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## Human Rights Council

Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

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### **Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21**

#### **El Salvador**

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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## I. Background and framework

### A. Scope of international obligations<sup>1</sup>

#### International human rights treaties<sup>2</sup>

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1979)	ICCPR-OP2 (2014)	OP-CAT
	ICESCR (1979)		CPED
	ICCPR (1979)		
	CEDAW (1981)		
	CAT (1996)		
	CRC (1990)		
	OP-CRC-AC (2002)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2004)		
	ICRMW (2003)		
	CRPD (2007)		
Reservations and/or declarations	ICCPR-OP 1 (Reservation, art. 9, para. 2, 1995)	ICCPR-OP2 (Reservation, art. 2, 2014)	
	CEDAW (Reservation, art. 29, para.1, 1981)		
	OP-CRC-AC (Declaration, art. 3.2, age of recruitment 16, 2002)		
	OP-CRC-SC (General declaration, 2004)		
	ICRMW (Declarations, arts. 32, 46–48, 61, para. 4, and 92, para. 1, 2003)		
	CRPD (General reservation, 2007)		
	OP-CRPD (General reservation, 2007)		

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action <sup>3</sup>	ICCPR-OP 1 (1995)	OP-ICESCR, arts. 10 and 11 (2011)	ICERD, art. 14
	OP-CEDAW (signature, 2001)	OP-CRC-IC (signature, 2013)	ICCPR, art. 41
	CAT, art. 20 (1996)		OP-CEDAW (signature, 2001)
	OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2007)		CAT, arts. 21 and 22
			OP-CRC-IC (signature, 2013)
			ICRMW, arts. 76 and 77
			CPED

### Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
Ratification, accession or succession	Palermo Protocol <sup>4</sup>		Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 <sup>8</sup>
	Conventions on refugees <sup>5</sup>		Conventions on stateless persons <sup>9</sup>
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I, II and III <sup>6</sup>		UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education
	ILO fundamental conventions <sup>7</sup>		

1. El Salvador was encouraged to ratify CPED,<sup>10</sup> OP-CEDAW,<sup>11</sup> OP-CAT,<sup>12</sup> the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons,<sup>13</sup> the Rome Statute,<sup>14</sup> the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,<sup>15</sup> ILO conventions Nos. 97, 143,<sup>16</sup> 169<sup>17</sup> and 189,<sup>18</sup> the conventions on statelessness<sup>19</sup> and the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.<sup>20</sup>

2. Recommendations were made to El Salvador to withdraw the declarations to articles 32, 46 to 48, and 61, paragraph 4, of ICRMW<sup>21</sup> and to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of ICERD.<sup>22</sup>

## B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended bringing national legislation into line with CEDAW and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women.<sup>23</sup>

4. The Working Group on Enforced Disappearances has expressed its concern that neither the definition of enforced disappearance nor the penalty for that offence has been changed as the Working Group recommended.<sup>24</sup>

5. Several treaty bodies welcomed the adoption of the Child and Adolescent Protection Act of 2009 (LEPINA).<sup>25</sup> In 2013, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

(CRPD) was concerned that the Act did not include specific actions to protect children with disabilities.<sup>26</sup> The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended its effective implementation.<sup>27</sup>

6. In 2011 the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography recommended that the Government increase awareness-raising about and training on the LEPINA for all relevant actors;<sup>28</sup> establish the legal obligation of the private sector (telecom companies, Internet service providers, search engines) to report violations on their networks and block access to offending sites.<sup>29</sup>

7. In 2010, CRC recommended that El Salvador complete the harmonization of its national legislation with OP-CRC-SC,<sup>30</sup> and criminalize the sale of children for the purpose of illegal adoption, for the engagement of the child in forced labour and for the transfer of organs of the child for profit.<sup>31</sup>

8. CRPD was concerned that the legal framework on disability was not fully in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.<sup>32</sup>

## C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

### Status of national human rights institutions<sup>33</sup>

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle<sup>34</sup></i>
Office of the Human Rights Advocate (PDDH)	A (2006)	A (2011)

9. The United Nations system in El Salvador has highlighted the need to institutionalize follow-up on the recommendations made by human rights mechanisms, to which end the formation of an inter-institutional commission is vital.<sup>35</sup>

10. CRC was concerned that PDDH had suffered threats and recommended that El Salvador protect its activities from any undue interference or external pressure and follow up its recommendations.<sup>36</sup>

## II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

### A. Cooperation with treaty bodies<sup>37</sup>

#### 1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	March 2006	2009/2013	August 2010	Sixteenth and seventeenth reports pending consideration in August 2014
CESCR	November 2006	2011	May 2014	Sixth report due in 2019
HR Committee	July 2003	2009	October 2010	Seventh report due in 2014
CEDAW	October 2008	–	–	Eighth and ninth reports due in 2014

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CAT	November 2009	–	–	Third report overdue since 2013
CRC	June 2004/June 2006	2008 (to CRC and OP-CRC-SC)	January 2010 (on CRC and OP-CRC-SC)	Fifth to sixth reports due in 2016
CMW	November 2008	2014	April 2014	Third report due in 2019
CRPD	–	2011	September 2013	Second and third reports due in 2018

