

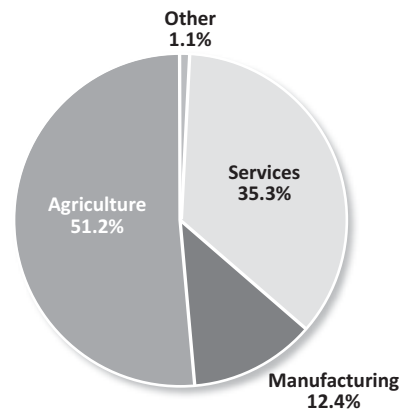
El Salvador

In 2010, the Government of El Salvador began to implement a new law to protect the rights of children. The Government also implemented the Roadmap to Make El Salvador a Country Free of Child Labor and its Worst Forms. It continues to improve access to education by providing free uniforms, textbooks, meals and scholarships to school children. However, the minimum age for domestic service is set at only 16, and fines for violations of child labor laws are insufficient to act as a deterrent. Children continue to be engaged in the worst forms of child labor, particularly agriculture and domestic service.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	10.2*
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	80.4
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	10.2

* Population of working children: 162,751



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor in El Salvador, including agriculture and domestic service.¹⁹³⁸ Children who work in agriculture are exposed to the elements, toxic substances, long work days and injuries from machetes and sharp knives.¹⁹³⁹ According to the 2009 School Registration Census, more than 13,000 children in El Salvador harvest sugarcane and coffee. These children cut, plant and pick crops and carry heavy loads.¹⁹⁴⁰ The census also estimates that more than 3,000 children are involved in fishing, mollusk harvesting and shellfish collection. Reportedly, children fish for *morralla* (small fish) and lobster, and harvest oysters and freshwater snails.¹⁹⁴¹ These children are exposed to polluted water, insects, skin diseases and physical injuries, and they may work up to 13 hours a day, sometimes at night. Children who dive to harvest oysters and shellfish do not

use oxygen tanks, placing them at greater risk of drowning.¹⁹⁴²

In urban areas, children do dangerous labor as well. According to the 2009 School Registration Census, more than 700 children work in fireworks production and scavenging garbage.¹⁹⁴³ Children making fireworks risk dismemberment and burns while children scavenging are exposed to a variety of dangerous substances.¹⁹⁴⁴ The same census found that more than 28,000 children are engaged in street work and domestic service.¹⁹⁴⁵ According to a 2010 study published by the Central America Integration System, 15 percent of domestic workers started work before age 15. Children who work as street vendors are susceptible to sexual abuse and traffic accidents and children in domestic service may face long work hours and abuse by employers.¹⁹⁴⁶

Children are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation, pornography and trafficking.

Children are trafficked internally and internationally, some for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, with girls from poor communities ages 12 to 18 at greater risk.¹⁹⁴⁷

Children are also recruited into illegal gangs to perform illicit activities related to the arms and drug trades. There are reports that these children are recruited into gang activity while at school.¹⁹⁴⁸

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In January 2011, the Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (LEPINA) established the legal framework for the protection of children's rights, including protection from child labor and trafficking.¹⁹⁴⁹ LEPINA establishes the minimum age for domestic service at 16.¹⁹⁵⁰

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	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	17
	Free Public Education	Yes

The Labor Code and the Constitution set the minimum age for work at 14 and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18.¹⁹⁵¹ The Government of El Salvador has not yet established a list of hazardous work prohibited for children.

The Labor Code specifies fines of less than \$60 for violations of labor laws, including child labor laws, a penalty which ILO deems to be insufficient to act as a deterrent.¹⁹⁵²

El Salvador's Penal Code prohibits the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography, human trafficking and forced labor.¹⁹⁵³ It also penalizes the recruitment of children into illegal armed groups and the use of children for illicit activities.¹⁹⁵⁴ The Constitution sets the age for compulsory education at 17 and the minimum age for compulsory military service at 18 years.¹⁹⁵⁵

