

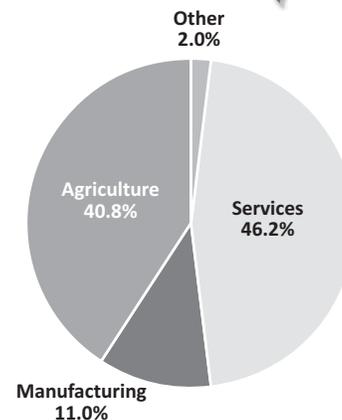
Colombia

In 2010, the Government of Colombia strengthened its law enforcement efforts, policy framework and programs to combat the worst forms of child labor. In March 2011, it released the results of the 2009 child labor survey. However, it has not provided adequate resources to the National Strategy to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Children continue to work in agriculture, including forced coca cultivation, and in mining.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5 - 14 yrs.	3.2*
Attending School	5 - 14 yrs.	92.6
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	2.9

* Population of working children: 277,145 (data is from 2007; see first footnote in report)



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In March 2011, the Colombian National Department of Statistics released the results of the 2009 child labor survey.¹³²⁵ These data were not analyzed in time for use in this report, so data from 2007 are included above. According to the 2011 report, 9.2 percent of children ages 5 to 17 are economically active, up from 6.9 percent in 2007.¹³²⁶ According to the Government of Colombia, the global economic crisis is one of the reasons for this increase.¹³²⁷

Children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor in Colombia, many in agriculture and mining.¹³²⁸ In agriculture, children may work long hours, perform physically arduous tasks and use dangerous tools.¹³²⁹ They are exposed to dusty air and severe weather and have a high

risk of occupational injury. Children work in the production of coffee, sugarcane, and coca, an illegal stimulant, and reportedly help produce vegetables and fruits, cotton and livestock as well.¹³³⁰ Children are also engaged in artisanal mining, which exposes them to toxic gases, long hours, explosives and dangerous chemicals such as nitric acid. They mine emeralds, gold, clay and coal, and work breaking rocks, digging in dirt with picks or their bare hands, removing water from mines and lifting heavy loads.¹³³¹ Limited evidence suggests that indigenous *Wayúu* children work alongside their families in the production of gypsum, salt and talc and that indigenous *Kametsa* and *Inga* adolescents are engaged in logging.¹³³²

A 2007 study by the Colombian National Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) estimates that 4,457 children live on the streets of 16 Colombian cities and are engaged in begging, stealing, street

vending, garbage scavenging and commercial sexual exploitation.¹³³³ Children working on the streets are susceptible to many dangers, including severe weather, vehicle accidents, criminal elements and physical injuries from lifting heavy loads.¹³³⁴ Garbage scavenging exposes children to dangerous waste and toxic substances such as lead and sulfuric acid.¹³³⁵

Domestic service is another common form of child labor in Colombia. Indigenous families in rural areas often send their children to urban households to be domestic workers.¹³³⁶ These workers may work up to 12 hours per day, performing household chores.¹³³⁷ They are vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse from their employers and often are denied salaries and time off.¹³³⁸

A 2006 study found 2,117 children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation in 11 cities in Colombia.¹³³⁹ Children are also involved in child pornography and sex tourism. In the Department of Sucre, indigenous *Zenous* children are sometimes the victims of sex tourism, while in Bogotá, underage boys are solicited for sexual purposes, and in Cucutá, criminal bands use the Internet and cell phones to engage children in commercial sexual exploitation.¹³⁴⁰ Children are also trafficked domestically and internationally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.¹³⁴¹

Children are used by adults for illegal activities, such as coca production and processing, and the transport of illicit drugs.¹³⁴² Indigenous *Wayúu*, *Kankuamo*, and *Wiwa* children have been involved in the illegal sale of gasoline from Venezuela. Children are victims of forced labor in coca cultivation, mining and quarries, and domestic work, and are forcibly recruited as child soldiers.¹³⁴³ Children from Honduras and Nicaragua have been found working under forced labor conditions in fishing. Children from Ecuador are trafficked for labor exploitation.¹³⁴⁴

Minors younger than age 18 are not allowed to be recruited into the National Armed Forces.

However, reports state that children have been used as informants by members of the National Armed Forces in direct contravention of military policy, and have participated in civic-military activities.¹³⁴⁵ In addition, children continue to be recruited by illegal armed groups. Reports estimate that 11,000 to 14,000 children, including indigenous children, were acting as combatants in various non-state armed groups.¹³⁴⁶ According to a 2008 study, many of them handle explosives, transport food supplies and perform intelligence and logistical activities. Female combatants are subject to sexual exploitation by other group members.¹³⁴⁷ Children from Ecuador are also recruited by Colombian non-state armed groups.¹³⁴⁸

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Code for Children and Adolescents sets the minimum age for work at 15. Children younger than age 15 may perform artistic, sports or

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	15
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	15
	Free Public Education	Yes

cultural work with authorization from the labor inspectorate or local authority, and adolescents

ages 15 to 17 can work only with authorization from a labor inspector or relevant local government official.¹³⁴⁹ The code also sets the minimum age for hazardous work at 18.¹³⁵⁰ The Labor Code prohibits children younger than age 18 from work in underground mining and industrial painting.¹³⁵¹ Resolution No. 01677 of 2008 provides a more extensive list of activities within 11 occupational categories and sub-categories identified as the worst forms of child labor.¹³⁵² These occupational categories include agriculture, livestock raising, hunting and forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, transport and storage, health services and defense. Minors are prohibited from working in public utilities, such as electricity, water and gas. They are also barred from informal-sector activities and unskilled work, including street vending, domestic service, garbage scavenging and recycling.¹³⁵³

The Labor Code authorizes inspectors to issue fines of up to 100 times the minimum monthly wage for labor law violations, including those related to child labor.¹³⁵⁴ The Code for Children and Adolescents authorizes family ombudsmen—municipal government agencies that ensure the protection of children’s rights—to penalize parents or legal guardians for failing to protect children against economic exploitation, the worst forms of child labor, work harmful to the health, safety and integrity of children or work that limits their right to education. Penalties include fines of up to 100 times the minimum monthly wage and imprisonment.¹³⁵⁵

The Constitution prohibits slavery, servitude, and human trafficking and the Penal Code establishes sanctions for violations.¹³⁵⁶ The Penal Code also penalizes commercial sexual exploitation of children—including prostitution, pornography, and sex tourism—with incarceration and fines.¹³⁵⁷ Law 679 of 2001 penalizes tourism agencies and hotel owners linked to child sex tourism with fines and cancellation of their right to operate.

