

(Translated from Spanish)

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR
CONCERNING THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/SLV/2)
PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION WITH
THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SECOND PERIODIC REPORT
OF EL SALVADOR (CRC/C/65/Add.25)**

[Received on 6 April 2004]

CRC/C/RESP/54
GE.04-40969 (E) 130504 170504

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the second periodic report of EL SALVADOR (CRC/C/65/Add.25)

Part I

Under this section the State party is requested to submit in written form additional and updated information, if possible, before 5 April 2004.

A. Data and statistics, if available

1. Please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age, indigenous and minority groups, urban and rural areas) covering the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 on the:

(a) Number and proportion of children under 18 living in the State party

Table 9.20

El Salvador: Population projection by gender

2001

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
TOTAL COUNTRY	6 396 890	3 141 208	3 255 682
0-17	2 654 245	1 350 759	1 303 486
Percentage	41.5	43.0	40.0
URBAN TOTAL	3 754 903	1 804 804	1 950 099
0-17	1 441 154	728 644	712 510
Percentage	38.4	40.4	36.5
RURAL TOTAL	2 641 987	1 336 404	1 305 583
0-17	1 213 091	622 115	590 976
Percentage	45.9	46.6	45.3
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 9.21

El Salvador: Population projection by gender and age

2002

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
TOTAL COUNTRY	6 517 798	3 201 720	3 316 078
0-17	2 681 370	1 364 928	1 316 442
Percentage	41.1	42.6	39.7
URBAN TOTAL	3 843 878	1 848 194	1 995 684
0-17	1 464 682	740 734	723 948
Percentage	38.1	40.1	36.3
RURAL TOTAL	2 673 920	1 353 526	1 320 394
0-17	1 216 688	624 194	592 494
Percentage	45.5	46.1	44.9
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 9.22

El Salvador: Population projection by gender and age

2003

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
TOTAL COUNTRY	6 638 168	3 261 938	3 376 230
0-17	2 706 710	1 378 167	1 328 543
Percentage	40.8	42.2	39.3
URBAN TOTAL	3 932 569	1 891 429	2 041 140
0-17	1 487 989	752 784	735 205
Percentage	37.8	39.8	36.0
RURAL TOTAL	2 705 599	1 370 509	1 335 090
0-17	1 218 721	625 383	593 338
Percentage	45.0	45.6	44.4
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 9.20 [sic]

El Salvador: Population projections by gender and age

2001

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	2 654 245	1 350 759	1 303 486
TOTAL COUNTRY	6 396 890	3 141 208	3 255 682
0-4	802 510	409 781	392 729
0	162 707	83 188	79 519
1	162 302	82 944	79 358
2	160 665	82 032	78 633
3	159 191	81 225	77 966
4	157 645	80 392	77 253
5-9	761 242	387 614	373 628
5	155 948	79 485	76 463
6	154 943	78 936	76 007
7	152 713	77 759	74 954
8	150 199	76 439	73 760
9	147 439	74 995	72 444
10-14	695 670	353 259	342 411
10	144 560	73 491	71 069
11	141 664	71 977	69 687
12	138 753	70 452	68 301
13	136 263	69 148	67 115
14	134 430	68 191	66 239
15-19	655 150	331 818	323 332
15	133 128	67 507	65 621
16	131 713	66 758	64 955
17	129 982	65 840	64 142
18	129 490	65 543	63 947
19	130 837	66 170	64 667
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 9.21 [sic]

El Salvador: Population projections by gender and age

2002

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	2 681 370	1 364 928	1 316 442
TOTAL COUNTRY	6 517 798	3 201 720	3 316 078
0-4	805 835	411 596	394 239
0	162 605	83 142	79 463
1	162 154	82 869	79 285
2	161 797	82 655	79 142
3	160 337	81 845	78 492
4	158 942	81 085	77 857
5-9	770 293	392 384	377 909
5	157 437	80 276	77 161
6	155 765	79 384	76 381
7	154 581	78 743	75 838
8	152 472	77 630	74 842
9	150 038	76 351	73 687
10-14	707 294	359 273	348 021
10	147 264	74 897	72 367
11	144 310	73 351	70 959
12	141 373	71 812	69 561
13	138 435	70 269	68 166
14	135 912	68 944	66 968
15-19	656 323	332 404	323 919
15	134 036	67 959	66 077
16	132 687	67 247	65 440
17	131 225	66 469	64 756
18	129 448	65 522	63 926
19	128 927	65 207	63 720

Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996

Table 9.22 [sic]

El Salvador: Population projections by gender and age

2003

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	2 706 710	1 378 167	1 328 543
TOTAL COUNTRY	6 638 168	3 261 938	3 376 230
0-4	807 368	412 434	394 934
0	162 479	83 082	79 397
1	162 055	82 818	79 237
2	161 578	82 536	79 042
3	161 270	82 353	78 917
4	159 986	81 645	78 341
5-9	777 836	396 371	381 465
5	158 669	80 931	77 738
6	157 205	80 146	77 059
7	155 557	79 268	76 289
8	154 196	78 538	75 658
9	152 209	77 488	74 721
10-14	720 117	365 942	354 175
10	149 855	76 249	73 606
11	147 065	74 785	72 280
12	144 040	73 199	70 841
13	141 061	71 635	69 426
14	138 096	70 074	68 022
15-19	661 005	334 785	326 220
15	135 539	68 727	66 812
16	133 623	67 717	65 906
17	132 227	66 976	65 251
18	130 721	66 171	64 550
19	128 895	65 194	63 701
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 11.20

El Salvador: Urban population projections by gender and age

2001

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	1 441 154	728 644	712 510
URBAN TOTAL	3 754 903	1 804 804	1 950 099
0-4	426 747	217 737	209 010
0	83 601	42 776	40 825
1	82 924	42 392	40 532
2	85 306	43 523	41 783
3	87 007	44 322	42 685
4	87 909	44 724	43 185
5-9	431 263	218 620	212 643
5	88 072	44 753	43 319
6	88 099	44 716	43 383
7	87 024	44 117	42 907
8	85 253	43 164	42 089
9	82 815	41 870	40 945
10-14	372 210	187 151	185 059
10	79 978	40 371	39 607
11	76 956	38 775	38 181
12	73 671	37 041	36 630
13	71 269	35 754	35 515
14	70 336	35 210	35 126
15-19	353 571	175 756	177 815
15	70 427	35 182	35 245
16	70 351	35 065	35 286
17	70 156	34 889	35 267
18	70 635	35 031	35 604
19	72 002	35 589	36 413
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 11.21

El Salvador: Urban population projections by gender and age

2002

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	1 464 682	740 734	723 948
URBAN TOTAL	3 843 878	1 848 194	1 995 684
0-4	426 960	217 939	209 021
0	85 402	43 691	41 711
1	84 477	43 178	41 299
2	84 041	42 918	41 123
3	85 858	43 770	42 088
4	87 182	44 382	42 800
5-9	437 374	221 826	215 548
5	87 909	44 697	43 212
6	88 049	44 712	43 337
7	88 110	44 689	43 421
8	87 403	44 274	43 129
9	85 903	43 454	42 449
10-14	387 476	194 908	192 568
10	83 485	42 163	41 322
11	80 517	40 590	39 927
12	77 466	38 970	38 496
13	74 196	37 236	36 960
14	71 812	35 949	35 863
15-19	354 915	176 391	178 524
15	70 900	35 408	35 492
16	71 014	35 383	35 631
17	70 958	35 270	35 688
18	70 782	35 095	35 687
19	71 261	35 235	36 026
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 11.22

El Salvador: Urban population projections by gender and age

2003

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	1 487 989	752 784	735 205
URBAN TOTAL	3 932 569	1 891 429	2 041 140
0-4	429 782	219 421	210 361
0	87 126	44 566	42 560
1	85 963	43 931	42 032
2	85 277	43 541	41 736
3	85 080	43 404	41 676
4	86 336	43 979	42 357
5-9	438 845	222 691	216 154
5	87 289	44 406	42 883
6	87 832	44 628	43 204
7	87 957	44 635	43 322
8	88 053	44 626	43 427
9	87 714	44 396	43 318
10-14	404 131	203 433	200 698
10	86 486	43 709	42 777
11	84 087	42 421	41 666
12	80 992	40 774	40 218
13	77 911	39 132	38 779
14	74 655	37 397	37 258
15-19	358 075	177 949	180 126
15	72 290	36 112	36 178
16	71 403	35 574	35 829
17	71 538	35 553	35 985
18	71 500	35 441	36 059
19	71 344	35 269	36 075
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 12.20

El Salvador: Rural population projections by gender and age

2001

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	1 213 091	622 115	590 976
RURAL TOTAL	2 641 987	1 336 404	1 305 583
0-4	375 763	192 044	183 719
0	79 106	40 412	38 694
1	79 378	40 552	38 826
2	75 359	38 509	36 850
3	72 184	36 903	35 281
4	69 736	35 668	34 068
5-9	329 979	168 994	160 985
5	67 876	34 732	33 144
6	66 844	34 220	32 624
7	65 689	33 642	32 047
8	64 946	33 275	31 671
9	64 624	33 125	31 499
10-14	323 460	166 108	157 352
10	64 582	33 120	31 462
11	64 708	33 202	31 506
12	65 082	33 411	31 671
13	64 994	33 394	31 600
14	64 094	32 981	31 113
15-19	301 579	156 062	145 517
15	62 701	32 325	30 376
16	61 362	31 693	29 669
17	59 826	30 951	28 875
18	58 855	30 512	28 343
19	58 835	30 581	28 254
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 12.21

El Salvador: Rural population projections by gender and age

2002

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	1 216 688	624 194	592 494
RURALTOTAL	2 673 920	1 353 526	1 320 394
0-4	378 875	193 657	185 218
0	77 203	39 451	37 752
1	77 677	39 691	37 986
2	77 756	39 737	38 019
3	74 479	38 075	36 404
4	71 760	36 703	35 057
5-9	332 919	170 558	162 361
5	69 528	35 579	33 949
6	67 716	34 672	33 044
7	66 471	34 054	32 417
8	65 069	33 356	31 713
9	64 135	32 897	31 238
10-14	319 818	164 365	155 453
10	63 779	32 734	31 045
11	63 793	32 761	31 032
12	63 907	32 842	31 065
13	64 239	33 033	31 206
14	64 100	32 995	31 105
15-19	301 408	156 013	145 395
15	63 136	32 551	30 585
16	61 673	31 864	29 809
17	60 267	31 199	29 068
18	58 666	30 427	28 239
19	57 666	29 972	27 694
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996			

Table 12.22

El Salvador: Rural population projections by gender and age

2003

Population at mid-year

Age	Total	Boys	Girls
0-17	1 218 721	625 383	593 338
RURAL TOTAL	2 705 599	1 370 509	1 335 090
0-4	377 586	193 013	184 573
0	75 353	38 516	36 837
1	76 092	38 887	37 205
2	76 301	38 995	37 306
3	76 190	38 949	37 241
4	73 650	37 666	35 984
5-9	338 991	173 680	165 311
5	71 380	36 525	34 855
6	69 373	35 518	33 855
7	67 600	34 633	32 967
8	66 143	33 912	32 231
9	64 495	33 092	31 403
10-14	315 986	162 509	153 477
10	63 369	32 540	30 829
11	62 978	32 364	30 614
12	63 048	32 425	30 623
13	63 150	32 503	30 647
14	63 441	32 677	30 764
15-19	302 930	156 836	146 094
15	63 249	32 615	30 634
16	62 220	32 143	30 077
17	60 689	31 423	29 266
18	59 221	30 730	28 491
19	57 551	29 925	27 626

Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses. DIGESTYC. 1996

(b) Number and proportion of children belonging to indigenous, minority, refugee and internally displaced groups

In the specific case of minority groups - indigenous peoples, for example - El Salvador has no statistical data identifying the child population in those groups; on the basis of a 1999 study, however, the Office of the Head of Indigenous Affairs of the Council for Culture and the Arts (CONCULTURA) estimated that some 10 per cent of the total population of El Salvador, approximately 600,000 persons, is indigenous. A document containing a profile of the

indigenous people of El Salvador has been prepared, highlighting the characteristics of the indigenous population and preparing the ground for methodological proposals for a future census, since no official census exists.

2. In light of article 4 of the Convention, please provide additional disaggregated data for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, on budget allocations and trends (in absolute figures and in percentages of the national and regional budgets or GDP) allocated to the implementation of the Convention, evaluating also the priorities for budgetary expenditures given to the following:

**National budget
Recipients of funds, 2001-2003
Millions of US dollars**

Unit	2001	2002	2003
Total budget	2 216.27	2 504.10	2 486.70
Executive body	1 351.71	1 436.40	1 445.60
Office of the President of the Republic 100%	43.06	36.50	37.70
Salvadoran Institute for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (ISNA)	14.55	12.29	12.42
Percentage	34	34	33

Source: General State budget. Ministry of Finance.

The 2004 budget is the same as the 2003 budget.

**Sources of funds
Millions of US dollars**

Year	General fund	Own resources	Total
2001	14.46	0.09	14.55
2002	12.29	0.00	12.29
2003	12.42	0.00	12.42

Source: Table on “Institutional budgets 2001 to 2002”, UFI.

The 2004 budget is the same as the 2003 budget.

**Budget of the Salvadoran Institute for the Protection
of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) 1998-2003**

International cooperation

Millions of US dollars

Body	Amount					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Inter-American Development bank, IDB	0.59	4.39	3.103			
United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF; Technical Secretariat for External Financing, SETEFE, and Cooperation with Spain	0.14					
Ministry of Education		0.38				
Cooperation with Spain		0.07		0.10	1.61	
Initial Family Education, EDIFAM		0.11			0.16	0.06
United Nations Population Fund		0.05	0.296			
International Labour Organization, ILO		0.10				
United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF			0.002	0.03	0.02	
Inter-American Agency for Development, USAID				0.13		
China-Kiwani cooperation					0.08	
Total	0.73	5.10	3.401	0.26	1.87	0.06

Source: Memorandum 1998, P. Gráfica 1999, D. de Hoy 2000, Balance sheet Audit UFI, 2001-2003.

(a) Education (different types of education, i.e. pre-primary, primary and secondary education)

Budget allocations by the Ministry of Education, 2002-2004

(In US dollars and percentages)

	2002	2003	2004
Education			
U.P.02 Pre-primary education	31 565 150	32 306 415	33 215 415
U.P. 03 Basic education	247 586 825	252 791 075	251 660 210
U.P.02 General secondary education	27 932 000	28 243 320	28 998 270
Total	307 083 975	313 340 810	313 873 895
Percentage of the national budget	12.26%	12.60%	11.23%
Percentage of GDP	2015%	2.09%	2.00%

(b) Health care (different types of health services, i.e. primary health care, vaccination programmes, adolescent health care and other health care services for children)

Information on this item will be submitted at a later date.

(c) Programmes and services for children with disabilities

Programmes and services for children with disabilities	Years			Budget figures \$
	2002 \$	2003 \$	2004 \$	
Special education schools	1 562 089	1 543 094.7	1 530 021.6	4 635 205.3
Inclusive schools	3 845 102.8	3 851 520	3 854 520	11 551 142
Educational support classes	4 910 480	4 904 194.2	4 910 480	14 725 154
Schools for the deaf	242 690.5	242 250.5	258 564.8	743 505.8
Psychological services	11 123.43	349 320	349 320	709 763.43

Note: The budgetary figures used in the report represent specific allocations by the education sector for programmes and services for children with disabilities; they include salaries, teacher training, design and reproduction of documents and provision of materials; the figures expressed as percentages of the national budget and of the GDP are not available.