## 2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

### Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CERD	2011	1993 Amnesty Law; and indigenous peoples' rights <sup>38</sup>	–
HR Committee	2011	Impunity and investigations into human rights violations documented by the Truth Commission, notably the murder of Monsignor Óscar Romero; criminalization of abortion; police custody; and pretrial detention <sup>39</sup>	Reminders sent in 2012 and 2013 <sup>40</sup>
CEDAW	2010	Violence against women; and political participation and participation in public life <sup>41</sup>	–
CAT	2010	General Amnesty (Consolidation of the Peace) Act and recommendations of the Truth Commission; prison conditions for minors; and violence against women and femicide <sup>42</sup>	Reminder sent in 2011 <sup>43</sup>

## B. Cooperation with special procedures<sup>44</sup>

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
Standing invitation	No	Yes
Visits undertaken	Mercenaries (2002) Violence against women (2004) Disappearances (2007)	Violence against women (2010) Sale of children (2010) Arbitrary detention (2012) <sup>45</sup> Indigenous peoples (2012) Independence of judges and lawyers (2012)

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
Visits agreed to in principle	–	–
Visits requested	Summary executions	
Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals	During the period under review 12 communications were sent. The Government replied to 10 communications.	
Follow-up reports and missions	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (report) <sup>46</sup>	

11. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances noted that since its establishment, it had transmitted 2,662 cases to the Government. Some 2,271 cases remained outstanding as at 9 November 2012.<sup>47</sup>

### **C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

12. The OHCHR has collaborated with a number of organs of State including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in disseminating recommendations such as the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (2013) and recommendations made by human rights mechanisms regarding violence against women. OHCHR, the United Nations system in El Salvador and PDDH have published a compilation of recommendations in 2010 and there are plans to publish a new compilation in 2014.<sup>48</sup>

## **III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**

### **A. Equality and non-discrimination**

13. In 2013, CRPD noted with satisfaction the adoption of the 2011 Act on equality, fairness and elimination of discrimination against women.<sup>49</sup> In 2010, however, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) expressed concern about persistent stereotypes and prejudices regarding the role of women in society.<sup>50</sup>

14. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended taking specific measures to protect women who were victims of discrimination and violence on account of their sexual orientation or gender identity.<sup>51</sup>

15. In 2010, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) was concerned that domestic legislation did not include a definition of racial discrimination conformed with all the elements of the Convention.<sup>52</sup>

16. CRC regretted that discriminatory attitudes and social exclusion still affected children living in rural areas, indigenous children and children from economically excluded families. Adolescents were often mistakenly depicted as the main cause of violence affecting the country. CRC recommended that El Salvador address the stigmatization of children, especially adolescents.<sup>53</sup>

17. CRPD noted the absence of provisions recognizing discrimination on the grounds of disability.<sup>54</sup>

18. The United Nations system in El Salvador considers that discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and intersex persons (LGBTI) remains very strong.<sup>55</sup>

## **B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person**

19. The Working Group on arbitrary detention noted that, 20 years after the signing of the Peace Accords, there was widespread awareness of the need to continue to make progress regarding the observance and promotion of human rights and the establishment of democracy and the rule of law. The country had to deal with the organized violence of the gangs and groups involved in drug trafficking that had driven crime rates to particularly high levels. The Working Group noted the widespread impunity and the failure of the repressive policies.<sup>56</sup> CRC was extremely concerned at the very high number of killings of children, many of whom were members of “maras” (gangs).<sup>57</sup> It urged El Salvador to address the high level of crime and violence.<sup>58</sup>

20. CRC shared the concerns of the Committee against Torture about allegations of torture and ill-treatment of children, especially in the context of the fight against gangs. It recommended that El Salvador take all necessary measures to prevent children from being subjected to torture and ill-treatment in all circumstances.<sup>59</sup>

21. The HR Committee remained concerned at the high number of persons deprived of their liberty in overcrowded prisons.<sup>60</sup>

22. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommended that El Salvador take urgent measures to identify and immediately release all persons who had served their sentences but remained in custody;<sup>61</sup> increase the number of judges appointed to supervise prisons so that they could effectively control the legal status of detainees;<sup>62</sup> and maximize the number of convicted persons released on probation or sentenced to semi-open regimes.<sup>63</sup>

23. CRPD was concerned that disability constituted grounds for deprivation of liberty.<sup>64</sup> It recommended that El Salvador monitor the situation of persons with disabilities in prisons and other detention centres.<sup>65</sup>

24. The HR Committee expressed concern that the number of women murdered had remained constant or had even increased.<sup>66</sup> The Special Rapporteur on violence against women indicated that impunity for crimes, socioeconomic disparities and the *machista* culture continued to foster a generalized state of violence, subjecting women to multiple violent acts.<sup>67</sup> She recommended that the Government devise a comprehensive, coordinated and properly resourced policy that removed obstacles to the effective implementation of existing laws.<sup>68</sup>

25. The United Nations system in El Salvador has drawn attention to the adoption of the Special Comprehensive Act on a Violence-Free Life for Women, which contains a definition of femicide<sup>69</sup> and lays down legal guarantees for women who are victims of violence.<sup>70</sup>