It requires that hotels warn customers about penalties for commercial sexual exploitation of children.¹³⁵⁸ Law 1336 of 2009 requires that tourism agencies, airlines, and hotels adopt a code of conduct to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children.¹³⁵⁹

The Penal Code penalizes crimes involving the use of minors in the cultivation, manufacture and trafficking of illegal drugs, with penalties of 16 to 30 years imprisonment and fines of up to 100,000 times the equivalent of the minimum monthly wage.¹³⁶⁰

The minimum recruitment age for military service is 18.¹³⁶¹ The Penal Code sets penalties for the recruitment of minors by illegal armed groups and the armed forces and penalizes the use of minors in terrorist activities with prison terms of 16 to 30 years and fines of up to 45,000 times the equivalent of the minimum monthly wage.¹³⁶²

Law 782 of 2002 treats minors that participate in the country’s hostilities as victims.¹³⁶³ However, the Code for Children and Adolescents allows the Office of the Attorney General to prosecute a minor when he or she has violated international humanitarian law or committed genocide.¹³⁶⁴ Law 975 of 2005 establishes that armed groups must place all minor recruits under the care of ICBF in order to participate in the government’s demobilization process.¹³⁶⁵

The Constitution establishes free and compulsory education through age 15.¹³⁶⁶

Colombian legislation relevant to the worst forms of child labor has undergone frequent changes. However, it is not clear whether awareness of those changes have been disseminated among relevant groups, including the general public as well as enforcement officials, employers, civil society organizations and communities.

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The Interagency Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor coordinates efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor. It is chaired by the Ministry of Social Protection (MSP) and includes 13 government agencies and representatives from trade unions, business associations and civil society organizations.¹³⁶⁷ The National Interagency Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation directs efforts to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. It is led by MSP and includes 11 government agencies and representatives from the private sector, trade unions and civil society organizations.¹³⁶⁸ The Inter-agency Committee to Combat Trafficking of Persons leads efforts to combat human trafficking. Fourteen government agencies are part of the committee, including the Ministry of Interior and Justice, ICBF, the Ministry of Social Protection and the Attorney General's Office.¹³⁶⁹ Coordinated by the Vice President, the Inter-agency Committee for the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Children by Illegal Armed Groups guides efforts to protect children from being recruited by nonstate armed groups.¹³⁷⁰ Despite these inter-institutional efforts, Colombia still lacks sufficient mechanisms to ensure coordination of activities among government agencies at the national and local levels.¹³⁷¹

Child labor laws are enforced by MSP, the National Police and the Offices of the Inspector General, the General Comptroller and the National and Municipal Ombudsmen. MSP has 424 labor inspectors and in April 2011 the Government agreed to hire 480 new labor inspections between 2011 and 2014.¹³⁷²

In 2010, MSP continued to implement a labor inspections system that seeks to prevent work-related violations by working closely with the private sector.¹³⁷³ Although the Government of Colombia has committed to the training of labor inspectors in a variety of areas under

the Colombian Action Plan Related to Labor Rights, reports suggest that labor inspectors lack adequate equipment and training to perform their work, and labor inspections focus mainly on labor dispute settlement rather than other labor issues.¹³⁷⁴

During the reporting period, MSP provided new guidelines to labor inspectors to ensure children younger than age 15 do not work and adolescents ages 15 to 17 who have work permits are not engaged in dangerous work. In partnership with ILO-IPEC, MSP developed online training on child labor laws for labor inspectors.¹³⁷⁵ In May 2011, MSP launched a new monitoring system with support from ILO-IPEC, which will register and monitor working children.¹³⁷⁶

The National Police and the Offices of the Attorney General, the Inspector General and the National Ombudsman have established children and youth units.¹³⁷⁷ ICBF operates a hotline that receives complaints of violations of children's rights, including child labor.¹³⁷⁸ During the reporting period, ICBF received 1,149 complaints of child labor. However, there is no information available about whether the complaints received were referred to enforcement agencies, or whether actions were taken by government agencies to rescue children from exploitative labor.¹³⁷⁹ In addition, there is no information on the number of labor inspections that involved cases of child labor, the number of children found working illegally or the results of those inspections.

The Anti-Human Trafficking Operations Center leads efforts to combat trafficking by operating a hotline, tracking cases, coordinating investigations, and facilitating access to social services among victims of trafficking. The Office of the Attorney General and the National Police also investigate cases of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.¹³⁸⁰ In 2010, ICBF established an exclusive hotline to report cases of child commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking. The Government of Colombia trained enforcement officials in combating human

trafficking.¹³⁸¹ During the reporting period, ICBF hotline received 562 complaints of commercial sexual exploitation of children.¹³⁸² In 2010, the Office of the Attorney General investigated 144 cases of human trafficking; 17 cases resulted in convictions with sentences between 7 and 23 years and fines from \$65,000 to \$338,000.¹³⁸³ There is no public information about how many of these cases involved children.