- (d) Support programmes for families
- (e) Support for children living below the poverty line
- (f) The protection of children who are in need of alternative care including the support of care institutions
- (g) Programmes and activities for the prevention of and protection from child abuse, child sexual exploitation and child labour
- (h) Programmes and services for street children and abandoned children
- (i) Juvenile justice

Information on paragraphs (d), (f), (g), (h) and (i) will be submitted at a later date.

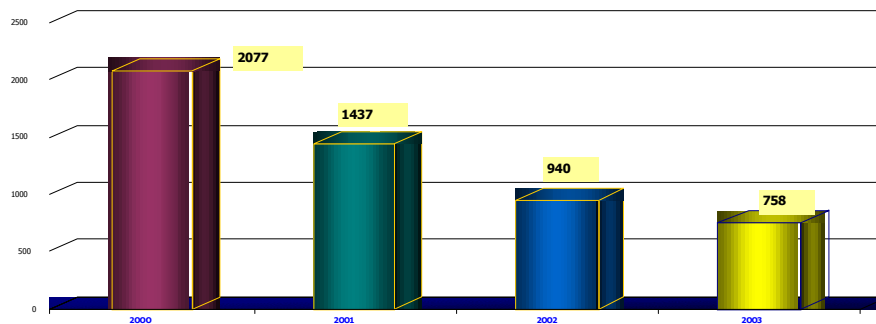
Please also indicate the expenses of the private sector, in particular for health and education.

Information will be submitted at a later date.

3. With reference to children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, indigenous and minority groups, urban, rural and remote areas) for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 on the number of children:

- (a) Separated from their parents
- (b) Placed in institutions

CHILDREN IN ISNA WELFARE CENTRES



Children cared for in ISNA and NGO welfare centres

January to December 2002

Population cared for by gender	Number	Percentage
Male	4 197	52.2
Female	3 849	47.8
Total	8 046	100.0
Age groups		
0 to 4 years of age	1 538	19.1
5 to 9 years of age	1 962	24.4
10 to 14 years of age	2 488	30.9
15 to 18 years of age	1 647	20.5
Over 18 years of age	411	5.1
Total	8 046	100.0
National welfare centres in December 2002		
ISNA welfare centres	22	35.5
NGO welfare centres	40	64.5
Total	62	100.0

ISNA welfare centres and homes	December 2003
Centro Infantil de Protección Inmediata, CIPI	48
Subtotal	48
CISNA	72
San Vicente de Paúl	253
Jardín de Amor (VIH)	14
Ciudad de los Niños	22
Gustavo Magaña	49
Santa Luisa de Marillac	34
Hogar San José	58
Special Education (disability)	120
Adalberto Guirola	87
Fray Felipe de Jesús Moraga	49
Total	758

(c) Placed with foster families

Foster homes

Year	Children
2000	47
2001	43
2002	34
2003	80
Total	204

(d) Adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions

Adoptions

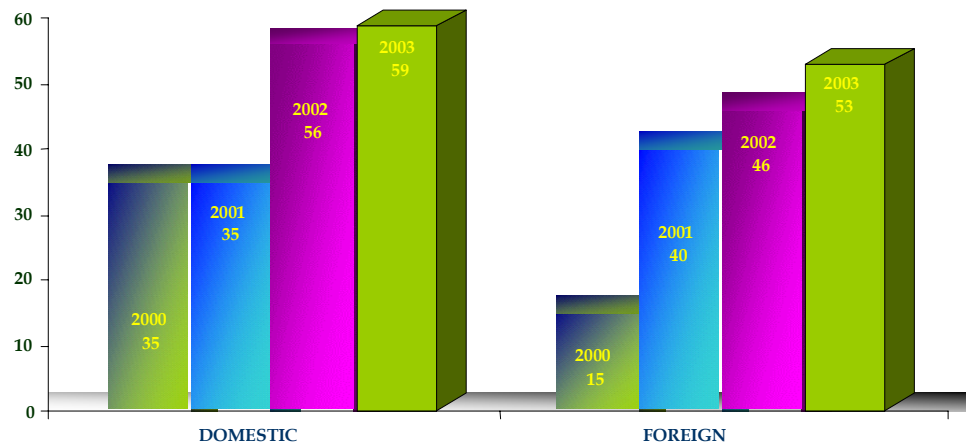
Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2000	75	30	105
2001	75	34	109
2002	82	114	196
2003	136	117	253
Total	368	295	663

Source: ISNA

Adoptions	2001	2002	2003
Domestic	35	56	53
International	40	36	59

Source: Office of the Procurator General.

ADOPTIONS: FORMALITIES CONCLUDED



Source: Office for Adoptions, OPA. December 2003.

4. Please specify the number of children with disabilities, disaggregated by sex, age and indigenous and minority groups, covering the years 2001, 2002 and 2003:

(a) Living with their families

In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and within the decentralized framework of the Basic Comprehensive Health Systems (SIBASI), the National Council on Integrated Care for Persons with Disabilities (CONAIPD) has prepared an extremely useful database on 16,828 persons to date, with all the relevant information on each, including their place of residence, personal details, needs, etc.

Of a total of 5,006 children between 0 and 18 years of age registered with disabilities:

- (a) 51 per cent are boys and 49 per cent girls;
- (b) 53 per cent are between 0 and 10 years of age and 47 per cent between 11 and 18 years of age;

(c) 39 per cent of all the children registered attend school, 29 per cent neither attend school nor work and 7 per cent are working but do not attend school. The remaining 25 per cent are not of school age and are not taken into account under this heading.

(b) In institutions

For the time being the database does not cover the number of children in institutions, but only information on care and families.

(c) Attending regular schools

El Salvador

Disabled population by gender and age group, 2003

Total country

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Attending regular schools	9 029	5 616	3 413
0-17 years of age	7 248	4 305	2 943
0-4	1 357	721	636
5-9	2 191	1 192	999
10-14	3 415	2 192	1 223
15-17	285	200	85
18 and over	1 781	1 311	470

El Salvador

Disabled population by gender and age group, 2003

Urban total

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Attending regular schools	4 769	3 382	1 387
0-17 years of age	3 571	2 459	1 112
0-4	568	460	108
5-9	1 211	630	581
10-14	1 712	1 289	423
15-17	80	80	-
18 and over	1 198	923	275

El Salvador

Disabled population by gender and age group, 2003

Rural total

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Attending regular schools	4 260	2 234	2 026
0-17 years of age	3 677	1 846	1 831
0-4	789	261	528
5-9	980	562	418
10-14	1 703	903	800
15-17	205	120	85
18 and over	583	388	195

(d) Attending special schools

El Salvador

Disabled population by gender and age group, 2003

Total country

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Attending special schools	1 677	858	819
0-17 years of age	1 216	832	384
0-4	218	218	-
5-9	422	165	257
10-14	576	449	127
15-17	-	-	-
18 and over	461	26	435

El Salvador

**Disabled population by gender and
age group, 2003**

Urban total

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Attending special schools	1 427	689	738
0-17 years of age	1 073	689	384
0-4	218	218	-
5-9	396	139	257
10-14	459	332	127
15-17	-	-	-
18 and over	354	-	354

El Salvador

**Disabled population by gender and
age group, 2003**

Rural total

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Attending special schools	250	169	81
0-17 years of age	143	143	-
0-4	-	-	-
5-9	26	26	-
10-14	117	117	-
15-17	-	-	-
18 and over	107	26	81

(e) **Not attending any school**

El Salvador

Disabled population by gender and age group, 2003

Total country

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Not attending any school	89 256	49 402	39 854
0-17 years of age	11 263	6 114	5 149
0-4	2 224	1 322	902
5-9	3 504	1 942	1 562
10-14	3 132	1 750	1 382
15-17	2 403	1 100	1 303
18 and over	77 993	43 288	34 705

El Salvador

Disabled population by gender and age group, 2003

Urban total

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Not attending any school	47 987	23 665	24 322
0-17 years of age	4 796	2 435	2 361
0-4	1 115	658	457
5-9	1 545	678	867
10-14	1 038	570	468
15-17	1 098	529	569
18 and over	43 191	21 230	21 961

El Salvador

**Disabled population by gender and
age group, 2003**

Rural total

Age groups	Total	Boys	Girls
Not attending any school	41 269	25 737	15 532
0-17 years of age	6 467	3 679	2 788
0-4	1 109	664	445
5-9	1 959	1 264	695
10-14	2 094	1 180	914
15-17	1 305	571	734
18 and over	34 802	22 058	12 744

Source: Multi-purpose household survey 2003.

5. With reference to child abuse, please provide disaggregated data (by age, gender, indigenous and minority groups and types of violations reported) for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 on the:

(a) Number of individual complaints received per year in the last three years

In 2003 ISNA's Child Protection Corps received 1,656 complaints regarding various types of abuse, as a result of which 710 case files were opened, thereby benefiting around 6,624 families including children.

The Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women (ISDEMU), through its Family Relations Improvement Programme, also handles complaints of abuse and sexual assault reported by underage victims.

A total of 4,457 complaints of child abuse were recorded in 2001, 2002 and 2003, of which 2,442 (55 per cent) concerned girls and 2,015 (45 per cent) boys.

There were 1,252 complaints of child abuse in 2001; of these, 725 (58 per cent) concerned girls and 527 (42 per cent) boys.

There were 1,688 complaints of child abuse in 2002; of these, 879 (52 per cent) concerned girls and 809 (48 per cent) boys.

There were 1,517 complaints of child abuse in 2003; of these, 838 (55 per cent) concerned girls and 679 (45 per cent) boys.

A total of 933 complaints of sexual assault were recorded in 2001, 2002 and 2003, of which 791 (85 per cent) concerned girls and 142 (15 per cent) boys.

There were 198 complaints of sexual assault of minors in 2001; of these, 169 (85 per cent) concerned girls and 29 (15 per cent) concerned boys.

There were 300 complaints of sexual assault of minors in 2002; of these, 249 (83 per cent) concerned girls and 51 (17 per cent) boys.

There were 435 complaints of sexual assault of minors in 2003; of these, 373 (86 per cent) concerned girls and 62 (14 per cent) boys.

The National Civil Police has supplied the following data:

**Accusations of offences in respect of minors, countrywide, by gender
January-December 2001**

Offence	Male	Female	Gender unknown	Total
Homicide	102	29	2	133
Culpable homicide (road traffic accidents)	96	28	0	124
Culpable homicide, other grounds	6	1	0	7
Attempted homicide	12	4	0	16
Injury	353	205	0	558
Culpable injury (road traffic accidents)	321	149	0	470
Culpable injury, other grounds	2	2	0	4
Rape	65	339	0	404
Attempted rape	5	63	0	68
Domestic violence	5	25	0	30
Kidnapping	8	4	0	12

Offence	Male	Female	Gender unknown	Total
Deprivation of liberty	59	226	0	285
Extortion	1	0	0	1
Abortion	1	0	0	1
Sexual assault	18	113	0	131
Sexual harassment	6	62	0	68
Threats	143	156	0	299
Failure to fulfil obligations of financial maintenance	7	5	0	12
Robbery	98	45	0	143
Attempted robbery	1	1	0	2
Vehicle theft	2	0	0	2
Theft	64	42	0	106
Withholding or misappropriation	4	1	0	5
Receiving stolen goods	1	0	0	1
Damage	7	1	0	8
Fraud	2	3	0	5
Use of firearm	1	1	0	2
Other	48	70	0	118
Theft of vehicle with merchandise	1	0	0	1
Theft of livestock	2	0	0	2
Statutory rape	1	88	0	89
Misdemeanours	1	1	0	2
Total	1 443	1 664	2	3 109

**Accusations of offences in respect of minors, countrywide, by gender
January-December 2002**

Offence	Male	Female	Total
Homicide	128	26	154
Culpable homicide (road traffic accidents)	96	54	150
Culpable homicide, other grounds	4	5	9
Attempted homicide	7	5	12
Injury	334	182	516
Culpable injury (road traffic accidents)	281	143	424
Culpable injury, other grounds	4	5	9
Rape	59	379	438
Attempted rape	5	65	70
Domestic violence	8	39	47
Kidnapping	3	1	4
Deprivation of liberty	49	205	254
Extortion	3	3	6
Sexual assault	21	164	185
Sexual harassment	3	59	62
Threats	138	146	284
Failure to fulfil obligations of financial maintenance	14	10	24
Robbery	83	31	114
Attempted robbery	2	0	2
Vehicle theft	1	0	1
Theft	81	40	123
Unlawful taking of motor vehicle	2	0	2
Withholding or misappropriation	1	0	1
Damage	4	2	6
Fraud	2	1	3
Use of firearm	2	1	3
Other	40	82	122
Statutory rape	2	91	93
Misdemeanours	1	0	1
Total	1 378	1 739	3 119

**Accusations of offences in respect of minors, countrywide, by gender
January-December 2003**

Offence	Male	Female	Total
Homicide (road traffic accidents)	87	39	126
Simple homicide	130	24	154
Aggravated homicide	11	0	11
Culpable homicide	1	2	3
Damage	10	4	14
Domestic violence	27	42	69
Failure to fulfil obligations of financial maintenance	28	19	47
Inducement to desertion	2	2	4
Abuse of the right of correction	12	20	32
Abandonment and neglect	8	11	19
Withholding or misappropriation	3	1	4
Theft	64	34	98
Vehicle theft	0	1	1
Theft of vehicle with merchandise	1	0	1
Aggravated theft	0	1	1
Unlawful taking of motor vehicle	1	0	1
Robbery	54	30	84
Aggravated robbery	11	0	11
Extortion	2	3	5
Fraud	5	6	11
Aggravated abortion	0	1	1
Infringement of security regulations	0	1	1
Manufacture of harmful substances and foodstuffs	1	0	1
Injury	364	203	567
Serious injury	7	1	8
Very serious injury	2	1	3
Aggravated injury	0	1	1
Culpable injury	419	259	678
Use of firearm	2	1	3
Unlawfully at large	0	1	1
Arbitrary actions	3	0	3

Offence	Male	Female	Total
Failure to fulfil obligations	1	1	2
Forced disappearance	6	5	11
Wrongfully authorized disappearance of persons	1	1	2
Trafficking in persons	0	2	2
Special Juvenile Offenders Act	9	21	30
Misdemeanour in respect of the family and public decency	5	1	6
Minor threats	1	0	1
Wrongfully supplying industrial or pharmaceutical products	1	0	1
Endangerment of personal security	1	0	1
Deprivation of liberty	52	218	270
Kidnapping	1	0	1
Aggravated offence against individual liberty	1	2	3
Undue influence	1	1	2
Threats	156	211	367
Rape	70	401	471
Rape of a disabled minor	26	76	102
Other sexual assaults	35	150	185
Sexual assault of a disabled minor	19	79	98
Rape, aggravated sexual assault	0	5	5
Statutory rape	5	109	114
Sexual harassment	6	70	76
Corruption of minors or persons with a disability	2	1	3
Enticement into and promotion and encouragement of prostitution	0	8	8
Exhibition of obscene material	0	3	3
Total	1 654	2 074	3 728

