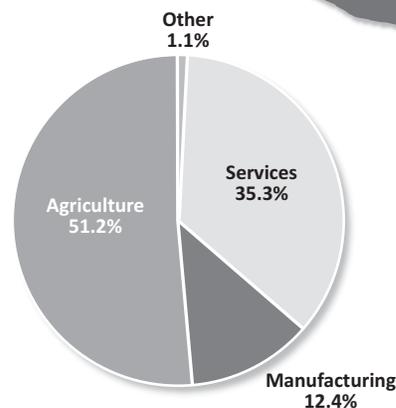
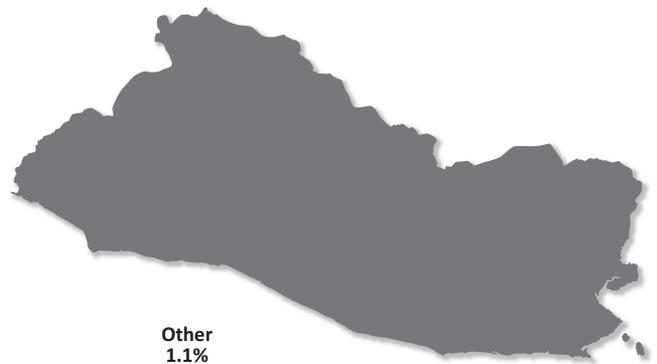


# El Salvador

The Government of El Salvador strengthened its legal and policy frameworks to combat child labor, including by enacting the Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (LEPINA). It also developed a Roadmap to Make El Salvador Free of Child Labor and the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The worst forms of child labor continue to exist in agriculture, fishing, 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%



## Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children are exploited in the worst forms of child labor,<sup>1640</sup> many of them in agriculture. Children who work in agriculture are exposed to the elements, toxic substances, long hours of work, and physical injuries; they often use machetes and sharp knives to perform their tasks.<sup>1641</sup> According to the 2008 School Registration Census, more than 15,000 children in El Salvador harvest sugarcane and coffee. Children who work in sugarcane perform activities such as cutting, planting, picking, and carrying heavy loads.<sup>1642</sup> The Census also estimates that more than 2,800 children are involved in fishing and mollusk harvesting. They fish for morralla (small fish) and lobster, and harvest oysters, freshwater snails, and shellfish.<sup>1643</sup> These children are exposed to polluted water, insects, skin diseases, physical injuries, and may work up to 13 hours, sometimes at night. They do not use oxygen tanks while diving.<sup>1644</sup>

Children are also involved in dangerous labor in urban areas, where they produce fireworks and scavenge garbage, risking dismemberment, burns, and exposure to dangerous substances.<sup>1645</sup> Children work as domestic servants in third-party homes; more than 16,000 children are estimated to be engaged in domestic service.<sup>1646</sup> According to a recent study, 15 percent of domestic workers started work before

the age of 15. Children also work as street vendors, where they may be vulnerable to sexual abuse or street accidents.<sup>1647</sup>

Children are also subjected to commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking. Many victims of commercial sexual exploitation are girls between ages 15 and 17.<sup>1648</sup> Children are trafficked internally and internationally, some for commercial sexual exploitation, with children from poor communities at greater risk.<sup>1649</sup>

Children are also recruited into illegal gangs to perform illicit activities related to the arms and drug trade. There are reports that these children are recruited into gang activity while at school.<sup>1650</sup>

## Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Labor Code and the Constitution set the minimum age for work at 14 and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18.<sup>1651</sup> The Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (LEPINA) establishes 16 as the minimum age for domestic service.<sup>1652</sup> However, the Labor Code specifies fines of less than \$60 for violations of labor laws, including child labor laws, a penalty which the ILO deems to be insufficient to act as a deterrent.<sup>1653</sup>

The National Plan for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2006-2009) lists sugarcane, fireworks, commercial sexual exploitation, fishing and mollusk extraction, garbage scavenging, domestic work, and the sale of illicit drugs as worst forms of child labor.<sup>1654</sup> However, this list does not address all the sectors in which children work under dangerous conditions, particularly in agriculture.<sup>1655</sup>