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce require that tourism agencies and hotels establish codes of conduct to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children.¹³⁸⁴

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The National Strategy to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2008–2015) is the primary framework that addresses the worst forms of child labor in Colombia.¹³⁸⁵ The National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Boys, Girls, and Adolescents Less than 18 Years of Age (2006–2011) lays out the strategy to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children.¹³⁸⁶ The National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2007–2012) guides government efforts to combat human trafficking, including the trafficking of children.¹³⁸⁷ The Government has included child labor in the 10-year National Plan for Children and Adolescents (2009–2019).¹³⁸⁸

Despite these efforts, gaps remain. The Government has established zero tolerance for child labor in its National Strategy to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor without targeting specific forms of child labor, geographical areas, or providing a timeframe.¹³⁸⁹ As a result, government efforts may not be focused on the areas of greatest need or on the most vulnerable populations. According to the Office of the Inspector General, many of the country's provinces and main cities have not fully implemented the national strategy or allocated funding for child labor initiatives.¹³⁹⁰

During the reporting period, ILO-IPEC continued to support the Office of the Inspector General in monitoring the implementation of the National Strategy to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor.¹³⁹¹

During the reporting period, ICBF established guidelines for a new program that aims to target children who are engaged in the worst forms of child labor.¹³⁹² The Government adopted the National Policy to Prevent the Recruitment of Children and Adolescents by Illegal Armed Groups, which guides efforts to prevent the recruitment and use of children by nonstate armed groups.¹³⁹³

In 2010, the Government established the National Education Policy, which seeks to improve access to and the quality of education. Among other goals, it aims to enroll an additional 600,000 children in the education system, reduce drop-out rates from 5.2 percent to 3.8 percent, provide school transportation and meals and strengthen the evaluation of students, teachers, curricula and schools.¹³⁹⁴

In March 2011, the Government launched the National Strategy for Social Prosperity, which seeks to strengthen the national social protection program, the United Network — previously known as the Together Network.¹³⁹⁵ Some of the strategy's objectives are to ensure that social programs target the most vulnerable populations, promote corporate social responsibility and foster innovative solutions to tackle poverty.¹³⁹⁶ It includes 9 target social services and 45 indicators, including that children younger than age 15 are not engaged in child labor.¹³⁹⁷

In April 2011, the Government approved the National Development Plan (2010–2014), which seeks to create more jobs, reduce poverty and provide greater security as a way to promote social prosperity. One of its goals is to rescue more than 600,000 children from child labor.¹³⁹⁸

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

During the reporting period, ICBF provided social services to 3,413 children who were involved in mining and 1,240 child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.¹³⁹⁹ In April 2011, ICBF, along with the social protection program United Network, began to implement a pilot program to combat child labor in five municipalities.¹⁴⁰⁰ In partnership with NGOs, ICBF raised awareness of child labor, commercial sexual exploitation and recruitment by non-state armed groups.¹⁴⁰¹ In 2010, the Government removed 338 children who were recruited by illegal armed groups from unlawful conscription.¹⁴⁰² In March 2011, the Government released the results of the 2009 child labor survey. However, it acknowledges that it lacks the capacity to identify the sectors in which children are working, noting that the worst forms of child labor are often hidden.¹⁴⁰³

The Ministries of Education, Interior and Justice and Commerce and Tourism as well as the National Police and the Offices of the Ombudsman and the Vice President carried out multiple activities to eradicate and prevent exploitative child labor. For example, the Ministry of Education carried out an initiative to keep working children in school; the National Police conducted a campaign to prevent children from working; and the Ministry of Interior and Justice carried out an awareness-raising campaign on human trafficking.¹⁴⁰⁴

To reduce extreme poverty, the Government of Colombia implements several programs, including Families in Action and the United Network.¹⁴⁰⁵ These programs benefit more than 4 million families through conditional cash transfers and social services such as education, health, job training, and microfinance.¹⁴⁰⁶ To promote access to education, ICBF provides meals to more than 4 million school children across the country.¹⁴⁰⁷ A 2011 evaluation of Families in Action found that the program has increased high school completion rates among child beneficiaries, particularly girls and rural children, and improved infant health.¹⁴⁰⁸

The Government of Colombia participated in a \$5.1 million, USDOL-funded timebound project, which ended in February 2011. This project supported the implementation of the National Strategy to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor by carrying out after-school programs to rescue children from child labor and by raising awareness of child labor among parents, teachers and community leaders.¹⁴⁰⁹ The project withdrew and prevented more than 10,000 children from exploitative child labor in sectors such as mining, street vending, commercial sexual exploitation, construction and agriculture and raised awareness among more than 4,000 parents.¹⁴¹⁰ In partnership with the President's Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation and the municipality of Samaca, Boyaca, the project conducted an initiative to combat child labor in mining and livestock production.¹⁴¹¹

The Governments of Canada, Italy, Spain and the United States fund NGOs and international organizations, which provide technical support to combat child labor such as commercial sexual exploitation of children, recruitment of children by illegal armed groups and trafficking in persons.¹⁴¹² During the reporting period, the Government cooperated with NGOs to prevent children from dropping out of school and being recruited by illegal armed groups in the province of Antioquia.¹⁴¹³

In 2010, the Government continued to participate in MERCOSUR's Southern Child Initiative and the Joint Regional Group for the Americas. The Southern Child initiative aims to improve legal frameworks and promotes awareness and the exchange of best practices to combat commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁴¹⁴ The Joint Group, which includes Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Uruguay, conducts prevention campaigns to eliminate child sex tourism.¹⁴¹⁵ During the reporting period, the Government of Colombia also signed agreements with Ecuador and Panama to strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking.¹⁴¹⁶

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

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Better disseminate information on child labor, including by
 - Providing up-to-date information about legislation to provincial and municipal governments and enforcement officials.
 - Establishing a one-stop online tool with updated information about child labor laws for employers, workers and families.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Strengthen coordination mechanisms between interagency committees by better defining the roles of member agencies at the national and local levels.
- Make information publicly available on enforcement efforts such as the number of child labor inspections, the number of children rescued from child labor, and actions taken in response to complaints.
- Ensure that under the Colombian Action Plan Related to Labor Rights labor inspectors have adequate equipment and are trained on child labor legislation.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Establish specific targets and deadlines in the National Strategy to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labor that take into account forms of child labor and geographical areas.
- Strengthen the implementation of the National Strategy to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labor by
 - Increasing resources to municipalities and provinces to carry out action plans to combat child labor.
 - Requiring municipalities and provinces to carry out activities related to child labor.

IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Collect more disaggregated survey information on activities, sectors and geographical areas where children work, including associated to health, occupational and other risks.
- Conduct studies on the worst forms of child labor such as street work, the recruitment of children by illegal armed groups and their involvement in other illicit activities, including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, coca cultivation and drug trafficking.

¹³²⁵ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates*, 2005-2010. Data provided are from 2007. Data from 2009 that were released in 2011 were not analyzed in time for use in this report. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's

Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.

¹³²⁶ National Department of Statistics, *Boletín de Prensa: Trabajo Infantil 2009*, Bogotá, March 4, 2011, 7, annex 1; available from http://www.dane.gov.co/daneweb_V09/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=126&Itemid=67.

¹³²⁷ PANDI Agency, *Entre 2007 y 2009 el trabajo infantil aumentó en un 34%*, April 29, 2011; available from <http://www.agenciapandi.org/es/component/content/article/1-latest-news/506-en-colombia-aumento-el-trabajo-en-un-34-pero-el-trabajo-infantil.html>.

¹³²⁸ National Department of Statistics, *Boletín de Prensa: Trabajo Infantil 2009*, 1,8, 14.

- ¹³²⁹ International Center of Education and Human Development (CINDE), *Caracterización de la Situación del Trabajo Infantil en Algunos Cultivos del Sector Agrícola y sus Factores Asociados en Ocho Municipios Colombianos*, 2006, 8-13. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil Indígena en Colombia: Una síntesis de las miradas sobre el problema desde las comunidades indígenas, los académicos y las instituciones*, 2010, 46-47; available from www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=13293.
- ¹³³⁰ ILO-IPEC, *El trabajo infantil en la agricultura: el caso del sector café: Particularidades y Recomendaciones de Política*, October 2007, 9. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil Indígena en Colombia*, 46-47, 53-54. See also International Center of Education and Human Development (CINDE), *Caracterización de la Situación del Trabajo Infantil en Algunos Cultivos del Sector Agrícola y sus Factores Asociados en Ocho Municipios Colombianos*, 8-9.
- ¹³³¹ Red Andi, *Niños y Niñas Exponen sus Vidas Mientras Trabajan en la Minería Artesanal*, [online] May 30, 2007 [cited May 13, 2011]; available from <http://www.redandi.org/sugestao-de-pauta/ninos-y-ninas-exponen-sus-vidas-mientras-trabajan-en-la-mineria-artesanal>. See also Cardona Carlos Mario, “Los niños mineros, cifras escondidas en un ‘socavón,’” *El Liberal* (Popayán), November 7, 2010; available from http://www.elliberal.com.co/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=39769&Itemid=87. See also Héctor Rodríguez, “Mineritos Madrugan Para Evadir Controles,” *El Tiempo*, June 19, 2007, [cited May 16, 2011]; available from <http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/MAM-2532998>.
- ¹³³² ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil Indígena en Colombia*, 47-48.
- ¹³³³ ICBF, *Caracterización Social y Cuantificación de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes en Situación de Calle*, 2007, 27-28, 38; available from https://www.icbf.gov.co/Prensa_comunicaciones/documentos/Publicacion%20Caracterizacion%20hasta%20pag%201%20hasta%20150.pdf.
- ¹³³⁴ Bogota City Council, *El 59 % de los niños y niñas trabajadores en Bogotá son menores de 15 años*, [online] June 12, 2010; available from http://concejodebogota.gov.co/prontus_concejobogota/site/artic/20100611/pags/20100611160828.php. See also Maria Eugenia Pico and Myriam Salazar, “El Trabajo Infantil como Práctica de Crianza: Contexto de una Plaza de Mercado,” *Hacia la Promoción de la Salud* 13 (January - December 2008), 103, 111-112; available from http://promocionsalud.ucaldas.edu.co/downloads/Revista13_6.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil Indígena en Colombia*, 49.
- ¹³³⁵ Bogota City Council, *El 59 % de los niños y niñas trabajadores en Bogotá son menores de 15 años*. See also ILO-IPEC, *El trabajo Infantil en la Recolección de Residuos Sólidos sobre reciclables: Caracterización y Recomendaciones de Política*, September 2007, 15, 18-21. See also Plan International, and Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation, and Renacer Foundation, *Escenarios de la Infamia*, 2006, 57; available from <http://plan.org.co/quienes-somos/prensa-y-publicaciones/publicaciones/desde-las-campanas/escenarios-de-la-infamia/?searchterm=escenarios>.
- ¹³³⁶ Plan International, Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation, and Renacer Foundation, *Escenarios de la Infamia*, 86-87, 91. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil Indígena en Colombia*, 40-42.
- ¹³³⁷ Plan International, Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation, and Renacer Foundation, *Escenarios de la Infamia*, 93, 95. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil Indígena en Colombia*, 40-41, 43.
- ¹³³⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Invertir en la familia. Estudio sobre factores preventivos y de vulnerabilidad de familias rurales y urbanas con hijos vinculados al trabajo doméstico en hogares de terceros: el caso de Colombia*, 2007, 95, 118, 123; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/invertir_familia_tid_col.pdf.
- ¹³³⁹ Plan International, Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation, and Renacer Foundation, *Escenarios de la Infamia*. See also Ardila Laura, “Los niños con precio,” *El Espectador*, March 19, 2011; available from <http://www.elespectador.com/impreso/nacional/articulo-257928-los-ninos-precio>. See also Ardila Laura, “Dos extranjeros en líos,” *El Espectador*, March 20, 2011; available from <http://www.elespectador.com/impreso/nacional/articulo-258159-dos-extranjeros-lios>.
- ¹³⁴⁰ Laura, “Los niños con precio.” See also Laura, “Dos extranjeros en líos.” Laura, “Los niños con precio.” See also El Tiempo, “Turismo sexual con menores ahora tiene a Bogotá, Cúcuta, Cali y Medellín como nuevos destinos,” *eltiempo.com*, [online], May 30, 2009 [cited May 18, 2011]; available from <http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/CMS-5313087>. See also Plan International, Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation, and Renacer Foundation, *Escenarios de la Infamia*, 67, 74-75, 82-83, 89.
- ¹³⁴¹ U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting* March 9, 2011. See also Plan International, Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation, and Renacer Foundation, *Escenarios de la Infamia*, 67. See also Clara Isabel Vélez, “Trata, una forma de esclavitud,” *El Colombiano*, April 5, 2009; available from http://www.elcolombiano.com/BancoConocimiento/T/trata_una_forma_de_esclavitud/trata_una_forma_de_esclavitud.asp?CodSeccion=21.
- ¹³⁴² Vélez, “Trata, una forma de esclavitud.” See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil Indígena en Colombia*, 53.
- ¹³⁴³ U.S. Department of State, “Colombia,” in *Country Report on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, 7c; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/wha/154499.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting*, March 9, 2011. See also Vélez, “Trata, una forma de esclavitud.”
- ¹³⁴⁴ Monica Hurtado, *Trata de Infantes y Adolescentes en Colombia (1999-2006)*, ILO-IPEC, 2007, 46. See also U.S.

