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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

El Salvador

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of El Salvador was held at the 2nd meeting, on 4 November 2019. The delegation of El Salvador was headed by H.E. Ms. Ana Geraldina Beneke Castaneda, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Integration and Economic Development. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on El Salvador.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of El Salvador: Burkina Faso, Japan and Mexico.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of El Salvador:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SLV1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SLV/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SLV3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and United States of America was transmitted to El Salvador through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 22 November 2019]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 74 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by El Salvador, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.**

6.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Brazil); (Costa Rica); (Honduras); (Iraq); (Lithuania); (Senegal); (Ukraine);**

6.2 **Redouble efforts to ratify international human rights treaties to which El Salvador is not yet a party, particularly the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ecuador);**

6.3 **Engage in preventing all episodes of torture, arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearance as well as excessive use of force by the police forces,**

also by ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);

6.4 Accelerate the completion of consultations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);

6.5 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile); Tunisia);

6.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Ukraine)/ Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);

6.7 Engage in preventing all episodes of torture, arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearance as well as excessive use of force by the police forces, also by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);

6.8 Speed up the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cyprus)/ Accelerate the completion of consultations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Georgia);

6.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, (Lithuania); (Spain); (Ukraine);

6.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt measures to protect women and LGBTI persons from violence (Germany);

6.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and create a mechanism to encourage the participation of women in political and public life and in decision-making processes (Costa Rica);

6.12 Ratify the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Honduras); (Paraguay);

6.13 Fully take into account the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child with a view to the effective implementation of the Convention (Austria);

6.14 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting its national candidates for United Nations Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.15 Strengthen the Interagency Mechanism for the Implementation and Follow-up of International Human Rights Commitments (Paraguay);

6.16 Continue strengthening actions to implement and monitor the recommendations received and accepted in the UPR through the Inter-Agency Mechanism for Attention to, and the Implementation and Monitoring of the State's International Commitments in Human Rights, as well as achieving the establishment of a mechanism to provide linkage with the 2030 Agenda (Dominican Republic);

6.17 Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nigeria);

6.18 Further strengthen the National Human Rights Institution, ensuring the allocation of sufficient resources to guarantee its independence and autonomy, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Colombia);

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- 6.19 Undertake an inclusive process with a wide range of civil society representatives when implementing the UPR recommendations (Norway);
- 6.20 Increase its efforts to bring its legal provisions on racial discrimination in line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and strengthen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against girls, particularly regarding their access to education (State of Palestine);
- 6.21 Maintain positive dynamics of aligning national legislation with international instruments (Azerbaijan);
- 6.22 Identify and implement policies that strengthen trust in law enforcement (Cyprus);
- 6.23 Intensify efforts in protecting rights of vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan);
- 6.24 Adopt the necessary measures to combat discrimination at all levels and safeguard the human rights of women and girls of ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, migrants, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, aligned with a gender perspective (Ecuador);
- 6.25 Continue to step up its efforts to combat violent crimes, especially those deriving from discrimination based on gender identity and expression or sexual orientation (Fiji);
- 6.26 Take further steps to address crimes against the person and particularly hate crimes and, in the latter regard, to conduct broad-based, periodic assessments of the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-discrimination policies and programmes (Guyana);
- 6.27 Encourage the Legislative Assembly to approve the Law on Gender Identity (Iceland);
- 6.28 Implement inclusive and anti-discriminatory policies with the aim of preventing, condemning and prohibiting all types of violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons (Iceland);
- 6.29 Ensure transparent, independent and impartial investigations of cases involving violence against women and LGBTI persons (Norway);
- 6.30 Continue to ensure protection in law and practice of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, people with disabilities, older persons, and ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);
- 6.31 Enact legislation to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);
- 6.32 Protect the right to identity, as well as civil and political rights of the LGBTI community through the approval of the legislative or administrative measures necessary to guarantee the rights of persons with diverse sexual orientation or gender identity (Colombia);
- 6.33 Move forward with the adoption of a comprehensive law on gender identity to make possible the inclusion of trans persons in the society (Uruguay);
- 6.34 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to address discrimination against persons of African Descent including awareness-raising campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for diversity (Bahamas);
- 6.35 Ensure the full and effective participation of women, children and persons with disabilities in the execution of its National Plan on Climate Change at all levels of implementation and decision-making (Fiji);
- 6.36 Continue to take steps to mitigate the effects of climate change (Timor-Leste);