The commercial sexual exploitation of children, including pornography, and human trafficking are prohibited under El Salvador's Penal Code.<sup>1656</sup>

During the reporting period, the Government of El Salvador undertook a number of legislative initiatives to improve protection for children engaged in exploitative child labor. The Constitution was amended to increase the compulsory education age to 17. The Government approved the Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (LEPINA), which establishes the legal framework for the protection of children's rights, including protection from child labor and trafficking.<sup>1657</sup>

The Penal Code established prison terms of 10 to 15 years for the recruitment of children into illegal armed groups and the use of children for illicit activities.<sup>1658</sup>

	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

## 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.<sup>1659</sup> The National Roundtable to Combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children coordinates efforts to address the sexual exploitation of children. It includes the Attorney General's Office, the National Civilian Police (PNC), and the Legislative Assembly.<sup>1660</sup> 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.<sup>1661</sup>

In 2009, LEPINA established the National Committee for Children and Adolescents (CNNA) to develop policies for the protection of the rights of children. CNNA includes the Ministries of Public Security and Justice, Finance, Health, Education, Labor and Social Welfare (MTPS), the Ombudsman, the Association of Municipalities (COMURES), and four representatives from civil society organizations.<sup>1662</sup> The implementation of LEPINA has posed challenges for the Government. It realigns government agencies' existing roles and creates new institutional mechanisms that require human and material resources.<sup>1663</sup> LEPINA does not appoint a specific government agency to coordinate the CNNA, which could lead to a lack of coordination, accountability, and delays in decision-making. In addition, the CNNA does not include the Secretariats of Social Inclusion and Technical Secretariats, which coordinate government efforts to combat poverty and promote social inclusion.<sup>1664</sup>

MTPS, the Attorney General's Office, and the PNC are responsible for investigating cases of child labor. MTPS has a four-person unit that monitors child labor and provides information to the labor inspections unit, which subsequently carries out investigations.<sup>1665</sup> MTPS has 159 labor inspectors who cover all types of labor violations. During the reporting period, MTPS performed more than 20,000 labor inspections, removed 107 children from exploitive child labor, and imposed 6 fines for child labor violations.<sup>1666</sup> However, it is not clear how many of the 20,000 labor inspections were related to child labor or how labor inspectors identified and removed children from working.

A 2009 ILO report on labor inspections in El Salvador states that the inspection process can entail multiple visits and require the Ministry of Economy and the Attorney General's Office to issue fines. As a result, penalizing violations can take up to six months.<sup>1667</sup>

The Attorney General's Office and the PNC enforce criminal violations of the worst forms of child labor and investigate cases of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.<sup>1668</sup> Both agencies have special units for trafficking, including child trafficking. The PNC assists victims of trafficking, and provides training to enforcement officials.<sup>1669</sup> The PNC also coordinates an emergency hotline that receives complaints about commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking. Forty-seven complaints of child pornography were received from January 2007 through September 2009.<sup>1670</sup>

During the reporting period, the Attorney General's Office set up a database to monitor cases of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking, including investigations, prosecutions, and convictions in cases of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.<sup>1671</sup> The Office investigated 72 cases of trafficking and prosecuted eight cases. Eight individuals were sentenced to between 4 and 8 years of prison.<sup>1672</sup> The Government also trained 77 enforcement officers to respond to child pornography cases and the International Organization for Migration trained police officers to better identify cases of human trafficking through the emergency hotline.<sup>1673</sup> However, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has reported that law enforcement officials do not receive adequate training and resources to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography.<sup>1674</sup>

El Salvador gathers information on child labor through its National Household Survey.<sup>1675</sup> In 2004, the Ministry of Education also incorporated child labor into its annual school registration census, and in 2007, the Ministry of Health included child labor in its health cards; they allow the Government to identify children who work.<sup>1676</sup> However the Government has not yet conducted in-depth research on hard-to-reach populations such as children involved in commercial sexual exploitation or illegal activities.<sup>1677</sup>