26. The United Nations system in El Salvador has pointed out that the Attorney-General of the Republic, with the support of OHCHR, has drawn up a Protocol for investigating crimes of femicide. It is important to ensure that this mechanism is correctly applied in order to prevent impunity.<sup>71</sup> Likewise, in 2013 the Protocol for Dealing with Sexual Violence in Schools which had been pending adoption by the Legislative Assembly was finally approved.<sup>72</sup>

27. CRC recommended that El Salvador develop a comprehensive policy to prevent violence against children<sup>73</sup> and expressly prohibit corporal punishment by law in all settings.<sup>74</sup>

28. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) noted that the framework for the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking did not effectively protect victims, especially victims of international trafficking. There was only one reception centre for girl victims, while adult women, boys and men victims could not be accommodated in any reception centre. A new law against trafficking was currently being discussed in Congress.<sup>75</sup> UNHCR encouraged the Government to adopt the new legislation against trafficking,<sup>76</sup> and elaborate an action plan against trafficking that addressed not only its prevention and prosecution, but also the creation of mechanisms for the protection of and assistance to victims.<sup>77</sup>

29. The United Nations system in El Salvador has reported that child labour among persons aged between 5 and 17 increased by 8.9 per cent between 2010 and 2012.<sup>78</sup> In 2014, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) reiterated its concern at the persistence of child labour, especially in domestic work, and at reports it had received according to which large numbers of children of both sexes were working in hazardous jobs.<sup>79</sup> The HR Committee and CRC expressed similar concerns.<sup>80</sup> CRPD was particularly concerned at the exploitation of persons with disabilities, especially children, for the purpose of begging.<sup>81</sup>

30. CRC recommended that El Salvador ensure that children were never exposed to any of the worst forms of child labour, combat the economic exploitation of children, and ensure that national legislation on the minimum age for admission to employment conformed to applicable international standards.<sup>82</sup>

31. CRC was concerned at the increasing number of children working or living in the street and their increased vulnerability to recruitment by gangs. It recommended that El Salvador set up a comprehensive policy to prevent children from living and working in the street.<sup>83</sup> The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has expressed concern at threats and forced recruitment by gangs.<sup>84</sup>

### **C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law**

32. The United Nations system in El Salvador considers it vital to ensure that the judicial system should be able to perform its functions free from all interference.<sup>85</sup> The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers recommended that interference and threats to the institutional independence of the judiciary should be urgently assessed and addressed;<sup>86</sup> the appointment of judges should follow objective criteria;<sup>87</sup> the Legislative Assembly should consider reviewing the procedure for the appointment of magistrates to the Supreme Court;<sup>88</sup> and the current regime for disciplinary measures against judges should be reviewed to ensure that judges were dismissed solely on serious grounds of misconduct or incompetence, in accordance with fair procedures.<sup>89</sup>

33. The Working Group on arbitrary detention recommended that El Salvador maintain the budget allocated to the judiciary at least 6 per cent of State revenue;<sup>90</sup> strengthen the Judicial Investigation Department of the Supreme Court and the Office of the Inspector-General of the National Civil Police as part of the fight against impunity;<sup>91</sup> and strengthen the victim and witness protection programmes.<sup>92</sup>

34. The United Nations system in El Salvador notes that the Code of Criminal Procedure came into force in 2011 reaffirming the tendency towards a combined inquisitorial and adversarial system.<sup>93</sup>

35. CRC was concerned at the lack of a juvenile justice system in accordance with the Convention.<sup>94</sup>



36. The Working Group on arbitrary detention recommended that the detention of minors must always be viewed as an exceptional measure.<sup>95</sup>

37. The HR Committee expressed concern that the steps taken to address past human rights violations might not be enough to end impunity for such violations. It reiterated its concern that the 1993 General Amnesty Act was still in force.<sup>96</sup> It was also concerned that the statute of limitations had been applied to serious past human rights violations.<sup>97</sup> It recommended that El Salvador pursue investigations into all human rights violations documented by the Truth Commission.<sup>98</sup> The United Nations system in El Salvador has drawn attention to the fact that in September 2013 the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court admitted an application for the unconstitutionality of the General Amnesty Act.<sup>99</sup>

38. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances has highlighted the impunity associated with almost all cases of enforced disappearance,<sup>100</sup> pointing out that victims have received no reparations and encouraging the State to adopt a national reparations plan.<sup>101</sup> CERD recommended putting into effect the recommendation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to adopt a programme of reparation and, where possible, material compensation for the victims.<sup>102</sup>

39. The United Nations system in El Salvador has expressed great concern at the attack on 4 November 2013 against the PRO-BÚSQUEDA Association for Tracing Children Missing as a Result of the Armed Conflict, in which information essential to the search for those children was destroyed.<sup>103</sup>

#### **D. Right to marriage and family life**

40. CRPD was concerned about rules depriving persons with intellectual, psychosocial or hearing impairments of their legal capacity to exercise their rights regarding family, maternity and personal relationships.<sup>104</sup>

41. CRC reiterated its concern that the Family Code still allowed marriage to be contracted by children as young as 14 years. It recommended that the minimum age for marriage for both girls and boys be set at 18 years.<sup>105</sup>