Accusations of offences in respect of minors, countrywide, by age

January-December 2001

Offences	0-5			6-10		11-15		16-18			Total		
	M	F	Unknown	M	F	M	F	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown
Homicide	3	4	1	3	4	28	15	68	6	1	102	29	2
Culpable homicide (road traffic accidents)	25	10	0	24	9	28	7	19	2	0	96	28	0
Culpable homicide, other grounds	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	6	1	0
Attempted homicide	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	7	0	0	12	4	0
Injury	20	16	0	71	29	115	82	147	78	0	353	205	0
Culpable injury (road traffic accidents)	51	28	0	102	55	116	40	52	26	0	321	149	0
Culpable injury, other grounds	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Rape	9	17	0	30	44	23	196	3	82	0	65	339	0
Attempted rape	0	2	0	3	9	2	30	0	22	0	5	63	0
Domestic violence	2	2	0	0	2	2	9	1	12	0	5	25	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	2	1	0	8	4	0
Deprivation of liberty	19	15	0	14	14	17	138	9	59	0	59	226	0
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Abortion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sexual assault	6	28	0	8	38	3	35	1	12	0	18	113	0
Sexual harassment	0	1	0	0	9	4	38	2	14	0	6	62	0
Threats	4	4	0	14	6	60	67	65	79	0	143	156	0
Failure to fulfil obligations of financial maintenance	1	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	1	0	7	5	0
Robbery	1	0	0	3	0	52	20	42	25	0	98	45	0
Attempted robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Table (continued)

Offences	0-5			6-10		11-15		16-18			Total		
	M	F	Unknown	M	F	M	F	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown
Vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Theft	5	2	0	4	5	27	14	28	21	0	64	42	0
Withholding and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
Receiving stolen goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Damage	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	7	1	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	3	0
Use of firearm	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Other	13	8	0	16	12	14	31	5	19	0	48	70	0
Theft of vehicle with merchandise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Theft of livestock	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	1	26	0	1	88	0
Misdemeanours	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	166	140	1	301	242	511	792	465	490	1	1 443	1 664	2

Accusations of offences in respect of minors, countrywide, by age

January-December 2002

Offences	0-5		6-10		11-15		16-18			Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown
Homicide	2	3	5	3	39	12	82	8	0	128	26	0
Culpable homicide (road traffic accidents)	27	13	32	20	24	15	13	6	0	96	54	0
Culpable homicide, other grounds	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	4	5	0
Attempted homicide	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	3	0	7	5	0
Injury	25	15	43	24	129	76	137	67	0	334	182	0
Culpable injury (road traffic accidents)	45	21	101	70	88	30	47	22	0	281	143	0
Culpable injury, other grounds	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	4	5	0
Rape	11	20	30	55	16	216	2	88	0	59	379	0
Attempted rape	1	4	1	12	2	34	1	15	0	5	65	0
Domestic violence	1	2	3	2	3	16	1	19	0	8	39	0
Kidnapping	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Deprivation of liberty	15	14	8	13	20	125	6	53	0	49	205	0
Extortion	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
Sexual assault	2	35	16	63	3	49	0	17	0	21	164	0
Sexual harassment	0	0	2	5	1	39	0	15	0	3	59	0

Table (continued)

Offences	0-5		6-10		11-15		16-18			Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown
Threats	4	2	13	11	60	59	61	74	0	138	146	0
Failure to fulfil obligations of financial maintenance	2	5	7	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	10	0
Robbery	4	0	5	0	36	15	38	16	0	83	31	0
Attempted robbery	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Theft	7	2	5	3	39	14	30	21	2	81	40	2
Unlawful taking of a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Withholding or misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Damage	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	0
Fraud	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Use of firearm	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Other	12	11	13	17	10	37	5	17	0	40	82	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	2	71	0	20	0	2	91	0
Misdemeanours	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	165	152	289	306	488	815	436	466	2	1 378	1 739	2

Accusations of offences in respect of minors, countrywide, by age

January-December 2003

Offences	0-5			6-10			11-15			16-18			Total		
	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown
Culpable homicide (road traffic accidents)	10	15	0	34	13	0	26	8	0	17	3	0	87	39	0
Simple homicide	3	2	0	1	2	0	31	6	0	95	14	0	130	24	0
Aggravated homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0
Culpable homicide	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Damage	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	6	2	0	10	4	0
Domestic violence	5	2	0	8	4	0	10	17	0	4	19	0	27	42	0
Failure to fulfil obligations of financial maintenance	12	7	0	11	11	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	28	19	0
Inducement to desertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Abuse of the right of correction	1	3	0	6	1	0	4	13	0	1	3	0	12	20	0
Abandonment and neglect	2	1	0	2	7	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	8	11	0
Withholding or misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Theft	1	2	0	6	5	0	28	15	0	29	12	0	64	34	0
Vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Theft of vehicle with merchandise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Aggravated theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unlawful taking of a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	7	2	0	21	17	0	25	11	0	54	30	0
Aggravated robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0

Table (continued)

Offences	0-5			6-10			11-15			16-18			Total		
	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown
Extortion	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	4	0	5	6	0
Aggravated abortion	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Infringement of security regulations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Manufacture of harmful substances and foodstuffs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Injury	31	11	0	47	35	0	133	93	2	153	64	0	364	203	2
Serious injury	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	1	0
Very serious injury	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Aggravated injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Culpable injury	78	44	0	128	82	0	130	86	1	83	47	0	419	259	1
Use of a firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
Unlawfully at large	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Arbitrary acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Failure to fulfil obligations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Forced disappearance	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	1	1	0	6	5	0
Wrongfully authorized disappearance of persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Trafficking of persons	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Special Juvenile Offenders Act	4	5	0	3	3	0	2	10	0	0	3	0	9	21	0
Misdemeanour in respect of the family and public decency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	5	1	0
Minor threats	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table (continued)

Offences	0-5			6-10			11-15			16-18			Total		
	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown	M	F	Unknown
Wrongfully supplying industrial or pharmaceutical products	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Endangerment of personal security	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Deprivation of liberty	14	16	0	18	15	0	14	128	0	6	59	0	52	218	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Aggravated offence against individual liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Undue influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Threats	6	3	0	22	19	0	66	105	0	62	84	0	156	211	0
Rape	14	14	0	23	50	0	27	240	0	6	97	0	70	401	0
Rape of a disabled minor	5	8	0	18	29	0	2	32	1	1	7	0	26	76	1
Other sexual assaults	5	23	0	15	51	0	15	57	0	0	19	0	35	150	0
Sexual assault of a disabled minor	8	20	0	5	29	0	6	27	0	0	3	0	19	79	0
Rape, aggravated sexual assault	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	74	0	2	35	0	5	109	0
Sexual harassment	1	1	0	0	7	0	4	41	0	1	21	0	6	70	0
Corruption of minors or persons with a disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
Enticement into and promotion and encouragement of prostitution	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	8	0
Exhibition of obscene material	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	206	181	2	360	374	0	557	997	4	531	522	0	1 654	2 074	6

(b) Number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up

According to national statistics, in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003, requests for legal assistance were received in the following types of cases, among others: registration of births of abandoned children and children of unknown parentage, forfeiture of parental authority, suspension of parental authority and personal care (see table below).

Type of case	2001	2002	2003
Registration of births of abandoned children and children of unknown parentage	63	48	32
Forfeiture of parental authority	60	145	124
Suspension of parental authority	28	32	21
Personal care	1 193	1 111	1 425

The different types of cases cited above refer only to “minors” without differentiation according to gender, because this information is not available.

6. Please provide disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, indigenous and minority groups, urban, rural and remote areas) for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 on:

(a) The enrolment and completion rates in percentages of the relevant group in pre-primary schools, in primary schools and in secondary schools

Enrolment and completion rates, by educational level, 2001, 2002 and 2003 (percentages)

Level	Gross enrolment rate			Completion rate*		
	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002
Pre-primary	45.9	48.3	49.7	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Basic	98.1	99.5	101.5	92.8	93.6	93.7
Secondary	38.1	40.2	42.3	78.9	85.9	93.9

Source: Ministry of Education, annual enrolment count (year indicated).
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses, El Salvador population forecast 1995-2025.

* In basic education, the term completion is applied to those who have finished their schooling at this level; in secondary education, it applies to all students who complete an academic year including those who finish school at this level. Comparable percentages are not calculated at the pre-primary level.

**Children assisted by the Salvadoran Institute for the Protection of
Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in initial education, 2002**

Numbers assisted, by gender	Number	Percentage
Male	5 993	50.2
Female	5 954	49.8
Total	11 947	100
Age group		
0-3 years	3 143	26.3
4-6 years	6 774	56.7
7 years plus	2 030	17.0
Total	11 947	100
National centres		
Child welfare centres	218	91.2
Integrated development centres	15	6.3
Early childhood centres	6	2.5
Total	239	100
Numbers assisted, by region		
West	2 314	19.4
Central	5 487	45.9
Subcentral	1 852	15.5
East	2 294	19.2
Total	11 947	100
Numbers assisted, by place of residence		
Rural	4 999	41.8
Semi-urban	932	7.8
Urban	5 798	48.5
Marginal urban	218	1.8
Total	11 947	100

ISNA early childhood centres, 2003

**The number of children assisted by these centres in 2003
increased by 10 per cent compared to 2002**

National centres	
Child welfare centres	224
Integrated development	15
Early childhood centres	18
Total	257

(b) Number and percentage of dropouts and repetitions

Number and percentage of dropouts, 2000, 2001 and 2002

Level	Gross enrolment rate			Completion rate		
	2000	2001	2002	2000 %	2001 %	2002 %
Basic	44 543	62 899	53 180	3.7	5.1	4.1
Secondary	15 176	81 001	9 711	10.1	5.4	6.1

Source: Ministry of Education, annual enrolment count (year indicated).

Note: The number and percentage of dropouts was calculated by comparing the lists of enrolments and school leavers for each year (the intra-annual method). No percentage could be calculated for 2003 because the list of school leavers for 2003 will not be available until the 2004 enrolment count is published.

(c) Number and percentage of children not attending school at all

**Number and percentage of children not attending school at all,
2001, 2002 and 2003**

Level	Gross enrolment rate			Completion rate		
	2001	2002	2003	2001 %	2002 %	2003 %
Pre-primary	254 447	244 080	239 524	54.3	51.7	50.3
Basic	24 765	6 202	0	1.9	0.5	0
Secondary	242 250	242 250	228 069	61.9	59.8	57.7

Source: Ministry of Education, annual enrolment count (year indicated).
Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses, El Salvador population forecast 1995-2025.

(d) Ratio teacher per children

Ministry of Education

National Office for Monitoring and Evaluation

Office of Education Statistics

Pupil/teacher ratio, by educational level and zone, 2003

Levels	Pupils			Teachers			Pupil/teacher ratio		
	Urban	Rural	Countrywide	Urban	Rural	Countrywide	Urban	Rural	Countrywide
Pre-primary	119 446	116 890	236 336	5 340	4 062	9 402	22.4	28.8	25.1
Basic	626 058	700 605	1 326 663	21 896	18 065	39 961	28.6	38.8	33.2
Secondary	152 360	15 342	167 702	8 092	896	8 988	18.8	17.1	18.7
Total	897 864	832 837	1 730 701	35 328	23 023	58 351	25.4	36.2	29.7

Source: Ministry of Education, annual enrolment count, 2003.

7. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (by gender, age groups, indigenous and minority groups, urban, rural and remote areas) on adolescent health, including early pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); mental health, suicide, drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse as well as rates of infant and child mortality and of malnutrition for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003. Also, please provide numbers of health professionals working in the health-care services for children

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is constitutionally mandated to promote and restore health and prevent infirmity among Salvadorans.

Its internal structure for attending to the health needs of the population has changed over time, adapting itself to the epidemiological situation and the nutritional and demographic development of the country.

The Ministry has operated a child welfare programme since 1942, an adolescent welfare programme since 1999 and a national programme to combat sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS since 1994. All three programmes are administered by the Ministry's Regulatory Department; activities are coordinated inter-institutionally with the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS), the military health service, the teachers' welfare service and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, churches and others.

The Ministry of Health is the principal provider of health services to the population, accounting for 55 per cent of service coverage in the metropolitan area to 95 per cent in rural areas.

Children and adolescents benefited from the following infrastructure in 2003:

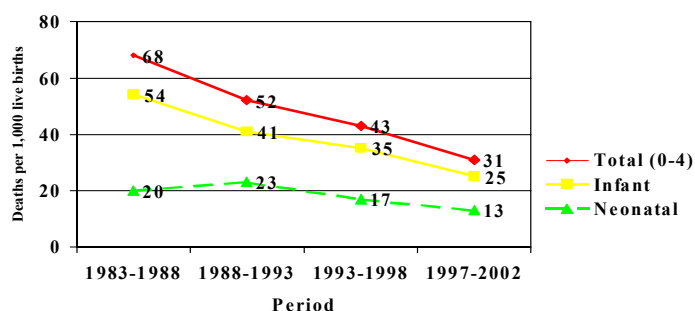
1. 30 hospitals
2. 365 health centres
3. 168 health clinics
4. 48 health and nutrition facilities in rural areas.

Salaried health workers attending to children and adolescents in 2003 included:

1. 1,705 rural outreach workers
2. 471 dentists
3. 2,283 nurses
4. 3,299 auxiliary nurses
5. 4,100 doctors.

Health indicators for under-fives bear witness to the enormous efforts made by the Government to improve children's health. Infant mortality, neonatal mortality and the mortality rate for under-fives have all declined over the past five years, despite two earthquakes, more than 11 epidemics, social conflict in the health sector and the coffee crisis, to mention just a few internal and external events that might have affected these positive results with regard to realizing the rights of all Salvadoran children.

Figure 12.1
Infant and childhood mortality trends,
by reporting period



These data were taken from the National Family Health Survey (FESAL), sponsored by USAID, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and various government departments.

One detail that should be noted is that imbalances and inequalities in the standard of children's health have been ironed out in rural areas, as shown by figure 12.2 from FESAL 02-03.

The steepest decline in infant mortality occurred in rural areas.

This decline attests to the effectiveness of the integral health-care strategies that have been applied in the 28 Basic Systems for Integrated Health (SIBASI), which are the model for the provision of services nationwide.

