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El Salvador

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I. Background and general framework

1. In November 2009 El Salvador submitted its first report to the Human Rights Council universal periodic review, describing the action taken on human rights in compliance with its international obligations, and the constraints, challenges and cooperation requirements in its efforts to institute good practices and implement national policy on human rights.¹

2. El Salvador received 118 recommendations, which it supported in the terms reflected in the addendum to the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/14/5/Add.1). The State's position on this is consistent with the vision of the State adopted and promoted by the Government that took office in June 2009, inspired by the principles of justice, democracy, inclusion and solidarity.

3. In this report El Salvador describes the progress made on human rights based on the recommendations received and accepted in the first cycle of the universal periodic review, and the undertakings made voluntarily to the population of El Salvador, in recognition of the obligations of States in the area of human rights.²

II. Methodology for preparation of the report

4. The information given in this report is the product of the work of an inter-institutional team coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and comprising representatives of the following institutions: the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education, the Directorate-General for Migration and Alien Affairs, the Directorate-General of Prisons, the Directorate-General of Statistics and Censuses, the National Civil Police, the National Public Security Academy, the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women, the Salvadoran Social Insurance Institute (ISSS), the National Registry of Natural Persons, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, the National Council for Children and Adolescents, the National Council for the Protection and Advancement of Migrants and Their Families, the National Council on AIDS, the Office of the President, represented by the Secretariat for Social Inclusion, the Secretariat for Culture and the Under-Secretariat on Transparency and Corruption, the Legislative Assembly, the Supreme Court, the Institute of Forensic Medicine, the Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector, the Office of the Counsel General of the Republic, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Office of the Human Rights Advocate, the National Council of the Judiciary, and the Supreme Electoral Court.

5. The State also organized consultations with civil society, to which it invited organizations working with, for example, LGBTI groups, disappeared children, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, women, migrants and refugees, and older persons. During the consultations, comments were received from the Foundation for the Study and Application of Law and the Refugee Support Programme of the Episcopal Anglican Church of El Salvador.

III. Follow-up to recommendations from the universal periodic review

A. International obligations

6. In 2010, in reply to the recommendations to ratify international instruments, El Salvador undertook to engage in a multisectoral internal consultation process, with the participation of civil society, before referring such instruments to the Legislative Assembly, in order to give more substance to the legislative debates, thus creating conditions for effective implementation when ratification is completed. This exercise was carried out and civil society has had ample opportunity to state its position on ratification of the various international instruments.

7. In fulfilment of this undertaking, consultations were held between 2011 and 2013 with agencies and civil society on the following instruments: (1) the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, (2) the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, (3) the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, (4) the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, (5) the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, (6) the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (7) the Convention against Discrimination in Education, (8) the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), (9) the ILO Convention concerning Migration for Employment (Revised 1949) (No. 97), (10) the ILO Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers, 1975 (No. 143), (11) the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, (12) the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty (OAS) and (13) the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (OAS).

8. At the time of writing, ratification of the following instruments is being considered by the Legislative Assembly: (1) the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, (2) the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, (3) the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Kampala amendments, and (4) the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

9. With regard to the Rome Statute, in 2014 the Legislative Assembly conducted consultations with experts in this field, with the participation of authorities and officials from relevant institutions, which have yielded a technical legal analysis on accession by El Salvador. The Legislative Assembly also has before it the draft of a special act on implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

10. As to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in December 2013 a draft legislative decree to lift the reservation to the Convention against Torture was put before the Legislative Assembly. When this has been completed the Executive will submit the Protocol for consideration.

11. In 2011 El Salvador ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in January 2014 it ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, entering a reservation, as permitted to States under the Protocol, to the effect that the death penalty shall be applied in accordance with article 27 of the

Constitution, which states: “The death penalty may be imposed only in the cases provided by the military laws during an international state of war”.

12. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has been before the Legislative Assembly for consideration since 23 May 2011.

B. Constitutional and legal framework

13. In June 2014 the Legislative Assembly ratified an amendment to article 63 of the Constitution inserting a paragraph stating that “El Salvador recognizes the indigenous peoples and shall adopt policies to preserve and develop their ethnic and cultural identity, world view, values and spirituality.”³

14. In addition, various pieces of legislation have been adopted, including: (1) the Special Comprehensive Act on a Violence-Free Life for Women (2010), (2) the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women (2011), (3) the Child and Adolescent Protection Act (2009), (4) the General Act on Young People (2011), (5) the Act on Comprehensive Care for Older Persons (2002), (6) the Special Act on the Protection and Advancement of Salvadoran Migrants and Their Families (2011), (7) the Act on Social Development and Protection (2014), (8) the General Act on Prevention of Workplace Hazards (2010), (9) the Framework Act on Civic Harmony and Antisocial Behaviour, (10) the Medicines Act (2012), (11) the Act on Promotion, Protection and Support for Breast-Feeding (2013), and (12) the Special Act on Voting from Abroad (2013).⁴

15. These laws have been supplemented by the following State policies: the National Policy on Women, the National Plan for Equality and Equity for Salvadoran Women, the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy, the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy, the National Health Policy, the National Policy on Social Participation in Health, the National Environment Policy and education policies.

16. In addition, the Programme for Government 2014–2019 makes human rights the guiding principle for the work of the State and provides that they should be taken into account in devising, formulating, executing and evaluating government strategies, programmes and actions. Another key strategy is the strengthening of the Office of the Human Rights Advocate, based on implementation of its constitutional mandate.

C. Fundamental freedoms, equality and non-discrimination

17. In 2010 the Directorate for Sexual Diversity was created in the Secretariat for Social Inclusion. In order to obtain information on which to base measures and strategies, the Directorate produced the following instruments: the Report on Acts of Aggression 2010, the LGBTI Health Survey and the National Survey on Sexual Diversity. Executive Decree No. 56 was also issued, setting out provisions for the avoidance of all forms of discrimination in the civil service on the grounds of gender identity or sexual orientation.

