



Rosalí sueña

and the 1990s. The 1990s saw a significant increase in the number of people who were employed in the service sector, particularly in the retail and food service industries. This was due to a combination of factors, including the growth of the economy, the increasing demand for services, and the fact that many people were leaving manufacturing and other traditional industries for service jobs. The service sector has become a major part of the economy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.

The 1990s also saw a significant increase in the number of people who were employed in the public sector, particularly in the education and health care industries. This was due to a combination of factors, including the increasing demand for services, the fact that many people were leaving the private sector for public sector jobs, and the fact that the government was spending more on these industries. The public sector has become a major part of the economy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.

The 1990s also saw a significant increase in the number of people who were employed in the non-profit sector, particularly in the social service and community development industries. This was due to a combination of factors, including the increasing demand for services, the fact that many people were leaving the private sector for non-profit jobs, and the fact that the government was spending more on these industries. The non-profit sector has become a major part of the economy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.

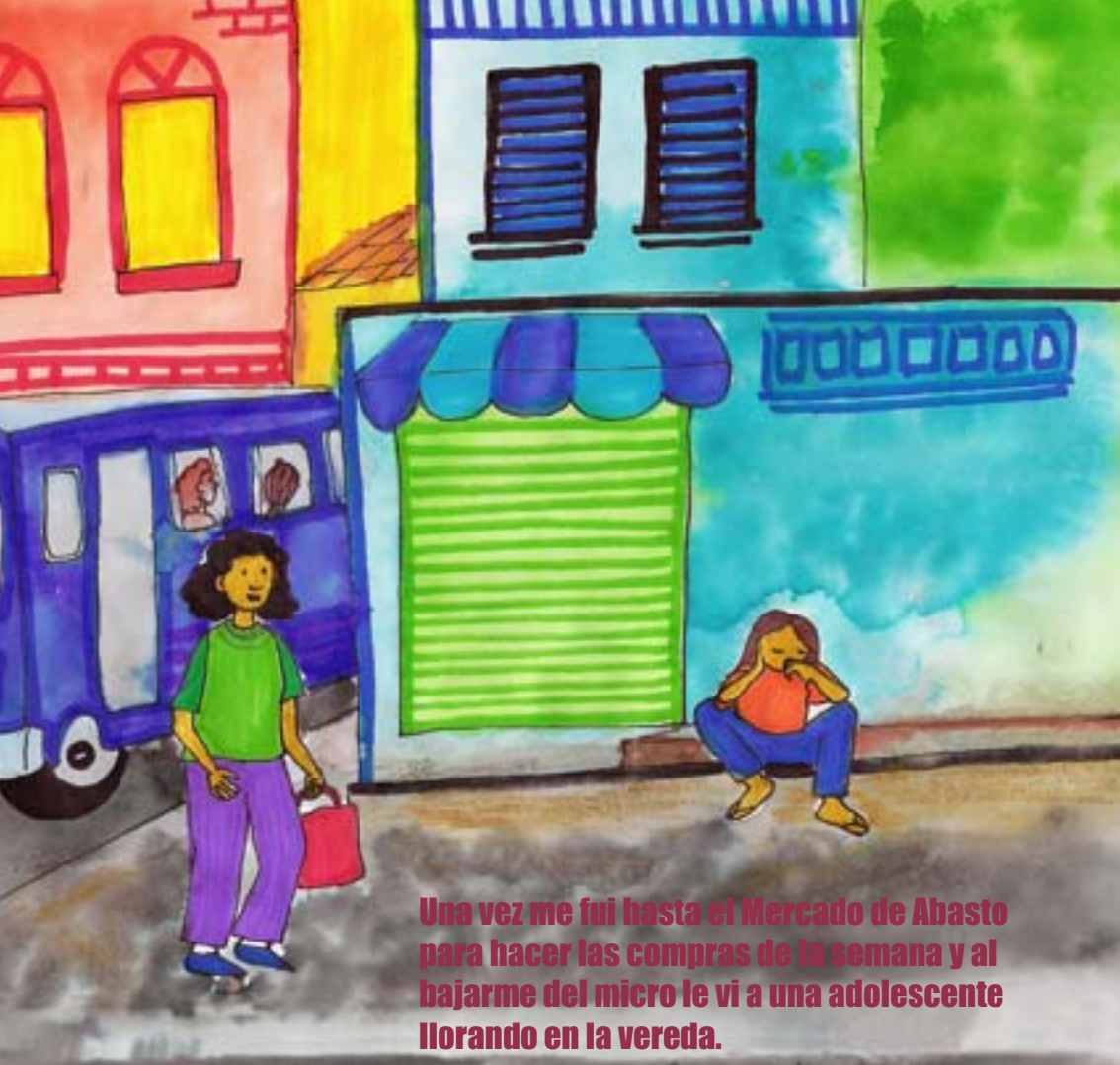
The 1990s also saw a significant increase in the number of people who were employed in the gig economy, particularly in the transportation and delivery industries. This was due to a combination of factors, including the increasing demand for services, the fact that many people were leaving the traditional workforce for gig jobs, and the fact that the technology was making it easier to find and hire gig workers. The gig economy has become a major part of the economy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.

