
Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/csaEgypt.asp. See also UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), *Periodic Reports of States Parties due in 1999*, CERD/C/384/Add.3, prepared by Government of Egypt, pursuant to Article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, April 11, 2001, paras. 134; available from <http://www.arabhumanrights.org/countries/egypt/cerd/cerd-c384-add3-01e.pdf>.

¹¹⁵⁴ U.S. Embassy- Cairo, *reporting*, February 28, 2008. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Egypt."

¹¹⁵⁵ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Egypt," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=942.

¹¹⁵⁶ U.S. Embassy- Cairo, *reporting*, August 18, 2003, paras 7-8. See also CEACR, "CEACR Comments".

¹¹⁵⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Egypt," section 6d.

¹¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁵⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Egypt."

¹¹⁶⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Egypt," section 6d.

¹¹⁶¹ U.S. Embassy- Cairo, *reporting*, September 1, 2004, para. 7. See also U.S. Embassy- Cairo, *reporting*, September 12, 2005, 12. See also Abu Gazaleh, Bulbul, and Najium, *Gender, Education and Child Labour in Egypt*, 54. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Egypt," section 6d.

¹¹⁶² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Egypt," section 6d.

¹¹⁶³ U.S. Embassy- Cairo, *reporting*, February 28, 2008.

¹¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, para 1c.

¹¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁶⁶ USDOL, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Egypt*, ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary, Washington, DC, 2008.

¹¹⁶⁷ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

El Salvador

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In El Salvador, working is more common for children in rural areas than urban areas.¹¹⁶⁸ Children work in sugar cane and coffee harvesting, firework production, fishing, garbage scavenging, and, increasingly, as street vendors.¹¹⁶⁹ Some children work long hours as domestic servants in third-party homes.¹¹⁷⁰ Some working children assist with family-operated businesses.¹¹⁷¹ Boys are more likely to work for pay than girls.¹¹⁷²

Commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, especially girls, continues to be a problem. El Salvador is reported to be a destination and transit point for girls trafficked internationally.¹¹⁷³ Some children are trafficked internally from rural areas to urban areas, and to border regions for commercial sexual exploitation.¹¹⁷⁴ At-risk groups include girls, rural and poor children, uneducated adolescents, adolescent mothers, and underage foreign females.¹¹⁷⁵

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years. Children who have reached age 12 may be allowed to perform light work if it does not hinder school attendance, health, or personal development.¹¹⁷⁶ There are also exceptions for artistic performances. Children under 16 years are prohibited from working more than 6 hours per day, 34 hours per week, or 2 hours overtime in one day.¹¹⁷⁷ Children under 18 years are prohibited from working at night and are required to have a physical exam to determine whether they are apt for the particular job. Employers who hire children must maintain a child labor registry.¹¹⁷⁸ Hazardous or unhealthy work is prohibited for all minors under age 18, including such activities as cutting or sawing; work underground; work with explosives or toxic materials; in construction, mines, or quarries; at sea; or in bars, pool halls, and similar establishments.¹¹⁷⁹

***Selected Statistics and Indicators
on Child Labor¹¹⁸⁰***

Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	10.2
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	13.7
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	6.5
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	
- Agriculture	51.2
- Manufacturing	12.4
- Services	35.3
- Other	1.1
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	116
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	95
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2003:	80.4
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	69
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes
*Must pay for miscellaneous school expenses.	

Forced labor is prohibited, except in cases of natural disasters and as specified by law.¹¹⁸¹ Military service is compulsory for all Salvadorans ages 18 to 30. With parental consent, children between 16 and 18 years may volunteer for military service.¹¹⁸² The law prohibits trafficking in persons. Criminal penalties for trafficking range from 4 to 8 years of imprisonment, and may increase by 1 to 3 years if the victim is less than 18 years.¹¹⁸³ The law provides for penalties of 3 to 8 years of imprisonment for the inducement, facilitation, or promotion of sexual acts with a person under age 18.¹¹⁸⁴ Forced prostitution of a minor incurs penalties of 8 to 12 years in prison. Penalties of 6 to 12 years of imprisonment exist for the production or distribution of pornography involving minors.¹¹⁸⁵