42. CRC was concerned at the lack of birth registration, especially in rural and remote areas,<sup>106</sup> and CRPD was concerned that children, adolescents and adults with disabilities living in rural areas remained unregistered and did not have identity documents.<sup>107</sup>

43. CRC was concerned that there were not yet any formally established administrative procedures for adoption. It recommended that El Salvador adjust procedures in line with the Convention, OP-CRC-SC and the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.<sup>108</sup>

44. CRC regretted that the number of children placed in institutions and care centres was high and was concerned at allegations of ill-treatment in some of those centres.<sup>109</sup>

#### **E. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life**

45. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) indicated that journalists were generally able to work safely in El Salvador. Nevertheless, it recorded the killing of two journalists in 2009 and 2011, respectively.<sup>110</sup> UNESCO urged El Salvador to investigate all attacks on journalists and media workers.<sup>111</sup>

46. The United Nations system in El Salvador notes that the Access to Public Information Act, which it is hoped will promote investigative journalism, came into force in 2011.<sup>112</sup>

47. The United Nations system in El Salvador notes the reform of the Political Parties Act which establishes a 30 per cent quota for women in elected posts.<sup>113</sup> The HR Committee expressed its concern about the sparse representation of women in public or elected office.<sup>114</sup>

48. CRPD noted the lack of mechanisms to ensure that persons with disabilities could vote in secret and the inadequate measures to ensure the accessibility of polling centres.<sup>115</sup>

49. The United Nations system in El Salvador has welcomed overseas voting, which was introduced for the first time in the elections of 2014.<sup>116</sup>

## **F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work**

50. CESCR has noted the high levels of unemployment and the large number of people working in the informal sector. It has recommended that the State take the necessary measures to ensure that workers in the informal economy enjoy basic labour and social protection standards.<sup>117</sup>

51. CESCR has expressed its regret at disparities between the minimum wages for the various sectors of economic activity, notably the agricultural and the textile *maquila* sectors. It has urged the State party to ensure that the minimum wage provides a decent standard of living.<sup>118</sup>

52. The United Nations system in El Salvador has stated that economic conditions do not favour the creation of appropriate employment opportunities or job openings that could be categorized as decent work. The cost of a basic food basket remains equal to or higher than the minimum wage.<sup>119</sup>

53. CESCR has again noted that the gap between men's and women's wages remains wide and has recommended that the State party guarantee equal pay for men and women.<sup>120</sup> The United Nations system in El Salvador notes that the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women includes provisions on equal pay and working conditions for women.<sup>121</sup>

54. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended that El Salvador exercise due diligence to combat violence, harassment and violations of labour standards in the workplace, particularly in *maquilas* and private homes.<sup>122</sup>

55. CESCR has reiterated its concern at restrictions on the right to strike and the fact that many strikes are ruled illegal.<sup>123</sup>

## **G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living**

56. CESCR has again expressed its concern at the highly unequal distribution of wealth in El Salvador. It has recommended that in its anti-poverty programmes the State devote due attention to the differentials and shortfalls between urban and rural areas.<sup>124</sup>

57. CESCR notes that the State has failed to introduce a universal social security system and is particularly concerned that there is no social security for agricultural workers or domestic workers. It has recommended that the State conduct an evaluation of its social security system with a view to providing proper social benefits for all workers.<sup>125</sup>

58. CESCR is concerned at the fact that the special health and maternity scheme for domestic workers, set up in 2010, is voluntary and does not cover other persons working in the informal sector.<sup>126</sup>

59. CRPD noted that social protection measures mainly protected persons whose disabilities resulted from the armed conflict.<sup>127</sup>

60. CESCR has welcomed the adoption in 2012 of constitutional amendments incorporating the right to food and access to water, and has recommended that parliament complete ratification of those reforms.<sup>128</sup>

61. The United Nations system in El Salvador has reported that the National Food Security Council was created in 2009 and that the Food Security Policy was adopted in 2011 although its implementation still requires enactment programmes and a supporting law. Adoption of a Food Security Act is still pending.<sup>129</sup>

62. CESCR has highlighted the inadequacy of the budget allocated to housing and the extreme shortage of social housing units. It is concerned at the possible adverse effects of the Special Act to Guarantee Ownership or Legal Possession of Real Property (2009), inasmuch as it establishes a fast-track procedure to evict anyone not in possession of title to a property. CESCR has recommended that the State adopt legislation on forced eviction that is in line with international standards.<sup>130</sup>

## H. Right to health

63. CRC was concerned that access to health was still a serious issue, especially in rural areas.<sup>131</sup>

64. The HR Committee expressed concern that the current Criminal Code criminalized all forms of abortion, and that legal proceedings had been brought against some women seeking treatment in public hospitals. It recommended that El Salvador amend its legislation on abortion and suspend the prosecution of women for the offence of abortion.<sup>132</sup> The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>133</sup> and CRC<sup>134</sup> shared similar concerns.