18. As regards transgender persons, in the area of health care, transgender women are treated separately from men and steps have been taken to ensure respect for gender expression when requesting identification; recruitment of transgender persons in State institutions has been encouraged, they have been offered vocational training in Women’s City Programme⁵ centres and workplace inspectors have been trained to investigate acts of discrimination against this group. In the area of education, the Ministry of Education has approved academic certificates recognizing the gender expression of the transgender population and has facilitated access to flexible education schemes. Police and municipal

officials have received training and a sexual diversity help and care line (131) has been set up to provide legal assistance and psychological counselling.

19. Beginning with the Parliamentary and local council elections of 2012 the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has taken steps to ensure that the LGBTI population, and particularly transgender persons, take part in elections. The results could be seen in the 2014 elections, for which the Tribunal accredited 30 persons from the LGBTI community as electoral observers to safeguard the voting process.⁶

20. To reduce stigmatization and discrimination against persons with HIV/AIDS and the LGBTI community, a publicity campaign was run in 2011 entitled “Don’t label me”, and a television programme entitled *Hablemos de VIHda* (“L(H)IVe talk”) is being aired to raise awareness among Salvadorans in general.

21. A new bill on a comprehensive response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic has been drafted by the National AIDS Commission, partly to eliminate multiple forms of discrimination and stigmatization, but also to shift the perception of HIV/AIDS, from a purely health problem to a problem of development for the country.

22. Technical guidelines for the promotion of the human right to health have been produced, along with complaint mechanisms for acts of discrimination and violations of the right to health, under the National Strategic Multisectoral Plan to Combat HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) 2011–2015. In 2009, a model for a preventive approach to HIV and discrimination was introduced in schools, for teachers and students, and associated teaching guides and an HIV prevention manual for teachers have been produced.

23. With regard to persons with disabilities, in 2010 the National Council for Persons with Disabilities was reorganized to allow for wider representation of civil society — by type of disability — and of associations of families of children with disabilities and foundations working with disability. The Council is to be responsible for drafting a national policy for persons with disabilities.

24. In 2009, in order to guarantee everyone’s right to an identity, El Salvador established a Hospital Family Status Register in 13 hospitals around the country and introduced a form for centralized registration of births for the State and private sectors. In October 2010, the National Registry of Natural Persons launched its identity fairs project, “Register for a better life”, which gives priority to rural areas and areas at high social risk; it has also run projects to guarantee the right to an identity for specific population groups, such as people living in the border areas defined by the International Court of Justice in its 1992 judgment giving dual nationality to residents of those areas, and children whose parents are in prison.

25. In El Salvador the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association are recognized in the Constitution. Public demonstrations in exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association are not subject to prior authorization from the authorities. Moreover, the power to regulate the exercise of the right to freedom of assembly rests solely with the legislature and the exercise of public freedoms may in no case be made subject to permits or prior authorizations from the administrative authorities, except in particular circumstances.⁷ In 2009 the National Civil Police adopted its Standards and Procedures for Law Enforcement Units, which govern police action at public demonstrations. Oversight of the legality of police procedures and intervention rests with the Office of the Inspector-General of the National Civil Police, and also with the Office of the Human Rights Advocate, as part of its extensive mandate.

D. Administration of justice and public security

26. El Salvador has adopted new legal instruments to combat crime and corruption and promote transparency: the Special Act on Monitoring of Telecommunications (2010), the Access to Public Information Act (2010), the Special Act on Termination of Ownership and Administration of Property of Illicit Provenance or Destination (2013),⁸ and amendments to the Government Procurement and Contracting Act, the Government Ethics Act and the Money Laundering Act (2014).

27. In addition, as a form of good practices in combating corruption and promoting transparency and access to information, efforts have been made to develop technological tools⁹ and put in place public policies and mechanisms of social audit, institutional accountability and citizen participation.

28. In the area of criminal justice, in 2010 the Policy on Criminal Prosecution¹⁰ was adopted, setting out guidelines and requiring adherence in criminal prosecution to principles such as respect for human dignity, the presumption of innocence and legality. In 2013 the Telecommunications Monitoring Centre began operating.

29. One priority has been to train court officials and other judicial personnel in the new regulations and legislative reforms adopted to facilitate criminal investigations, at the National Council of the Judiciary's Judicial College.

30. As to the work of the police, improvements have been made to the emergency 911 system, fingerprinting capacity in 22 police headquarters has been expanded and there has been continuous training for police personnel, including training in human rights. In 2010 the National Public Security Academy agreed on a programme of work with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) to prepare a training module on human rights-based policing, also covering the application of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Istanbul Protocol.

31. Human rights training for the police is also carried out by the Office of the Inspector-General of the National Civil Police, which gives specialist and promotion training courses which cover areas such as the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, unlawful and arbitrary detention, the use of force and firearms, international standards on detention, the rights of detained persons and the Convention against Torture.

32. In May 2013 a comprehensive police training scheme was adopted that includes human rights as a cross-cutting subject. Other subjects include conflict management and transformation, the reality of the situation in El Salvador (*realidad nacional*), and constitutional rights and guarantees, in response to comments by the Committee against Torture (2007).

33. The Office of the Human Rights Advocate, in addition to its oversight function for the police and the El Salvador Armed Forces, has also been involved in human rights training for both those services, provided by its own Human Rights Academy.¹¹

34. The Office of the Inspector-General of the National Civil Police, which also has an oversight function in the police force,¹² has regional headquarters and four police departments under them, which receive complaints against police officers. It also has regional and national disciplinary and appeals tribunals. On 1 July 2013 the Attorney General's Office appointed a special prosecutor for the National Civil Police to speed up the investigation and trial of offences committed by police officers, including corruption offences.

