

December 17, 2007]; available from <http://www.winrock.org/fact/facts.asp?CC=5411&bu=>¹²⁸¹ ECPAT International, *Annual Report 2004-2005*, Bangkok; available from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/annual_report/index.asp. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Ethiopia," section 5.

¹²⁸² Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Ethiopia: Campaign Against Child Trafficking".

¹²⁸³ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Ethiopia."

¹²⁸⁴ U.S. Embassy- Addis Ababa, *reporting, March 4, 2008*, para 7H.

¹²⁸⁵ U.S. Department of State, *United States Government*

Funds Obligated in FY2005 for Anti-Trafficking in Persons Projects, [online] [cited December 17, 2007]; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/78464.htm>.

¹²⁸⁶ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Ethiopia: Centre for Helping Victims of Trafficking Opens", IRINnews.org, [previously online], June 29, 2004; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/print.asp?ReportID=41909> [hard copy on file]. See also ECPAT International, *The First-ever Centre to Help Victims of Trafficking Opened in the Ethiopian Capital, Addis Ababa, on Tuesday*, Addis Ababa, June 29, 2004; available from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/IRC/tmpNew.s.asp?SCID=1446.

Fiji

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor¹²⁸⁷

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:	15
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	103
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	94
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2003:	99
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No
*Must pay for miscellaneous school expenses	

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children work in agriculture in Fiji, including on tobacco and sugar farms.¹²⁸⁸ Children also work in the informal sector, in family businesses, and on the streets, selling snacks, shining shoes and delivering goods.¹²⁸⁹ There is exploitation of children through prostitution, pornography, and sex tourism.¹²⁹⁰ Children are also trafficked within Fiji for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.¹²⁹¹ Urban migration, poverty, homelessness, and living away from parents have all increased a child's chance of being sexually exploited.¹²⁹²

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for work at 15 years.¹²⁹³ The law states that no child under 12 years shall be employed except in family owned businesses and agricultural undertakings. The law also sets guidelines for the employment of "children" defined as 12 to 14 years, and "young persons," defined as 15 to 17 years. Children may not work more than 6 hours a day, and young persons more than 8 hours a day.¹²⁹⁴ Children may not work in any industrial undertaking, and neither children nor young persons may be employed in dangerous working conditions or at night.¹²⁹⁵

The Constitution prohibits forced labor.¹²⁹⁶ The law also prohibits the procurement of women and girls into prostitution within and outside the borders of Fiji, as well as the sale, purchase, or hiring of minors less than 16 years for prostitution, illicit sexual intercourse, or any unlawful immoral purpose. It also prohibits the production and possession of obscene materials depicting both adults and children. Penalties for those violating these statutes range from 2 to 5 years of imprisonment, with the possibility of corporal punishment.¹²⁹⁷ Currently, there is no law on the minimum age of conscription into the military. The minimum age for voluntary military service is 18 years.¹²⁹⁸ The law criminalizes trafficking in persons for both labor and sexual exploitation, and violators can be punished with a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison, as well as fines.¹²⁹⁹ USDOS has reported that the country's child labor laws and enforcement mechanisms are insufficient due to the lack of a comprehensive child labor policy and of resources to investigate reports of child labor.¹³⁰⁰

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

Fiji has a committee with a broad range of members, including the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Women, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Information, the Fiji Police Force, employer and worker organizations, the ILO, and UNICEF, that focus on the elimination of the worst forms of child labor.¹³⁰¹ Fiji is also one of several countries in Asia and the Pacific participating in a campaign by MTV Europe to raise awareness on human trafficking.¹³⁰²

¹²⁸⁷ 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 Fiji, *Employment Ordinance*, (1978). See also U.S. Department of State, "Fiji," 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/2007/100520.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Suva, *reporting*, December 9, 2007.

¹²⁸⁸ Farm Consultancy, *Child Labour in the Fiji Tobacco Industry*, 2004, 2, 17-18; available from <http://www.eclt.org/filestore/BAT-%20Fiji.pdf>. See also IIECL Database, *Child Labor Information Bank: Fiji*, [online] [cited May 20, 2008]; available from http://www.endchildlabor.org/db_infoBank.cfm. See also U.S. Embassy Suva Official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 14, 2008.