### **Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

In November 2009, the Government of El Salvador adopted the Roadmap to Make El Salvador a Country Free of Child Labor and its Worst Forms (Roadmap),

establishing the policy framework to eliminate the worst forms of child labor by 2015 and child labor in general by 2020.<sup>1678</sup>

To guide its anti-trafficking efforts, the Government established the National Policy to Combat Human Trafficking (2008-2012) and the Strategic Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (2008-2012).<sup>1679</sup>

The Government included child labor in its National Decent Work Plan and the National Education Plan 2021.<sup>1680</sup> During the reporting period, the Government integrated child labor issues into the Policy for Inclusive Education (2009-2014) and the Social Education Plan (2009-2014), which seek to broaden access to education and promote social inclusion.<sup>1681</sup>

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

The Government carried out initiatives to combat child labor, including the commercial sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking, together with NGOs, international organizations, and the private sector.<sup>1682</sup>

As part of the implementation of the National Plan for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2006-2009) and the Strategy to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation (2006-2009), the Government conducted campaigns to prevent child labor and funded after-school programs for children who worked or were at risk of working. The Salvadoran Institute for the Full Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) provided social services to street children and children who were victims of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.<sup>1683</sup> From January to September 2009, ISNA assisted more than 240 street children and 500 child victims of human trafficking. MTPS conducted awareness-raising campaigns to combat child labor. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock raised awareness of child labor among irrigation associations and trained adolescents in non-hazardous agricultural activities.<sup>1684</sup>

The Government has participated in several initiatives funded by USDOL, including efforts to combat child labor in fireworks production and mollusk harvesting.<sup>1685</sup> In 2002, El Salvador was the first country in Latin America and the second in the world to launch a Timebound Program to eliminate child labor. This \$7.4 million, USDOL-funded program ended in September 2010, and it provided technical assistance to the Government in developing its legal and policy frameworks, rescued more than 48,000 children from exploitive labor, and raised awareness of child labor.<sup>1686</sup>

Between 1999 and 2009, El Salvador also participated in three Central America regional projects with a total of \$20.5 million in funding from USDOL. The projects reduced child labor in coffee production, strengthened the capacity of the Government and civil society organizations to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking, and enhanced regional cooperation, legislation, policies, and institutions to reduce child labor through the provision of educational services.<sup>1687</sup>

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 Spanish NGO Intervida to carry out a public campaign to combat child pornography.<sup>1688</sup>

To combat poverty, the Government of El Salvador has implemented social protection programs since 2005, including a conditional cash-transfer program, known as Solidarity Communities. This program supplements household income and provides basic social services to vulnerable families in the poorest municipalities.<sup>1689</sup> As of July 2010, almost 100,600 families have benefited from the program; and 98 percent of the children whose families participate in the program are currently enrolled in school.<sup>1690</sup> In addition, in 2009 the Government approved an anti-crisis program that promotes job creation and establishes the Universal Social Protection System that includes the Solidarity Communities program, individual temporary income support, and vocational training programs aimed at youth and female head of households.<sup>1691</sup> The question of whether these programs have an impact on the worst forms of child labor does not appear to have been addressed.

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

#### IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Increase fines for violations of child labor laws.
- Increase the minimum age for domestic service at 18.
- Develop a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations for children ages 15 to 17.

#### IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Develop mechanisms to coordinate activities and information between the National Committee for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (CNNA) and the National Committee for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.
- Implement the Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (LEPINA), including by-
  - Allocating adequate human and material resources in the national budget.
  - Providing technical assistance to government agencies so they can incorporate its provisions into their activities.
  - Bringing the Secretariats of Social Inclusion and Technical Secretariats into the National Committee for the Protection of Children and Adolescents.
- Systematically monitor child labor inspections, investigations, number of children rescued, social services offered, and sanctions for violations.
- Strengthen enforcement of child labor and other laws including by:
  - Simplifying the labor inspection process and the issuance of fines.
  - Giving police officers, and other officials, adequate tools, resources and training to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children.

#### IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Continue to carry out research on child labor and conduct studies on children involved in commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service, and illegal activities.
- Assess the impact that existing anti-poverty programs may have on addressing the worst forms of child labor.

<sup>1640</sup> 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, 2005-2010*. 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.

<sup>1641</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009* Comité Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil, March 2006, 15; available from [http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/plan\\_nacional\\_es.pdf](http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/plan_nacional_es.pdf). 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, 44; available from [http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/condiciones\\_ti\\_cana\\_sv.pdf](http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/condiciones_ti_cana_sv.pdf).

<sup>1642</sup> 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 ILO-IPEC, *Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en el cultivo de la Caña de Azúcar en El Salvador*, 29-32, 44. See also Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009* 32.

<sup>1643</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en la pesca en El Salvador* 2007 24-33; available from [http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/condiciones\\_trabajo\\_infantil\\_en\\_pesca\\_sv.pdf](http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/condiciones_trabajo_infantil_en_pesca_sv.pdf).

<sup>1644</sup> Ibid.

<sup>1645</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 14. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Child Labour in the Firework Industry of El Salvador* Final Evaluation, Geneva, August, 2004, 49. See also EFE, *Buscar en las basuras, el pan de cada día en El Salvador* (September 10, 2010), Video.

<sup>1646</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 14. See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, February 8, 2010

<sup>1647</sup> Council of Ministers for Women of the Central American Integration System (COMMCA / SICA), *La Institucionalización Sociocultural y Jurídica de la*

*Desigualdad: El Trabajo Doméstico Remunerado en El Salvador* March 2010; available from [www.sica.int/busqueda/busqueda\\_archivo.aspx?Archivo=libr\\_48057...](http://www.sica.int/busqueda/busqueda_archivo.aspx?Archivo=libr_48057...) See also Vanessa Nochez and Argentina Estrada, "Trabajo Infantil: Una Historia de Diario," *Diario Co Latino* (San Salvador), June 12, 2009; available from <http://www.diariocolatino.com/es/20090612/nacionales/67861/>.

<sup>1648</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Línea de Base sobre Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes en el Municipio de San Salvador 2004, 2006*, 11, 53-54, 58; available from <http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/lbexplotacinsexualcomercialelsalvador.pdf>.

<sup>1649</sup> Ibid., 53. See also ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 12. 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, March 11, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/wha/136112.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, February 19, 2010.

<sup>1650</sup> "Maras Reclutan en Centros Educativos," *El Diario de Hoy* March 2, 2010; available from [http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota\\_completa.asp?idCat=6342&idArt=4569633](http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=6342&idArt=4569633). 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>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, "Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 No. 182 El Salvador (ratification 2000) Submitted: 2007," (2007); available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

<sup>1651</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Constitution of the Republic of El Salvador (with reforms until 2009)*, (1983), article 38; available from [http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/Animaciones/Constitucion\\_Republica\\_de\\_El\\_Salvador\\_FP2.swf](http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/Animaciones/Constitucion_Republica_de_El_Salvador_FP2.swf). See also Government of El Salvador, *Código de Trabajo (with modifications until 2009)*, (June 23, 1972), articles 104-109, 114-117; available from <http://www.csj.gob.sv/leyes.nsf/ed400a03431a688906256a84005aec75/46004eae5770911c06256d05005d7c3f?OpenDocument>.

<sup>1652</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Código Penal (with modifications until April 2010)*, (June 15, 1974), 169-173-A, 367-367-C; available from <http://www.csj.gob.sv/leyes.nsf/ed400a03431a688906256a84005aec75/29961fcd8682863406256d02005a3cd4>. See also Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, 2009, article 64; available from [http://www.oei.es/pdf2/ley\\_ninez\\_el\\_salvador.pdf](http://www.oei.es/pdf2/ley_ninez_el_salvador.pdf).