65. In 2013, a group of United Nations independent experts urged the Government to reconsider the abortion legislation and current practice in the country. The experts strongly condemned the ruling of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court rejecting a woman's request to terminate a life-threatening pregnancy. They indicated that the decision by the Supreme Court put the woman's life at risk and caused her tremendous and lasting physical and emotional suffering.<sup>135</sup>

66. The United Nations system in El Salvador has pointed out that the State has avoided expressing a view on the subject of voluntary termination of pregnancy. To date there has been no encouragement of a national dialogue on the issue.<sup>136</sup>

67. CESCR expressed its concern at the scarcity and inadequacy of sexual and reproductive health services, particularly for girls and women, which despite certain improvements continue to give rise to high maternal mortality and teenage pregnancy rates. It has recommended that the State redouble its efforts to bring down the high rate of teenage pregnancies and ensure the accessibility and availability of sexual and reproductive health services, particularly in rural areas.<sup>137</sup> CRC expressed similar views.<sup>138</sup>

68. CRPD was concerned about discrimination against persons with disabilities in accessing health, about the fact that medical procedures were conducted without the free and informed consent of persons with disabilities,<sup>139</sup> and that the law permitted the forced sterilization of women with disabilities.<sup>140</sup>

## **I. Right to education**

69. CRC was concerned at the decrease in the budget allocated to education; the low level of attendance of adolescents in secondary education, which increased the risk of them being recruited by gangs; the discrepancy in the access to education between urban and rural areas and between girls and boys; the persistence of illiteracy; and the high number of young girls and boys who dropped out of school.<sup>141</sup> The HR Committee urged El Salvador to improve the attendance rate of children, especially that of girls in rural areas, at all levels of education.<sup>142</sup> UNESCO encouraged El Salvador to continue its efforts in combating discrimination in education, particularly discrimination against girls and women,<sup>143</sup> to intensify its efforts to address dropout rates, and to promote equality in access to education.<sup>144</sup>

70. In the view of the United Nations system in El Salvador, secondary education is facing enormous challenges due to a lack of infrastructure and an atmosphere of violence which prevent travel to schools and raise the costs of transport associated with education.<sup>145</sup>

71. The United Nations system in El Salvador has recommended undertaking an analysis of the latest progress and outstanding needs in educational programmes and planning.<sup>146</sup>

72. The United Nations system in El Salvador has indicated that 23 per cent of women in rural areas are illiterate, compared with 18 per cent of men. This inequality in access to literacy according to gender and area represents one of the most serious challenges. Literacy training needs to be focused on women in rural areas.<sup>147</sup>

73. CRPD was concerned at low school enrolment rates among children with disabilities. It recommended that El Salvador develop an inclusive education model.<sup>148</sup>

74. The United Nations system in El Salvador notes that the goal of extending comprehensive sex education to 100 per cent of teachers still remains to be achieved. Another challenge is that of formalizing updates to the syllabus in comprehensive sex education for nursery and middle schools, at the Ministry of Education.<sup>149</sup>

## **J. Cultural rights**

75. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples has acknowledged efforts to revitalize the Náhuatl language and has urged the Government to implement similar programmes in other regions.<sup>150</sup> CERD was concerned that indigenous languages continued to be denied the importance they deserved.<sup>151</sup> The HR Committee recommended the adoption of measures reviving those languages and cultures.<sup>152</sup>

## **K. Persons with disabilities**

76. CRPD was concerned at the legal disqualification arising in civil and family law when persons with intellectual, psychosocial, hearing or visual impairments were interdicted or declared legally incapable, limiting some of their rights. It recommended that El Salvador replace the rules on interdiction based on disability by a decision-making support mechanism that respected the autonomy, will and preferences of the individual.<sup>153</sup>

77. CRC recommended that El Salvador protect and promote the rights of children with disabilities, particularly their access to education and health services.<sup>154</sup>

## L. Minorities and indigenous peoples

78. The United Nations system in El Salvador has acknowledged that progress has been made in recognition for indigenous peoples. In 2010 the President asked for forgiveness from indigenous peoples for the persecution and exterminations they had suffered in the past.<sup>155</sup> The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples feels that the Government has made a historic step in recognizing indigenous peoples as an important part of a “multi-ethnic and multicultural” country.<sup>156</sup>

79. In June 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples welcomed the ratification of amendments to article 63 of the Constitution which recognizes indigenous peoples, and has urged the Government to work to develop policies promoting the rights of peoples.<sup>157</sup>

80. In 2013 the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples expressed the view that the amendments to the Constitution and the ratification of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 would help to lay a legal foundation upon which other reforms could be built.<sup>158</sup> The Rapporteur stated that the Government must ensure that indigenous peoples are consulted on programmes and policies affecting them.<sup>159</sup>

81. The HR Committee was concerned at the marginalization of indigenous peoples and the absence of special measures to promote their rights.<sup>160</sup> CRC was concerned at the discrimination faced by indigenous people in their daily lives and at their cultural invisibility.<sup>161</sup>

82. The United Nations system in El Salvador feels that discrimination against indigenous peoples is latent in the lack of cultural adaptation of services such as health care and education. Greater efforts still have to be made in order to integrate the ancestral practices and knowledge of indigenous peoples into national health care and education systems.<sup>162</sup>