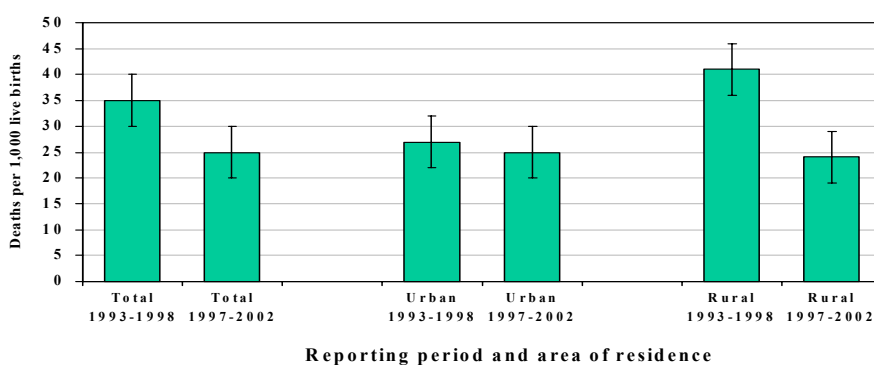
The following childhood immunization schedule applies in El Salvador:

Vaccine	Age	Coverage, 2003 %
BCG	At birth	87
Polio	2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 2 boosters	90
DPT	2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 2 boosters	92
Five-in-one	2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 2 boosters	81

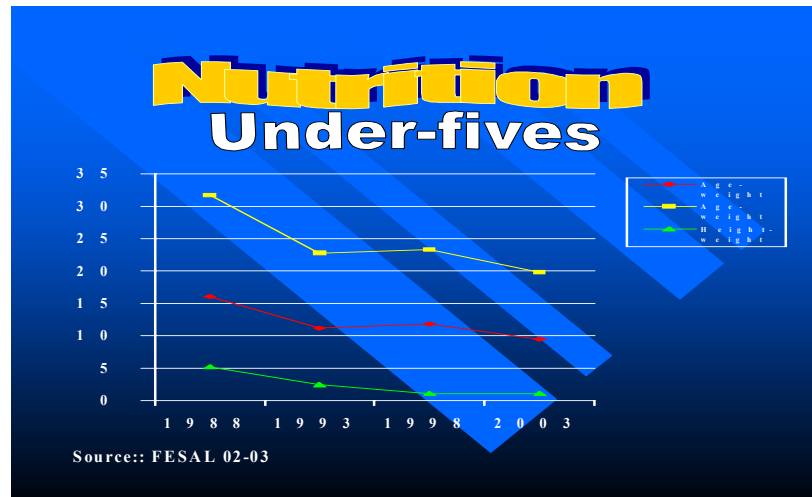
No cases of polio, measles, whooping cough or neonatal tetanus were recorded in 2003.

Figure 12.2

Infant mortality by area of residence, reporting period and source (FESAL-1998 and FESAL-2002-2003) with confidence intervals of 95%



The nutritional situation of children aged under 5 improved slightly in the period 1998-2003 in respect of all parameters: height-weight, age-height and age-weight. This can be seen in the following figure, as per FESAL 2002-2003.



Mention should also be made of the impact that the coffee crisis has had on the coffee-producing departments of Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, Usulután and Morazán. This problem has been surmounted through emergency intervention by the World Food Programme (WFP), the National Secretariat for the Family, the Ministry of Health and local NGOs.

Anaemia remains a public health problem in the under-five age group. In 1998 the incidence of anaemia was running at 18.8 per cent, and this has increased to 19.8 per cent. The highest percentage of cases is in rural areas.

Vitamin A and iodine deficiency are currently under control; in 2003 they were at their lowest clinical and epidemiological levels. Accordingly, a campaign has begun to monitor zinc, another essential micronutrient in child health care.

The integrated health-care programme for teenagers has outlined strategies and measures to improve the mental and physical health of adolescents.

Teenage pregnancy remains a public health problem. In 1999, 34 per cent of all women giving birth in hospital were teenage girls under 19; in 2003, 30 per cent of women giving birth in hospital belonged to this group.

8. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (including by gender, age groups, indigenous and minority groups, urban, rural and remote areas) on children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, as well as information on programmes implemented to address the problems of these children

Children diagnosed with HIV residing in the Hogar Jardín de Amor

Year	2001	2002	2003
Number of children	31	38	14

Source: Childhood Information System, ISNA. March 2004.

- The spread of the disease has prompted the establishment of a network of multisectoral, governmental and non-governmental organizations, supported by cooperation agencies, the aim of which is to strengthen the institutional capacity to fight HIV and provide comprehensive care in an effective and timely manner to people living with HIV/AIDS.
- The most recent biennial study (2003) conducted by The Future Group in conjunction with various NGOs and other civil-society institutions regarding the index of resources allocated to HIV/AIDS programmes in the fight against AIDS places El Salvador in a leading position in Latin America. To give one example, in the past two years political support has increased by over 50 points compared with the previous study. It now stands at over 90 per cent in relation to a base of 100, thereby significantly exceeding the comparable index for other Latin American countries, where the corresponding figure is 65 per cent. Likewise, El Salvador scores highly on access to treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS, more than 15 points above the average for the other countries in the region.
- Access to anti-retroviral treatment in El Salvador has been universally available since 2001 for everyone with HIV/AIDS who is eligible for treatment according to the criteria outlined in the treatment protocols. Anti-retroviral treatment is prescribed free of charge for life.

- Effective 2001, anti-retroviral therapy has been offered in four specialist national hospitals - Hospital Nacional Rosales, Hospital Nacional Zacamil, Hospital Nacional de Maternidad and Hospital Nacional Benjamín Bloom - although it should be noted that the Hospital de Maternidad and the Hospital Rosales began to offer this treatment to a limited number of patients in 1998 and 1999, respectively.
- With a view to extending coverage of and ease of access to anti-retroviral therapy, in 2002 the National Plan for the Decentralization of Anti-retroviral Therapy was launched in five other hospitals of the health service network, namely Hospital de Santa Ana, Hospital de Sonsonate, Hospital de San Miguel, Hospital San Francisco Gotera de Morazán and Hospital Nacional de Soyapango.
- The third phase of the decentralization process was launched at the end of 2003. This involves training staff how to administer the therapy at the National Hospitals in Santa Tecla, Chalatenango, Ahuachapan, la Unión and San Bartolo, and the Hospital Neumológico.
- As part of this process of extending the coverage of medication, negotiations have begun with pharmaceutical companies to secure price reductions and increase therapeutic coverage. As a result, the funds currently allocated to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare can be put to best use by extending coverage and making this service available to everyone who is eligible to receive anti-retroviral therapy in accordance with established criteria.
- Since neither the Ministry of Health nor the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS) offer monotherapy, the treatments offered to people living with HIV/AIDS are anti-retroviral combined therapies, and these are available to anyone eligible to receive them.
- The use of anti-retroviral medicines in El Salvador has boosted the survival rate of people living with HIV/AIDS, as clearly shown in the half-yearly epidemiological surveys.

- As to the quality of the medication, all medicines used by the Ministry of Health are original brand-name medicines supplied by internationally recognized pharmaceutical companies. To date we have not experienced a shortage of anti-retroviral medication.
- Since 2001, control testing and follow-up for people with HIV/AIDS (viral charge and CD4) have been carried out completely free of charge and are universally available for all persons living with the disease.
- National treatment protocols for people living with HIV/AIDS have been drawn up and officially approved since 1995. Updated every two years, they contain a detailed and precise record of the provisions and procedures relevant to the management of patients with STIs/HIV/AIDS, intended for medical, dental and laboratory personnel and HIV/AIDS counsellors and education workers. Treatment protocols are applied in the health sector and the full version is attached hereto.
- As recently as 23 November 2001, the official gazette of the Ministry of the Interior formally promulgated the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection (Prevention and Control) Act, the aim of which is to prevent, control and regulate treatment of HIV infection, establish the obligations incumbent upon virus carriers and define in general terms the national policy on the comprehensive treatment of HIV/AIDS. It also guarantees the individual and social rights of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Effective 2003, after a process of fact-finding and national training initiated in 2001, voluntary and cost-free HIV testing has been offered to all pregnant women in El Salvador, as part of the national strategy to reduce the incidence of mother-infant transmission of HIV/AIDS. Likewise, the Ministry of Health provides appropriate food (breast-milk substitutes) free of charge to ensure that children whose mothers are HIV carriers are properly fed and nourished.
- All of the above bears witness to the seriousness and soundness of the national efforts that El Salvador is making to deal resolutely with the epidemic, and for this reason we urge the Office of the Procurator for the Protection of Human Rights to assemble proper documentary evidence and use basic fact-finding methods to compile reports.

9. Please provide appropriate disaggregated data (including by gender, age, indigenous and minority groups, and type of crime) for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003, in particular on the number of:

(a) Persons below 18 who have allegedly committed a crime, reported to the police

Offences/misdemeanours, by gender of accused, January-December 2003

National total								
	Total		Not known		Gender of accused			
					Male		Female	
Offences/misdemeanours								
Offences against constitutional order and public peace	2 335	29.7	7	4.3	2 127	31.4	201	21.6
Offences against private property	1 945	24.7	60	36.8	1 677	24.8	208	22.3
Offences against the person	942	12.0	32	19.6	730	10.8	180	19.3
Offences against liberty	696	8.9	19	11.7	543	8.0	134	14.4
Offences against sexual freedom	612	7.8	32	19.6	564	8.3	16	1.7
Offences against public administration	272	3.5	2	1.2	249	3.7	21	2.3
Drug-related Activities (Regulation) Act	238	3.0	2	1.2	199	2.9	37	4.0
Offences involving gang membership	212	2.7	1	0.6	209	3.1	2	0.2
Offences against human life	202	2.6	4	2.5	172	2.5	26	2.8
Misdemeanours in respect of human life, the person and liberty	127	1.6	2	1.2	76	1.1	49	5.3
Offences involving family relations	60	0.8	0	0.0	48	0.7	12	1.3
Misdemeanours involving gang membership	48	0.6	0	0.0	44	0.6	4	0.4

National total								
			Total		Gender of accused			
			Not known		Male		Female	
Misdemeanours in respect of public peace and order	34	0.4	0	0.0	29	0.4	5	0.5
Misdemeanours in respect of private property	32	0.4	0	0.0	27	0.4	5	0.5
Offences against the law enforcement agencies	30	0.4	0	0.0	20	0.3	10	1.1
Offences against the administration of justice	28	0.4	0	0.0	15	0.2	13	1.4
Special Act on customs offences	17	0.2	0	0.0	15	0.2	2	0.2
Offences against honour and privacy	8	0.1	1	0.6	3	0.0	4	0.4
Offences involving land use planning	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Misdemeanours in respect of human life and the person	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Misdemeanours in respect of the family, morality and public decency	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Offences against collective security	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1
Offences in the socio-economic domain	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Others	14	0.2	1	0.6	12	0.2	1	0.1
Total	7 864	100.0	163	100.0	6 770	100.0	931	100.0

Juvenile offenders: Offences/misdemeanours, by age of accused, January-December 2003

National total								
	Total		Age of accused					
			12-15 years		16-17 years		Age unrecorded	
Offences/misdemeanours								
Offences against constitutional order and public peace	2 335	29.7	573	27.6	1 713	33.5	49	7.2
Offences against private property	1 945	24.7	582	28.0	1 193	23.3	170	25.1
Offences against the person	942	12.0	257	12.4	559	10.9	126	18.6
Offences against liberty	696	8.9	156	7.5	471	9.2	69	10.2
Offences against sexual freedom	612	7.8	228	11.0	264	5.2	120	17.8
Offences against public administration	272	3.5	44	2.1	200	3.9	28	4.1
Drug-related Activities (Regulation) Act	238	3.0	67	3.2	158	3.1	13	1.9
Offences involving gang membership	212	2.7	41	2.0	143	2.8	28	4.1
Offences against human life	202	2.6	33	1.6	156	3.1	13	1.9
Misdemeanours in respect of human life, the person and liberty	127	1.6	38	1.8	81	1.6	8	1.2
Offences involving family relations	60	0.8	9	0.4	31	0.6	20	3.0
Misdemeanours involving gang membership	48	0.6	12	0.6	32	0.6	4	0.6
Misdemeanours in respect of public peace and order	34	0.4	8	0.4	23	0.4	3	0.4
Misdemeanours in respect of private property	32	0.4	12	0.6	16	0.3	4	0.6
Offences against the law enforcement agencies	30	0.4	3	0.1	21	0.4	6	0.9

National total								
			Total		Age of accused			
			12-15 years		16-17 years		Age unrecorded	
Offences against the administration of justice	28	0.4	6	0.3	17	0.3	5	0.7
Special Act on customs offences	17	0.2	2	0.1	15	0.3	0	0.0
Offences against honour and privacy	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.2
Offences involving land use planning	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Misdemeanours in respect of human life and the person	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0
Misdemeanours in respect of the family, morality and public decency	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0
Offences against collective security	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Offences in the socio-economic domain	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Others	14	0.2	2	0.1	11	0.2	1	0.1
Total	7 864	100.0	2 075	100.0	5 113	100.0	676	100.0

Juvenile offenders

- (b) **Persons below 18 who have been sentenced and type of punishment or sanctions related to offences, including length of deprivation of liberty**

This information will be supplied at a later stage.

- (c) **Detention facilities for juvenile offenders (under 18) and their capacity**

Capacity of re-education centres

Centre	Capacity
Tonacatepeque re-education centre	200
El Espino re-education centre, Ahuachapán	125
Ilobasco re-education centre, male section	175
Ilobasco re-education centre, female section	75
Cojutepeque alternative centre for offenders	30
Total	605

- (d) **Persons below 18 detained in these facilities and persons below 18 detained in adult facilities**

Admissions to re-education centres from 1 March 1995 to December 2003

Centre	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*	2002*	2003*	Total
Tonacatepeque re-education centre	508	777	449	322	659	256	249	130	125	3 475
El Espino re-education centre	169	264	180	154	224	282	220	185	233	1 911
Ilobasco re-education centre, male section	-	242	337	312	560	429	382	285	260	2 807
Ilobasco re-education centre, female section	95	88	100	63	45	54	39	23	96	603
Alternative centre for offenders	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	22	22	79
Total	772	1 371	1 066	851	1 488	1 021	1 589	1 176	1 107	10 441

Source: Re-education Department, Admissions, Evaluation and Diagnosis Division, ISNA.

* Of those admitted to the Tonacatepeque re-education centre in 2001, 2002 and 2003, 664, 531 and 371, respectively, were referred there by the Office of the Attorney-General for their own protection for a 72-hour period.

Inmates of re-education centres from January to December 2002

	Number	Percentage
Inmates, by gender		
Male	1 033	87.8
Female	143	12.2
Total	1 176	100
Family status of inmates		
Single	1 037	88
Partner	88	7
Not known	51	4
Total	1 176	100
Age group		
12-14 years	45	4
15-17 years	552	47
18-20 years	503	43
Over 21 years	76	6
Total	1 176	100

Inmates by age group and by sex (2002)

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
12-14 years	39	4	6	4	45	4
15-17 years	470	45	82	57	552	47
18-20 years	449	43	54	38	503	43
Over 21 years	75	7	1	1	76	6
Total	1 033	100	143	100	1 176	100

Source: Child Information System (SIPI), Development Office, ISNA.

Main reasons for admission to care under the ISNA re-education scheme (2003)

Main reason for admission	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	%
Robbery	16	12	16	23	8	7	11	7	6	8	8	5	127	16
Theft	4	6	6	2	12	6	8	1	6	2	6	6	65	8
Possession or use of weapons	8	7	2	2	9	6	3	3	2	1	1	-	44	6
Unlawful association	-	8	14	5	1	1	13	21	22	22	5	5	117	15
Aggravated robbery	4	7	3	4	4	1	8	9	1	5	7	-	53	7
Aggravated homicide		4	5	8	1	4	8	3	4	3	5	2	47	6
Injury	4	5	11	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	2	31	4
Public disorder	1	10	4	-	-	3	2	1		6	3	1	31	4

Table (continued)

Main reason for admission	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	%
Sale, trafficking and storage of drugs	2	1	-	5	4	1	3	3	1	6	4	3	33	4
Simple homicide	-	-	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	22	3
Rape	5	1	2	1		1	2	2		3	1	1	19	2
Threats	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	5	23	3
Beatings	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Attempted homicide	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Serious injury	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	13	2
Rape, aggravated sexual assault	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-		1	8	1
Aggravated theft	-	1	3	-	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	18	2
Rape of a child with a disability	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	9	1
Damage	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	1
Other	6	6	15	6	8	3	6	10	17	5	7	7	96	12
Total	55	78	97	60	62	43	73	64	68	75	60	42	777	100

(e) Persons below 18 kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention

This information will be supplied at a later stage.

