

# Djibouti

## Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor<sup>1107</sup>

Population, children, 5-14 years:	-
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 (%), 2006:	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	37.8
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	89.9
ILO Convention 138:	6/14/2005
ILO Convention 182:	2/28/2005
CRC:	12/6/1990
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	4/20/2005**
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

\*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

\*\*Accession

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In urban areas of Djibouti, children work largely in informal sector activities, including washing cars, polishing shoes, changing money, sorting merchandise, and vending items.<sup>1108</sup> Children also work in family-owned businesses, wash dishes and clean in restaurants, guard vehicles, and carry goods for store patrons.<sup>1109</sup> Children are also involved in begging.<sup>1110</sup> Some children participate in the sale of drugs, including the legal drug *khat*.<sup>1111</sup> Children in rural areas mostly care for livestock.<sup>1112</sup>

Children are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation and domestic service in Djibouti.<sup>1113</sup>

In some cases, refugees and girls from poor Djiboutian families may be trafficked into prostitution to earn money.<sup>1114</sup> USDOS reports that Somali children are trafficked to Djibouti for commercial sexual exploitation and exploitive labor.<sup>1115</sup> Some children living on the streets become involved in prostitution.<sup>1116</sup> In addition, a small number of girls from Somalia and Ethiopia, traveling through Djibouti en route to the Middle East for economic reasons are trafficked into domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation in the country.<sup>1117</sup>

### Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment and apprenticeships in Djibouti is 16 years. Young people 16 to 18 years may not be employed or have apprenticeships as domestics or work in hotels, bars, or pubs, with the exception of work related to catering.<sup>1118</sup> The Ministries of Labor and Health also set the types of work prohibited by young people and inspectors can require a medical exam to verify if work is beyond a young person's capabilities. Penalties for noncompliance with legal provisions requiring medical exams and prohibiting any wage deductions for young people and wage deductions of no more than 25 percent for apprentices are punishable by fines.<sup>1119</sup> Unless the National Council of Work, Labor, and Vocational Training makes exceptions, young people must have a minimum of 12 consecutive hours of rest and are forbidden from night work with penalties for noncompliance that include fines and, on the second infraction, 15 days of imprisonment.<sup>1120</sup>

The law prohibits forced labor.<sup>1121</sup> The procurement of prostitution of a minor is punishable by 10 years imprisonment and a fine.<sup>1122</sup> The law also provides for penalties against the use of a minor in pornography, punishable by 1 year in prison and fines, increasing to 3 years in prison and higher fines for minors 15 years and under.<sup>1123</sup> There is no compulsory military service in Djibouti, and the minimum age for voluntary recruitment is 18.<sup>1124</sup> Unskilled youth 17 years of age can take part in

the Government's voluntary national service program, which provides professional training, including training with the Djiboutian armed forces.<sup>1125</sup> Military instruction cannot make up more than 30 percent of the training provided and there is no expectation that participants will remain with the armed forces.<sup>1126</sup>

The law also prohibits internal and cross-border trafficking, including trafficking of persons under 18 years.<sup>1127</sup> Penalties include imprisonment of up to 30 years and fines.<sup>1128</sup>

The Police Vice Squad (*Brigade des Moeurs*) and the local police department (*Gendarmerie*) have the authority to enforce child labor laws and regulations, and according to USDOS, the *Brigade des Moeurs* has reportedly closed bars where child prostitution occurred and conducted regular sweeps of the city of Djibouti at night.<sup>1129</sup> The police also worked with hospitals to provide services to victims of child prostitution.<sup>1130</sup>

The Labor Inspectorate can sanction businesses that employ children. According to USDOS, the Labor Inspectorate had three inspectors and six controllers; however, it did not have the resources to conduct child labor inspections in 2008.<sup>1131</sup>

### **Current Government Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Government of Djibouti continues to participate in the 2-year, USD 460,000 regional anti-trafficking technical assistance project implemented by the UNODC's Regional Office for Eastern Africa and funded by Norway and Sweden. The project aims to bolster coordination among the 11 EAPCCO countries through the Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa, and harmonize national legislation with the Palermo Protocol.<sup>1132</sup>

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<sup>1107</sup> For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work 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>

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[http://www.ilo.org/public/french/employment/skills/hrdr/init/dji\\_1.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/french/employment/skills/hrdr/init/dji_1.htm). For free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Djibouti," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/118998.htm>. See also Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°96/AN/00/4ème L portant Orientation du Système Educatif Djiboutien*, (July 10, 2000), article 14; available from [http://www.ilo.org/public/french/employment/skills/hrdr/init/dji\\_1.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/french/employment/skills/hrdr/init/dji_1.htm). For free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Djibouti," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/118998.htm>. See also Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°96/AN/00/4ème L portant Orientation du Système Educatif Djiboutien*, article 16.