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The National Committee for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor coordinates efforts to combat child labor and is chaired by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MTPS). Twelve government agencies are part of this committee, along with representatives from labor union organizations, the private sector and NGOs.¹⁹⁵⁶ The National Roundtable to Combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children coordinates efforts to address child sexual exploitation. It includes the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the National Civilian Police (PNC) and the Legislative Assembly.¹⁹⁵⁷ The National Committee against Human Trafficking directs efforts to combat trafficking in persons. It is led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and includes 12 other government agencies.¹⁹⁵⁸

LEPINA establishes the National Committee for Children and Adolescents (CONNA), which coordinates government efforts toward implementation of this law and develops policies for the protection of the rights of children. The members of CONNA include the MTPS; the Ministries of Justice and Public Security, Finance, Health, and Education; the Ombudsman; the Association of Municipalities; and four representatives from civil society organizations.¹⁹⁵⁹ In February 2011, the Government created a

commission, led by the Ministry of Education and the Secretariat of Social Inclusion, to ensure that CONNA started activities, including the selection of civil society representatives.¹⁹⁶⁰

During the reporting period, the Government created the Committee for the Implementation of the National Protection System for Children and Adolescents, established by LEPINA.¹⁹⁶¹

The National Protection System will coordinate public and private efforts to protect the rights of children, including combating child labor. It includes CONNA, the Salvadoran Institute for the Full Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA), the Ombudsman's Office, judicial agencies, local committees for the rights of children and a network of child social services providers.¹⁹⁶² The Committee will review the roles of government agencies that work on children and youth issues, propose inter-institutional mechanisms to coordinate the implementation of LEPINA and determine the resources needed to operate the new system.¹⁹⁶³

The MTPS, the AGO and the PNC investigate cases of child labor. The MTPS has a 4-person unit that monitors child labor, carries out awareness-raising campaigns, trains labor inspectors on child labor issues and provides information to the labor inspections unit, which subsequently carries out investigations.¹⁹⁶⁴ In 2010, the MTPS increased the number of labor inspectors from 159 to 208. Labor inspectors cover all types of labor violations, including child labor.¹⁹⁶⁵ The Government allocated more than \$1.5 million to labor inspections in 2010. However, it acknowledges that this funding is inadequate to fully enforce labor laws.¹⁹⁶⁶

A 2009 ILO report on labor inspections in El Salvador states that the inspection process can entail multiple visits and requires the Ministry of Economy and the AGO to issue fines rather than enabling MTPS inspectors to do so. As a result, penalizing violations can take up to six months.¹⁹⁶⁷

During the reporting period, the MTPS performed more than 11,064 labor inspections, removed 13 children from exploitative child labor and reported 27 child labor violations, which were addressed by employers and did not involve the imposition of fines.¹⁹⁶⁸ However, it is not clear whether labor inspections were conducted in the sectors in which child labor is prevalent.

The AGO and the PNC enforce criminal laws against the worst forms of child labor and have special units to investigate cases of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking, including child trafficking.¹⁹⁶⁹ The PNC coordinates an emergency hotline that receives complaints about commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking and assists victims of trafficking.¹⁹⁷⁰ As of September 2010, the AGO reported nine cases of exploitative child labor.¹⁹⁷¹ However, there is no information about how many of these cases were investigated or prosecuted. During the reporting period, AGO investigated 78 cases of human trafficking—56 victims were rescued, 29 suspects were arrested and 5 individuals were convicted.¹⁹⁷²

During the reporting period, the Government trained enforcement officers to recognize, investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking in order to strengthen law enforcement efforts. It also conducted a training focused on child trafficking.¹⁹⁷³

In 2010, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child reported that law enforcement officials do not receive adequate training and resources to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography.¹⁹⁷⁴ The committee also pointed out that the lack of evidence is one of the major obstacles to investigating cases of child pornography, since internet service providers, cell phone operators and search engines are not required to keep information for a sufficient period of time to allow for use in investigations.¹⁹⁷⁵

El Salvador monitors child labor through its National Household Survey, the Ministry of Education's School Registration Census and the Ministry of Health's health cards.¹⁹⁷⁶ However, the Government has not yet conducted in-depth research on hard-to-reach populations, such as children involved in commercial sexual exploitation or illicit activities.¹⁹⁷⁷