83. CESCR has expressed its regret that the State party has no legal mechanism for recognizing the right of the indigenous peoples to acquire collective title to land. It is also concerned that there is no systematic procedure for effective consultation or for obtaining indigenous peoples’ free, prior and informed consent in decisions concerning the exploitation of natural resources in their ancestral lands. It has recommended that the State create mechanisms for recognizing indigenous peoples’ rights to their ancestral lands and natural resources and engage in consultations regarding mining and hydrocarbon resource exploration and development that allow the peoples concerned to give their free consent.<sup>163</sup>

84. The United Nations system in El Salvador has recognized a challenge in the need to ensure greater visibility for Afro-descendants and to adopt means for their recognition.<sup>164</sup> CERD expressed its concern regarding the socioeconomic situation of Afro-descendants and their lack of recognition. It urged El Salvador to improve the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by Afro-descendants and to adopt a plan for their ethnic recognition and visibility.<sup>165</sup>

## M. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

85. UNHCR indicated that the current legislation on migration dated from 1958 and was no longer harmonized with international standards. Since January 2013, the Office of the President had been examining a new bill on migration.<sup>166</sup> UNHCR recommended that the Government promote the adoption of the new national migration legislation.<sup>167</sup> In 2014, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their

Families (CMW) recommended that the State take the necessary steps to formulate and implement a migration policy to deal with the full range of international migration issues.<sup>168</sup>

86. UNHCR reported that between 2009 and 2011, over 90,000 Salvadorians had been deported from countries in North America, including a considerable number of children.<sup>169</sup>

87. UNHCR noted that, in the context of the mixed migratory flows arriving to El Salvador, it was crucial for the Government to establish proper identification and referral mechanisms to be able to respond to the specific needs of all categories of persons in need of international protection.<sup>170</sup> UNHCR recommended that the Government manage mixed migratory flows in a protection-sensitive manner.<sup>171</sup>

88. UNHCR noted that in the past months, there had been an increase in the number of families with children seeking asylum in El Salvador and that there had been a flow of separated or non-accompanied children deported back from North American countries.<sup>172</sup> UNHCR recommended that the Government adopt formal child protection procedures, including for best interest determination,<sup>173</sup> and consider the best interests of the child in all decisions throughout the immigration and refugee processes that affected children.<sup>174</sup> CMW and CRC have expressed similar concerns.<sup>175</sup>

89. CMW has expressed its concern at the discriminatory treatment to which migrant workers in an irregular situation are subjected in the east of the country, and it has recommended that all migrant workers and members of their families in the country enjoy the rights provided for in the Convention.<sup>176</sup>

90. CMW has taken note of efforts to support returning Salvadoran migrant workers.<sup>177</sup> It has recommended the recalibration of support programmes for returning migrant workers in order to fully reintegrate them into society.<sup>178</sup>

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on El Salvador from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/7/SLV/2).

<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD

CPED International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- <sup>3</sup> Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.
- <sup>4</sup> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- <sup>5</sup> 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.
- <sup>6</sup> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at [www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html](http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html).
- <sup>7</sup> International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- <sup>8</sup> International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- <sup>9</sup> 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- <sup>10</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4), paras. 38 and 93, Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances: Missions to El Salvador and Morocco (A/HRC/22/45/Add.3), para. 5 and Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention: Mission to El Salvador (A/HRC/22/44/Add.2), para. 132 (i).
- <sup>11</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 53 and 93.
- <sup>12</sup> Ibid., para. 93 and A/HRC/22/44/Add.2, para. 132 (b).
- <sup>13</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 38 and A/HRC/22/45/Add.3, para. 5.
- <sup>14</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 75, A/HRC/22/45/Add.3, para. 5 and A/HRC/22/44/Add.2, para. 132 (i).
- <sup>15</sup> A/HRC/22/45/Add.3, para. 5.
- <sup>16</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW/C/SLV/CO/2), para. 15.
- <sup>17</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15), para. 15 and Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6), para. 18.
- <sup>18</sup> CMW/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 15.
- <sup>19</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 7.
- <sup>20</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) submission to UPR on El Salvador, para. 37. See also CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 21 and Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5), para. 26.
- <sup>21</sup> CMW/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 11.