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- 6.37 **Strengthen the national strategy to address climate change including establishing a mechanism to respond to future droughts (Bahamas);**
- 6.38 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, alleviate poverty and further raise people's living standards (China);**
- 6.39 **Implement economic and social development policies with a view to eliminating extreme poverty (Cyprus);**
- 6.40 **Continue to create capacity building programmes to sensitize legal enforcement officers of human rights in the exercise of their duties in ensuring public security, including in collaboration with other States (Indonesia);**
- 6.41 **Strengthen efforts in combatting and preventing all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings and torture while ensuring that measures taken are consistent with international human rights law (Lithuania);**
- 6.42 **Step up efforts in implementing Safe El Salvador plan, particularly its preventive and rehabilitative aspects (Montenegro);**
- 6.43 **Increase efforts to strengthen security and protection of citizens, through the allocation of resources and the effective implementation of laws in force, prioritizing prevention through mid and long-term cross-sectorial policies (Spain);**
- 6.44 **Continue their endeavours to improve their capacity to prevent violence and to tackle with the persistent challenges towards public order and human security (Turkey);**
- 6.45 **Establish an effective national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Ukraine);**
- 6.46 **Investigate and prosecute human rights violations and abuses by security forces and other government officials, including extrajudicial killings (United States of America);**
- 6.47 **Eradicate major prison overcrowding and improve poor prison conditions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.48 **Put an end to the enforced disappearance of people; criminalize extrajudicial executions; prosecute and punish those responsible for these crimes, and offer due reparation to the victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.49 **Deepen its efforts to combat extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, enforced disappearances, torture and all other acts of violence, strengthening the capacity and resources of the institutions for its investigation and punishment (Argentina);**
- 6.50 **Put in place measures to ensure that its domestic security policies and actions respect human rights, including mechanisms to prosecute human rights violations by security forces (Australia);**
- 6.51 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, noting that El Salvador has abolished the death penalty for ordinary crimes (Australia);**
- 6.52 **Review the policies and programmes addressing violence and the criminal acts committed by maras with a view to adopting more effective measures to prevent the killings and disappearances of children and their recruitment by criminal groups (Bulgaria);**
- 6.53 **Intensify efforts to improve detention conditions and overall reform of the operation of the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);**
- 6.54 **Enhance its efforts to reduce the high levels of violence and to protect the victims (Timor-Leste);**

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- 6.55 **Improve its prison conditions by ceasing the extraordinary security measures in detention facilities (Denmark);**
- 6.56 **Improve public safety through various measures, including strengthening the investigative capacity of the Attorney General's Office, to ensure the proper investigation and prosecution of criminal cases (Japan);**
- 6.57 **Further strengthen its preventive and rehabilitative measures in combatting crimes, in particular, through campaigns targeting youth and the reintegration of former gang members (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.58 **Ensure that national reconciliation bills do not weaken the rights of victims by ensuring that they do not grant amnesty for certain categories of crimes, that they do not limit prosecution to a single non-reviewable list, and that they do not include a principle of avoidance of imprisonment for the majority of cases based on age limits (France);**
- 6.59 **Adopt specific measures to prosecute and bring to justice the perpetrators of sexual violence against women and girls and guarantee the fundamental right to security and freedom (Honduras);**
- 6.60 **Create a national plan to take joint measures with the objective of investigating, prosecuting and eradicating the high rates of impunity of gender-based violence (Iceland);**
- 6.61 **Continue the reform of the judiciary and public security institutions to prevent human rights abuses perpetrated by the security forces (Luxembourg);**
- 6.62 **Strengthen transitional justice measures, in order to investigate violations undertaken during the armed conflict and adopt a national comprehensive reparation policy to address the harm caused to victims (Morocco);**
- 6.63 **Consider adopting a law on comprehensive reparation for victims of the armed conflict (Peru);**
- 6.64 **Continue to reform the institutions of the judiciary and public security in order to prevent human rights violations by security forces (Serbia);**
- 6.65 **Eliminate impunity, including for corruption and gang-related crime, and increase the budget of the Attorney General's office for security force units handling such crimes (United States of America);**
- 6.66 **Accelerate implementation of transitional justice and provide adequate resources for crimes committed during the civil war, including the El Mozote massacre (United States of America);**
- 6.67 **Continue with the reform on the justice and public security institutions in order to allow for a better prevention and protection of human rights violations (Angola);**
- 6.68 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee the right of victims to truth, justice and reparation, avoiding the promulgation of provisions or norms contrary to international standards (Argentina);**
- 6.69 **Reinforce the rule of law and fight against impunity by investigating violent crimes in a prompt, thorough and impartial manner, whereby those responsible are prosecuted and punished and victims receive full reparation (Belgium);**
- 6.70 **Adopt comprehensive legislation on transitional justice that meets international human rights standards (Costa Rica);**
- 6.71 **Ensure that the International Commission against Corruption and Impunity in El Salvador (CICIES) is politically independent (Haiti);**