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Roadmap to Make El Salvador a Country Free of Child Labor and its Worst Forms is the main policy framework to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Its goal is to eliminate the worst forms of child labor by 2015 and all child labor by 2020.¹⁹⁷⁸

The National Policy to Combat Human Trafficking (2008-2012) and the Strategic Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (2008-2012) guide El Salvador's anti-trafficking efforts, including combating the trafficking of children.¹⁹⁷⁹ The Government of El Salvador has included child labor in its National Decent Work Plan and Policy for Inclusive Education.¹⁹⁸⁰

During the reporting period, the Government of El Salvador released the 5-Year Development Plan (2010-2014) to promote economic growth and social inclusion. This Plan seeks to reduce poverty by providing integrated services to vulnerable populations, expanding coverage of basic services and preventing violence.¹⁹⁸¹ The Government also approved the National Youth Policy (2010-2024) to promote social inclusion and participation among young people, allocating more than \$700 million for the implementation of the policy, including \$34 million for the MTPS.¹⁹⁸² The Government also established an action plan to implement the National Youth Policy. One of the goals of the action plan is to provide vocational training and create 50,000 temporary jobs for youth.¹⁹⁸³

In 2010, the Government passed the National Education Plan for Early Childhood, which seeks to coordinate government efforts to ensure that children younger than age 7, including children who work, have access to education and receive integrated services.¹⁹⁸⁴

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

The Government of El Salvador is developing an action plan to implement the Roadmap to Make El Salvador a Country Free of Child Labor and its Worst Forms.¹⁹⁸⁵ During the reporting period, the Government conducted campaigns to prevent child labor and funded afterschool programs for children who worked or were at risk of working.¹⁹⁸⁶

In 2010, the Institute for Women's Development raised awareness of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking among 9,682 children.¹⁹⁸⁷ The Government trained students, teachers, law enforcement officials and tour guides to recognize between commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, human trafficking and smuggling.¹⁹⁸⁸

ISNA provided social services to street children and children who were victims of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.¹⁹⁸⁹ From July 2009 to July 2010, it assisted 889 vulnerable children.¹⁹⁹⁰ In 2010, ISNA operated a facility for girl victims of trafficking, which provided legal and social services to 40 girls. It allocated more than \$250,000 to help trafficking victims.¹⁹⁹¹

The Government of El Salvador operates social programs including Solidarity Communities, a conditional cash-transfer program that supplements household income and provides basic social services to vulnerable families in the poorest municipalities.¹⁹⁹² More than 100,000 families have benefited from the program, and 98 percent of children ages 7 to 12 years whose

families participate in the program are enrolled in school.¹⁹⁹³ The Government carries out programs that provide individual temporary income support and vocational training to youth and female heads of households.¹⁹⁹⁴ In addition, the Government provides uniforms, scholarships, textbooks and meals to school children. More than 1.3 million children have benefited from these programs, and in 2010, an additional 22,000 children enrolled in school.¹⁹⁹⁵ There is no information available about the impact of these programs in combating the worst forms of child labor.

In December 2010, the Government began to participate in a 4-year, \$10 million, USDOL-funded project to combat child labor in El Salvador. This initiative will provide educational services to 12,500 children who work or are at risk of working, while offering livelihood alternatives

for 5,000 households.¹⁹⁹⁶ The project will link to and build upon El Salvador's social protection programs.¹⁹⁹⁷

During the reporting period, the Government participated in a \$8.4 million regional project to eradicate child labor in Latin America, funded by the Government of Spain. It partnered with the Telefonica and Maquilishuat Foundations, Plan International and ILO to combat child labor in markets and street vending in the province of La Libertad.¹⁹⁹⁸ The Government received technical support from IOM and UNODC to combat human trafficking.¹⁹⁹⁹ In partnership with USAID, local communities are currently carrying out initiatives to prevent the recruitment of children by gangs and to offer educational and job opportunities for youth.²⁰⁰⁰

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

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Increase fines for violations of labor laws, including child labor.
- Develop a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations for children.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Provide adequate funding to the MTPS to fully enforce labor laws.
- Systematically maintain and make publicly available data on child labor inspections, investigations, the number of children rescued, social services offered and sanctions for violations.
- Strengthen enforcement of child labor and other laws by—
 - Streamlining the labor inspection process and the issuance of fines.
 - Training and providing sufficient resources to law enforcement officers to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- Establish a child pornography code of conduct for internet services providers, cell phone operators and search engines to report cases, block sites and retain information for investigations.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Carry out research on child labor and conduct studies on children involved in commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service and illicit activities.
- Assess the impact of anti-poverty and education programs on the worst forms of child labor.