Embassy - Bogota, *reporting*, March 9, 2011. See also David Khoudour-Castéras, *Efectos de la Migración sobre el Trabajo Infantil en Colombia*, ILO-IPEC, 2007, 20-21.

¹³⁴⁵ UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict*, New York, April 23, 2011, paras 153-156; available from http://www.un.org/children/conflict/_documents/S2011250.pdf.

¹³⁴⁶ Government of Colombia, *Conpes 3673*, (July 19, 2010), 57; available from <http://www.vertice.gov.co/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=q-XVX4r0W8o%3D&tabid=69&mid=489>. See also UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict*, paras 154-155. See also UN Human Rights Council, *Summary Prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with Paragraph 15(C) of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolutions 51*, UN Human Rights Council, Geneva, September 19, 2008, para 21; available from http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session3/CO/A_HRC_WG6_3_COL_3_E.pdf. See also Springer Natalia, *Prisioneros Combatientes* 2008, 5,8; available from http://www.colombiasoyyo.org/docs/resumen_informe_Mayanasa.pdf.

¹³⁴⁷ Springer Natalia, *Prisioneros Combatientes* 4-5. See also UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict*, paras 154,157-158, 160. See also “Entre 8.000 y 11.000 niños, soldados de la guerrilla y el Ejército colombiano,” *El Mundo*, February 12, 2010; available from <http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2010/02/12/solidaridad/1265972669.html>.

¹³⁴⁸ “Silencio y temor por rondas de las FARC para reclutar menores,” *El Universo* (Guayaquil, Ecuador), December 5, 2010; available from <http://www.eluniverso.com/2010/12/05/1/1355/silencio-temor-rondas-farc-reclutar-menores.html>. See also Noticias RCN, *Ecuador está preocupado por reclutamiento de menores por parte de las Farc*, [online] [cited May 17, 2011]; available from http://www.canalrcnmsn.com/noticias/ecuador_est%C3%A1_preocupado_por_reclutamiento_de_menores_por_parte_de_las_farc.

¹³⁴⁹ Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, Ley 1098 of 2006, (November 8, 2006), Articles 35 and 113; available from http://www.presidencia.gov.co/prensa_new/leyes/2006/noviembre/ley1098081106.pdf.

¹³⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, article 117.

¹³⁵¹ Government of Colombia, *Código Sustantivo del Trabajo (with modifications until 2009)*, (June 7, 1951), article 242; available from http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/codigo/codigo_sustantivo_trabajo.html#1.

¹³⁵² Government of Colombia, *Resolución No. 01677*, (May 16, 2008); available from <http://www.alcaldiabogota.gov.co/sisjur/normas/Norma1.jsp?i=30364>.

¹³⁵³ *Ibid.*

¹³⁵⁴ Government of Colombia, *Código Sustantivo del Trabajo*, article 486(2).

¹³⁵⁵ Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, articles 20(13), 54- 55.

¹³⁵⁶ Government of Colombia, *Constitución (with modifications until 2009)*, (July 6, 1991), article 17; available from http://wsp.presidencia.gov.co/Normativa/Documents/ConstitucionPoliticaColombia_20100810.pdf. See also Government of Colombia, *Ley 599 of 2000 -Código Penal*, articles 188-188-B; available from http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley/2000/ley_0599_2000_pr007.html#213.

¹³⁵⁷ Government of Colombia, *Ley 599 of 2000 -Código Penal*, articles 213-219.

¹³⁵⁸ Government of Colombia, *Ley 679 of 2001*, (August 3, 2001), articles 16-20; available from <http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/documentos/normatividad/leyes/Ley679de2001.pdf>.

¹³⁵⁹ Government of Colombia, *Ley 1336 de 2009*, (July 21, 2009), articles 1-2, 9; available from <http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/documentos/Normatividad/leyes/Ley1336de2009.pdf>.

¹³⁶⁰ Government of Colombia, *Ley 599 of 2000 -Código Penal*, Articles 382-384.

¹³⁶¹ Government of Colombia, *Ley 548 of 1999*, article 2; available from http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley/1999/ley_0548_1999.html. See also Government of Colombia, *Ley 418 of 1997*, (December 26, 1997), article 17; available from http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley/1997/ley_0418_1997.html.