35. In July 2011 the National Council on Trafficking in Persons¹³ was set up and drafted the National Policy on Trafficking in Persons (2013) and the long-term political and strategic framework for tackling trafficking in persons in a comprehensive and effective

manner. In 2013 a campaign entitled “Trafficking in women is a crime, let’s speak out” was launched to raise awareness and encourage people to report offences. The Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women runs a shelter for women victims of trafficking. A preliminary draft of a special act on trafficking in persons is currently under consideration; it provides for amendment of the legal definition of trafficking in persons and related offences, stiffer penalties and the establishment of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms to ensure effective access to justice and the restoration of victims’ rights.

36. The Attorney General’s Office has a Special Prosecutor’s Unit for People Smuggling and Trafficking and has set up the “Missing Angel” (*Ángel Desaparecido*) alert system,¹⁴ which has a free hotline for reporting cases, to search for children and adolescents who may have disappeared for various reasons, including some form of smuggling or trafficking.

37. The Child and Adolescent Protection Act specifically refers to the right of children and adolescents to protection from trafficking and the National Policy on Comprehensive Protection for Children and Adolescents sets out guidelines for action against trafficking in children and adolescents and for guaranteeing and restoring their rights. Since 2009 the Salvadoran Institute for Child and Adolescent Development has run a shelter for child victims of trafficking, where they can get health care, psychological support, food and clothing and legal assistance.

38. As regards citizen involvement and consultation in the preparation of legislation, the Office of the Human Rights Advocate and civil society were encouraged to help in drafting the following legislation: the Sovereignty Act; the Food Security and Nutrition Act; the Public Media Act; the Community Radio Broadcasting Act; and amendments to the Consumer Protection Act. Women’s organizations and feminist organizations were involved in preparing the legal framework to guarantee women’s rights and the associated policies, and the National Policy on Comprehensive Protection for Children and Adolescents was drafted with help from children and adolescents, community organizations, State authorities and officials, care and support bodies, mothers, fathers, teachers, children’s representatives and church representatives.

39. In ordering pretrial detention in El Salvador, the courts have sole jurisdiction; however, given its role in prison overcrowding, the Legislative Assembly is considering a preliminary bill to regulate the use of electronic monitoring devices in the criminal justice system, which would permit the use of alternative technologies for the surveillance of accused persons and ensure their appearance in court. Consideration is also being given to emergency transitional measures to ease prison overcrowding, which would benefit those who have not been convicted of serious crimes and, after assessment, do not appear to present any risk to society.

40. The prison system has also implemented a model of prison farms as part of the “I am changing” programme, for those who are about to complete their sentences, in order to reduce overcrowding and facilitate their social rehabilitation. The first of these farms opened in February 2012;¹⁵ inmates do productive work under the technical guidance of agricultural experts. The prison population also takes part in a number of educational programmes covering such areas as human rights, work and sporting activities, arts and culture and care for the environment.

41. In January 2010 the National Commission on the Search for Children who Disappeared during the Internal Armed Conflict was set up;¹⁶ it has resources to carry out its mandate and is a standing body.¹⁷ Between September 2011 and December 2013 the Commission resolved 36 cases, at an average rate of 1 per month.¹⁸

42. As to the protection of human rights defenders, the Office of the Human Rights Advocate has investigated complaints of human rights violations against reporters,

environmental activists and members and leaders of civil society organizations. In these cases the Attorney General's Office has taken up the investigation and, where there is sufficient evidence, launched criminal trials that have led to convictions.¹⁹ In addition, depending on the nature of the case, protection measures have been put in place in accordance with special legislation.

43. Article 30 of the Criminal Code has been amended to include as an aggravating circumstance the fact that the motive for the offence was that the victim worked to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.²⁰

E. Work, social security and a decent standard of living

44. El Salvador has taken up the challenge of improving its people's standard of living and to that end has taken action of various kinds, making it easier to register new companies, for example, and increasing technical support and training for them, under a joint project of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the National Commission on Micro-Enterprises and Small Businesses. Programmes to boost production have also been set in motion and, according to data on contributors to the Salvadoran Social Insurance Institute (ISSS), the increase in formal employment has primarily been in manufacturing industry, trade and the financial sector and community services. In addition, the minimum wage table in El Salvador is set by the National Minimum Wage Council based on a regular review of the country's economic indicators and proposals by trade unions and other civil society bodies.

45. In October 2009 the National Council on Food and Nutrition Security²¹ and the Technical Committee on Food and Nutrition Security²² were set up. The Council is a liaison mechanism between the Government and society in the formulation of State policies and intersectoral action plans in the areas of food and nutrition; it is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of the National Policy and Plan on Food Security and Nutrition, which emerged from extensive consultations carried out in 2010.²³

46. Between 2009 and 2014 El Salvador also took steps to combat poverty and social exclusion, one of which was the development of the Universal Social Protection System, which comprises the Temporary Income Support Programme, Women's City, provision of uniforms, shoes and equipment for school, a special ISSS health and maternity scheme for male and female domestic workers, and an ISSS transitional benefit scheme for unemployed workers.

47. Various presidential programmes have also been put in place, such as the Progress Zones Programme to overcome poverty and social inequalities through coordinated action by the public administration and community social services. The Community Solidarity Programme has continued, providing comprehensive support to families in extreme poverty and social exclusion, and under the Older Adults' Rights (*Nuestros Mayores Derechos*) Programme a basic pension is provided to all persons over the age of 70 who have no income.

48. In April 2014 the Social Development and Protection Act²⁴ was passed, establishing the National Social Development, Protection and Inclusion System, which recognizes that the entire population of El Salvador has the right to a minimum level of social services that should be provided by the State.

49. El Salvador has also made progress in protection and security for those in domestic work. As of December 2013 a total of 2,555 workers in domestic service, men and women, had registered for social security. Efforts to guarantee social security for Salvadorans have also continued, particularly in the area of old-age provision.