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- 6.72 **Adopt a National Reconciliation legislation that takes into account the voices of the victims and helps to ensure truth, justice and reparation for the serious human rights violations committed during the armed conflict, and to avoid a bill that would promote impunity for those responsible for serious human rights violations committed in the past (Netherlands);**
- 6.73 **Confront the origins of violence and crime in a comprehensive manner, including by implementing a restorative justice approach, by fully investigating all human rights violations and ensuring that those responsible are brought to justice (Norway);**
- 6.74 **Ensure the rights of the victims of the armed conflict to truth, justice and reparation (Croatia);**
- 6.75 **Step up protection of human rights defenders and journalists and guarantee their right to work in a safe and enabling environment, including by conducting immediate, thorough and impartial investigations into all reported instances of threats, violence and intimidation against them (Ireland);**
- 6.76 **Adopt legislation that effectively recognizes and protects all human rights defenders, including LGBTI defenders (France);**
- 6.77 **Implement comprehensive public policies to ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, journalists and other civil society actors, and take all necessary actions to ensure accountability for violence and attacks against them (Lithuania);**
- 6.78 **Adopt a law on the recognition and protection of human rights defenders and establish a mechanism for their protection (Mexico);**
- 6.79 **Take necessary measures to ensure respect and protection for the work of journalists and the media (Spain);**
- 6.80 **Punish those responsible for the continuing attacks, crimes, and murders of human rights defenders, journalists and LGBTI people, and guarantee the protection of these vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.81 **Ensure effective protection of all human rights defenders, including LGBTI defenders and women human rights defenders, and ensure that crimes against them are promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigated (Austria);**
- 6.82 **Set up government policies that create a safe and respectful environment for the work of journalists and human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders (Belgium);**
- 6.83 **Review current criminal legislation and adopt special legislative measures to protect human rights defenders and journalists (Maldives);**
- 6.84 **Continue to deepen measures aimed at preventing threats and acts of violence against human rights defenders (Argentina);**
- 6.85 **Investigate all reports of assault and harassment against human rights defenders (Burkina Faso);**
- 6.86 **Step-up measures to fight exploitation of children, particularly for criminal activities and trafficking (Myanmar);**
- 6.87 **Sustain its efforts in combating human trafficking (Nigeria);**
- 6.88 **Develop measures aimed at putting an end to practices comparable to slavery and at improving labour inspections in order to ensure respect of legal standards prohibiting forced labour (Senegal);**
- 6.89 **Develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan to prevent and combat the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls, with a particular focus on victims of gang violence (Serbia);**