¹²⁸⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Fiji," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, 2008, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100520.htm>. See also IIECL Database, *Child Labor Information Bank: Fiji*. See also U.S. Embassy- Suva, *reporting*, December 9, 2007. See also U.S. Embassy Suva Official, E-mail communication, July 14, 2008.

¹²⁹⁰ Save the Children Fiji, *The Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of Children in Fiji: A Situational Analysis*, 2006, 15-20. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Fiji* accessed November 21, 2007; available from www.ecpat.net. See also U.S. Embassy- Suva, *reporting*, March 2, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Fiji (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>.

¹²⁹¹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Fiji."

¹²⁹² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Fiji." See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Fiji*

¹²⁹³ Government of Fiji, *Employment Ordinance*, article 2. See also APPLIS, *List of Ratifications of International Labour Conventions: Fiji*, [online] [cited March 11, 2008]; available from webfusion.ilo.org/public/db/standards/normes/appl/appl-byCtry.cfm?CTYCHOICE=2080&hdroff=1&lang=EN.

¹²⁹⁴ Government of Fiji, *Employment Ordinance*, articles 59-71.

¹²⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, Articles 59-71. See also Government of Fiji, *Employment Amendment Act*, No. 6, (June 1996), article 65.

¹²⁹⁶ Government of Fiji, *Fiji Constitution*, (1988), section 24.

¹²⁹⁷ Government of Fiji, *Penal Code*, (1978), sections 157-163, 188.

¹²⁹⁸ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Fiji," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004. See also CIA, *The World Factbook*, [online] March 6, 2008 [cited March 11, 2008]; available from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2024.html>.

¹²⁹⁹ Government of Fiji, *Immigration Act*, (2003), section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Suva, *reporting*, March 2, 2007.

¹³⁰⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007:

Fiji," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Suva, *reporting, December 9, 2007*.

¹³⁰¹ Global March Against Child Labour, *Plans to Stamp Out Child Labour*, [online] May 4, 2006 [cited May 20, 2008]; available from <http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-may-2006-details.php3>. See also ILO, *Commemoration of the World Day Against Child Labour*, June 12, 2004; available from

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/themes/domestic/download/wdacl_fiji_090704.pdf. See also Government of Fiji *Committee Set Up to See Eradication of Child Labour*, [Press Release] June 30, 2005; available from <http://www.fiji.gov.fj/cgi-bin/cms/exec/view.cgi/64/4884>. See also U.S. Embassy- Suva, *reporting, December 9, 2007*.

¹³⁰² U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, *reporting, June 27, 2007*.

Gabon

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ¹³⁰³	
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:	No
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2004:	152
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2001:	88
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%)	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2002:	69
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Gabon work in the informal economy.¹³⁰⁴ Child work and child trafficking are closely related in Gabon; one study indicated that 97 percent of children in Gabon's workforce are foreign nationals.¹³⁰⁵ Trafficked boys work in small

workshops and as street vendors, while girls who have been trafficked work as domestic servants and in the informal commercial sector, including in restaurants and market vending.¹³⁰⁶ Children are trafficked into the country from Benin, Guinea, Nigeria, and Togo, and to a lesser extent from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Sierra Leone.¹³⁰⁷ Children are trafficked from Benin to Gabon for agricultural work, including on cocoa and sugar plantations.¹³⁰⁸ Children trafficked from Nigeria are found working as mechanics.¹³⁰⁹ Togolese children are trafficked to Gabon for forced domestic service and prostitution.¹³¹⁰ Children trafficked to Gabon from other West African countries are typically from poor families, who believe their children will receive an education, opportunities, and wages for their work. While some children receive such benefits, many children are victims of trafficking and generally receive only rudimentary room and board, and wages are seldom paid either to them or their families.¹³¹¹ In general, trafficked children work long hours, are subject to physical abuse, and do not receive an education.¹³¹² The Gabonese social tradition of placement, where children of poor families are sent to live with affluent families to receive an education and opportunities, is believed to facilitate trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the country.¹³¹³ Gabonese children are trafficked to Equatorial Guinea for work in the cities of Malabo and Bata.¹³¹⁴