves," *Courrier International*, no. 900 (February 6, 2008); available from [http://www.courrierinternational.com/gabarits/html/default\\_online.asp](http://www.courrierinternational.com/gabarits/html/default_online.asp). See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Child Trafficking in Cote d'Ivoire: Efforts Under Way to Reverse a Tragic Trend", IRINnews.org, [online], June 14, 2007 [cited March 15, 2007]; available from [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/cotedivoire\\_39995.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/cotedivoire_39995.html).

<sup>934</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire." See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Travail dans les Mines*, 24.

<sup>935</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire." See also ILO-IPEC, *La Traite des Enfants: Travail dans les Mines*, 24.

<sup>936</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Cote d'Ivoire: Former Child Soldiers at Risk", IRINnews.org, [online], February 13, 2008 [cited March 15, 2008]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=76729>. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan official, E-mail communication, July 21, 2008.

<sup>937</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, 1995, Article 23.8.

<sup>938</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Loi n° 70-483 sur la Minorité*, (August 3, 1970), chapter III, article 31.

<sup>939</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code du travail*, 1995, articles 3, 22.2, 22.3, 23.9.

<sup>940</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code Penal*, 1981, (August 31, ), articles 362, 371, 376-378 available from <http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=198&sidebar=true>.

<sup>941</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Arrêté n° 2250 Portant détermination de la liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants de moins de dix huit (18) ans*, (March 14, 2005); available from [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex\\_browse.details](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.details).

<sup>942</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code Penal*, (August 31, 1981), article 336; available from <http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=198&sidebar=true>.

<sup>943</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. "Côte d'Ivoire", *In Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>.

<sup>944</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Code Penal*, 1981, articles 362, 371, 376-378

<sup>945</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>946</sup> Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA)*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 1, 2006, 2.

<sup>947</sup> ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006, 5-7. See also ILO-IPEC, *LUTRENA, Technical Progress Report*, 10-11.

<sup>948</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 6d.

<sup>949</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5.

<sup>950</sup> Tulane University, *First Annual Report: Oversight of Public and Private Initiatives to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector in Cote d'Ivoire and in Ghana* New Orleans, October 31, 2007, 27; available from [http://childlabor-payson.org/tu\\_docs.html](http://childlabor-payson.org/tu_docs.html).

<sup>951</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire," section 5.

<sup>952</sup> Tulane University, *Tulane University, First Annual Report*, 8-9, 26-28.

<sup>953</sup> International Verification Board, *International Verification Board*, [online] n.d. [cited March 19, 2008]; available from <http://www.cocoaverification.net/>. See also Verite, *New International Cocoa Verification Board Formed - Launches Verification of African Cocoa Certification Effort*, Press Release, Amherst, January 30, 2008; available from <http://www.cocoaverification.net/News.html>. See also Verite, *International Cocoa Verification Board Issues RFP for Verification of Certification Activities in West African Cocoa Farming*, Press Release, Amherst, February 25, 2008; available from <http://www.csrwire.com/PressReleasePrint.php?id=11189>. See also Verite, *Verite Announces Major Step Forward in Improving Labor Conditions in the Cocoa Sector*, Press Release, Amherst, December 21, 2007; available from <http://www.cocoaverification.net/News.html>.

<sup>954</sup> U.S. Embassy-Abidjan, October 3, 2007, para IVa. See also Government of Cote d'Ivoire official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 23, 2007. See also U.S. Embassy - Abidjan Official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 21, 2008.

<sup>955</sup> Government of Cote d'Ivoire official, E-mail communication, November 23, 2007, 14.

<sup>956</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, October 3, 2007, para IVa. See also Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Press Release: Côte d'Ivoire issues Initial Pilot Survey Report on labor in the cocoa sector*. See also Tulane University, *Tulane University, First Annual Report*, 33.

<sup>957</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, December 12, 2007, para 11. See also U.S. Embassy- Abidjan official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 21, 2008.

<sup>958</sup> Government of Côte d'Ivoire, *Press Release: Côte d'Ivoire issues Initial Pilot Survey Report on labor in the cocoa sector*.

<sup>959</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire."

<sup>960</sup> U.S. Embassy- Abidjan, reporting, December 12, 2007, para 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Cote d'Ivoire."

<sup>961</sup> Tulane University, *Tulane University, First Annual Report*, 1. See also U.S. Department of Labor, *U.S. Labor Department Funds Project to Evaluate Effectiveness of Anti-Child-Labor Efforts in the Cocoa Industry*, Press Release, October 3, 2006.

<sup>962</sup> 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.

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

<sup>964</sup> USAID, "Chocolate Companies Help West African Farmers Improve Harvest," *USAID Frontlines* (September, 2005); available from [http://www.usaid.gov/press/frontlines/fl\\_sep05/pilla](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](http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/difference/STCPCotedIvoire_Summary.asp).

<sup>965</sup> 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>

<sup>966</sup> Tulane University, *Tulane University, First Annual Report*, 28.

## Croatia

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>967</sup>

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.<sup>968</sup> Trafficking is a problem.<sup>969</sup> 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.<sup>970</sup>

### **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.<sup>971</sup> 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.<sup>972</sup> 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.<sup>973</sup> Children under 18 years are prohibited from working overtime, at night, and under dangerous labor conditions.<sup>974</sup> Under Croatian law, anyone forcing minors to beg or