Enforcement of child labor laws is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labor. The Ministry of Labor has 158 labor inspectors, including 24 who work specifically on child labor issues.¹¹⁸⁶ In the first three months of 2007, the Labor Ministry conducted 11 inspections for child labor, resulting in the removal of 81 children. However, from March through October, no

inspections for child labor were conducted.¹¹⁸⁷ USDOS reports that inspectors focus on the formal sector, where child labor is uncommon, and that laws against child labor are infrequently enforced.¹¹⁸⁸ The National Committee Against Trafficking in Persons comprises 15 government agencies that are responsible for combating trafficking.¹¹⁸⁹

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

The Government of El Salvador has launched a National Plan for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2006-2009), identifying the following as strategic areas of intervention: legal frameworks; institutional capacity; education, health care, recreation, culture, and sports; income generation; and communication and awareness raising.¹¹⁹⁰ The Child Labor Unit of the Ministry of Labor coordinated a Round Table against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and began detailing a strategic plan for all national institutions.¹¹⁹¹ In March, the National Civilian Police presented a Procedural Manual to Combat the Sexual Commercial Exploitation of Children and Adolescents; in June, it initiated a campaign to raise awareness against sexual exploitation.¹¹⁹²

The Ministry of Education is operating after-school centers to mainstream children withdrawn from child labor into the education system.¹¹⁹³

The Government of El Salvador continues to collaborate on various USDOL-funded child labor projects implemented by ILO-IPEC. There is a USD 7.4 million project that supports El Salvador's National Timebound Program to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in fishing, sugar cane harvesting, commercial sexual exploitation, and garbage-dump scavenging, which entered its second phase in 2006. Phase II aims to withdraw 3,210 and prevent 8,808 children from exploitive child labor.¹¹⁹⁴ A USD 4 million Child Labor Education Initiative project, which also supported the National Timebound Program and ended in June 2007, withdrew 9,531 and prevented 26,175 children from exploitive labor through the provision of education services.¹¹⁹⁵

The Government also participates in regional projects funded by USDOL. These include a USD

8.8 million regional project implemented by ILO-IPEC that seeks to combat commercial sexual exploitation through a variety of activities including capacity building and legal reform. In addition, the project aims to withdraw 713 children and prevent 657 children from commercial sexual exploitation in the region.¹¹⁹⁶ Also, the Government is part of the 4-year USD 5.7 million USDOL-funded Child Labor Education Initiative implemented by CARE to strengthen the Government and civil society's capacity to combat child labor through education. It aims to withdraw or prevent 2,984 children from exploitive child labor in the region.¹¹⁹⁷ The activities in El Salvador for both of these regional projects focus on strengthening regional cooperation, legislation, policies, and institutions.¹¹⁹⁸

The Government of El Salvador also participated in a Phase II USD 2.6 million regional project and a Phase III USD 3 million regional project to eradicate child labor in Latin America, funded by the Government of Spain and implemented by ILO-IPEC.¹¹⁹⁹

¹¹⁶⁸ Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional 2006-2009 para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil*, Comité Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil, March 2006, 32; available from

http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/plan_nacional_es.pdf. See also Government of El Salvador, *Unidad Erradicación de la Peores Formas del Trabajo Infantil*, [online] [cited December 13, 2007]; available from <http://trabajoinfantil.mtps.gob.sv/default.asp?id=8&menu=8>.

¹¹⁶⁹ Government of El Salvador, *Unidad Erradicación de la Peores Formas del Trabajo Infantil*. See also Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional*, 32-35. See also U.S. Embassy-San Salvador official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 25, 2008.

¹¹⁷⁰ Human Rights Watch, *Abuses Against Child Domestic Workers in El Salvador*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (B), January 2004, 13; available from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/elsalvador0104/elsalvador0104.pdf>.

¹¹⁷¹ Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional*, 33.

¹¹⁷² *Ibid.*, 31-32.

¹¹⁷³ U.S. Department of State, "El Salvador," in *Country Report on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/>. See also U.S. Department of State, "El Salvador (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>.

¹¹⁷⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: El Salvador," section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: El Salvador."

¹¹⁷⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: El Salvador," section 5.

¹¹⁷⁶ Government of El Salvador, *Código de Trabajo*, (June 23, 1972), article 114; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/49592/65113/S95SLV01.htm#a104>.