(f) Reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of persons below 18 during their arrest and detention

The data on these cases are in the process of being compiled: as no database provides this kind of specific information, each institution is working to establish it. The data will be supplied at a later stage.

- (g) **Number of persons below 18 detained and sentenced since the implementation of the *Plan Mano Dura* (“Firm Hand Plan”) and the Anti-Gangs Law**

Admissions to ISNA protection centres under the “Firm Hand” Act, from 23 July to December 2003

Centre	“MS” gang	“18” gang	Age range (years)	Total
Tonacatepeque re-education centre	167	-	14-17	167
Ilobasco re-education centre, female section	132	21	14-17	153
Total	299	21		320

Source: ISNA.

10. **With reference to special protection measures, please provide statistical data (including by gender, age, urban/rural areas) for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 on:**

- (a) **The number of street children and children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking**

Categories of cases dealt with by ISNA involving violations of children’s rights (2000-2002)

Category	Year		
	2000	2001	2002
Physical ill-treatment	202	374	263
Abandonment	300	360	532
Sexual abuse	46	88	106
At risk	165	228	286
Breach of care or neglect	47	151	284
Vagrancy	85	216	309
Sexual exploitation	1	4	7
Runaways	49	74	115
Extreme poverty	77	85	65
Begging	15	31	34
Family problems	21	96	148
Psychological treatment	0	7	3
Care and protection	275	420	1 147
Comprehensive protection	725	446	250
Street children	3	5	111
Behavioural problems	1	2	28
Child labour	2	25	19
Specialized care (HIV)	3		6
Gang membership	1	13	18
	2 018	2 625	3 731

Main reasons for admission to care of ISNA (2003)

Main reason for admission	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	%
Breach of care or neglect	33	29	85	68	95	88	43	110	136	52	40	36	815	23
Physical ill-treatment	21	21	48	45	56	35	34	54	88	50	31	4	487	14
Personal care and protection	83	21	17	31	47	44	31	21	22	13	20	10	360	10
Comprehensive protection	8	8	-	2	7	31	40	37	37	45	23	9	247	7
Abandonment	12	6	19	12	13	12	10	12	10	13	10	9	138	4
Vagrancy	9	16	7	10	12	25	26	23	32	37	9	-	206	6
Runaways	6	18	22	11	22	25	13	18	15	22	8	6	186	5
Behavioural problems	20	10	13	18	25	11	9	9	37	12	13	13	190	5
Family problems	20	10	13	18	25	11	9	9	37	12	7	4	175	5
Other sexual assault	3	4	4	5	12	10	9	4	4	12	7	-	74	2
Rape	-	1	5	15	13	8	5	7	8	4	3	-	69	2
Enticement into or promotion of prostitution	1	1	2	5	4	22	3	8	6	10	7	-	69	2
Lost	2	6	5	3	5	3	13	8	8	5	6	1	65	2
Street children	-	-	-	40	20	30	28	32	12	4	3		169	5
Begging	-	2	1	7	1	9	1	-	8	3	1	3	36	1
Economic exploitation	2	2	3	6	2	10	-	1	3	-	1	1	31	1
Sexual harassment	-	4	1	8	6	-	2	5	1	-	2	1	30	1
School dropout	-	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
Orphans	8	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	16	0
Other reason	80	16	7	6	18	5	20	10	12	24	17	8	223	6
Total	308	184	262	310	386	379	298	368	476	318	209	107	3 605	100

Number of children in care in homes and ISNA outreach schemes (2000-2002)

Centre	2000			2001			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Social reintegration programme	165	217	382	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr. Gustavo Magaña children's home	75	-	75	66	-	66	75	-	75
Gangs programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Villas Infantiles" children's home	47	34	81	37	27	64	-	-	-
Izalco youth development centre	61	58	119	-	66	66	-	80	80
San José girls' home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary youth accommodation programme	188	-	188	229	-	229	157	-	157
Child Protection Corps programme	177	182	359	-	-	-	45	18	63
Rosa Virginia Pelletier centre	-	187	187	3	128	131	-	-	-
Dolores Souza children's home	161	130	291	2	-	2	-	-	-
Santa Luisa de Marillac girls' home	1	62	63	-	47	47	-	45	45
Child labour programme	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Jardín de Amor" shelter (for children with HIV)	15	14	29	13	18	31	11	17	28
Outreach team No. 1	634	528	1 162	698	693	1 391	190	159	349
San Vicente de Paul children's home	185	202	387	132	125	257	166	171	337
Adalberto Guirola children's home	44	100	144	39	88	127	38	77	115
La Gloria youth development centre	67	-	67	4	-	4	-	-	-
Immediate Child Protection Centre programme	107	192	299	77	118	195	41	141	182
Fray Felipe Moraga girls' home	-	113	113	-	87	87	-	71	71
Special Education Centre	60	25	85	59	23	82	77	42	119
"Ciudad de los Niños"	239	-	239	251	-	251	225	-	225
Outreach, eastern regional office	2	-	2	73	109	182	159	204	363
UTB17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO care	2	-	2	64	54	118	62	78	140
"DOR" team for institutionalized children	2	6	8	63	51	114	90	129	219
Immediate outreach, western unit	-	-	-	48	53	101	102	128	230
Outreach team No. 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	133	288
Total	2 234	2 051	4 285	1 858	1 687	3 545	1 593	1 493	3 086

Source: Child Information System (SIPI), ISNA.

No information is available on trafficking, but inquiries are being made so that a reply can be given at a later stage.

(b) The number of children involved in sexual exploitation who received rehabilitation treatment

This information will be supplied at a later stage.

(c) The number of unaccompanied minors, asylum-seeking and refugee children

- Unaccompanied minors: none recorded;
- Children granted asylum: none at the moment;
- Children seeking asylum: all minors are accompanied by their parents;
- Refugee children: 16 have been recognized by the Government of El Salvador.

(d) The number of children who “disappeared” in El Salvador during the armed conflict from 1980 to 1991 and the number of children who have been traced so far

One of the steps taken by the Government has been to set up a committee in the form of the Working Group of the Procurator-General on Tracing Children Who Disappeared, which is coordinated by the Procurator-General and the foreign ministry.

The Working Group set about its task by preparing a work plan with the overriding objective of “contributing to the reunification of youngsters and family groups affected by the internal armed conflict”, the purpose of the project being “to locate, contact and determine the identity of missing children”. An operations team consisting of three social workers employed by the Office of the Procurator-General was set up to carry out investigations in the field, through visits to relatives’ homes, organizations concerned with missing children and refugee settlements.

The team assigned to this task visited several institutions to review cases and records of admissions and discharges and to interview administrative and service staff in these institutions.

All the people of El Salvador are concerned about the situation of these missing children. There is a need for greater awareness of the right to an identity, the right to know one’s

nationality and origin, and the right to make contact with one's biological family. To achieve this will require a nationwide effort and a review of the budget to enable an information campaign to be carried out to raise people's awareness.

In addition, the Association for the Tracing of Children Who Disappeared has been recognized by the Government and registered as a non-governmental organization (NGO) by the Ministry of the Interior. The various State authorities are in touch with it and cooperate with it on request.

B. General measures of implementation

1. Please provide information on those recommendations contained in the Committee's previous observations (CRC/C/15/Add.9) which have not yet been fully implemented, in particular those related to educational programmes and awareness-raising campaigns to address the problems of gender-based discrimination and discrimination against disabled children (para. 18); and measures taken for the protection of children belonging to vulnerable groups and children subject to abuse or violence within the family (para. 19).

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The Ministry of Education has implemented the programmes described below.

I. EDUCATION FOR LIFE

1. Programmes and activities aimed at preventing child abuse

- (a) National education curriculum with a humanist, socially committed, gender-sensitive and constructive approach;
- (b) "Discipline with dignity", education in values;
- (c) Parenting classes in all schools;
- (d) Introduction of "Moral and civic education" as a subject at all educational levels;
- (e) Attention to teenage pregnancies to ensure there is no discrimination against girls;

- (f) Strategies to ensure educational continuity for girls;
- (g) Action to eliminate sexism from the educational system;
- (h) “Education for life” programme with units on life planning, sex education, gender awareness, conflict resolution, avoidance of addiction, disaster prevention and prevention of domestic violence;
- (i) Prevention projects as part of the official educational programme of every school;
- (j) Preventive programmes for teenagers that follow an approach based on peer interaction, get-togethers, competitions and camps designed to raise self-esteem and instil values that foster peaceful coexistence.

2. Protecting children against sexual exploitation

- (a) Inter-agency governmental and non-governmental networks to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and to care for them;
- (b) Classification of the sexual exploitation of children as an offence and as one of the worst forms of child labour, and giving priority to national policies to eliminate them;
- (c) Research to gain more knowledge of the issues;
- (d) Raising social awareness to strengthen elements of protection;
- (e) Establishment of a standing committee to monitor the way the problem is addressed.

3. Protecting children against child labour

- (a) El Salvador has ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), under which it is committed to combating such labour;

(b) Programmes are being carried out to eradicate child labour and prevent children from working in the most dangerous jobs: scavenging on rubbish tips, work on sugar cane plantations, fishing, commercial sexual exploitation activities, work involving fireworks, work on coffee plantations, jobs in city streets;

(c) Action to improve education in areas where children work in dangerous jobs, by providing: intensive courses for over-age pupils, school vegetable gardens, school meals, “healthy schools” and work experience; production projects to support families; adult literacy and education courses; and integrated programmes to promote health and education and to strengthen the protective role of the family.

II. HEALTHY SCHOOLS AND HELPING THE POOR

To help the poor, the Ministry of Education is implementing the “Healthy School Programme”, a cross-sectoral programme designed to focus on needs in terms of nutrition, physical and mental health and the promotion of a healthy living environment, as well as on changing attitudes and promoting healthy practices for children from nursery school to sixth grade in every educational establishment in rural areas of El Salvador. The programme also combines inter-agency efforts to improve educational input and the physical environment of educational establishments. It seeks to raise school retention rates, lower dropout and repeat rates, and promote better learning outcomes for students and greater community involvement.

General aim

The general aim is to improve the overall quality of life of children attending State schools in rural areas by paying attention to health, education, food, infrastructure and basic services.

The comprehensive approach of the Healthy School Programme defines five basic areas in which action is to be taken in schools:

1. Research: this involves, among other things, evaluating pupils' health, the school's sanitary conditions and surroundings and the water supply, as well as investigating students' learning problems and finding out about parents' and teachers' knowledge of and attitudes towards health and their practices in that respect;

2. Improvements in health care for pre-school and school children by providing the following in schools: medical, dental and psychological services, high-dose vitamin A capsules, fluoride mouthwashes, doses of iron sulphate, iodized oil and antiparasitics, as well as prosthetics for pupils who need them;

3. Improvements in the quality of education, through participation by teachers, pupils, parents and the community in two specific areas:

(a) Teacher-training: teachers receive needs-based training in such subjects as the sound use of water resources, children's hygiene, the administration of vouchers, health and nutrition, food preparation, basic grain storage and school vegetable gardens. Resources are also provided for training and curriculum modification relevant to rural life;

(b) Social and personal matters: interpersonal relations and self-esteem are studied, together with mental health, reproductive health and a health culture;

4. Provision of school meals: pupils in eight of the country's departments receive food supplements consisting of rice, meat or beans, oil and fortified drinks, and six departments receive food vouchers worth \$0.12 per day per pupil during the school year, administered by the board of governors of each educational establishment. Courses are also provided for parents and teachers on facts, attitudes and practices in food and nutrition education. The cultivation of school vegetable gardens is also encouraged, as a way of increasing the variety of snacks available in school and as a teaching tool in the learning process.

5. Provision of physical infrastructure and services: this area is concerned with building proper sanitation facilities in schools, building kitchen stores, improving access roads, building and rebuilding schools and laying on water supplies.

III. MEASURES TO PROTECT THE DISABLED

The National Council on Integrated Care for Persons with Disabilities (CONAIPD) is mainly concerned with promoting legislative compliance in this area in order to actively integrate disabled persons into the different sectors of society.

With regard to children in particular, the following steps have been taken:

- Work began in 2004 on the systematic mainstreaming of blind and partially sighted children in the ordinary education system from third grade onwards, through an inter-agency commission consisting of representatives of blind persons in El Salvador, the Eugenia de Dueñas Rehabilitation Centre for Blind People (of ISRI, the Salvadoran Institute for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities), the Ministry of Education and CONAIPD, which underwrites the whole process;
- The mainstreaming of the disabled population is being promoted with the cooperation of all parts of the ordinary education system, so that no one is excluded on the grounds of disability;
- Special efforts are being made to promote the integration of the deaf in higher education;
- Salvadoran sign-language courses are being given to encourage people to learn sign language and to lower as far as possible the barriers to communication. The courses are aimed at representatives of various public and private institutions.

Awareness-raising campaigns

As regards national campaigns to promote the rights of the disabled, the Information Commission of CONAIPD is responsible for:

- Month-long radio, press and television campaigns once or twice a year;
- Production of printed matter giving information on rights, in the form of leaflets, posters, newsletters, etc.;

- Awareness-raising and information workshops for each and every sector concerned by compliance with the relevant legal provisions throughout the country, aimed particularly at:
 - Teachers and heads of ordinary educational establishments, concerning respect for diversity;
 - Education authorities and the technical staff monitoring the process;
 - Parents of the children being integrated;
- Television programmes in sign language;
- Promotion of works by blind artists;
- Artistic events;
- The introduction of a systematic programme of awards for dealing with diversity throughout the State education system;
- The use of information from the database to target services on the registered population through the relevant institutions;
- Efforts to rid all new or remodelled architectural works of obstacles arising for reasons of urban development, architecture, transport or communications, so as to improve accessibility in urban areas and in transport and communications;
- Other.

IV. MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM VULNERABLE GROUPS AND CHILDREN SUBJECTED TO ABUSE OR VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY

The necessary links have been established in 33 communities in which “multiplier agents” are to be trained in the prevention of domestic violence. The agents are distributed as follows: 16 in the department of La Libertad, 9 in the department of San Salvador, 6 in the department of Cuscatlán and 2 in the department of San Vicente.

Action has been taken to raise awareness in four departments and to coordinate training courses and events to increase people's knowledge of children's rights.

A document was drawn up that sets out the methodology to be followed in training the multiplier agents. The document presents a step-by-step plan for implementation, acquisition of knowledge, facilitation and learning, staff training and plans for prevention, follow-up and consolidation of knowledge.

A project to prevent the violation of children's rights was carried out, with the emphasis on child-rearing techniques.

Two events were held in Hogar Guirola, to present the methodology for the promotion of rights. Each event was attended by over 200 people.