¹⁹³⁸ Data provided in the chart 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*, 2005-2011. Data provided are from 2003. 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 and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, 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 of this report.

¹⁹³⁹ Ministry of Education, *Censo Matricular 2009*, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, *Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en el cultivo de la Caña de Azúcar en El Salvador*, 2007, 29-32; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/condiciones_ti_cana_sv.pdf. See also Telefonica Foundation, *Condiciones de Trabajo Infantil en el Cultivo de Café en El Salvador*, 2010, 23-24.

¹⁹⁴⁰ Ministry of Education, *Censo Matricular 2009*. See also ILO-IPEC, *Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en el cultivo de la Caña de Azúcar en El Salvador*, 29-32. See also Telefonica Foundation, *Condiciones de Trabajo Infantil en el Cultivo de Café en El Salvador*, 23-24.

¹⁹⁴¹ Ministry of Education, *Censo Matricular 2009*. See also ILO-IPEC, *Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en la pesca en El Salvador*, 2007, 25-30; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/condiciones_trabajo_infantil_en_pesca_sv.pdf. See also Liliana Fuentes, "Niños trabajan en peores condiciones en Usulután," *La Prensa Gráfica*, March 20, 2011; available from <http://www.laprensagrafica.com/el-salvador/departamentos/179376-ninos-trabajan-en-peores-condiciones-en-usulután.html#>.

¹⁹⁴² ILO-IPEC, *Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en la pesca en El Salvador*, 26-30.

¹⁹⁴³ Ministry of Education, *Censo Matricular 2009*. See also Fuentes, "Niños trabajan en peores condiciones en Usulután." See also ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador*, June 2009, 12; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeccinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=11836>. See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 10, 2011*, para 4.

¹⁹⁴⁴ Rodríguez Marvin, "Persisten peores formas de trabajo infantil en el país," *El Mundo*, June 18, 2010; available from <http://www.elmundo.com.sv/nacionales-/509-persisten-peores-formas-de-trabajo-infantil-en-el-pais.html>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo infantil en las coheterías*, [online] [cited

May 9, 2011]; available from <http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/pagina.php?pagina=172>. See also Fuentes, "Niños trabajan en peores condiciones en Usulután." See also EFE, *Buscar en las basuras, el pan de cada día en El Salvador*, September 21, 2010; available from <http://video.mx.msn.com/watch/video/buscar-en-la-basura-el-pan-de-cada-dia/gfxu7xx1>.

¹⁹⁴⁵ Ministry of Education, *Censo Matricular 2009*. See also Fuentes, "Niños trabajan en peores condiciones en Usulután." See also ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador*, 12. See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 10, 2011*, para 4.

¹⁹⁴⁶ Council of Central American Ministers for Women's Affairs, *La Institucionalización Sociocultural y Jurídica de la Desigualdad: El Trabajo Doméstico Remunerado en El Salvador*, 2010, 31; available from <http://www.sica.int/busqueda/Centro%20de%20Documentaci%C3%B3n.aspx?IDItem=48057&IdCat=35&IdEnt=809&Idm=1&IdmStyle=1>. See also Vanessa Nochez and Argentina Estrada, "Trabajo Infantil: Una Historia de Diario," *Diario Co Latino* (San Salvador), January 12, 2009; available from <http://www.diariocolatino.com/es/20090612/nacionales/67861/>.

¹⁹⁴⁷ UN Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography*, prepared by Najat Maalla M'jid, February 4, 2011, paras 21-23; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/category,COI,,SLV,4d8339d82,0.html>. See also Fernando Romero, "El Salvador Busca Erradicar el Trabajo Infantil Femenino," *La Prensa Gráfica* (San Salvador), June 12, 2009; available from <http://www.laprensagrafica.com/el-salvador/social/39005-el-salvador-busca-erradicar-el-trabajo-infantil-femenino.html>. See also U.S. Department of State, "El Salvador," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, section 6c; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/wha/154505.htm>.