The 1990s also saw a significant increase in the number of people who were employed in the creative industries, particularly in the media and entertainment industries. This was due to a combination of factors, including the increasing demand for services, the fact that many people were leaving the traditional workforce for creative jobs, and the fact that the technology was making it easier to find and hire creative workers. The creative industries have become a major part of the economy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.

The 1990s also saw a significant increase in the number of people who were employed in the information technology sector, particularly in the software and hardware industries. This was due to a combination of factors, including the increasing demand for services, the fact that many people were leaving the traditional workforce for IT jobs, and the fact that the technology was making it easier to find and hire IT workers. The information technology sector has become a major part of the economy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.

The 1990s also saw a significant increase in the number of people who were employed in the health care sector, particularly in the nursing and medical professions. This was due to a combination of factors, including the increasing demand for services, the fact that many people were leaving the traditional workforce for health care jobs, and the fact that the technology was making it easier to find and hire health care workers. The health care sector has become a major part of the economy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.

The 1990s also saw a significant increase in the number of people who were employed in the education sector, particularly in the teaching and administrative professions. This was due to a combination of factors, including the increasing demand for services, the fact that many people were leaving the traditional workforce for education jobs, and the fact that the technology was making it easier to find and hire education workers. The education sector has become a major part of the economy, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future.



Una vez me fui hasta el Mercado de Abasto para hacer las compras de la semana y al bajarme del micro le vi a una adolescente llorando en la vereda.



-Qué te pasa- **le pregunté.**
-Ya otra vez me quitaron toda
mi mercadería- **dijo con**
desesperanza.

Me senté con ella, Rosalí se llama, tiene 13 años y trabaja en la calle, vendiendo fruta. “Hace diez años ya que trabajo, siempre en la calle. Trabajo todos los días”.







**Se pone furiosa
cuando se acuerda
que le sacaron su
canasta llena de
manzanas y peras.**

“Demasiado rabia me da. Yo no soy como otros que están en la calle y fuman y chupan caña todo el día, yo no le robo a nadie y lo que gano es para mi mamá y para mi familia”.



Pero se calma al pensar en su mamá y cómo está siempre con ella y sus hermanos. *“Yo lo que quiero es verle a mi mamá feliz porque ella me tuvo cuando era más chica que yo, y nadie le ayudó; sin nadie me crió a mí y a mis hermanos”.*





Pasan los coches y Rosalí no tiene más fruta para vender.

-Voy a esperar a que venga mi mamá- me dice, y entonces nos quedamos un rato sentadas charlando.

-Yo siempre estoy con mi mamá, ella me apoya mucho. Con lo que vendemos compramos las provistas.





- Me voy al colegio a la tarde. Yo lo que más quiero es terminar mis estudios- **se alegra mientras sueña ser enfermera y ya no tener que enfrentar la calle.**



-En la calle no es fácil, hay que tratar con mucha gente para vender el producto, no es así nomás. Yo lo que más quité es la experiencia, mucha experiencia de la calle-
dice con esos ojos de persona adulta mientras se despide y sale corriendo a contarle a su mamá lo que le pasó.



El trabajo en la vía pública y el trabajo ambulante son unos de los trabajos peligrosos que realizan niños, niñas y adolescentes en nuestro país

La pobreza obliga a muchos niños y niñas a trabajar para colaborar con el sostenimiento de sus hogares. Pero cada vez son más pobres porque terminan dejando sus estudios, disminuyendo así sus posibilidades de salir adelante.

En la calle están expuestos a muchísimos peligros y amenazas a su seguridad, desarrollo e integridad.

Corren riesgo de accidentes de tránsito, problemas respiratorios y neurológicos; enfermedades de piel por la polución y el sol; riesgo de abusos, drogadicción, embarazo precoz y otros.

Una moneda no es la solución, solo el trabajo conjunto de las organizaciones no gubernamentales y las instancias del gobierno hará posible que más niños y niñas estén en las escuelas y en las canchitas.

Mientras tanto, el buen trato no cuesta nada y es un derecho. Todos los niños, las niñas y adolescentes tienen derecho al buen trato.





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