- <sup>22</sup> CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 24.
- <sup>23</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences: Follow-up mission to El Salvador (A/HRC/17/26/Add.2), para. 77 (b) (v).
- <sup>24</sup> A/HRC/22/45/Add.3, para. 7.
- <sup>25</sup> CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 7; Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1), para. 4; and CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 4 and 9.
- <sup>26</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 19.
- <sup>27</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 10.
- <sup>28</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography: Mission to El Salvador (A/HRC/16/57/Add.4), para. 122 (b).
- <sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 122 (d).
- <sup>30</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/OPSC/SLV/CO/1), para. 9.
- <sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 24.
- <sup>32</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 7.
- <sup>33</sup> According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- <sup>34</sup> For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/23/28, annex.
- <sup>35</sup> United Nations country team (UNCT) submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 3. See also CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 4.
- <sup>36</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 15–16.
- <sup>37</sup> The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| CERD         | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination  |
| CESCR        | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee   |
| CEDAW        | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women                                   |
| CAT          | Committee against Torture  |
| CRC          | Committee on the Rights of the Child   |
| CMW          | Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| CRPD         | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities   |
- <sup>38</sup> CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 28.
- <sup>39</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 20.
- <sup>40</sup> Letters from HR Committee to the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 30 April 2012 and 24 May 2013, available from [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SLV/INT\\_CCPR\\_FUL\\_SLV\\_15960\\_S.pdf](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SLV/INT_CCPR_FUL_SLV_15960_S.pdf) and [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SLV/INT\\_CCPR\\_FUL\\_SLV\\_15961\\_S.pdf](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SLV/INT_CCPR_FUL_SLV_15961_S.pdf) (accessed 11 June 2014).
- <sup>41</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/SLV/CO/7), para. 44.
- <sup>42</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/SLV/CO/2), para. 35.
- <sup>43</sup> Letter from CAT to the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 28 March 2011, available from [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/SLV/INT\\_CAT\\_FUR\\_SLV\\_12351\\_E.pdf](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/SLV/INT_CAT_FUR_SLV_12351_E.pdf) (accessed 11 June 2014).
- <sup>44</sup> For the titles of special procedures, see [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx) and [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx).
- <sup>45</sup> A/HRC/22/44/Add.2 and Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention: Mission to El Salvador: Comments of the State (A/HRC/22/44/Add.3).
- <sup>46</sup> A/HRC/22/45/Add.3.



- <sup>47</sup> Ibid., para. 135.
- <sup>48</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 3.
- <sup>49</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 4.
- <sup>50</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 9.
- <sup>51</sup> A/HRC/17/26/Add.2, para. 77 (b) (iii).
- <sup>52</sup> CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 13.
- <sup>53</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 27–28.
- <sup>54</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 9.
- <sup>55</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 5.
- <sup>56</sup> A/HRC/22/44/Add.2, p. 2. See also CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 80, 81 and 87 and UNESCO submission to UPR on El Salvador, para. 22.
- <sup>57</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 31.
- <sup>58</sup> Ibid., paras. 8 and 53.
- <sup>59</sup> Ibid., paras. 43–44.
- <sup>60</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 16. See also A/HRC/22/44/Add.2, p. 2.
- <sup>61</sup> A/HRC/22/44/Add.2, para. 132 (f).
- <sup>62</sup> Ibid., para. 132 (g).
- <sup>63</sup> Ibid., para. 132 (h). See also A/HRC/22/44/Add.3.
- <sup>64</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 31.
- <sup>65</sup> Ibid., para. 32. See also CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 34.
- <sup>66</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 9.
- <sup>67</sup> A/HRC/17/26/Add.2, para. 76.
- <sup>68</sup> Ibid., para. 77 (b) (i). See also CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 9, CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 52–53 and E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 17.
- <sup>69</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 6. See also CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 9.
- <sup>70</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 8.
- <sup>71</sup> Ibid., p. 4.
- <sup>72</sup> Ibid., p. 4.
- <sup>73</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 32.
- <sup>74</sup> Ibid., para. 55. See also CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 45 and CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 36 (c).
- <sup>75</sup> UNHCR submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 5. See also CRC/C/OPSC/SLV/CO/1, paras. 35–36, CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 82–83 and CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 13.
- <sup>76</sup> UNHCR submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 5 and CMW/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 45 (a).
- <sup>77</sup> UNHCR submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 5.
- <sup>78</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 10.
- <sup>79</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 16.
- <sup>80</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 11 and CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 76.
- <sup>81</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 35 (e).
- <sup>82</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 76–77.
- <sup>83</sup> Ibid., paras. 78–79.
- <sup>84</sup> Press release dated 27 May 2014, available from [www.nacionesunidas.org.sv/comunicados/blog](http://www.nacionesunidas.org.sv/comunicados/blog).
- <sup>85</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 6.
- <sup>86</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers: Mission to El Salvador (A/HRC/23/43/Add.1), para. 104.
- <sup>87</sup> Ibid., para. 109.
- <sup>88</sup> Ibid., para. 110.
- <sup>89</sup> Ibid., para. 118.
- <sup>90</sup> A/HRC/22/44/Add.2, para. 132 (j).
- <sup>91</sup> Ibid., para. 132 (k).
- <sup>92</sup> Ibid., para. 132 (l). See also A/HRC/22/44/Add.3.
- <sup>93</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 7.
- <sup>94</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 87. See also CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 8.
- <sup>95</sup> A/HRC/22/44/Add.2, para. 132 (d).
- <sup>96</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 5. See also CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 18.
- <sup>97</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 6.