¹⁹⁴⁸ "Maras Reclutan en Centros Educativos," *El Diario de Hoy*, March 2, 2010; available from http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedd/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=6342&idArt=4569633. , *ibid*. See also RTVE, *Las 'maras' en El Salvador* (2009). See also Eric Lemus, "El Salvador: Gangs Recruiting Younger and Younger Members," *Inter Press Service* 2008; available from <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=41779>.

¹⁹⁴⁹ Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, (2009), chapter V, articles 103-118; available from http://www.oei.es/pdf2/ley_ninez_el_salvador.pdf. See also Mejía Amílcar and German Rivas, "Avalan prórroga a capítulo ley LEPINA," *Prensa Gráfica*, April 16, 2010; available from <http://www.laprensagrafica.com/el-salvador/politica/110365-avalan-prorroga-a-capitulo-ley-lepina.html#>. See also EsmiTV, *Entrada en vigencia y alcances de la ley LEPINA* (2011).

- ¹⁹⁵⁰ Government of El Salvador, *Código de Trabajo (with modifications until 2009)*, (June 23, 1972), chapter V, articles 104-105, 114; available from <http://www.csj.gob.sv/leyes.nsf/ed400a03431a688906256a84005aec75/46004eae5770911c06256d05005d7c3f?OpenDocument>. See also Government of El Salvador, *Constitución de la República de El Salvador (with reforms until 2009)*, (1983), section II, article 37 (101); available from http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/asamblea-legislativa/constitucion/Constitucion_Actualizada_Republica_El_Salvador.pdf. See also Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, article 64.
- ¹⁹⁵¹ Government of El Salvador, *Código de Trabajo*, chapter V, articles 104-105, 114. See also Government of El Salvador, *Constitución*, article 37 (101). See also Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, chapter II, article 59.
- ¹⁹⁵² ILO, *Memorando técnico: Diagnóstico de la situación de la inspección del trabajo en El Salvador*, Labor Administration and Inspection Programme, 2009, 15; available from http://www.ilo.org/labadmin/what/pubs/lang--en/docName--WCMS_119250/index.htm.
- ¹⁹⁵³ Government of El Salvador, *Código Penal (with modifications until April 2010)*, (June 15, 1974), chapter III, articles 169-173-B, 367-367-C; available from <http://www.csj.gob.sv/leyes.nsf/ed400a03431a688906256a84005aec75/29961fcd8682863406256d02005a3cd4>.
- ¹⁹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, title XVII, chapter II, article 345.
- ¹⁹⁵⁵ Government of El Salvador, *Constitución*, section III, articles 56, 215, *ibid.*
- ¹⁹⁵⁶ Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 15, 2011. See also Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009*, National Committee for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, March 2006, 88-89; available from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/plan_nacional_es.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, *Hoja de Ruta para hacer de El Salvador un País Libre de Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas*, 2009, 63; available from <http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/pagina.php?pagina=337>.
- ¹⁹⁵⁷ Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009*, 69-70.
- ¹⁹⁵⁸ Government of El Salvador, *Decreto No. 114*, (November 30, 2005), article 2; available from <http://www.csj.gob.sv/leyes.nsf/ef438004d40bd5dd862564520073ab15/543bf934bc4e0e1c06257155005bd3f8?OpenDocument>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention. Third and fourth periodic reports by States parties due in 2007. El Salvador*, July 2009, paras 289-291; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC.C.SLV.4.doc>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Hoja de Ruta* 63.
- ¹⁹⁵⁹ Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, articles 134-135, 138.
- ¹⁹⁶⁰ Ministry of Education, *Acuerdo No. 15-0234*, (February 2, 2011); available from <http://www.diariooficial.gob.sv/diarios/do-2011/02-febrero/18-02-2011.pdf>, *ibid.*
- ¹⁹⁶¹ Government of El Salvador, *Decreto 320*, (April 15, 2010); available from <http://biblioteca.utec.edu.sv/siab/virtual/DiarioOficial/publicaciones2010/abril/20100416.pdf>. See also Government of El Salvador, *Principales Acciones 2009-2010*, Secretariat of Social Inclusion 3-4; available from <http://inclusion-social.presidencia.gob.sv/novedades/documentos/ninez-y-adolescencia/26-principales-acciones-nna-2009-2010.html>.
- ¹⁹⁶² Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, articles 103, 105.
- ¹⁹⁶³ Government of El Salvador, *Principales Acciones 2009-2010*, 3-4.
- ¹⁹⁶⁴ U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 10, 2011*, paras 18-19. See also Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare official, E-mail communication, April 15, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 8, 2010*, para 23.
- ¹⁹⁶⁵ U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 10, 2011*, para 20. See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 8, 2010*, para 23.
- ¹⁹⁶⁶ U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 10, 2011*, paras 20-21.
- ¹⁹⁶⁷ ILO, *Diagnóstico de la situación de la inspección del trabajo en El Salvador*, 10, 13, 15.
- ¹⁹⁶⁸ U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 10, 2011*, paras 23-25.
- ¹⁹⁶⁹ Government of El Salvador, *Cuestionario sobre las Peores Formas del Trabajo Infantil*, 2009. See also Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de El Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño. Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño*, November 2009, 49, 50.
- ¹⁹⁷⁰ Government of El Salvador, *Cuestionario sobre las Peores Formas del Trabajo Infantil*, 2009, 2. See also Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de El Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño*, 49. See also National Police, *Sistema 911*, [online] [cited May 10, 2011].
- ¹⁹⁷¹ Government of El Salvador, *Cuestionario sobre las Peores Formas del Trabajo Infantil*, 2. See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 10, 2011*, para 34.