50. In November 2012 El Salvador signed the implementing agreement for the Ibero-American Convention on Social Security,²⁵ which allows migrants equal treatment in terms of social security benefits, notably pensions, regardless of which Ibero-American country they live in.

51. In July 2012 the Land Use and Development Act²⁶ came into force, requiring the drafting of national, departmental and municipal land-use plans. It is working effectively at the municipal level, 73 out of 262 municipalities having now devised land-use plans for use in granting building permits, among other things.

52. There is also a Special Act on Residential Building Plots and an Act on Expedited Processing of Building Applications, and other regulations on transparency and social management that guide the strategy being implemented by the Office of the Deputy Minister of Housing and Urban Development to facilitate access to decent housing.

53. A participatory process is under way with various sectors to devise a National Policy on Housing and Habitat, the aims of which are to reduce the housing shortage, provide a means of access to land, create a financing scheme, develop an institutional and regulatory system, boost competitiveness, innovation and the use of technology, and foster social cohesion. The legal basis for the policy will be the Housing and Habitat Act, which is being drafted in a consultative, participatory process.

54. Strategic housing and urban development programmes are also getting under way and \$70 million from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) are now available to move into phase II of the Programme on housing and comprehensive improvement of informal urban settlements, which began in 2012 with the aim of improving the standard of housing for low- and middle-income groups.

F. Right to health

55. The reform of the National Health System got under way in 2010. The Comprehensive and Integrated Health-Service Networks component has put in place a system based on community family health teams, which makes it possible to increase primary care coverage, decentralize State hospital care and reinforce the work of the health units. There are now 517 teams, spread over 164 municipalities. The State has also invested in the hospital infrastructure, most notably with the construction of the Women's Hospital, the equipping of various national hospitals and the renovation of over 100 health units.

56. Technical manuals, guidelines and care and internal health-service regulatory protocols have been drafted or revised in order to guarantee rights-based health provision. Protocols have also been drawn up for action in cases of rape of adolescents.

57. The Ministry of Health has a strategic plan to reduce maternal, perinatal and neonatal mortality in 2011–2014, and this has enabled El Salvador to exceed the relevant Millennium Development Goal, which is to attain a maternal mortality rate equal to or below 52.9 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2015; in 2012 the rate was 41.9 deaths per 100,000 live births.

58. Under the Women's City sexual and reproductive health module, specialist care is provided to women for prevention and early detection of cervical, uterine and breast cancer, as well as obstetric care, prevention of sexually transmitted infections and diseases, radiological and ultrasound services and medicine for treatment. Other services provided are gynaecological and dental treatment, nutrition guidance, health education, psychological care and post-partum paediatric care.

59. As to children's and adolescents' right to health, an inter-institutional monitoring committee has been set up as a forum for coordination and to help the health system adapt

to the requirements of the Child and Adolescent Protection Act with regard to the right to life, health, social security and a healthy environment.²⁷

G. Women's rights

60. El Salvador has constructed a national framework for equality, comprising, inter alia, the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Special Act on a Violence-Free Life for Women, which recognize women as rights holders and define femicide and other crimes related to gender-based violence. The Education Act and the Act on the Teaching Profession have been amended so as to facilitate the detection and prevention of gender violence in schools and a step-by-step guide to students wishing to report or make a complaint of sexual violence has been produced.

61. In order to ensure the implementation of the Special Act on a Violence-Free Life for Women and the other policies mentioned, the Special Technical Commission was created, comprising 20 State institutions that also worked on the drafting of the National Policy on a Violence-Free Life for Women and the associated Action Plan. In compliance with the Act, the judiciary, the National Civil Police, the Counsel General's Office, the Ministry of Health and the Secretariat for Social Inclusion now have special support units for women.

62. Amendments to the Criminal Code are now being considered in respect of the offences defined in article 201 (failure to fulfil child support obligations) and article 338-A (non-compliance in cases of domestic violence), with a view to reinforcing the protection of women and children from physical, psychological and economic violence. Consideration is also being given to an amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, to add a new article 16-B stating that the Code is to be interpreted in a comprehensive manner, taking due account of the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Special Act on a Violence-Free Life for Women.

63. In 2014 an amendment to article 10 of the Domestic Violence Act was adopted, extending the time limits on protection measures for women victims of aggression and their families and authorizing the National Civil Police to order the aggressor to keep away from the family home for up to 48 hours.

64. In 2012 a rolling campaign to publicize and raise awareness of the regulatory framework for substantive equality was launched by the then President, under the slogan "Violence against women is violence against society". The campaign, which is carried by media of various kinds, seeks to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of violence against women and to make known the safe mechanisms for reporting, consulting and counselling, such as the 126 Helpline, which began operating in August 2012 and provides free guidance to women experiencing violence.

65. In January 2013 a radio programme called "Women's voice" went on the air. It is devoted to promoting women's rights and provides an opportunity to talk to specialists and the authorities. In addition, a nationwide system of mobile and fixed helpdesks has been put in place to publicize women's human rights, in health centres and hospitals, markets, town halls and schools.

66. In light of the understanding of the important role played by the media in constructing an image of women and conveying messages that can help reproduce or change patterns of violence, a preliminary bill on public performances, radio, film and television has been drafted, containing the regulatory mechanisms needed to protect women's image in the broadest sense.

67. The Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women runs the Comprehensive Support Programme for a Violence-Free Life for Women, which seeks to find better ways

of dealing with the diverse forms of violence women face. It provides information and orientation, psychological care, legal assistance, social services and temporary shelter.

68. In 2011 the National Policy on Women was updated taking into account the progress made in fulfilling national, regional and international commitments and meeting the demands of the women's movement in El Salvador.²⁸ Public policies were also devised, including the National Policy on a Violence-Free Life for Women, the Policy on Sexual and Reproductive Health and the National Plan for Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Salvadoran Women.