A strategy is being implemented in San Salvador to train university students in raising awareness and preventing violations of children's rights.

The Network of Young Multiplier Agents was set up to promote the rights of children and young people and has been responsible for training 400 young people.

Youth activities, including the Second Festival of Arts and Culture and the First Student Conference, were organized.

The booklet "Practiquemos valores" ("Values in practice") was produced for use at forthcoming workshops, the dates for which have already been planned.

The following three programmes were set up to promote the rights of children and young people:

- The "País Joven" ("young country") programme, organized in coordination with the regional offices of the Institute in nine departments;
- Bringing private enterprise closer to children and young people;
- Campaigns against domestic violence.

Training in this area was provided for 10 heads and 193 teachers from educational establishments and for 400 students at the basic and intermediate levels.

An event attended by 435 students at the Francisco Morazán National Institute dealt with the subject of youth violence.

A workshop entitled “Good relations between parents and children” was held in the Colonia Santa Lucía Institute in Ilopango. A workshop attended by 350 parents and 300 students was organized to discuss ways to avoid domestic violence.

A work plan was drawn up to obtain the necessary support in the northern microregion of San Salvador for the launch of a project entitled “I have the right to a name: register me”.

Ten organizations that provide care for children in the west of the country were registered.

A public committee to combat violence against children was set up.

The first “Move, Santa Ana” march took place to protest against violence against children.

Work has been done on campaigns to publicize and promote rights.

Thirteen training events using the “SARAR” method to address child abuse have been held for teachers and mothers.

A network has been established in the east of the country to coordinate action to help children and young people in that area.

Eleven cultural centres have been registered as lead agencies in the promotion of the rights of children and young people; altogether, 366 young people have been trained in 10 educational establishments.

Publicity campaigns, 2000-2003

2000

Launch of a new institutional slogan, "Their future is in your hands"

Foster care campaign

Campaign against child abuse

Salvadoran Institute for the Protection of Children (ISPM) supplement containing statistics and information on successful programmes

Prevention campaign in holiday periods

Christmas campaign

2001

Campaign against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and young people

Foster care campaign

Campaign for children with special needs, "You'll love him like a son"

ISPM supplement, including projects completed and forecasts

Prevention campaign in holiday periods

ISPM supplement

2002

"Advice for parents" campaign

Campaign to end the under-registration of children, "Register them today"

Campaign to eliminate the worst forms of child labour

Foster care campaign for Holy Week, August and Christmas

ISPM supplement, with general information on ISPM and its transformation into ISNA

2003

Launch of the institution's new look after the change of logo and name

Street children campaign and opening of the new Centre for the Social Integration of Children and Young People (CISNA)

Foster care campaign for Holy Week, August and Christmas

Launch of the campaign to eliminate child labour in markets

Campaign to prevent the illegal trafficking of children to the United States

Communication and awareness-raising campaign on pre-school education

For its part, the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women (ISDEMU) is taking action at the national level to prevent domestic violence, sexual aggression and child abuse. Its approach is based on information, education and communication adapted to specific population groups.

In the period between 2001 and 2003, ISDEMU carried out 2,885 activities in the field of information, education and communication; these directly benefited 139,913 children, of whom 78,818 (56 per cent) were girls and 61,095 (44 per cent) boys.

In addition, since December 2002, ISDEMU has been organizing exhibitions on the subject of domestic violence as part of a nationwide strategy, with the participation of 11 government agencies concerned by this issue (the Office of the Attorney-General, the Office of the Procurator-General, the judiciary, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of the Interior, the Salvadoran Institute for Municipal Development, the Salvadoran Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Young People, the Salvadoran Social Security Institute and the Military Hospital).

The aim of these exhibitions is to help create the conditions in which equality between women, men, girls, boys and teenagers can be promoted by raising awareness of the problem of domestic violence with a view to eradicating it from Salvadoran families.

This strategy has covered 161 (61 per cent) of the 262 municipalities in the country, and an estimated 77,692 children have benefited directly from it.

In the same area, work has been coordinated since 2002 on preventive action under the “Young Country” programme, a national inter-agency programme that has benefited a total of 93,865 children. These children, of whom 50,485 (54 per cent) were girls and 43,380 (46 per cent) boys, were given information on the prevention of domestic violence and sexual abuse and on developing healthy lifestyles.

CISNA represents a new concept in comprehensive care for high-risk children and young people living in the street.

Under this new concept, children are cared for in four stages: their access to CISNA is facilitated, they are provided with an immediate assessment and care, they help prepare their own personal work plan and special attention is paid to their reintegration into society and their families.

On average, 92 children in CISNA received vocational training, for example in tailoring, handling industrial machinery, baking, computing, the arts or culture. Again on average, 58 children completed their basic education and 42 per cent were trained in computing.

2. Please provide clarification on the status of the Convention in domestic legislation and provide information on cases, if any, where the Convention has been directly invoked in the courts.

Since 2001, the National Secretariat for the Family, together with the Legislative Assembly’s Committee on the Family, Women and Children, the technical implementation unit of the judicial branch and a representative of the Supreme Court of Justice acting as representative of the judiciary, has led and coordinated work on a preliminary draft of the Children’s and Young People’s Code, which is intended to bring together in one text and to

harmonize national and international legislation relating to the protection and integrated development of children and young people. The draft has been the subject of study and analysis by the Legislative Assembly's Committee on the Family, Women and Children since May 2002.

3. Please provide updated information on mechanisms to coordinate policies and programmes on children's rights, including services for children, among relevant departments and ministries and between the central and local levels.

The National Secretariat for the Family, together with the ISNA (formerly ISPM) board of directors, coordinated efforts to draft the National Policy for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents, which took effect in 2001, replacing the National Child Welfare Policy dating from 1993. The new policy accords with the Salvadoran Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and is applicable to all Salvadoran children and young people. Its approach is based on the rights and duties of children and young people and it promotes the participation of all sectors of society and the idea of shared responsibility for the observance or violation of their rights. It promotes prevention, the proactive involvement of children and young people as subjects of law and the involvement of the family, local communities, society at large and the Government as guarantors of the observance of children's rights.

The National Secretariat for the Family, in coordination with ISNA, is working on a project to adapt the National Policy to the local development framework and on giving local authorities the capacity to prepare joint analyses of the situation of children and young people at the municipal or local level, in order to raise awareness at the local level of the importance of taking care of children and young people and to encourage local authorities to make investment in this area one of their priorities, both to prevent local problems from arising and to encourage participation in solving them when they do arise.

The National Policy is implemented at the local level on the basis of a joint analysis of the situation of children. The results obtained are reflected in programmes, action and projects to help children and young people, with implementation in local hands. This ensures that the conditions are in place to offer children and young people better opportunities and a better quality of life, since the issues are specific to each locality.

Number of organizations in each department that are carrying out programmes and projects and providing services in the field of preventive care and social rehabilitation of children and young people, 2000 (the 2000 census is being updated in 2004)



Total number of organizations: 1,242. The 2000 census from which this information is drawn is being updated in 2004.

- 4. Please provide further information on the new National Policy for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents, which was adopted in 2001 and recently reviewed with a view to bringing it into conformity with the Convention (paragraphs 138 and 139 of the report), including information on the body charged with overseeing its implementation. In particular, please indicate whether and to what extent this National Policy constitutes a comprehensive national plan of action which covers all rights of the Convention and sets out specific time-bound and measurable goals and targets; and how it relates to the outcome document “A world fit for children” adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its special session on children (2002)**

Implementing body

The National Secretariat for the Family is the lead agency for the implementation of the National Policy and the Salvadoran Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and

Adolescents is responsible for coordinating its implementation, in conjunction with the relevant specialized bodies and agencies, and has the task of promoting, coordinating, developing, facilitating, supervising and evaluating its implementation, with the support and active involvement of the population.

Policy on children and young people

The National Policy can be seen as a set of objectives, strategic principles and guidelines that are to be reflected in programmes and projects to help children and young people and thus ensure that the conditions are in place to offer them better opportunities and a better quality of life in El Salvador.

The principles underlying the policy guarantee a rights-based approach in which efforts are combined and responsibility shared among the various actors.

The comprehensive protection provided for all children and young people by the Convention on the Rights of the Child can be divided into four categories: survival rights, development rights, special protection rights and participatory rights.

The National Policy provides a framework for all action by all sectors of society that is aimed at upholding the rights of children and young people, and is not a plan of action as such. Every cross-sectoral annual plan is produced and coordinated by each of the institutions responsible for its implementation. The 2001-2010 national plan for children was coordinated by ISNA and was officially presented to the foreign ministry for the relevant purposes.

Strategic action in the implementation of the National Policy

A special department was set up in 2003 to promote and implement the National Policy within the framework of a rights-based approach to local development. The department is part of the preventive care division of the Salvadoran Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents.

The department has a focal point, nine liaison experts and one technical adviser from the National Secretariat for the Family.

Action at the municipal level

- Management by mayors' offices to establish coordination and cooperation partnerships to promote local development

Since 2003, 22 such partnerships have been established following the signing of letters of understanding with the mayors' offices in 22 municipalities in the centre and adjacent parts of the country.

- Organization of participatory workshops to produce technical appraisals of the situation as regards the rights of children and young people in the municipalities

Since 2003, 18 technical appraisal workshops have been organized in 18 municipalities in the centre and adjacent parts of the country. Joint appraisals of the situation of children and young people have been produced for the following municipalities: Aguilares, Santiago Texacuangos, San Luis la Herradura, Verapaz, Guadalupe, San Rafael, Tecoluca, Tonacatepeque, El Carmen, San Martín and Quezaltepeque.

- Support for action to encourage the participation of children, teenagers and young people at the local level

Nine local youth committees have been set up.

- Identification of existing committees and local organizations concerned with children in order to strengthen the local protection systems for children and young people

Eleven local protection systems are being set up.

- Development or strengthening of a strategic action plan, in conjunction with the municipality's local protection system, on the basis of information obtained in the municipality's participatory appraisal.

Six municipalities in the centre and adjacent area are carrying out an appraisal for the purposes of a local strategic action plan (San Rafael - Chalatenango, Quezaltepeque - La Libertad, Guadalupe, Aguilares, San Martín - San Salvador, and El Carmen - Cuscatlán).

The action plans currently being promoted under the National Policy are municipal-level plans.

The process of implementing the National Policy encourages the establishment of local protection systems or committees, which are inter-agency and cross-sectoral systems recognized by the municipal authority.

The implementation of the National Policy includes raising awareness of children's rights through workshops, courses and promotional activities.

The implementation of the National Policy encourages the participation of children and young people in the appraisal stage and in the establishment of youth committees, which are supported by the activities of national and international programmes such as the "Young Country" programme and those of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The local protection system or committee promotes shared social responsibility and the institutional role of each community actor.

5. Please provide further information on the mandates of the Office of the Procurator for the Protection of Human Rights and the Office of the Deputy Procurator for the Rights of the Child and on human, financial and other resources available to run their operations. Further, please provide information as well on measures taken to effectively guarantee and protect the proper functioning of these offices.

The Office of the Procurator for the Protection of Human Rights is part of the Public Prosecutor's Office. It is a permanent and independent body with its own legal personality and with administrative autonomy, and its purpose is to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights, human rights education and the unrestricted observance of human rights (article 2 of the relevant act).

The Office of the Deputy Procurator for the Rights of the Child is part of the Office of the Procurator and its tasks include:

- (a) Participating in investigations into violations of children's rights;

- (b) Completing the formalities for investigations at both the national and departmental level;
- (c) Classifying and investigating complaints directly and instigating investigations ex officio;
- (d) Taking the necessary decisions;
- (e) Formulating and implementing policies to protect children's rights;
- (f) Issuing opinions on matters of general or national interest.

Budgetary allocations of the Office of the Procurator for the Protection of Human Rights, 2002-2004 (in US\$ and percentages)

	2002	2003	2004
Total	3 645 000	3 703 000	3 675 925
Percentage of national budget.	0.15	0.15	0.13
Percentage of GDP ^a	0.03	0.02	0.02

Source: General Budget Act.

^a Nominal GDP (millions of US\$): [2002] 14,283.9; [2003] 14,996.4; [2004] 15,685.0.

6. Please provide additional information on the system for data collection and whether it covers in a disaggregated way all children under 18 and all areas under the Convention

The Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC), a department of the Ministry of the Economy, carries out an annual multi-purpose household survey with national coverage; this provides information at various levels - countrywide, urban, rural, metropolitan area, departments and 50 municipalities - on the population under 18 years of age, relating to gender, age, health checks, illnesses, illiteracy, whether attending school or not, whether in employment or not, income received, whether in receipt of family remittances or not and sums received.

The municipal authorities register births throughout the country on a daily basis; this information is compiled each month by the Vital Statistics Unit of DIGESTYC.

7. Please provide information on the Anti-Gangs Law approved in October 2003, in particular on the concept of a “qualified adult” (*adulto habilitado*) introduced by this Act and on measures in place to ensure this law is in full compliance with the rights of children in conflict with the law (see in particular articles 37 and 40 of the Convention)

The Anti-Gangs Act introduces the concept of “a child deemed to be an adult” (*adulto habilitado*), as follows:

Article 2: (...) “When a minor between the ages of 12 and 18 commits an offence or misdemeanour referred to in this Act or the Criminal Code and the Attorney-General perceives that he or she has the discernment of an adult, the juvenile judge shall be requested to evaluate the situation. If the juvenile judge considers that the minor is capable of discernment as an adult in respect of the unlawful nature of his or her conduct and offences, the minor shall be deemed to be an adult and the relevant legislation shall be applied. (...) In the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, the juvenile judge shall be assisted by a multidisciplinary team under his or her responsibility and may order such expert investigations as he or she may deem appropriate.”

This provision, and the Act in general, was the subject of several applications for constitutional review submitted to the Constitutional Division of the Supreme Court of Justice. On 1 April the Division declared the Anti-Gangs Act unconstitutional.

8. Please provide information concerning the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (paragraphs 106-112 of the report), inter alia, measures taken, results of evaluations of the impact of the law, etc.

The Domestic Violence Act has been, since its adoption in 1996, of great importance in Salvadoran society as it transferred domestic violence from the private sphere to the public sphere, thus enabling such conduct to be dealt with as an offence; domestic violence is considered to be “any direct or indirect act or omission that causes injury or physical, sexual or psychological suffering to or the death of a family member”. This definition covers the chronic abuse of authority, whether permanent or sporadic, occurring within family relations, representing a form of imbalance in which authority is misused through the use of force, on the basis of gender, age or economic status.

The 2002 reforms led to more effective implementation of the Act. It was brought within the competence of the justices of the peace, thus ensuring greater regional coverage. The emergence of various technical problems of a legal nature and constant challenges, while the rights of women and the family failed to gain wide acceptance, made it necessary to review all the options for reform. A total of 37 changes were proposed throughout the Act, most of which were adopted, in the following areas:

- (1) Changes were proposed in order to highlight the importance of attention to and prevention of domestic violence, with a view to creating a culture of non-violence (art. 6.c.).
- (2) Clauses taking account of only part of the problem were deleted and replaced by others expanding the range of the concept of violence; for example, it was agreed that “incestuous sexual abuse” should be replaced by “sexual abuse” in article 1.b so as not to limit its scope, and a reference to adolescents was added.
- (3) To the previous categories of physical, sexual and psychological violence was added *violencia patrimonial* (restriction or denial of access to shared or family property). This type of violence is not visible, but it affects family life.
- (4) The Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women (ISDEMU) is presented as the body responsible for directing, planning, advising, coordinating and ensuring compliance with policies, programmes, plans and projects concerning prevention of and attention to domestic violence.
- (5) It was proposed that the aggressor should be denied permission to possess weapons for the duration of the measures.
- (6) Changes were made to ensure the presence of the parties in the courts in order to arrive at the best possible solutions.
- (7) Teachers of both sexes and all health professionals were included so that they can report all cases of ill-treatment.