¹³⁶² Government of Colombia, *Ley 599 of 2000 -Código Penal*, articles 141, 162, 343-344.

¹³⁶³ Government of Colombia, *Ley 782 of 2002*, (December 23, 2002), article 6; available from http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley/2002/ley_0782_2002.html.

¹³⁶⁴ Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, article 175.

¹³⁶⁵ Government of Colombia, *Ley 975 of 2005*, (July 25, 2005), article 10(3); available from http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley/2005/ley_0975_2005.html.

¹³⁶⁶ Government of Colombia, *Constitución*, article 67.

¹³⁶⁷ Interagency Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor and the Protection of Young Workers, *Estrategia Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil y Proteger al Joven Trabajador - 2008-2015*, Bogota, January 2008, 45-46; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/estrategia_ti_colombia.pdf.

¹³⁶⁸ Government of Colombia, *Ley 1336 de 2009*, article 27.

¹³⁶⁹ Government of Colombia, *Estrategia Nacional Integral de Lucha contra la Trata de Personas 2007-2012*, February 2008, 15; available from <http://www.contralatrata.org/docs/pa/ml-plan-estategian-col.pdf>.

¹³⁷⁰ Government of Colombia, *Decreto 4690 of 2007*, (December 3, 2007), articles 1-3; available from <http://mps.minproteccionsocial.gov.co/VBeContent/library/documents/DocNewsNo16945DocumentNo5866.PDF>.

¹³⁷¹ Sistema Nacional de Registro de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Identificados y Atendidos en Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil, *Informes Básicos: La política pública para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil en Colombia*, [2010 [cited July 22, 2011]; available from <http://websvr.sispro.gov.co/sinti/template.aspx?seccion=01.02>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of Children, *Consideration of Reports submitted by States parties: Colombia*, pursuant to Article 12(1) of the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography: Concluding observations: Colombia, June 11, 2010, para 8; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.OPSC.COL.CO.1.doc>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of Children, *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties: Colombia*, pursuant to Article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict: Concluding observations, June 11, 2010, para 10. See also Malfatto Emiliana, “Niños que trabajan: 1’849.987,” *El Espectador*, June 10, 2011; available from <http://www.elespectador.com/impreso/temadeldia/articulo-276632-ninos-trabajan-1849987>.

¹³⁷² Governments of Colombia and the United States, *Colombian Action Plan Related to Labor Rights*, April 7, 2011; available from http://www.ustr.gov/webfm_send/2787.

¹³⁷³ Government of Colombia, *Resolución 2605 of 2009*, (August 4, 2009), article 6 (3); available from http://www.icbf.gov.co/transparencia/derechobienestar/resolucion/resolucion_minproteccion_2605_2009.html. See also U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting*, September 10, 2010.

¹³⁷⁴ Governments of Colombia and the United States, *Colombian Action Plan Related to Labor Rights*, 1. See also Maria Luz Vega Ruiz, *Labor Administration: To Ensure Good Governance through Legal Compliance in Latin America: The Central Role of Labour Inspection*, ILO, 2009, 18, 27, 29; available from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed_dialogue/---lab_admin/documents/publication/wcms_116044.pdf. See also Carlos Ernesto Molina, “La Inspección Laboral en Colombia,” *Revista Latinoamericana de Derecho Social*, no. 6 (January-June 2008), 85-86; available from <http://www.revistas.unam.mx/index.php/rlds/article/view/21143>. See also U.S. Embassy - Bogotá, *reporting*, September 10, 2010, paras 6-7. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) Colombia (ratification: 1967)*

Published: 2009, June 9, 2011; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/>.

¹³⁷⁵ Government of Colombia, *Resolución No. 2438*, (June 28, 2010), article 2; available from <http://www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co/Normatividad/RESOLUCIÓN%202438%20DE%202010.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting*, January 31, 2011, 7.

¹³⁷⁶ Government of Colombia, *Decreto 1228 of 2011*, (April 15, 2011); available from <http://wsp.presidencia.gov.co/Normativa/Decretos/2011/Documents/Abril/15/dec122815042011.pdf>. See also Government of Colombia - Ministry of Social Protection, *Para 2014, más de 600 mil niños no estarán en el mercado laboral*, May 4, 2011; available from <http://www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co/Paginas/Para-2014,-m%C3%A1s-de-600-mil-ni%C3%B1os-no-estar%C3%A1n-en-el-mercado-laboral.aspx>.

¹³⁷⁷ Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, articles 89, 210-213. See also Government of Colombia, *Derechos Laborales: Sistema de Inspección Vigilancia y Control*, [online] [cited May 6, 2011]; available from <http://www.derechoshumanos.gov.co/Sindicalismo/Paginas/dl-sisinspeccion.aspx>. See also Government of Colombia - Ministry of Defense, *Resolución 2062 of 2007*, (June 15, 2007), article 3 (18.1.2); available from <http://www.policia.gov.co/portal/page/portal/INSTITUCION/normatividad/RESOLUCIONES/RESOLUCI%D3N%20DIPRO%20P%DABLICADA%20150607.doc>. See also IOM, *Dimensiones de la trata de personas en Colombia* (Bogota: 2006), 27; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipcc/documentos/oim_trata_col.pdf.

¹³⁷⁸ ICBF, *Línea Gratuita Nacional de Bienestar*, [online] [cited May 18, 2011]; available from <http://www.icbf.gov.co/icbf/directorio/portel/libreria/php/03.1201.html>. See also U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting*, January 31, 2011.

¹³⁷⁹ U.S. Embassy - Bogota, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 6, 2011.