69. In the period 2009–2014 the Secretariat for Social Inclusion created the Women's City Programme, which has five main offices and applies a support model that brings together under one roof the State institutions that provide special services for women, so as to guarantee prompt attention, without discrimination or re-victimization. Its services have four main components, financial independence, a comprehensive response to gender violence, collective education and sexual and reproductive health.

70. The Substantive Equality Training School has also been established to train public officials and help reduce gender inequalities and discrimination against women. In 2011–2012 courses were given on women's rights, domestic legislation on equality, sexual and reproductive health, the economic empowerment of women and basic notions of substantive equality and of a violence-free life for women.

71. On the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights, the Policy on Sexual and Reproductive Health was institutionalized and a Unit for Comprehensive and Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Care was set up by the Ministry of Health to cater for women at different stages of life. In addition, the Child and Adolescent Protection Act incorporates children's and adolescents' right to receive sexual and reproductive health information and education in accordance with their physical, psychological and emotional development, to be imparted mainly by their parents.

72. In June 2012 the Attorney General's Office adopted the Protocol for Investigating Femicide.²⁹ Its purpose is to guide prosecutors, police investigators and forensic physicians in handling crime scenes involving female homicide or femicide. Assistant prosecutors are trained at the School for Prosecutors in access to justice for women, offences that are defined in gender terms and special investigation methods, including the Protocol mentioned above.

73. The Attorney General's Office is coordinating with other State institutions to implement the Protocol for Dealing with Sexual Violence in Schools in El Salvador, which has now been adopted by the education authorities and distributed to various schools.

74. Since January 2013 the Attorney General's Office has had accredited prosecution staff in the main offices of Women's City to provide legal advice to women victims of crimes, and in particular crimes of gender violence, and to coordinate as necessary to ensure their and their families' safety.

75. In September 2013, in accordance with the provisions of the Act on a Violence-Free Life for Women, the Attorney General's Office set up a special women's unit, which provides comprehensive support to women victims of crime, covering legal aspects and attending to the physical and emotional health of victims by providing psychological and medical assistance and social support.

76. In 2013 the Directorate for Victim Support of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security launched a campaign entitled "Help is for all", targeting those who have been subjected to violence of various kinds – domestic or sexual violence, threats, trafficking in persons or extortion. An anonymous, free, confidential emergency helpline (123) was set up that can refer callers to other agencies.

77. In February 2013 the Political Parties Act was adopted, whereby at least 30 per cent of the candidates on party lists for the Legislative Assembly, the Central American Parliament and local councils must be women. The introduction of “local voting” (*voto residencial*) in the 2014 elections and the system of voting abroad also made it possible for more women to exercise their right to vote.

78. Allowing voters to make a selection from the party lists and to place their vote against a photograph of the candidate was a step that resulted in more of the women put forward by the various parties winning seats, and whereas there were 16 women in the 2009–2012 legislature, the figure was 23 for 2012–2015.

79. In June 2013 a national campaign entitled “Strengthening civic involvement in defence of women’s rights”, and involving more than 14,000 women nationwide, was launched to boost the empowerment of women in municipalities and encourage them to organize. In addition, the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women has put in place a system of advisory and social oversight councils that facilitate women’s involvement and influence in decision-making. Fourteen advisory councils have been set up at the departmental level and 227 at the municipal level, covering 86.64 per cent of the country’s municipalities.

80. In the area of gender statistics, the Directorate-General of Statistics and Censuses reports annually on the vital statistics of El Salvador, disaggregated by sex, based on the information in the Family Status Register kept in the town hall of each of the country’s 262 municipalities.³⁰ In addition, in compliance with the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women, El Salvador has created a National System of Gender Statistics to generate gender statistics and indicators, and a National Subsystem of Data, Statistics and Information on Violence against Women.

81. In 2000 the Institute of Forensic Medicine, as part of its function of providing technical assistance in the administration of justice, launched a systematic register of bodies to record violent murders of women. The Attorney General’s Office also has its own register of homicides of women and keeps separate data on femicides, whether for administrative investigations or criminal proceedings. In May 2011 the Institute of Forensic Medicine implemented the Forensic Medical Information System, with a view to improving the processing, consolidation and analysis of statistical information, the primary source of that information being forensic medical protocols.

82. Under the Act on a Violence-Free Life for Women, the Institute of Forensic Medicine is required to present annual indicators, based on the expert examinations carried out, of (a) the prevalence of cases of femicide, (b) the effects of physical, psychological and sexual violence on women victims of violence, (c) the effects of exposure to violence and assault on the children and adolescents in the care of women victims of violence, (d) an evaluation of the frequency, the objective danger presented by the aggressor and the risk of a recurrence.

H. Children’s rights

83. The State of El Salvador has made gradual provision for resources for the effective implementation of the Child and Adolescent Protection Act. In 2011–2014, resources were made available for the establishment of 15 child protection boards, 3 special children’s courts and 1 special children’s appeals court. In addition, family and children units have been set up in the Counsel General’s Office and Gesell chambers have been acquired, thanks to international cooperation.

84. In May 2011 the National Council for Children and Adolescents was established, with responsibility for the design and monitoring of the National Policy on Comprehensive

Protection for Children and Adolescents, which was adopted in May 2013 for the period 2013–2023.

85. The Council coordinates the National System for the Protection and Effective Defence of Child and Adolescent Rights, which comprises the Council itself, local children's and adolescents' rights committees, child protection boards, associations for the protection and care of children, the Salvadoran Institute for Child and Adolescent Development, the Counsel General's Office, the Office of the Human Rights Advocate, and members of the Shared Care Network, i.e., all civil society organizations and State agencies that work with children's issues, which has made for a significant inflow of human, technical and financial resources.³¹

86. Policies and plans to protect children's and adolescents' rights have been promulgated: the National Youth Policy and Plan of Action (both for 2011–2024); the National Policy on Justice, Public Security and Civic Harmony (2010); the Inclusive Education Policy (December 2010) and the National Strategy for Prevention of Violence (2013). The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has set up the General Directorate for Social Prevention of Violence and for a Culture of Peace and, in 2012, the Office for the Prevention of Violence was set up by executive decree.

