

¹¹¹⁷ 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.

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

¹¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, articles 111, 112, 288(a), 288(b).

¹¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, articles 94, 96, 289.

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

¹¹²² 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>.

¹¹²³ Government of Djibouti, *Code Pénal*, article 463.

¹¹²⁴ 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.

¹¹²⁵ 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>.

¹¹²⁶ 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>.

¹¹²⁷ 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>.

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

¹¹²⁹ U.S. Embassy- Djibouti, *reporting, September 28, 2008*, para 5.

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

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

¹¹³² 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*¹¹³³

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.

* Because of extremely limited information, a determination was made that USDOL would publish full reports on 9 countries and 18 territories, including the country or territory covered here, once every 5 years. For this reason, this report includes shortened profiles for these countries and territories, containing only new information published during the reporting period. For extended profiles on these countries and territories, please see *The Department of Labor's 2005 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*. The next

extended profiles on these countries and territories should appear in *The Department of Labor's 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*.

¹¹³³ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

Dominican Republic

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ¹¹³⁴	
Population, children, 10-14 years, 2005:	1,035,151
Working children, 10-14 years (%), 2005:	5.8
Working boys, 10-14 years (%), 2005:	9.0
Working girls, 10-14 years (%), 2005:	2.7
Working children by sector, 10-14 years (%), 2005:	
- Agriculture	18.5
- Manufacturing	9.8
- Services	57.5
- Other	14.2
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	106.8
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	82.4
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2005:	96.3
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	68.4
ILO Convention 138:	6/15/1999
ILO Convention 182:	11/15/2000
CRC:	6/11/1991
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	12/6/2006*
Palermo:	2/5/2008
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*Accession

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Most work performed by children in the Dominican Republic is in the informal sector.¹¹³⁵ In urban areas, children work primarily in

services, construction, transportation, and tourism; in rural areas, children work mostly in agriculture.¹¹³⁶ Children work in the production of coffee, rice, sugarcane, tomatoes, potatoes, and garlic where they are exposed to pesticides, sharp tools, heavy machinery, harsh conditions, and long hours.¹¹³⁷ Children have been reported mining for larimar stones as they can fit into small spaces and mine faster than adults.¹¹³⁸ Children also work as domestic servants.¹¹³⁹ The Ministry of Education has indicated that in areas where the incidence of child labor is high, only about half the children attend school.¹¹⁴⁰

Migrants from Haiti, including children, work in agriculture and construction; Haitian children plant and cut sugarcane.¹¹⁴¹ Many Haitian adults and children live in sugarcane worker villages referred to as "bateyes," which lack adequate housing conditions, access to medical services, and other basic needs, and are rife with exploitive child labor.¹¹⁴² Dominican-born children from parents of Haitian descent are regularly denied citizenship or legal identity documents which preclude access to education beyond the fourth grade, formal sectors jobs, and other basic rights.¹¹⁴³

The commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem, especially in tourist locations and major urban areas. Dominican Government officials have stated that economic need contributes to child prostitution.¹¹⁴⁴ The Dominican Republic is a source and destination country for the trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation.¹¹⁴⁵ Children are