¹³⁸⁰ Naciones Unidas en Colombia, *COAT - Trata de personas*, [[cited May 19, 2011]; available from <http://www.nacionesunidas.org.co/index.shtml?apc=tt--1--&x=55958>. See also U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting*, March 9, 2011, 5. See also Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, article 89 (11-12). See also Office of the Attorney General, *Informe de Gestión - August 2009 - November 2010*, December 2010, 46; available from <http://fgn.fiscalia.gov.co:8080/Fiscalia/archivos/InformedeGestion/infogestion2009-2010.pdf>.

¹³⁸¹ ICBF, *ICBF abre línea gratuita nacional contra abuso y explotación sexual infantil*, June 17, 2010; available from http://www.icbf.gov.co/icbf/directorio/portel/libreria/pdf/BOLETIN_LINEAGRATUITA_17-06-10.pdf. See also U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting*, March 9, 2011, 5.

¹³⁸² U.S. Embassy - Bogota, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 6, 2011.

- ¹³⁸³ U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting*, March 9, 2011.
- ¹³⁸⁴ Government of Colombia, *Ley 1336 de 2009*, article 1.
- ¹³⁸⁵ Interagency Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor and the Protection of Young Workers, *Estrategia Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil y Proteger al Joven Trabajador*, 70.
- ¹³⁸⁶ Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar, UNICEF, ILO-IPEC, and Renacer Foundation, *Plan de Acción Nacional para la Prevención y Erradicación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Menores de 18 años 2006-2011*, Bogota, 2006, 59; available from <http://www.unicef.org.co/pdf/ESCNNA.pdf>.
- ¹³⁸⁷ Government of Colombia, *Estrategia Nacional Integral de Lucha contra la Trata de Personas 2007-2012*, 2.
- ¹³⁸⁸ Government of Colombia, *Plan Nacional para la Niñez y la Adolescencia (2009-2019)*, 2009 available from <http://alianzaporlaninez.org.co/pg/file/admin/read/2801/plan-nacional-para-la-niez-y-la-adolescencia-20092019>.
- ¹³⁸⁹ Interagency Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor and the Protection of Young Workers, *Estrategia Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil y Proteger al Joven Trabajador*, 70.
- ¹³⁹⁰ Pandi, *Procuraduría evaluó gestión pública contra el trabajo infantil*, [online] November 5, 2010 [cited May 19, 2011]; available from <http://www.agenciapandi.org/es/component/content/article/1-latest-news/404-procuraduria-evaluacion-gestion-publica-contra-el-trabajo-infantil.html>. See also Colombian Solicitor's Office, *Seguimiento a la Gestión de Gobernadores y Alcaldes para la Eliminación del Trabajo Infantil*, [online] 2010 [cited May 13, 2011]; available from http://www.procuraduria.gov.co/html/noticias_2010/noticias_793.htm.
- ¹³⁹¹ ILO-IPEC, *Seguimiento a la Gestión de Gobernadores y Alcaldes para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil*, [online] [cited May 13, 2011]; available from http://www.pgnseguimientopfti.org/contenido.php?seccion=5&nom_pag=Detalle.
- ¹³⁹² ICBF, *Lineamiento Técnico para el Programa Especializado de Atención a Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Vinculados a Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil con sus Derechos Amenazados, Inobservados o Vulnerados*, November 30, 2010, 11-13; available from <http://www.fondocanadienseparalaninez.com/images/stories/documentos/lm10.pm03%20%20%20%20poblacion%20especial%20trabajo%20infantil%20definitivo%201.pdf>.
- ¹³⁹³ Government of Colombia, *Conpes 3673*, 86-88.
- ¹³⁹⁴ Government of Colombia, *Educación de Calidad para la Prosperidad* 2010, 17-18; available from http://www.mineducacion.gov.co/cvn/1665/articles-237397_archivo_.pdf.pdf.
- ¹³⁹⁵ Government of Colombia, *Plan Nacional de Prosperidad Social: La Hoja de Ruta hacia una Colombia sin extrema pobreza*, 2011, 2-3; available from http://www.accionsocial.gov.co/documentos/5692_plan-nacional-de-prosperidad.pdf.
- ¹³⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 2-3.
- ¹³⁹⁷ Government of Colombia, *Luchando por erradicar la extrema pobreza. ¿Cómo lo hacemos?*, [April 29, 2011]; available from <http://www.colombiaenaccion.gov.co/2011/04/29/luchando-por-erradicar-la-extrema-pobreza-%C2%BFcomo-lo-hacemos/>. See also Government of Colombia, *UNIDOS: Dimensiones y Logros Básicos*, 3; available from <http://www.accionsocial.gov.co/documentos/UNIDOS/dimensiones-y-logros-unidos.pdf>.
- ¹³⁹⁸ Government of Colombia, *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (2010-2014): Prosperidad para Todos*, 2010, 270; available from <http://www.dnp.gov.co/PORTALWEB/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=kaOLJQpFDbk%3d&tabid=1238>.
- ¹³⁹⁹ U.S. Embassy - Bogota, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 6, 2011.
- ¹⁴⁰⁰ Colombian National Institute for Family Welfare, *ICBF recuperará 647 niños de la explotación laboral infantil*, April 6, 2011; available from http://www.icbf.gov.co/icbf/directorio/portel/libreria/pdf/BOLETIN_647NINOS-CARROUSEL-6-4-2011.pdf.
- ¹⁴⁰¹ ICBF, *Niños ingresan a protección de ICBF, después de operativos contra trabajo infantil*, December 30, 2010; available from https://www.icbf.gov.co/icbf/directorio/portel/libreria/pdf/BOLETIN_NINOSVALLEPROTECCIONICBF_30-12-10.pdf. See also ICBF, *ICBF trabaja con gremio turístico en Cúcuta para evitar explotación sexual infantil*, December 3, 2010; available from https://www.icbf.gov.co/icbf/directorio/portel/libreria/pdf/BOLETIN_GREMIOCONTRAEXPLORACIONCUCUTA_03-12-10.pdf. See also ICBF, *Directora del ICBF lideró acciones para prevenir trabajo infantil en Cali*, December 21, 2010; available from https://www.icbf.gov.co/icbf/directorio/portel/libreria/pdf/BOLETIN_ICBFLIDERAPREVENCIONINFANTIL_21-12-10.pdf. See also ICBF, *ICBF y Alcaldía de Medellín realizan jornadas para evitar reclutamiento forzoso de menores*, June 25, 2010; available from https://www.icbf.gov.co/icbf/directorio/portel/libreria/pdf/BOLETIN_RECLUTAMIENTOMEDALLO_25-06-10.pdf.
- ¹⁴⁰² UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict*, para 47.
- ¹⁴⁰³ PANDI Agency, *Entre 2007 y 2009 el trabajo infantil aumentó en un 34%*.
- ¹⁴⁰⁴ Government of Colombia- Ministry of Education, *Atención a población vulnerable*, [October 5, 2010 [cited May 19, 2011]; available from <http://www.mineducacion.gov.co>.