87. Under the National Policy on Comprehensive Protection for Children and Adolescents, the Council has several strategies to prevent and deal with violence of any kind against children and adolescents. In 2013 it launched the "Mark my life" radio, television and press campaign to inform and sensitize the population regarding children's and adolescents' right to physical, psychological and sexual integrity. A video, "Your rights, my word", was also produced, with a view to creating a culture of respect for children's and adolescents' rights in El Salvador.

88. To improve access to education, the monthly subscriptions, and indeed all payments for education from preschool to secondary nationwide, including in rural areas, have been abolished and the proposal to make the State school-leaving certificate free of charge was adopted. The inclusive full-time attendance model has now been applied in response to the need to involve youngsters in community development projects, using a high-quality learning model that sets aside time for acquiring knowledge of other kinds, in a holistic approach to education. For implementation of this project the areas identified are ones where poverty rates are high and violence more frequent.

89. In 2013 work started on the design and implementation of a teachers' strategy in support of inclusion, which is intended as input to inclusive education in schools and classrooms and as a boost to quality educational provision for students at risk of exclusion.

90. The Flexible Education Schemes Programme, which aims to ensure that students stay in school, is also having a positive impact on women as it opens up the possibility for them to complete their secondary schooling and move on to higher studies or technical training; between 2011 and 2012, 20,549 women in urban areas benefited from the programme, and 3,998 in rural areas.

91. Steps have also been taken to involve various sectors in the Literacy Plan and Programme across the country. The project is supported by bodies such as the National Literacy Commission and departmental and municipal literacy commissions. The overall rate of illiteracy in El Salvador has dropped by 5.23 per cent, from 17.97 per cent to 12.74 per cent.

92. The Child and Adolescent Protection Act and the National Policy on Comprehensive Protection for Children and Adolescents both apply the principle of equality as their guiding principle. The National Policy includes among its strategies and action lines extension of the coverage of programmes that foster the values of solidarity, tolerance and

cultural identity in children and adolescents, and the development of educational curricula that take due account of the indigenous peoples' traditional culture, aim to promote and strengthen their identity and sense of belonging, encourage inclusion at the local and national levels, with due respect for sociocultural differences, and promote and spread the use of the indigenous languages and artistic and cultural events of various kinds.

93. As regards action to promote non-discrimination and the rights of children and adolescents living with HIV, the National Policy provides for the launch of HIV awareness-raising, information and training programmes, for families, teachers, the staff of public institutions and the general public, in order to do away with such discrimination.

94. For children and adolescents with disabilities, the National Policy provides for action to ensure their inclusion, the recovery of their health and appropriate rehabilitation services. The National Council has devised audiovisual material on the promotion and dissemination of their rights, with the direct involvement of children and adolescents with disabilities, and has made accommodations at its main headquarters to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities. Another significant event was the publication in 2012 of the Child and Adolescent Protection Act in Braille.

95. As to the inclusion of LGBTI persons, during the national consultations on the drafting of the National Policy on Comprehensive Protection for Children and Adolescents, a sexual diversity focus group of adolescents was formed to provide input to the formulation of strategies and lines of action.

96. In reply to the recommendation that El Salvador should amend the Family Code to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 and define forced marriage as a crime, current family law in El Salvador makes the fact of being under 18 one of the absolute impediments to marriage.³² In addition, domestic law includes forced marriage as one possible component of the offence of trafficking in persons.³³

97. With regard to child labour, the Child and Adolescent Protection Act establishes a framework of regulations and safeguards aimed at the elimination of child labour and the protection of adolescent workers.³⁴ In 2010 a "Road map to make El Salvador a country free from the worst forms of child labour" was published.

98. The National Committee on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which was created in 2005 and is coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, is working on instruments to address and monitor the worst forms of child labour. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, it has developed the National System of Information on Child Labour and devised a concept of child labour that covers its various types and its worst forms; it also makes applicable at the national level the guidelines contained in Ministerial Decision No. 241, issued in 2011 by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, which lists the hazardous activities and work that may not be carried out by children and adolescents.

99. A project on eliminating child labour in El Salvador by means of economic empowerment and social inclusion³⁵ has been put in place for 2010–2014, in order to strengthen the capacity of various government agencies to plan and carry out action to combat child labour, and to promote strategic and effective action to deal with it. The project involves various civil society organizations and strategic players at the national level.

100. The Ministry of Labour has an inter-agency protocol on the prevention of child labour and the withdrawal of children and adolescents from child labour, including mechanisms for referral and coordination between the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and other key players; it defines the scope of action for agencies working to eliminate child labour.

101. The National Policy includes lines of action that constitute guidelines for the preparation of plans, programmes and projects to prevent and eliminate child labour and for the design of mechanisms for protection from child labour and from other activities for the purposes of economic exploitation.

102. As to school discipline, the Child and Adolescent Protection Act prohibits corporal punishment and abuse and physical and psychological ill-treatment of any kind; it also prohibits any form of punishment for students who are pregnant or become mothers.

I. Migrants and refugees

103. The defence of the human rights of migrants is one of the pillars of Salvadoran foreign policy. One major achievement in 2014 was the right to vote for Salvadorans abroad, which was implemented in the February elections and the second round in March the same year.

104. In 2011 work resumed on the preliminary Migration Bill — intended to replace the 1958 Migration and Aliens Act — with the involvement of civil society and government agencies working with migration.

105. In 2011, in recognition of the importance of the Salvadoran migrant population, the Special Act on the Protection and Advancement of Salvadoran Migrants and Their Families was adopted; the Act established the National Council for the Protection and Advancement of Migrants and Their Families, which has been working since October 2012 with various government sectors, academia and civil society.