¹¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, articles 114 and 116.

¹¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, articles 116 and 117.

¹¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, articles 105-108.

¹¹⁸⁰ 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 El Salvador, *Constitution of the Republic of El Salvador*, (1983), title 2, chapter 2, section 2, article 38 and section 3, article 56; available from <http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/ElSal/ElSa183.html>. See also UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007: Strong Foundations*, Paris, 2006, 256; available from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001477/147794E.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "El Salvador," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2006*, Washington, DC, March 6, 2007, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/>.

¹¹⁸¹ Government of El Salvador, *Constitution*, title 2, chapter 1, section 1, article 9. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: El Salvador," section 6c.

¹¹⁸² Government of El Salvador, *Constitution*, article 215. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "El Salvador," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=833.

¹¹⁸³ Government of El Salvador, *Código Penal*, (April 26, 1997), article 367b. See also Government of El Salvador, *Decreto No. 210*, (November 25, 2003), article 24; available from http://www.oit.or.cr/ipec/encuentros/documentos/sv_decreto_reforma_esci.pdf.

¹¹⁸⁴ Government of El Salvador, *Constitution*, article 169. See also Government of El Salvador, *Decreto No. 210*, article 12. See also Government of El Salvador, *Código Penal*, article 169.

¹¹⁸⁵ Government of El Salvador, *Decreto No. 210*, articles 14 and 18. See also Government of El Salvador, *Código*

Penal, articles 170 and 173.

¹¹⁸⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: El Salvador," section 6d.

¹¹⁸⁷ U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, December 4, 2007.

¹¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁸⁹ U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, March 5, 2007.

¹¹⁹⁰ Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional*, 41-44. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Time-bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in El Salvador*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 30, 2006.

¹¹⁹¹ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Time-bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in El Salvador*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 6, 2007, 14.

¹¹⁹² U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, December 4, 2007.

¹¹⁹³ ILO-IPEC, *El Salvador TBP, Technical Progress Report*, 11-13.

¹¹⁹⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in El Salvador 2002-2005*, Project Document, Geneva, July 2001. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Time-bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in El Salvador- Phase II*, Project Document, Geneva, September 30, 2006.

¹¹⁹⁵ ILO-IPEC, *El Salvador Education Initiative*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, August 30, 2007, 18.

¹¹⁹⁶ ILO-IPEC, "Stop the Exploitation" ("*Alto a la explotación*") *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, RLA/02/P51-05/52/USA, San Jose, 2002, 2005, 1 and 63. See also ILO-IPEC, *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic*, Project Addendum, Geneva, September 2005, 1 and 22.

¹¹⁹⁷ CARE International, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Project Revision, April 19, 2007, 1-2. See also CARE International, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Project Revision, September 29, 2006.

¹¹⁹⁸ CARE International, *Primero 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, 5. See also ILO-IPEC, *Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, Project Addendum, 22-23.

¹¹⁹⁹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

Equatorial Guinea

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Equatorial Guinea, working children can be found primarily on family farms, in auto mechanic workshops, and sometimes in the informal sector as street vendors, market vendors, and car washers.¹²⁰⁰ Reports on the nature and incidence of child trafficking are conflicting. While in the past, children from Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon, and Gabon were trafficked predominantly to the cities of Malabo and Bata, sometimes for commercial sexual exploitation, it is unclear whether such trafficking continues.¹²⁰¹ West African children were most vulnerable to trafficking by relatives or family acquaintances who required them to work in domestic service or in the informal, agricultural, and commercial sectors.¹²⁰² Recent reports have questioned the extent of trafficking in Equatorial

Guinea and noted a reduction in trafficking in past years.¹²⁰³

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

Child labor laws in Equatorial Guinea are contradictory. The Labor Law sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years.¹²⁰⁴ Children under 16 years are specifically prohibited from work that might harm their health, safety, or morals.¹²⁰⁵ According to the labor law, children over 13 years can perform light work.¹²⁰⁶ A Government decree on child trafficking establishes that children under 10 years are specifically protected from child labor in street vending and other jobs in the informal and formal sectors during school and night hours.¹²⁰⁷ The criminal penalty for employing children under this law is a year in prison and a fine.¹²⁰⁸ USDOS