<sup>1108</sup> Ministry of Employment and National Solidarity official, Interview with USDOL consultant, July 11, 2006. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Djibouti," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, December 28, 2008, para 6.

<sup>1109</sup> Ministry of Employment and National Solidarity official, Interview, July 11, 2006, paras 2 and 4. See also UNESCO-PEER Program representative, Interview with USDOL consultant, July 11, 2006, para 2. See also U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, December 28, 2008, para 1.

<sup>1110</sup> U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, December 28, 2008, para 1. See also, Ministry of Employment and National Solidarity official, Interview, July 11, 2006, para 4.

<sup>1111</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Djibouti," section 6d. See also Open Door Association official, Interview with USDOL consultant, August 9, 2006, para 6.

<sup>1112</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Background Note: Djibouti," Washington, DC, March 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5482.htm>. See also, U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, December 28, 2008, para 1. See also, U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, May 19, 2008, para 2.

<sup>1113</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Djibouti (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

<sup>1114</sup> Ibid. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Djibouti (Tier 2)."

<sup>1115</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Somalia," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

<sup>1116</sup> U.S. Embassy - Djibouti, *reporting*, February 16, 2009, para 2D.

<sup>1117</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Djibouti (Tier 2)." See also, U.S. Embassy- Djibouti, *reporting, February 16, 2009*, para 2B.

<sup>1118</sup> Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°133/AN/05/5ème L*, articles 5, 70, 71, 110, 111.

<sup>1119</sup> *Ibid.*, articles 111, 112, 288(a), 288(b).

<sup>1120</sup> *Ibid.*, articles 94, 96, 289.

<sup>1121</sup> U.S. Embassy- Djibouti, *reporting*, September 28, 2008, para 9. See also, Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°133/AN/05/5ème L*, article 2.

<sup>1122</sup> Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°68/AN/79 réglementant la lutte contre la prostitution et le racolage*, (January 23, 1973), article 5; available from <http://www.presidence.dj/jo/1979/loi68an79.htm>.

See also, Government of Djibouti, *Code Pénal*, article 396; available from <http://www.justice.gouv.dj/code%20penal.htm>.

<sup>1123</sup> Government of Djibouti, *Code Pénal*, article 463.

<sup>1124</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Djibouti," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008, 129; available from [http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country\\_pdfs/FINAL\\_2008\\_Global\\_Report.pdf](http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf).

<sup>1125</sup> Government of Djibouti, *Décret n°2003-0240/PRE portant création du Service National Adapté*, (December 9, 2003), articles 1, 4, 5, 18; available from <http://www.presidence.dj/jo/2003/decr0240pr03.php>.

<sup>1126</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Child Soldiers Global Report 2008: Djibouti." See also Government of Djibouti, *Arrêté n°2003-0914/PR/MDN portant Organisation et modalités de fonctionnement du*

*Service Nationale Adapté*, (December 17, 2003), article 9; available from <http://www.presidence.dj/jo/2003/arr0914pr03.php>.

<sup>1127</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Djibouti (Tier 2)." See also Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°210/AN/07/5ème L relative à la Lutte Contre le Trafic des Etres Humains*, (October 2, 2007), article 1; available from <http://www.presidence.dj/jo/2007/loi210an07.php>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Djibouti," in *Trafficking in Persons Interim Assessment*, Washington, DC, February 28, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/101438.htm>.

<sup>1128</sup> Government of Djibouti, *Loi n°210/AN/07/5ème*, articles 7, 8, 9.

<sup>1129</sup> U.S. Embassy- Djibouti, *reporting, September 28, 2008*, para 5.

<sup>1130</sup> U.S. Embassy- Djibouti, *reporting, February 16, 2009*, para 5F.

<sup>1131</sup> U.S. Embassy- Djibouti, *reporting, September 28, 2008*, para 5. See also, U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Djibouti," section 6d.

<sup>1132</sup> UNODC, *Ongoing Projects in Eastern Africa*, [online] December 16, 2008 [cited July 22, 2009]; available from <http://www.unodc.org/easternafrika/en/about-unodc-eastern-africa/ongoing-projects.html>. See also, UNODC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 2, 2009. See also, UNODC and EAPCCO, *Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa*, Addis Ababa, August 2008.

## Dominica

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>1133</sup>

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	85.7
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	77.3
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	89.3

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

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding the incidence and nature of child labor in Dominica.\*

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

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding child labor laws and enforcement in Dominica.\*

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

Research has not identified any policies or programs by the Government of Dominica to address exploitive child labor during the reporting period.