106. Progress has been made in the protection and safeguarding of migrants' fundamental rights, by means of new legislation and training, and awareness-raising campaigns on migrants' rights for employers and government officials working in the area of migration, border police, migration officials, social workers, judges and prosecutors, among others.

107. In 2012 a study on international migration, children and adolescents in El Salvador was completed and provided information on those who are left looking after children and adolescents when one or more of their parents migrate, and how they are affected; another study, entitled "Hope travels without a visa", on young people and undocumented migration in El Salvador, elucidated the risks faced by youngsters who migrate without papers.

108. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has launched a Programme for Reintegration of Returning Migrants, which helps in detecting human rights violations and serious offences; it coordinates with the Directorate-General for Migration and Alien Affairs under the "Welcome home" programme, to ensure the best conditions for arrival by air of at-risk cases and children and adolescents, with support for care provision from the network of consulates and the Ministry of Health.

109. In order to safeguard the rights of migrant children, particularly when unaccompanied or in an irregular situation while in transit through national territory, they are referred to the agency responsible for their protection. If they are accompanied by a family member the principle of family reunification applies and they are dealt with in a migrant centre,³⁶ where they are given medical and psychological care, food and recreation. The State of El Salvador recognizes the complexity of migration, and particularly the rise in the numbers of unaccompanied migrant children, and it is therefore the focus of inter-agency efforts, under the leadership of the National Council for Children and Adolescents, and a campaign entitled "Don't risk your lives" has been launched to discourage children and adolescents from migrating.

110. In 2013 the format of refugees' residence permits was changed to make them look the same as temporary and provisional residence permits, so as to prevent any kind of stigmatization. In addition, in March 2013 a letter of understanding on the issuance of travel documents for refugees was signed by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of coordinating efforts and resources in the issuing of such documents.

J. Indigenous peoples

111. In June 2014 the Legislative Assembly ratified an amendment to article 63 of the Constitution inserting a paragraph stating that "El Salvador recognizes the indigenous peoples and shall adopt policies to preserve and develop their ethnic and cultural identity, world view, values and spirituality."

112. Under the coordination of the National Directorate for Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Diversity, an Intercultural Health Policy has been developed with the participation of the Ministry of Health and the Salvadoran National Indigenous Coordinating Council, and with the support of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and is awaiting adoption. The Policy takes account of and has due regard for the traditional practices and knowledge of the indigenous peoples in health matters. Ordinances on indigenous peoples' rights are also being developed, and the Nahuizalco and Izalco now have such ordinances.

113. The National Directorate for Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Diversity coordinates the Multisectoral Forum of Indigenous Peoples, where various government bodies and indigenous organizations meet to help ensure that the subject of indigenous peoples is covered in the work of the Government. Monthly meetings have been held since October 2011 to hear from indigenous peoples' organizations and set in motion projects and processes for the benefit of the indigenous communities.

114. The State registers older Nahuat-speakers as recipients of the basic universal pension.

K. Reparation for victims of the internal armed conflict

115. In January 2010 the President of El Salvador performed an act of redress and apologized to the victims of human rights violations committed during the past internal armed conflict; this marked the start of a series of State initiatives to provide reparation to the victims of the armed conflict, as part of the peacebuilding process under way in El Salvador.

116. Progress has also been made in making reparation to victims as ordered in cases where the Inter-American Court of Human Rights has handed down sentences, but the State has on its own initiative been carrying out the Programme of Reparations for Victims of Serious Human Rights Violations Committed during the Internal Armed Conflict.³⁷ As part of this Programme, which was devised with the help of civil society organizations representing victims of the internal armed conflict, measures — including some of great symbolic significance — will be taken in various areas such as health, education, food provision and participation in economic life.

117. In parallel with the preparation of this Programme, there was a major drive to register victims; this was done in two stages and was also carried out with the help of civil society victims' organizations. The register is the source of information on beneficiaries of the measures and contains an extensive description of the measures; it also allows new victims to be incorporated on application to the registry's administrative board, which

comprises representatives of the Secretariat for Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Directorate-General of Statistics and Censuses, as well as two delegates from victims' organizations.

L. Mechanism for follow-up of the universal periodic review

118. The above actions and measures were coordinated and carried out within the institutional framework that has been amply described in this report: the National Council on AIDS; the National Council for Persons with Disabilities; the National Council on Comprehensive Care for Older Persons; the National Council for Children and Adolescents; the National Council for the Protection and Advancement of Migrants and Their Families; the National Council on Trafficking in Persons; the National Education Council; the National Youth Council; and the National Council on Food and Nutrition Security.

119. These councils act as liaison bodies between the Government and society in the formulation of public policy and action plans and in the monitoring of action taken in their respective areas of competence, and they therefore constitute an effective mechanism for the follow-up of recommendations made in the universal periodic review.

120. The Economic Affairs Office and the Social Affairs Office, which were created in June 2009, have also played a key role in coordinating the design and drafting of the public policies of the various State bodies, in order to ensure their compatibility with the General Plan for Government, optimization of resources and simplification of functions.³⁸ In addition, the specific mechanisms for monitoring the legal framework for women's equality, namely the Special Technical Commission and the National System for Substantive Equality, have proved valuable instruments for follow-up to the recommendations.

M. Cooperation with United Nations special procedures and mechanisms: voluntary pledges and undertakings

121. In its oral presentation to the universal periodic review, El Salvador issued a standing open invitation to the United Nations special procedures, an invitation that also applied to Organization of American States (OAS) procedures, and as a result has had visits from: the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (March 2010), the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (August 2010), the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty (October 2010), the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (November 2010), the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (August 2012), the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (February 2012), the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (November 2012), the Rapporteur on the Rights of the Child (May 2013), the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General (July 2013), the Special Rapporteur on human rights and disability (November 2013).