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- 6.90 Continue its efforts to prevent trafficking and develop a comprehensive action plan to combat trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation of women and girls (State of Palestine);
- 6.91 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, especially of children (Tunisia);
- 6.92 Develop a comprehensive strategy and plan of action to prevent and combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls, with special focus on gang-related victimization (Ukraine);
- 6.93 Develop a national action plan to prevent and combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls, particularly by gangs, which includes increased institutional capacity for the identification and support of victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.94 Follow through on 2018 efforts to decriminalize abortion in cases of rape or human trafficking; sexual abuse of a minor; risk to the health or life of the pregnant woman; or fatal fetal diagnosis, and enhance equal access to sexual and reproductive health services, in particular for adolescents (Canada);
- 6.95 Continue measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, particularly children and youth, as well as combating trafficking in persons (Egypt);
- 6.96 Invest in and allocate greater resources to education for youth so that they will have more opportunities to work in society (Japan);
- 6.97 Continue creating working opportunities for the youth, through social and education integration programmes and alliances with private companies (Panama);
- 6.98 Ensure the realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation by adopting adequate and effective measures and policies to improve the quality and quantity of water supplies (Germany);
- 6.99 Ensure the right to access to water and proper sanitation for all (Holy See);
- 6.100 Continue implementing the eradication of poverty strategy and enhancing the universal social protection system (India);
- 6.101 Continue to improve public facilities including access to clean water and a healthy environment for a decent livelihood as well as to incorporate an inclusive and social infrastructure component into public works projects (Indonesia);
- 6.102 Recognize the right to water and sanitation in legislation and adopt effective measures to improve the quality and quantity of water, particularly in border areas (Mexico);
- 6.103 Continue efforts to combat poverty and social exclusion (Morocco);
- 6.104 Take the necessary legal and policy actions in order to ensure the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and to combat the pollution of water resources, including in the context of mining (Portugal);
- 6.105 Prioritize ensuring the right to clean water and sanitation for all, including in rural areas (Bahamas);
- 6.106 Maintain and deepen efforts to eradicate poverty within the framework of the Universal Social Protection System (Cuba);
- 6.107 Step up efforts to protect the socio-economic rights of citizens (Russian Federation);
- 6.108 Improve the healthcare system and specifically provide further measures on infrastructure and resources for maternal health, including

midwife training, with a focus on healthcare for mothers and babies through pregnancy and childbirth (Holy See);

6.109 Develop healthcare programmes, prioritizing the prevention of adolescent pregnancies, that include access to comprehensive sexuality education as well as access to contraception, with particular attention to zones of high vulnerability (Iceland);

6.110 Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services, giving priority to sexual education, dissemination and access to contraceptive methods, including emergency contraception, in areas with high rates of sexual violence (Mexico);

6.111 Guarantee women's sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, by amending legislation on abortion, in a transparent consultation process that includes civil society (Norway);

6.112 Take concrete steps to guarantee the full enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights of all women and girls (Sweden);

6.113 Adopt a medical performance protocol to address cases of women facing obstetric emergencies, that includes a clause on professional confidentiality bringing security to medical personnel in order for them to practice all necessary medical procedures to protect the life and health of women without being prosecuted criminally (Uruguay);

6.114 Increase the health budget to provide quality care; reduce inequalities and improve the public health infrastructure (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.115 Increase the health budget in order to provide quality care, reduce inequalities and improve the infrastructure and coordination of public health institutions (Algeria);

6.116 Conduct a comprehensive analysis of access to reproductive health services and contraception, and put in place a strategy aimed at reducing adolescent pregnancies (Angola);

6.117 Promote measures to improve access to health care for women in poor or rural areas (Brazil);

6.118 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education at all levels, with updated information from a human rights perspective for the prevention of teenage pregnancies (Honduras);

6.119 Adopt immediate measures to provide for sexual and reproductive health and rights for women in El Salvador, particularly in areas with high rates of sexual violence, including comprehensive sexuality education and access to safe and effective contraceptive methods (New Zealand);

6.120 Maintain the comprehensive strengthening of the public health system and continue increasing the coverage of primary care (Cuba);

6.121 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring access to free and quality education for all children and adolescents, and to improve infrastructure conditions (Georgia);

6.122 Implement effectively the national education plan in order to prevent adolescents and young persons from joining criminal gangs or being exploited (Holy See);