- ¹⁹⁷² U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, 5.
- ¹⁹⁷³ *Ibid.*, 4.
- ¹⁹⁷⁴ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 12(1) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Concluding observations: El Salvador*, February 12, 2010, paras 25, 27; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC-C-OPSC-SLV-CO1.pdf>.
- ¹⁹⁷⁵ UN Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography*, paras 84, 113.
- ¹⁹⁷⁶ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Third and fourth periodic reports by States parties due in 2007*, para 349. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Time-bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in El Salvador- Phase II*, Technical Progress Report, March 31, 2010, 19-20.
- ¹⁹⁷⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Síntesis: Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador*, 33,36.
- ¹⁹⁷⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Hoja de Ruta* 14-15.
- ¹⁹⁷⁹ Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009*, 13. See also Government of El Salvador, *Plan Estratégico 2008-2012*, December 2008, 13-14; available from http://www.mspas.gob.sv/comunicaciones/trata_personas/pdf/plan_estrategico.pdf.
- ¹⁹⁸⁰ Government of El Salvador, *Programa Nacional de Trabajo Decente de El Salvador (2008-2011)*, 2007, 11; available from http://portal.oit.or.cr/dmdocuments/PNTD/acta_pntd_elsalvador.pdf. See also Government of El Salvador, *Política de Educación Inclusiva: Para todas y todos*, 2009, 8, 11.
- ¹⁹⁸¹ Government of El Salvador, *Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo 2010-2014*, Mayo 2010, 56-57; available from http://tecnica.presidencia.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=108.
- ¹⁹⁸² Government of El Salvador, *Política Nacional de Juventud 2010-2024 y Plan Acción 2010-2014*, Secretariat of Social Inclusion, August 2010, 4; available from <http://inclusion-social.presidencia.gob.sv/novedades/documentos/15-politica-nacional-de-juventud.html>. See also Karol Assunção, *Presidencia de la República lanza Política Nacional de Juventud*, Adital, March 21, 2011; available from <http://www.adital.com.br/site/noticia.asp?lang=ES&cod=54829>, *ibid.*
- ¹⁹⁸³ Government of El Salvador, *Política Nacional de Juventud 2010-2024 y Plan Acción 2010-2014*, 4-5,9. See also Assunção, *Presidencia de la República lanza Política Nacional de Juventud*.
- ¹⁹⁸⁴ Government of El Salvador, *Política Nacional de Educación y Desarrollo Integral de la Primera Infancia*, Ministry of Education 2010, 30, 36-37; available from http://www.mined.gob.sv/downloads/Políticas/Politica_co_%20fe_de_errata_incluidos.pdf.
- ¹⁹⁸⁵ Government of El Salvador, *Principales Acciones 2009-2010*, 3.
- ¹⁹⁸⁶ Salvadoran Foundation for Health and Human Development official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 4, 2011. See also Ministry of Education, *Informe de Rendición de Cuentas de la Gestión 2009-2010*, August 2010, 20; available from <http://www.mined.gob.sv/index.php/servicios/descargas.html?task=view.download&cid=1793>.
- ¹⁹⁸⁷ U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, 6.
- ¹⁹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 6.
- ¹⁹⁸⁹ Salvadoran Institute for the Full Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA), *Informe de Rendición de Cuentas 2009-2010*, August 19, 2010, 13-15; available from http://isna.elsalvadormultimedia.info/sitio_web_isna/.
- ¹⁹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 13.
- ¹⁹⁹¹ U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting, February 17, 2011*, 5.
- ¹⁹⁹² Social Investment Fund for Local Development (FISDL), *Comunidades Solidarias* [online] September 10, 2010 [cited May 11, 2011]; available from <http://www.fisdg.gov.sv/temas/comunidades-solidarias.html>. See also Government of El Salvador, *Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo 2010-2014*, 73. See also ILO-IPEC, *Hoja de Ruta* 22.
- ¹⁹⁹³ Government of El Salvador, *Comunidades Solidarias: Resultados e Impacto*, [online] September 9, 2010 [cited March 22, 2011]; available from <http://www.fisdg.gov.sv/novedades/ciudadano/2155-comunidades-solidarias-resultados-e-impactos.html>.
- ¹⁹⁹⁴ Social Investment Fund for Local Development (FISDL), *Programa de Apoyo Temporal al Ingreso, PATI*, [online] September 21, 2010 [cited May 11, 2011]; available from <http://www.fisdg.gov.sv/temas/programa-de-apoyo-temporal-al-ingreso-pati.html>. See also Government of El Salvador, *Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo 2010-2014*, 73.
- ¹⁹⁹⁵ Ministry of Education, *Informe de Rendición de Cuentas de la Gestión 2009-2010*, 15, 20. See also “El Salvador’s president: So far, so good,” *The Economist*, December 16, 2010; available from <http://www.economist.com/node/17733289>. See also Ministry of Education, *¡Vamos a la Escuela!*, 2009, 6; available from http://www.fisdg.gov.sv/servicios/descargas/doc_details/348-ivamos-a-la-escuela.html. See also *Inauguran programa de alimentación en escuelas*, March 4, 2010; available from http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=6364&idArt=4576301.