(8) Provision was made for the payment of compensation to the victim for all injuries sustained, including health expenses and all other expenses stemming from the violence suffered.

(9) It is stipulated that the courts will prescribe psychological or psychiatric treatment for aggressors, and that in order to ensure compliance with court orders, they will be fined if they do not attend hearings.

The Office of the Procurator General is a body with exclusively judicial functions. It has the power to seek reconciliation in cases of domestic violence where appropriate, and also receives complaints of violence, notices and reports from the National Civil Police, refers the various cases to the competent court and is required to provide evidence if judicial proceedings on domestic violence are initiated. Lastly, it provides legal and psychological assistance to the victims.

9. Please provide further information on efforts to raise awareness about and provide training and information on the Convention and on human rights in general

The priority aim of the National Policy for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents is to make children and young people the subjects of rights and duties, by means of effective strategies to raise the awareness of the population and by strengthening the role of institutions and the members of the community in the implementation of the policy through workshops for the study of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Ministry of Education is developing a Project entitled:

Schools for parents: early childhood education project

What does the programme entail?	Parents are provided with support by covering topics that will help them to provide proper care for children up to 6 years of age and encourage their rounded development.
What do we mean by early childhood education?	It consists of a group of actions and activities by adults and institutions designed to maximize the rounded development of children for the sole purpose of preparing them at this stage of their childhood to develop as fully as possible in personal and social terms.
What is the aim of the early childhood education programme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To give priority to children's need to mature in order to encourage balanced and harmonious growth and development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide parents with guidelines for child-rearing so that they can give their children better care, including stimulation, food, health and leisure. • To ensure timely prevention of biological, psychological and social problems likely to disturb the child's development.
Programme goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide the basic tools and know-how to upgrade child-rearing guidelines and encourage the active role of the family and community in bearing primary responsibility for the upbringing of their children.
How is the programme implemented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through presentation of topics by pre-primary teachers with a view to providing information that will help parents to provide better care for their children and stimulate their healthy growth and development.
Materials provided by the programme for parents' workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two videos on early childhood education topics • Four early childhood education support cassettes containing reading materials • One guide to early childhood education for parents • One flipchart • One human development module • One schedule of workshops for parents • Four posters promoting the early childhood education project.
Early childhood education topics for discussion in the schools for parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is early childhood education? • Children's rights • Healthy growth in children • Affection and self-esteem • Responsible parenting • Parents as the first teachers of their children • Pregnancy, care and accepting the parental role • The newborn child • Cognitive and motor development • Socialization in children up to age 6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of language • Local development • Importance of beginning pre-primary education.
Expected impact of early childhood education	<p>Parents and persons in charge of children, and the community, will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of their role in their children's development • Acquire knowledge of the development process in children up to the age of 7 • Learn to observe their children's behaviour in order to identify changes and achievements • Understand the importance of play for development.

Communities, families and children benefiting from the early childhood education programme

Year	Communities benefiting	Families benefiting	Children benefiting
2000	50	1 250	3 750
2001	125	3 125	9 375
2002	268	6 700	20 100
2003	525	13 125	39 375
2004	975	24 375	73 125

Column 1: Initiation and growth of the early childhood education programme.

Column 2: Total number of communities benefiting.

Column 3: Families benefiting (25 per community)

Column 4: Children benefiting (3 per family)

Example: Row 1, year 2000

Communities benefiting = 50

Families benefiting = 1,250

Children benefiting = 1,250 x 3 = 3,750

10. Please provide information on existing practice, structures and/or agreements regarding cooperation between the Government and non-governmental organizations involved with the promotion and protection of children's rights

One of the goals of the National Policy for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents is to foster the coordination of national and local efforts by governmental and non-governmental organizations on behalf of children and young people to permit exchanges, training and consolidation. Joint social responsibility, active participation and monitoring in order to ensure that children's rights are observed are highlighted as a new form of activity by the various stakeholders in society.

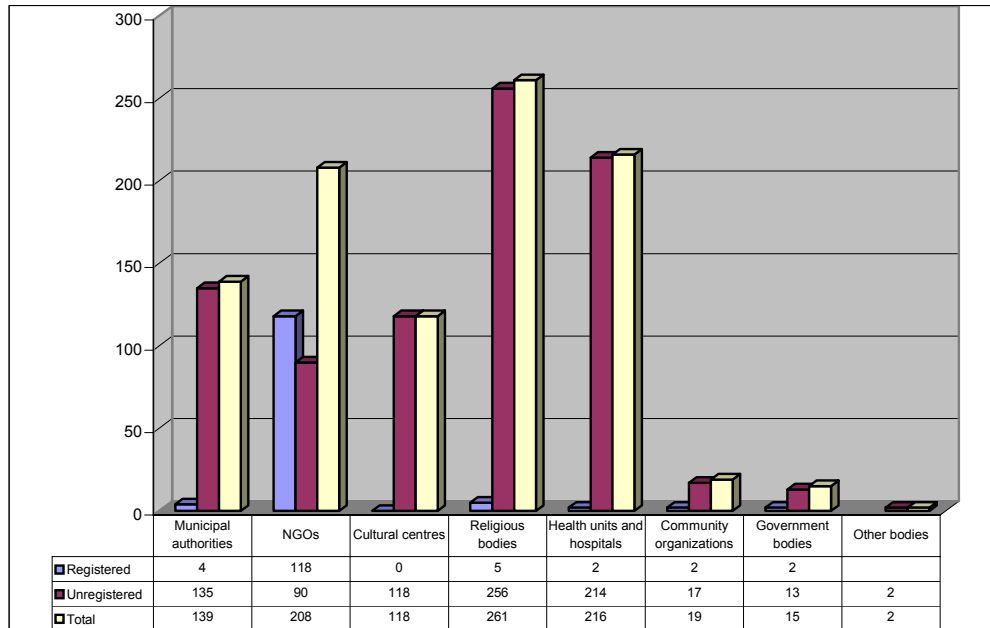
Coordination with non-governmental organizations

Coordination with non-governmental organizations begins with the governing board of the Salvadoran Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Young People. Under article 6, the board is composed of:

- (a) The Secretary of the National Secretariat for the Family
- (b) The Minister of the Interior
- (c) The Minister of Education
- (d) The Minister of Labour and Social Security
- (e) The Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare
- (f) The Procurator-General
- (g) A representative and an alternate from the non-governmental organizations.

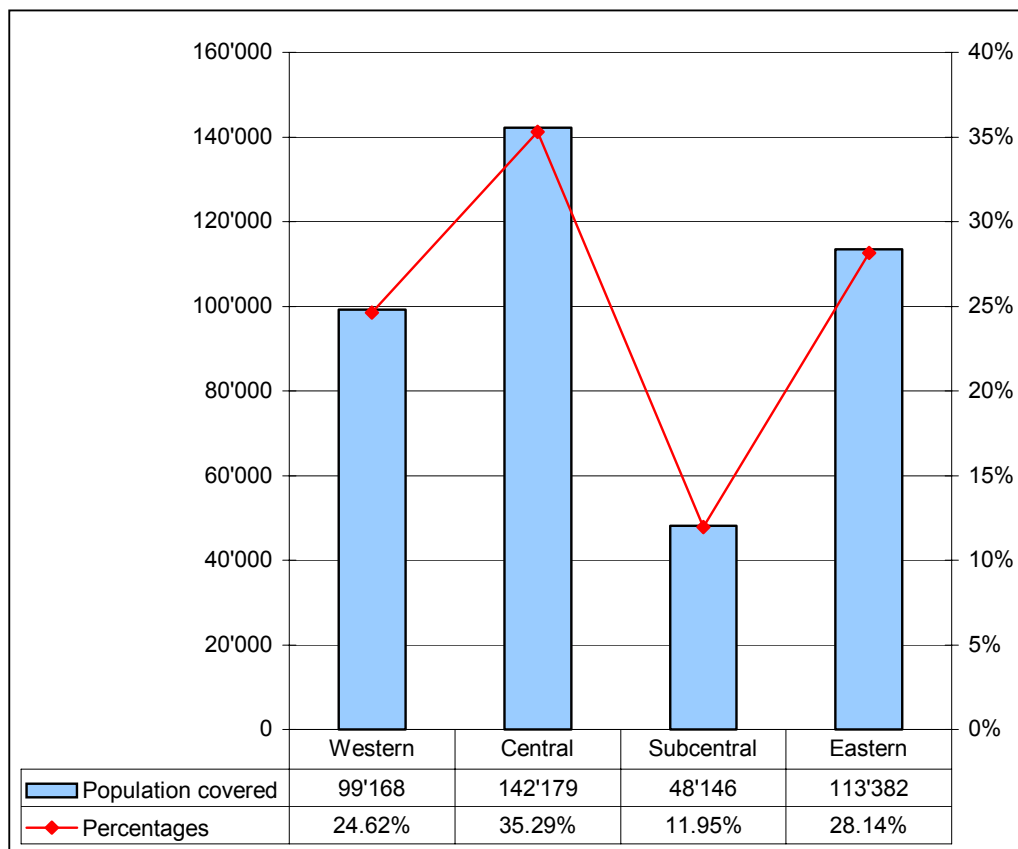
In order to elect an NGO representative, ISNA invites the NGOs to submit candidates (member and alternate) for the board and then calls on all the representatives of registered organizations to choose from the candidates proposed.

Bodies implementing national preventive care and social rehabilitation programmes, projects and services for children and young people - registered and unregistered with ISNA



Source: National Survey of local governments, private and official bodies and community organizations implementing preventive care and social rehabilitation programmes, projects and services for children and young people, 2000 (this survey is currently being updated in 2004).

Population covered by bodies implementing preventive care and social rehabilitation programmes, projects and services for children and adolescents, and breakdown by region



Source: National Survey of local governments, private and official bodies and community organizations implementing preventive care and social rehabilitation programmes, projects and services for children and young people, 2000 (this survey is currently being updated in 2004).

Total number of NGOs registered with ISNA

Type of care	Number	Percentage
Day care/child development centre/crèche	141	60.78
NGO protection (homes)	50	21.55
NGO prevention	41	17.67
Total	232	100.00

Source: ISNA, Database of bodies in the NGO register, March 2004.

Salvadoran Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Young People

List of programmes implemented with NGOs

No.	Name of body	Name of programme
1	Asociación Salvadoreña Pro Salud Rural ASDAPROSAR	Elimination of child labour on the Cutumay Camones dump
2	Fundación Salvadoreña de Desarrollo Humano Maquilishuat. FUMA	Food security
3	Fundación Salvadoreña Para el Desarrollo y la Salud FUSAL	Rural health programme
4	Asociación Agape de El Salvador	Elimination of child labour in the coffee industry
5	ASOCIACIÓN GENTE JOVEN (ASGENJO)	Young people on the streets
6	Asoc.Coordinadora Nac.de la Mujer Salvadoreña (CONAMUS)	Primary health and child survival
7	PLAN INTERNACIONAL DE EL SALVADOR	Children and adolescents, first earthquake
8	FUNDACIÓN DE DESARROLLO SOCIAL (FUNDESO)	PLANNING YOUR LIFE
9	COMITÉ DE PROYECCIÓN SOCIAL	JULIA FERREIRO DE CANESSA YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE
10	PATRONATO DEL HOGAR ADALBERTO GUIROLA	No information
11	ASOCIACION SCOUT DE EL SALVADOR	Beaver troop
12	Asoc.Muchachas guias Scouts de El Salvador (AMEGFES)	Non-formal education (technical and vocational training for women)
13	DESARROLLO JUVENIL COMUNITARIO (D.J.C.) SAVE THE CHILDREN	Centre for education in nutrition and early stimulation (CENET)
14	FUNDACIÓN OLOF PALME	Action for children
15	Fundación de Capacitación y Desarrollo Social y Económico. FUCADES	Training
16	Asoc.Salvadoreña pro ayuda de personas/retardo mental (ASPAPREM)	El Progreso centre for training for employment
17	Fund.Salvadoreña Para la Promoción Soc/Desarrollo Econ.	“Incubator” for popular workshops (vocational training for young people)
18	Fundación Antidrogas de El Salvador FUNDASALVA	Rehabilitation treatment for young people: individual and group method
19	FUNDACION NUEVOS TIEMPOS	No information
20	ASOCIACION DE CAPACITACION, ATENCIÓN Y PREVENCIÓN (ACAP)	No information

No.	Name of body	Name of programme
21	CENTRO DE APOYO DE LACTANCIA MATERNA (CALMA)	Comprehensive health for Salvadorans
22	COOPERATIVA AMERICANA DE REMESAS AL EXTERIOR (CARE)	Boy to girl project
23	ASOCIACIÓN EL BÁLSAMO	Providing care for adolescents and young people in business training
24	Asoc.Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Integral (ASALDI)	Technical and vocational training
25	Federación Salvadoreña de cooperativas de la reforma agraria (FESACORA)	Apprenticeship for young people in rural areas
26	VICE MINISTERIO DE TRANSPORTE	Highway education centres
27	IGLESIA CAMPAMENTO DE DIOS	Moses project
28	Asoc.de capacitación/investigación para la salud mental (ACISAM)	Healthy adolescents
29	Fundación Salvadoreña Para el Desarrollo Integral Sostenible. FUNSALDIS	No information
30	Fund.Pro-obras/Desarrollo Económico/Ecoturismo/Cerro de Guazapa (FUNDECEG)	Practical computer course for children
31	Fundación para la Educación Integral Salvadoreña FEDISAL	Vocational training
32	COMITÉ DE RECONSTRUCCIÓN Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICO SOCIAL EN COMUNIDADES (CRS)	Community development
33	Asociación Movimiento de Jovenes Encuestristas	Training in social skills
34	ASOCIACIÓN PARA LA ORGANIZACIÓN Y EDUCACIÓN EMPRESARIAL FEMENINA DEL SALVADOR (O.E.F. DE)	Care for children and young people at high social risk
35	Fundación para el Desarrollo de Guadalupe (FUNDEGUADALUPE)	Prevention of HIV/AIDS in adolescents and young people at school in San Vicente and La Libe
36	Fundación Salvadoreña para la Salud y el Desarrollo Social FUSAL	Rural health programme
37	Asociación para la Promoción y la Defensa de la Vida FUNDAVIDA	Environment in four programmes
38	Asociación Coordinadora de Comunidades Unidas de Usulután COMUS	Behavioural reorientation for children and adolescents
39	Visión Mundial Internacional	Support for formal education for boys and girls: medical care
40	Concilio Internacional una Cita con Dios INC	Comprehensive health clinic
41	Patronato para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades de Morazán y San Miguel PADECOMSM	Promotion of rights: advisory services and support in reporting cases of ill-treatment

Source: ISNA, Register of NGOs, Database of bodies in the ISNA register, March 2004.