6.123 Make further efforts in providing conditions for lower drop-out rates from schools, particularly girls' attendance (Montenegro);

6.124 Provide primary education for all children free of charge (Qatar);

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- 6.125 Increase the budget allocated to education, designating greater resources for programmes to eradicate illiteracy and reduce school dropout, particularly in communities where high rates of violence persist (Costa Rica);
- 6.126 Take measures to speed up the eradication of inequalities in access to education between girls and boys, with increased efforts in rural areas (Croatia);
- 6.127 Improve access to the right to education for all children by overcoming impediments faced by the vulnerable sections of population (Nepal);
- 6.128 Provide the human, technical and financial resources necessary for the effective implementation of the national plan for education (Serbia);
- 6.129 Increase the budget and quality in education; ensure adequate infrastructure; eliminate gender gaps and gaps between rural and urban areas; eradicate strong illiteracy, and combat more effectively school dropout (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.130 Continue promoting measures for achieving full literacy and the prevention of school dropout (Chile);
- 6.131 Ensure adequate quality of education and infrastructure, with special attention to vulnerable groups and eliminating gender gaps and between rural and urban areas, to eliminate illiteracy and prevent school dropout (Algeria);
- 6.132 Step up its efforts to ensure the accountability of perpetrators of femicide and violence against women and girls (Republic of Korea);
- 6.133 Increase efforts to prevent violence against women and femicides, especially targeting women in more vulnerable situations, as well as to raise awareness and guidance for those involved in the provision of care to victims (Spain);
- 6.134 Continue to take holistic approach to promote gender equality and to combat all form of violence against women, including through awareness raising to the general public and state's apparatus on the rights and safety of women (Indonesia);
- 6.135 Take the necessary measures to stop sexual exploitation perpetrated against women and girls by criminal gangs (Iraq);
- 6.136 Redouble efforts aiming to end violence against women (Iraq);
- 6.137 Increase efforts to prevent, combat and punish all acts of violence against women and girls, including by ensuring that the institutions and programmes involved in this work are provided with adequate human, financial and technical resources (Ireland);
- 6.138 Fully implement existing legislation on the protection of women against all forms of violence and discrimination, strengthen the efforts to fight domestic violence and decriminalize abortion when the life of the mother is at risk and/or the pregnancy is the result of rape (Italy);
- 6.139 Speed up the adoption of legislation reinforcing the prominent role of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women and strengthen the Ciudad Mujer programme to effectively combat sexual violence and gender-based violence against girls (Luxembourg);
- 6.140 Strengthen its ongoing measures to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, and femicide (Myanmar);
- 6.141 Continue its comprehensive approach to support services to women and child victims of violence and abuses (Myanmar);

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- 6.142 Further enhance the provision of services to victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse and child abuse, including addressing the root causes (Philippines);
- 6.143 Continue in the development of national policies on the prevention of gender-based violence and discrimination and advance its progress in strengthening provisions against all forms of racial discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 6.144 Confront the increase in gender violence with adequate services and legal advice; guarantee access to justice for women and eradicate impunity in these cases (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.145 Continue its work to combat violence against women and children, take measures to protect victims of violence based on their sexual orientation and gender identity, and allocate adequate resources for programmes ensuring the full enjoyment of the rights of women, children and LGBTI persons (Australia);
- 6.146 Ensure protection of women's rights and strengthen the fight against gender-based violence (Austria);
- 6.147 Step up efforts to prevent, combat and punish all acts of violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual violence, by allocating adequate resources to the specialized jurisdiction for crimes against women and specialized institutional support units for women in the police force (Belgium);
- 6.148 Investigate all reports of sexual violence against women and girls and prosecute and punish perpetrators of such acts (Burkina Faso);
- 6.149 Allocate sufficient human and financial resources to institutions mandated to prevent gender-based violence, to bring more perpetrators to justice and assist more victims (Canada);
- 6.150 Strengthen policies aimed at combating domestic and sexual violence, femicide and discrimination against the LGBTQI community (Cyprus);
- 6.151 Provide financial resources for the comprehensive approach to combating violence against women, to follow up on the 67 recommendations made in El Salvador on women's rights in the first two cycles (Haiti);
- 6.152 Guarantee health, sexual and reproductive rights by enabling safe and legal abortion in all situations and for all women and girls; ensure that those who resort to abortion, as well as those who practise it, are not subject to criminal sanctions (France);
- 6.153 Adopt legislation on abortion that is in line with international human rights obligations, taking into account indicators such as medical risks, rape and incest, and ensure improved access to appropriate methods of contraception and comprehensive sexuality education (Germany);
- 6.154 Reject calls to further liberalize abortion laws while reaffirming and implementing laws and social programmes that promote family life, support single mothers and that protect the right to life of the unborn child in all circumstances (Holy See);
- 6.155 Guarantee access to safe and legal abortion, by repealing laws criminalizing abortion as a first step (Sweden);
- 6.156 Decriminalize abortion as well as adopt measures to avoid the incarceration of women as a result of obstetric emergencies and miscarriages (Iceland);
- 6.157 Promote an open and inclusive national dialogue on abortion with a view to reconciling the differing positions and lifting the absolute ban on abortion to safeguard women's rights to life, health, autonomy and wellbeing (Lithuania);