¹⁹⁹⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Eliminating Child Labour in El Salvador through Economic Empowerment and Social Inclusion*, Project Document, Geneva, December 2010, viii-x.

¹⁹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, viii.

¹⁹⁹⁸ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 20, 2011. See also Telefónica Foundation, *Fundación Telefónica se une a la campaña de Sensibilización contra el trabajo infantil*, [online] May 25, 2010 [cited March 25, 2011]; available from http://www.telefonica.com.sv/pronino/noticias/Nota_FundacionTelefonicaSeUneCampanaSensibilizacionContraTrabajoInfantil.html. See also Aparicio Celia, *Proyecto de Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil en mercados y ventas ambulantes del departamento de La Libertad, El Salvador*, [online] May 24, 2010 [cited March

25, 2011]; available from http://www.fuma.org.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=68&Itemid=41.

¹⁹⁹⁹ IOM, *El Salvador*, [online] [cited March 14, 2011]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/el-salvador>. See also UNODC, *UNODC Anti-Trafficking Tools: Impact in Central America*, [online] [cited January 19, 2011]; available from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/unodc-anti-trafficking-tools_-impact-in-central-america.html.

²⁰⁰⁰ USAID, *Alianza Joven Regional para la prevención de la violencia*, [online] February 25, 2011 [cited July 6, 2010]; available from <http://elsalvador.usaid.gov/noticias.php?noticia=182&filtrar=5&idi=es>.