gov.co/1621/w3-article-235112.html. See also National Police, *Planes de Seguridad*, [online] [cited May 18, 2011]; available from http://www.policia.gov.co/portal/page/portal/UNIDADES_POLICIALES/Direcciones_tipo_Operativas/Direccion_Servicios_Especializados/Planes_de_seguridad. See also Ministry of Interior and Justice, *Informe al Congreso* 2010, 12; available from <http://www.mij.gov.co/econtent/library/documents/DocNewsNo1590DocumentNo4619>. PDF. See also U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting, March 9, 2011, 4*.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Government of Colombia, *Familias en Acción*, [online] [cited May 18, 2011]; available from <http://www.accionsocial.gov.co/contenido/contenido.aspx?catID=204&conID=157>. See also Government of Colombia, *UNIDOS: Dimensiones y Logros Básicos*.

¹⁴⁰⁶ Government of Colombia, *Familias en Acción: Informe de Estado y Avance Segundo Semestre de 2010*, February 2011, 5; available from http://www.accionsocial.gov.co/documentos/5770_Informe_de_gesti%c3%b3n_a_la_Banca_Multilateral_-_2do_sem_2010_feb_14_de_2011_BID2356.pdf. See also Government of Colombia, *Informe de Avances y Resultados de Juntos - Red de Protección Social para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema Segundo Semestre 2010*, December 31, 2010, 17-18; available from <http://www.accionsocial.gov.co/documentos/UNIDOS/INFORME%20DE%20GESTI%20%202010.pdf>.

¹⁴⁰⁷ ICBF, *Más de 4 millones de niños se benefician desde hoy del programa de alimentación escolar*, January 24, 2011; available from http://www.icbf.gov.co/icbf/directorio/portel/libreria/pdf/BOLETIN_REANUDACIONPAEPAIS_24-01-11.pdf.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Independent Evaluation Group, *Assessing the Long-Term Effects of Conditional Cash Transfers on Human Capital: Evidence from Colombia*, World Bank, January 10, 2011; available from [http://lnweb90.worldbank.org/oed/oeddoclib.nsf/DocUNIDViewForJavaSearch/785D429AC818C11385257838004D5633/\\$file/IE%20-%20Colombia%20-%20Conditional%20Cash%20Transfer%20on%20Human%20Capital-%20Final.pdf](http://lnweb90.worldbank.org/oed/oeddoclib.nsf/DocUNIDViewForJavaSearch/785D429AC818C11385257838004D5633/$file/IE%20-%20Colombia%20-%20Conditional%20Cash%20Transfer%20on%20Human%20Capital-%20Final.pdf).

¹⁴⁰⁹ Partners of the Americas, DevTech, Mercy Corps, and CINDE, *Support to the Colombia Time Bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Educame*

Primero, Project Document, March 27, 2009, 22-23. See also Partners of the Americas, DevTech, Mercy Corps, and CINDE, *Project Revision No. 3*, October 26, 2010.

¹⁴¹⁰ Partners of the Americas, DevTech, Mercy Corps, and CINDE, *Support to the Colombia Time Bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Educame Primero*, Final Technical Progress Report, May 31, 2011, 5, 13.

¹⁴¹¹ ICF Macro, *Independent Final Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Colombia Project: Educame Primero*, 2010, 6.

¹⁴¹² Canadian International Development Agency, *Colombia: CIDA report 2010*; available from [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Countries-of-Focus/\\$file/10-052-Colombie-E.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Countries-of-Focus/$file/10-052-Colombie-E.pdf). See also ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 20, 2011. See also U.S. Department of State, *USG TIP Projects with Funds Obligated in FY 2009 and FY 2010*, October 20, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/other/2010/149560.htm>. See also Sánchez Oscar Andrés, “Con Dineros de Cooperación Serán Financiados 42 Proyectos en Cuatro Municipios Estudiantes del Bajo Cauca Recibirán Apoyo,” *El Tiempo*, May 22, 2010; available from <http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/MAM-3976399>.

¹⁴¹³ U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting, March 9, 2011, 3*. See also Andrés, “Con Dineros de Cooperación Serán Financiados 42 Proyectos en Cuatro Municipios Estudiantes del Bajo Cauca Recibirán Apoyo.”

¹⁴¹⁴ Argentine Secretary of Human Rights, *Iniciativa Niñ@ Sur*, [online] [cited April 28, 2011]; available from <http://www.ninosur.com/index.asp?id=121>. See also Ecuadoran Ministry of Tourism, *Grupo de Acción Regional para América del Sur*, [online] [cited April 28, 2011]; available from http://www.grupodeaccionregional.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=es.

¹⁴¹⁵ Argentine Secretary of Human Rights, *Iniciativa Niñ@ Sur*. Ecuadoran Ministry of Tourism, *Grupo de Acción Regional para América del Sur*.

¹⁴¹⁶ U.S. Embassy - Bogota, *reporting, March 9, 2011, 2*.