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- 6.158 Decriminalize abortion, at least in those cases that were allowed in legislation until 1998, namely, when there is a risk to the health or life of the mother, when the fetus has serious congenital deformations, and when the pregnancy results from rape or sexual abuse (Mexico);
- 6.159 Legalize abortion, if not completely, at least in cases of incest and rape, fetal impairment and in cases in which the mother's life or health is in danger, bringing the law in line with several human rights conventions (Netherlands);
- 6.160 Review the total prohibition of abortion and the criminalization and detention of women for so-called abortion-related offences under Article 133 of the Criminal Code (New Zealand);
- 6.161 Amend its anti-abortion legislation to remove the obligation of health professionals and public officials to report women to the police based on a suspicion of abortion (New Zealand);
- 6.162 Decriminalize abortion and ensure that safe and legal abortion services are available for those women and girls whose pregnancy is a result of rape or whose lives or health are put at risk, as previously recommended (Slovenia);
- 6.163 Review laws that criminalise the use of abortion and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services for all women and girls, and ensure women are not criminally prosecuted for suffering a miscarriage (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.164 Decriminalize abortion, especially in cases of rape or in risky pregnancies for the mother, and promote necessary measures so that judicial authorities respect in this area the principle of presumption of innocence and the right to due process (Spain);
- 6.165 Make the necessary constitutional and legislative amendments in order to decriminalise and remove the ban on abortion (Australia);
- 6.166 End the unjust imprisonment of women who have had obstetric emergencies (Sweden);
- 6.167 End detention of women who are wrongfully convicted for homicide after having suffered a miscarriage (Belgium);
- 6.168 Adopt the necessary legislative measures to prevent women from being criminalized for experiencing miscarriage and to ensure that women do not face disproportionate sanctions due to obstetric emergencies (Colombia);
- 6.169 Remove health professionals' and public officials' obligation to report women to the police based on a suspicion of abortion and to suspend any criminal investigations into suspected abortions based on these reports (Denmark);
- 6.170 Adopt necessary measures to prevent that women are punished for having suffered obstetrics complications or emergencies (Panama);
- 6.171 Review national legislation to eliminate the provisions that require the preventive detention of women who have suffered obstetric emergencies or miscarriage (Chile);
- 6.172 Consider the possibility of passing a law for comprehensive care, protection and reparation for victims of gender violence (Ecuador);
- 6.173 Continue its approach of the national support system to women affected by violence (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.174 Design specialized interagency protocols for the provision of care to girls and adolescents victims of sexual violence (Peru);