<sup>1653</sup> 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](http://www.ilo.org/labadmin/what/pubs/lang-en/docName--WCMS_119250/index.htm).

<sup>1654</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009* 32.

<sup>1655</sup> Ibid. See also ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 12.

<sup>1656</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Código Penal (with modifications until April 2010)*, 169-173-A, 367-367-C.

<sup>1657</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, 103-118.

<sup>1658</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Constitution*, 56. See also Government of El Salvador, *Código Penal (with modifications until April 2010)*, 354.

<sup>1659</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009* 17, 94.

<sup>1660</sup> Ibid., 75-76. See also Government of El Salvador, *Carta de Entendimiento para la Erradicación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial de los Niños y Niñas y Adolescentes* San Salvador, November 4, 2004, 4; available from [http://www.rree.gob.sv/sitio/img.nsf/vista/UnidadSocial/\\$file/CARTA%20DE%20ENTENDIMIENTO.pdf](http://www.rree.gob.sv/sitio/img.nsf/vista/UnidadSocial/$file/CARTA%20DE%20ENTENDIMIENTO.pdf). See also Government of El Salvador, *Prórroga a la Carta de Entendimiento para la Erradicación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial de los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes* San Salvador November 5, 2008.

<sup>1661</sup> UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: El Salvador*, July 2009, 84; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC.C.SLV.4.doc>.

<sup>1662</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, article 138.

<sup>1663</sup> UN Committee of the Rights of the Child, *Concluding observations: El Salvador*, January 11-29, 2010, para 12; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC-C-OPSC-SLV-CO1.pdf>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention. Concluding Observations: El Salvador*, January 2010, paras 11-12; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/COBs%20CRC%20EI%20Salvador.doc>.

<sup>1664</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia*, articles 138 and 141.

<sup>1665</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: El Salvador.” See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*,

*February 8, 2010*. See also Government of El Salvador, *Unidad Erradicación de las Peores Formas del Trabajo Infantil*, [online] [cited January 21, 2010]; available from <http://trabajoinfantil.mtps.gob.sv/default.asp?id=3&mnu=3>.

<sup>1666</sup> ILO, *Verification Report on the Implementation of the White Paper Recommendations (Period August 2009 - January 2010)*, 2010, 174. See U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, *February 8, 2010*.

<sup>1667</sup> ILO, *Diagnóstico de la situación de la inspección del trabajo en El Salvador*, 10-11, 15, 19, 20, 24.

<sup>1668</sup> 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, 44.

<sup>1669</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de el Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño*, 44. See also Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de el Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño*. See also National Police, *Sistema 911*, [[cited August 25, 2010].

<sup>1670</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de el Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño*, 43.

<sup>1671</sup> U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, *February 19, 2010*. See also ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 33. See also Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de el Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño*, 41, 43-45.

<sup>1672</sup> U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, *February 8, 2010*.

<sup>1673</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Plan Estratégico 2008-2012*, December 2008, 7-8; available from [http://www.mspas.gob.sv/comunicaciones/trata\\_personas/pdf/plan\\_estrategico.pdf](http://www.mspas.gob.sv/comunicaciones/trata_personas/pdf/plan_estrategico.pdf). See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, *February 8, 2010*. See also U.S. Embassy- San Salvador, *reporting*, *February 19, 2010*.

<sup>1674</sup> 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*, January 11-29, 2010, paras 8, 14-16, 25-28; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC-C-OPSC-SLV-CO1.pdf>.

<sup>1675</sup> UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports (July 2009)*, para 359. See also Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009* 18. See also ILO-

IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 21.

<sup>1676</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009*. 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. See also ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación El Salvador*, 2009, 9, 14; available from [http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/el\\_salvador\\_hoja\\_de\\_ruta\\_diagnostico\\_final.pdf](http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/el_salvador_hoja_de_ruta_diagnostico_final.pdf),

<sup>1677</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 15, 35.