- <sup>98</sup> Ibid., para. 5. See also CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 18, and letter from CERD to the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 13 March 2009, p. 2, available from [www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early\\_warning/ElSalvador130309.pdf](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/ElSalvador130309.pdf) (accessed 13 January 2014).
- <sup>99</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 7. See also A/HRC/22/45/Add.3, para. 6.
- <sup>100</sup> A/HRC/22/45/Add.3, para. 6.
- <sup>101</sup> Ibid., para. 9.
- <sup>102</sup> CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 18. See also Letter from CERD to the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 13 March 2009, p. 2, and CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 7.
- <sup>103</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 7.
- <sup>104</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 47.
- <sup>105</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 25–26.
- <sup>106</sup> Ibid., para. 35.
- <sup>107</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 39.
- <sup>108</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 50–51.
- <sup>109</sup> Ibid., para. 48.
- <sup>110</sup> UNESCO submission to UPR on El Salvador, para. 20.
- <sup>111</sup> Ibid., para. 41.
- <sup>112</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 10. See also A/HRC/22/45/Add.3, para. 10.
- <sup>113</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 2.
- <sup>114</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 9.
- <sup>115</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, paras. 59–60.
- <sup>116</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 10.
- <sup>117</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 11.
- <sup>118</sup> Ibid., para. 13.
- <sup>119</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 10.
- <sup>120</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 12.
- <sup>121</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 5.
- <sup>122</sup> A/HRC/17/26/Add.2, para. 77 (e) (i).
- <sup>123</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 14.
- <sup>124</sup> Ibid., para. 19. See also CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 18, 66 and 67, and Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples: The situation of indigenous peoples in El Salvador (A/HRC/24/41/Add.2), para. 83.
- <sup>125</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 15. See also UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 10.
- <sup>126</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 21.
- <sup>127</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 57.
- <sup>128</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 20.
- <sup>129</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 2.
- <sup>130</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 18.
- <sup>131</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 58.
- <sup>132</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 10.
- <sup>133</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 22.
- <sup>134</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 60–61.
- <sup>135</sup> Press release dated 4 June 2013, El Salvador: UN experts urge Government to reconsider current abortion legislation and practice, available from [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13404&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13404&LangID=E). See also press release dated 26 April 2013, El Salvador: UN rights experts appeal to government to provide life-saving treatment to woman at risk, available from [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13269&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13269&LangID=E), A/HRC/17/26/Add.2, para. 76, and Communications report of Special Procedures (A/HRC/24/21), p. 40.
- <sup>136</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 11.
- <sup>137</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 23.
- <sup>138</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, paras. 60–61.

- <sup>139</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 51. See also CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 33.
- <sup>140</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, paras. 37.
- <sup>141</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 68. See also CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 12.
- <sup>142</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 12.
- <sup>143</sup> UNESCO submission to UPR on El Salvador, para. 39.
- <sup>144</sup> Ibid., para. 40. See also E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 25 and A/HRC/24/41/Add.2, para. 89.
- <sup>145</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 12.
- <sup>146</sup> Ibid., p. 13.
- <sup>147</sup> Ibid., p. 13.
- <sup>148</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, paras. 49–50. See also CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 57.
- <sup>149</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 12.
- <sup>150</sup> A/HRC/24/41/Add.2, para. 93. See also UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 13.
- <sup>151</sup> CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 21.
- <sup>152</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 18. See also CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 92.
- <sup>153</sup> CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, paras. 27–28. See also UNESCO submission to UPR on El Salvador, paras. 25–33.
- <sup>154</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 57. See also CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 27 and CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 20.
- <sup>155</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 14.
- <sup>156</sup> A/HRC/24/41/Add.2, para. 63.
- <sup>157</sup> See press release dated 17 June 2014, *Experta de la ONU felicita a El Salvador por reformas a la Constitución que reconocen los pueblos indígenas*, available from [www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14734&LangID=S](http://www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14734&LangID=S). See also press release dated 13 June 2014, *Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos de la ONU saluda la ratificación del reconocimiento de los pueblos indígenas*, available from [www.nacionesunidas.org.sv/comunicados/blog](http://www.nacionesunidas.org.sv/comunicados/blog).
- <sup>158</sup> A/HRC/24/41/Add.2, para. 69.
- <sup>159</sup> Ibid., para. 72. See also CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 14, E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 7 and UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, pp. 1 and 14.
- <sup>160</sup> CCPR/C/SLV/CO/6, para. 18.
- <sup>161</sup> CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 91.
- <sup>162</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 14. See also A/HRC/24/41/Add.2, paras. 85 and 89.
- <sup>163</sup> E/C.12/SLV/CO/3-5, para. 27. See also A/HRC/24/41/Add.2, para. 77.
- <sup>164</sup> UNCT submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 14.
- <sup>165</sup> CERD/C/SLV/CO/14-15, para. 20.
- <sup>166</sup> UNHCR submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 3. See also CMW/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 8.
- <sup>167</sup> UNHCR submission to UPR on El Salvador, pp. 3–4. See also A/HRC/22/44/Add.2, para. 132 (e).
- <sup>168</sup> CMW/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 39.
- <sup>169</sup> UNHCR submission to UPR on El Salvador, p. 1.
- <sup>170</sup> Ibid., p. 4.
- <sup>171</sup> Ibid., p. 4.
- <sup>172</sup> Ibid., p. 6.
- <sup>173</sup> Ibid., p. 6.
- <sup>174</sup> Ibid., p. 6.
- <sup>175</sup> CMW/C/SLV/CO/2, paras. 48–49, CRC/C/SLV/CO/3-4, para. 72.
- <sup>176</sup> CMW/C/SLV/CO/2, paras. 20–21.
- <sup>177</sup> Ibid., para. 40.
- <sup>178</sup> Ibid., para. 41.