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- 6.175 Continue measures for effective promotion of gender equality and elimination of discrimination against women, particularly on gender-based wage discrimination (India);
- 6.176 Continue its efforts to implement the national policies and programmes aimed at further promoting gender equality in both public and private sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.177 Continue to take necessary steps for the implementation of legal frameworks to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Nepal);
- 6.178 Continue efforts aimed at combating all forms of discrimination against women, girls and ethnic minorities (Senegal);
- 6.179 Strengthen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against girls, in particular regarding their access to education and to sexual and reproductive health (Timor-Leste);
- 6.180 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against girls, particularly with regard to the right to education and the right to reproductive health (Tunisia);
- 6.181 Guarantee women's access to justice (Ukraine);
- 6.182 Fully implement the 2016 Law on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Bulgaria);
- 6.183 Improve access to health care for poor women or women living in rural areas (Burkina Faso);
- 6.184 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, through the effective implementation of the National Equality Plan of 2016 (Cuba);
- 6.185 Continue to consolidate the achievements made in the promotion of rights, equality and well-being of women and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 6.186 Further strengthen the implementation of its economic empowerment projects to address the financial exclusion of women (Philippines);
- 6.187 Continue to take legislative and administrative measures to better protect the rights of women and children (China);
- 6.188 Combat the social exclusion of minors and find a solution to the growing number of unaccompanied minors from El Salvador who emigrate to other countries in the region (France);
- 6.189 Strengthen measures for ensuring the rights of children and adolescents in health and education (India);
- 6.190 Take further measures to promote the respect of children's rights, including by fighting against child labour and by implementing measures aimed at preventing child, early and forced marriages (Italy);
- 6.191 Continue to build the national child protection system and ensure that it has adequate capacity to protect children at risk (Maldives);
- 6.192 Promote a national campaign to prohibit and punish the forced non-matrimonial unions of girls and adolescents (Panama);
- 6.193 Ensure the full implementation of its National Plan for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (Philippines);
- 6.194 Elaborate necessary measures to prevent recruitment of minors by gangs, in particular by increasing opportunities for children and young people through programmes to enhance social integration, strengthen families and provide education (Ukraine);

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- 6.195 Accelerate the reform of the Family Code, repealing exceptions to the minimum age of 18 years for marriage and design policies aimed at raising public awareness about the negative consequences of early marriage for girls and adolescents (Chile);
- 6.196 Preserve the family as the main unit for the development of society (Egypt);
- 6.197 Make efforts to promote bilingual education for indigenous peoples (Paraguay);
- 6.198 Strengthen the policies for revitalizing the Náhuatl language, as well as the cultural identities of indigenous peoples (Peru);
- 6.199 Develop water management standards that consider the special needs of the most vulnerable groups, especially rural populations and indigenous peoples (Peru);
- 6.200 End discrimination against indigenous peoples, and guarantee the return of their ancestral lands (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.201 Continue to make multisectoral efforts to guarantee access to justice for indigenous peoples, both individually and collectively (Colombia);
- 6.202 Develop community-based and people-centred mental health services which, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, respect the rights, will and informed preferences of persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities (Portugal);
- 6.203 Adopt a human-rights based approach to persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 6.204 Establish national mechanisms that guarantee to persons with disabilities the enjoyment of their rights to work, health and education (Qatar);
- 6.205 Continue strengthening the achievements and progress through the Coordinating Committee for the Care of Migrant Children and Adolescents, in favour of the promotion of the rights, well-being and protection of migrant children (Dominican Republic);
- 6.206 Implement comprehensive measures to protect internally displaced persons in terms of housing, education, livelihood, etc (Republic of Korea);
- 6.207 Adopt a national legal and policy framework to prevent and respond to internal displacement in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (Austria).

7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of El Salvador was headed by H.E. Ms. Ana Geraldina Beneke Castaneda, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Integration and Economic Development and composed of the following members:

- H.E Mr. Joaquín Mazza Martelli, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of El Salvador;
 - Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubías, General Director of the Comprehensive Social Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Tania Camila Rosa, General Director for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Gloria Martinez, Director of International Human Rights Protection Systems, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Gustavo Argueta, Deputy Permanent Representative of El Salvador;
 - Ms. Rosibel Menéndez, Counsellor Minister;
 - Ms. Beatriz Alfato, Counsellor;
 - Ms. María José Grenadino, 2nd Secretary.
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