<sup>1678</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Hoja de Ruta para hacer de El Salvador un País Libre de Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas*, 2009, 14-15, 27-35; available from <http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/pagina.php?pagina=337>.

<sup>1679</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Política Nacional para la Erradicación de la Trata de Personas en El Salvador* May 2008, 13; available from [http://www.mspas.gob.sv/comunicaciones/trata\\_personas/pdf/politica\\_nacional.pdf](http://www.mspas.gob.sv/comunicaciones/trata_personas/pdf/politica_nacional.pdf). See also Government of El Salvador, *Plan Estratégico 2008-2012*, 12-16. See also ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 12.

<sup>1680</sup> Government of El Salvador, “Programa Nacional de Trabajo Decente de El Salvador (2008-2011),” (2007), 11-12; available from [http://portal.oit.or.cr/dmdocuments/PNTD/acta\\_pntd\\_elsalvador.pdf](http://portal.oit.or.cr/dmdocuments/PNTD/acta_pntd_elsalvador.pdf). See also ILO-IPEC, *Diagnóstico de Situación del Trabajo Infantil y sus Peores Formas en El Salvador* 12.

<sup>1681</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Política de Educación Inclusiva: Para todas y todos*, 2009, 5, 22. See also Government of El Salvador, *Programa Social Educativo 2009-2014 “Vamos a la Escuela”*, 2009, 75, 87-88.

<sup>1682</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de El Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño*, 51. See also Oscar Martínez, “Firman convenio para prevenir trata de personas,” (February 3, 2010); available from <http://www.diariocolatino.com/es/20100203/nacionales/76429/>. See also Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de El Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño*, 51.

<sup>1683</sup> ILO-IPEC, *El Salvador TBP (II)*, Technical Progress Report.

<sup>1684</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Informe Adicional y Actualizado de la República de El Salvador para el Comité sobre los Derechos del Niño*, 22, 41, 47.

<sup>1685</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Combating Child Labour in the Firework Industry of El Salvador* 1, 10-13. See also ILO-IPEC, *Progressive eradication of high risk child labor in shellfish harvesting in the Isle of Espiritu Santo, Puerto El Triunfo, Department of Usulután, El Salvador*, Final Report, Geneva, March 16, 2001.

<sup>1686</sup> ILO-IPEC, *El Salvador TBP (II)*, Technical Progress Report, 30. 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 6, 2007, 18.

<sup>1687</sup> 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*, Final Evaluation, Geneva, April 2009, 31, 32-34. See also ILO-IPEC, *Sub-regional Project for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labor in the Coffee Sector in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Final Evaluation, 2003. See also CARE International, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Final Technical Progress Report, Managua, March 31, 2009, 2.

<sup>1688</sup> ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, September 1, 2010. See also Intervida, *La Pornografía Infantil no es un Juego, es un Delito. Denúnciala al 911*, 2009; available from <http://www.isna.gob.sv/Noticias%20Ultima%20hora/Reglas%20de%20ORO.pdf>.

<sup>1689</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil 2006-2009* 16-17. See also Government of El Salvador, *Sistema Universal de Protección Social*, [online] 2009 [cited June 14 2010]; available from <http://www.fisd.gov.sv/institucion/marco-institucional/historia.html?start=4>.

<sup>1690</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Comunidades Solidarias: Resultados e impactos*, 2010; available from <http://www.fisd.gov.sv/novedades/ciudadano/2155-comunidades-solidarias-resultados-e-impactos.html>.

<sup>1691</sup> Government of El Salvador, *Plan Global Anti-Crisis*, 2009; available from [http://www.elsalvador.org/embajadas/eeuu/home.nsf/0/3fb68e35223cc2e8525761d0052b424/\\$FILE/Plan%20Global%20Anti-Crisis.pdf](http://www.elsalvador.org/embajadas/eeuu/home.nsf/0/3fb68e35223cc2e8525761d0052b424/$FILE/Plan%20Global%20Anti-Crisis.pdf). See also Government of El Salvador, *Sistema Universal de Protección Social*.