11. Please indicate the issues affecting children that the State party considers to be priorities requiring the most urgent attention with regard to the implementation of the Convention.

Through the various institutions, the State identifies issues that affect children and also reports on its efforts to meet this commitment. In the different areas, these include the following:

Education: mention may be made of some aspects affecting children, including:

- School attendance is affected by the accessibility of the school and the number of grades in each educational establishment;
- Cultural factors have an impact on school attendance; in other words, much depends on the father's willingness to send his children to school;
- Children stay away from school for lack of resources and because they have to work;
- Family breakdown plays a major role in causing children to interrupt their schooling;
- Migration due to lack of security at home also causes children to interrupt their schooling;
- Parental ideas about girl children, mainly in rural areas, also have the effect of making girls leave school earlier because their fathers fear that they may be abused by young men; children also drop out of school because they have to go to work at an early age to help their families.

Care for disabled persons:

To date, official statistical information on disabled persons is not 100 per cent complete since there is no full database to cover the different fields linking the variables that reflect the current situation of disabled persons in El Salvador. One of the responsibilities and challenges that has been taken on by the National Council on Integrated Care for Persons with Disabilities

(CONAIPD), however, is to compile information in order to inform the public about all aspects of the world of disability. It has undertaken various activities, including:

- The incorporation of a disability module into the 2003 multi-purpose household survey. The survey contains approximately 19 topics and covers a wide range of items of information, making this a general survey covering 18,000 households.
- Identification of disabled persons by means of announcements in the media, with the help of university students doing periods of social service, etc.
- CONAIPD began to draw up a register of disabled persons at the start of 2000 in pursuance of article 34 of the Disabled Persons (Equal Opportunities) Act.

Care and protection of children: the Salvadoran Institute for the Protection of Children and Young People (ISNA) includes the following in its institutional priorities for 2004:

1. Coordination in implementing programmes and projects to combat the violation of the rights of children and young people in the family, school, community and social environment.

Objective: To organize coordination between agencies is devising guidelines for the promotion and implementation of programmes and projects to reduce abuse and violence vis-à-vis children and young people.

Indicators: Monthly reports to assess the impact of the programmes and projects on reducing cases of abuse and violence vis-à-vis children and young people.

2. Coordination of activities with other bodies to make parents aware of the risks involved in the illegal emigration of children and young people, and thus reduce its impact.

Objective: To reduce illegal trafficking of children and young people.

Indicators: Reduction in the numbers of Salvadoran children and young people repatriated from other countries, compared with 2003.

3. Joint efforts with other institutions in implementing programmes and projects for the phased elimination of child labour.

Objective: To reduce the scale of child labour.

Indicator: Reports on the rights of children and young people with reference to child labour.

4. Monitoring and assessment of programmes and projects for prevention of abuses and for the protection and rehabilitation of children and young people implemented by governmental and non-governmental organizations and bodies, and evaluation of their impact.

Objective: To ensure the quality of programmes and projects implemented by NGOs and other bodies.

Indicators: Reports on the supervision of these programmes and projects in each body; reports on the assessment of programmes and projects in selected bodies.

5. Coordinated activities among the institutions involved in order to curb commercial sexual exploitation.

Objective: To reduce the scale of commercial sexual exploitation of children and young people.

Indicator: Reports on the rights of children and young people with reference to commercial sexual exploitation.

6. Encouragement of efforts to include projects for early childhood education, leisure and comprehensive care of children and young people in the development plans of local governments and community and private organizations, in the context of the National Policy for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents.

Objective: To arrange better care for children and young people.

Indicator: Reports on the coverage of programmes and projects.

7. Consolidation of the care process in the Centre for the Social Integration of Children and Young People (CISNA) for children and young people on the streets, so that they can be reintegrated into their families, their schools and society.

Objective: To provide street children and young people with a new life plan.

Indicator: CISNA's monthly management reports.

8. Avoidance of institutionalization of children and young people for extended periods; placement in institutions to be applied as an exceptional measure and periodically reviewed.

Objective: To provide other forms of protection for children and young people in institutions under the ISNA Act.

Indicator: Monthly reports on revised measures of protection.

9. Encouraging the timely registration of births, with support from other institutions.

Objective: To reduce under-registration of births.

Indicator: Reports on the results obtained.

10. Constant improvement of care for children and young people in the ISNA care system, as well as care for their families and users in general, in the context of the ISO 9000 quality management system.

Objective: To improve ISNA's services.

Indicators: Reports of quality management audits.

Opinion surveys of care services.

Surveys of institutional image perception.

Statistics: The Directorate-General for Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC) included a module on child labour in the multi-purpose household survey in 2001 and 2003 and identified a

substantial group of children who worked and did not go to school. At the present time, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in El Salvador, priority is assigned to eradicating the worst forms of child labour, which have been identified as:

- (a) Refuse scavenging;
- (b) Gathering of *curiles* (shellfish);
- (c) Child prostitution;
- (d) Work with gunpowder in firework production;
- (e) Sugar cane cutting.

Child labour: one of the issues which, in the opinion of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, requires Government attention and which has been effectively addressed, relates to article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, concerning the elimination of child labour.

The Labour Code stipulates that work performed by persons under 18 and over 12 years of age must be specially adapted to their age, physical condition and development. Companies are prohibited from hiring minors for work regarded as unhealthy and hazardous, and the recruitment of minors may be authorized only on condition that their health, safety and morals are fully protected and that they have received appropriate and specific tuition or vocational training for the work they will be required to perform.

The Code also stipulates (art. 116) that the hours worked by children under 16 may not exceed 6 hours a day and 34 hours a week in any type of employment. Children under 18 may not do night work.

Before authorizing the recruitment of a minor in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by the law, the Ministry of Labour provides for an examination of the

minor, free of charge, by an authorized physician at the clinic attached to the Ministry.

The doctor determines the minor's state of health and fitness for the prospective employment.

Notwithstanding the above and on the basis of its international commitments, such as the implementation of a national strategy for the phased elimination of child labour, particularly in its worst forms, the Salvadoran Government initiated efforts in 1996, with the ratification of the International Labour Organization's Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with ILO, intended to protect Salvadoran children from all economic exploitation, or the performance of any type of work that may be hazardous or interfere with their education or be harmful to their health, or their physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

The Government of El Salvador has therefore initiated activities with technical assistance from the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC/ILO) to pave the way for prohibiting, restricting and regulating child labour in the sectors of shellfish-gathering on Espiritu Santo Island, market work and refuse scavenging in the department of Santa Ana.

At the end of the year 2000 El Salvador became the first country in the Central American region to ratify the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), whereby it undertakes to institute firm and immediate action on behalf of child workers, their families and the broader community and to strengthen El Salvador's institutions in order to eradicate the worst forms of child labour.

In the same year the Government took steps to establish a technical assistance office for the IPEC/ILO programme.

The Government, aware that the commitment to eradicating child labour is not only a task for the Government itself but also for employers' and workers' organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general, established the National Committee for the Phased Elimination of Child Labour, coordinated by the First Lady of the Republic. This tripartite committee is made up of heads of government departments and other institutions concerned with the rights of the child and the main stakeholders in society.

Under article 3, paragraph (d) of ILO Convention No. 182, the Committee defined the following as the worst forms of child labour:

- The commercial sexual exploitation of children;
- Child labour in the fireworks industry;
- Child labour in the cane fields;
- Child labour in the refuse dumps;
- Child labour in the fisheries.

Once the areas that would guide efficient and decisive action on behalf of children had been identified, the National Committee for the Phased Elimination of Child Labour adopted the National Plan for the Phased Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour with its accompanying plan of operations in the context of the 2002-2005 fixed-term programme.

General strategy under the Plan

The programme has two main components. The first seeks to create the best possible conditions for combating the worst forms of child labour, mainly by encouraging participation by key stakeholders such as employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs, local governments and other public and private institutions that support the strategic points of the initiative.

The second component concerns direct action to ensure the phased removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and to prevent the recruitment of other children, along with support for families; this takes the form of strengthening their entrepreneurial skills and promoting the creation of microbusinesses, or upgrading their vocational skills with a view to better integration into the labour market, enabling them to be more productive and raise their incomes, so that they can improve their standard of living and do not need to resort to child labour as a strategy for survival.

The structure of the Plan is as follows:

- EDUCATION: Training of teachers, scholarships, infrastructure, curriculum development, support for schools;
- HEALTH AND NUTRITION: Prevention, primary care, medicines, education in nutrition and mental health;
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: microcredit, self-help organizations, production workshops and innovative projects;
- AWARENESS-RAISING: Information campaigns about work hazards;
- MONITORING: Models, indicators and assessment.

MAIN POINTS OF THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE PHASED ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR, 2002-2005

1. AWARENESS-RAISING: Workshops and campaigns, dissemination of information via authorities, the mass media, NGOs and communities.
2. LEGAL ASPECT: Review and updating of the legal framework and submission of proposals for reform.
3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF FAMILIES: Description of residential areas and production activities. Health services and educational access plan.
4. BROADENING OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND EMPLOYMENT COVERAGE: Strengthening of governmental and non-governmental organizations and investigation of other forms of child labour.
5. MENTAL HEALTH AND REINTEGRATION: Workshops to strengthen family ties, leisure activities and ongoing programme of psychological care.

6. STRENGTHENING OF INFORMATION AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS:

Diagnostic studies of systems and institutions, national indicators and reports.

7. INTEGRATION AND PARTICIPATION: Technical and operational teams, five-year plans, inclusion of communities and local governments, new stakeholders and strategic alliances.

Number of children covered by the strategy to combat the worst forms of child labour

Activities to combat the worst forms of child labour have been intensive, and through the five specific programmes organized to date in the coffee industry, the fireworks industry, shellfish-gathering (fisheries) and the bus terminal - markets, refuse dumps and cane fields - we have removed more than 5,500 children between the ages of 7 and 18 and provided them with all-round help.

Prevention efforts have benefited 4,961 children between the ages of 7 and 18.

We are hoping to remove 15,000 children from the worst forms of child labour under current and pending projects.

Parents included in the production alternatives component

Parents' ability to generate more income for the home has also been enhanced. Under the five programmes a total of 844 families have been provided with microcredits for establishing or strengthening microenterprises (total: US\$ 286,000). We have also provided direct technical assistance to support 1,360 families at a cost of over US\$ 44,000, and we have involved 490 parents in vocational training courses at an approximate cost of US\$ 33,000 over a three-year period.

Specific action:

Institutional and legal framework

Awareness-raising and mobilization

The Children's and Young People's Code undoubtedly embodies the Government's firmest commitment to directly addressing the problem of the worst forms of child labour. The proposed code contains a special section on setting up an appropriate legal framework to ensure consistent action to secure their eradication.

Amendments to national legislation have also been drafted in order to tackle commercial sexual exploitation. Stricter penalties have been introduced for pimps, while the behaviour of individuals who exploit young girls, better known as "customers", has been classified as an offence subject to criminal sanctions. These reforms send a clear new message to the country and the world that no abuse of this nature will be tolerated in El Salvador.

The responsiveness of government institutions is being enhanced; this means that the Salvadoran Institute for Children and Young People and other institutions will have better tools to work with in order to enforce the law.

An awareness-raising campaign has been initiated, using the radio, the press, hoardings and other means of communication, in order to inform the public and make them aware of the negative effects of child labour, and specifically its worst forms. We are counting on the support of the general public.

Fixed-term programme within the IPEC/ILO Programme

As a demonstration of the Government's resolve, as expressed by President Francisco Flores and First Lady Lourdes Rodríguez de Flores, El Salvador has pioneered the implementation of a fixed-term programme to eradicate the worst forms of child labour, promoted by the Department of Labor of the United States of America with US\$ 8 million of funding.

The programme has two main components: the first aims at creating the best possible conditions for tackling the worst forms of child labour, mainly by encouraging the participation of key stakeholders such as employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs, local governments and other public and private institutions that support this initiative in the context of the strategic options.

The second component concerns direct intervention to remove children from the worst forms of child labour and prevent others from being recruited. A start is being made on basic studies and provision of targeted services to children and their families in order to ensure that these strategic efforts are sustainable.

Labour inspectors have been trained with a view to the phased elimination of child labour, particularly its worst forms, since labour inspection plays an important role in the implementation of Convention No. 182, in the identification and definition of hazardous child labour and, naturally, in its monitoring, which reveals whether children are effectively being removed from such work and not being replaced by others.

In November 2002, the Office for the Eradication of Child Labour was established in the Secretariat for Labour and Social Security, in the presence of the Director of the IPEC/ILO programme.

Also in November 2002 a new memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government and the International Labour Organization, reaffirming that national efforts must be directed at the effective elimination of child labour, giving priority to its worst forms.

A letter of agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Sugar Association of El Salvador, the Sugar Foundation of El Salvador and IPEC/ILO, represented by its Director, was also signed in November 2002, affirming that no child labour is used in the industrial sector of sugar production, that the Sugar Association neither accepts nor encourages the use of children as labour in its companies and that, through the Foundation, it will support education and health programmes for the population of sugar-producing areas; it will also submit proposed programmes of action to the Government and IPEC/ILO for consideration with a view to domestic or international financing. The Sugar Association undertook to earmark a counterpart sum, subject to prior agreement among the parties, so that the benefits can be extended to the entire target population.

These actions clearly illustrate the major efforts the Government is making with the participation of all stakeholders - private enterprise, workers, civil society and local

governments - with technical and financial support from the International Labour Organization, to eliminate child labour, particularly in its worst forms. These actions mean that El Salvador can be perceived by the international community as a country that is committed to its children's future and takes decisive steps to turn words into actions.

Bearing in mind the services provided by the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women, through its Family Relations Improvement Programme, which works with children in various categories as to geographical origin or social status, with a range of problems that give rise to a need for care, the priority areas are:

1. Commercial sexual exploitation
2. Sexual abuse
3. Ill-treatment of children.

Part III

Under this section, the State party is to briefly (3 pages maximum) update the information provided in its report with regard to:

- New bills or enacted legislation

- (1) Anti-Gangs Bill

On 16 February 2004 the President of the Republic, through the intermediary of the Minister of the Interior, submitted a new bill; it was approved by the Legislative Assembly on 1 April 2004.

Scope

Article 3 - This Act shall apply to all persons over 12 years of age who are members of gangs or bands, in respect of any offences they may commit under this Act, the Criminal Code or special criminal laws, on the national territory or in places subject to Salvadoran jurisdiction.

(2) Minor Administrative Offences Bill

The Public Security and Anti-Drug-Trafficking Commission is studying a draft for a Minor Administrative Offences Act, which provides that minors shall bear responsibility from the age of 12, as follows:

Application of the Act to individuals

Article 3 - This Act shall apply to all individuals who were over 12 years of age at the time the offence was committed: the administrative authority with responsibility for the proceedings and the punishment shall comply with the special regime for minors established by the Constitution and by international laws and treaties for cases where the offender is under 18 years of age.

The terms “offender”, “individual”, “child”, “adult” and other similar terms, referring generally to persons without distinction as to gender, shall be taken to include both genders under the provisions of this Act, unless clearly limited by the nature of the provision or the context to persons of one gender only.

- New institutions, ISNA
- Newly implemented policies.