122. The following periodic reports have been submitted: the second report on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2009), the sixth report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2010), the initial report on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2010), the combined third and fourth reports on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2010), the fourteenth and fifteenth reports on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (2010), the initial report on the implementation of the

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2010), the first report to the universal periodic review (2010), the sixteenth and seventeenth reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2013), and the second report on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2014).

Annex

Decretos legislativos

1. Ratificación del Segundo Protocolo Facultativo del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos destinado a abolir la pena de muerte:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ratificase-el-segundo-protocolo-del-pacto-internacional-de-derechos-civiles-politicos-destinados-a-abolir-la-pena-de-muerte>

2. Ley Especial para una Vida Libre de Violencia para las mujeres:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-especial-integral-para-una-vida-libre-de-violencia-para-las-mujeres>

3. Ley de Igualdad, Equidad y Erradicación de la discriminación contra las Mujeres:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-igualdad-equidad-y-erradicacion-de-la-discriminacion-contras-las-mujeres>

4. Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-proteccion-integral-de-la-ninez-y-adolescencia>

5. Ley General de la Juventud:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-general-de-juventud>

6. Ley de Atención Integral para la Persona Adulta Mayor:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-atencion-integral-para-la-persona-adulta-mayor>

7. Ley Especial para la Protección y Desarrollo de la Persona Migrante Salvadoreña y su Familia:

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/SLV/INT_CMW_ADR_SLV_16593_S.pdf

8. Ley de Equiparación de Oportunidades para las personas con discapacidad:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-equiparacion-de-oportunidades-para-las-personas-con-discapacidad>

9. Ley Especial para el Ejercicio del Voto desde el Exterior en las Elecciones Presidenciales:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-especial-para-el-ejercicio-fiscal-del-voto-desde-el-exterior-en-las-elecciones-presidenciales>

10. Ley de Desarrollo y Protección Social:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-desarrollo-y-proteccion-social>

11. Ley General de prevención de riesgos en los lugares de trabajo:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-general-de-prevencion-de-riesgo-en-lugares-de-trabajo>

12. Ley Marco para la Convivencia Ciudadana y Contravenciones Administrativas:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-marco-para-la-convivencia-ciudadana-y-contravenciones-administrativas>
13. Ley de Medicamentos:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-medicamentos>
14. Ley de promoción, protección y apoyo a la lactancia materna:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-promocion-proteccion-y-apoyo-a-la-lactancia-materna>
15. Ley Especial para la Intervención de las Telecomunicaciones:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-especial-para-la-intervencion-de-las-telecomunicaciones>
16. Ley de Acceso a la Información Pública:
http://www.cnr.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=35:ley-de-acceso-a-la-informacion-publica-laip&Itemid=277
17. Ley de Adquisiciones y Contrataciones de la Administración Pública:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-adquisiciones-y-contrataciones-de-la-administracion-publica>
18. Ley de Ética Gubernamental:
http://www.google.com.sv/url?url=http://asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-etica-gubernamental-1&rct=j&frm=1&q=&esrc=s&sa=U&ei=XNTXU5H_CrLhsAT9qYHYCQ&ved=0CCQQFjAD&usg=AFQjCNFWi2RoXb2tTQItUNfep_V-y9QYBg
19. Ley Contra el Lavado de Dinero y Activos:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-contra-el-lavado-de-dinero-y-de-archivos>
20. Ley Especial de Extinción de Dominio y de la Administración de los Bienes de Origen o Destinación Ilícita:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-especial-de-extincion-de-dominio-y-de-la-administracion-de-los-bienes-de-origen-o-destinacion-ilicita>
21. Ley de Ordenamiento y Desarrollo Territorial:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-ordenamiento-y-desarrollo-territorial>
22. Ley Especial de Lotificaciones y Parcelaciones Habitacionales:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-especial-de-lotificaciones-y-parcelaciones-para-fines-habitacionales>
23. Ley de Agilización de Trámites para proyectos de construcción:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-especial-de-agilizacion-de-tramites-para-el-fomento-de-proyectos-de-construccion>
24. Ley General de Educación:
<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-general-de-educacion>

25. Ley de la Carrera Docente:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-la-carrera-docente>

26. Ley de Partidos Políticos:

<http://www.google.com.sv/url?url=http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-partidos-politicos&rct=j&frm=1&q=&esrc=s&sa=U&ei=z-DXU9rCCYblsASejYDQCw&ved=0CBIQFjAA&usg=AFQjCNGAFUd0kOYPqWocUnnupYyhtSjdeg>

27. Código de Familia:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/codigo-de-familia>

28. Código Penal:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/codigo-penal>

29. Ley Especial de Extinción de Dominio y de la Administración de los Bienes de Origen o Destinación Ilícita:

<http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-especial-de-extincion-de-dominio-y-de-la-administracion-de-los-bienes-de-origen-o-destinacion-ilicita>

Decretos ejecutivos

30. Decreto Ejecutivo 56. Disposiciones para evitar toda forma de discriminación en la administración pública por razones de identidad de género y/o de orientación sexual:

<http://www.google.com.sv/url?url=http://www.rree.gob.sv/laip/index.php%3F/downloads/marco-normativo/148-decreto-ejecutivo-56-discriminacion/download.php&rct=j&frm=1&q=&esrc=s&sa=U&ei=LcfSU-3pDO3JsQS3r4DwCw&ved=0CBkQFjAB&usg=AFQjCNGibxtgeuPtGtI7xmXPXq7rLt83cQ>

31. Decreto Ejecutivo N°63:

http://www.conasan.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=89&Itemid=185

32. Decreto Ministerial N°241:

<http://escuela.fgr.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Acuerdo-Ejecutivo-No-241-MINITRAB-sobre-listado-de-actividades-y-trabajos-peligrosos-EL-SALVADOR.pdf>

33. Gabinete de Gestión para la Prevención de la Violencia:

<http://www.diariooficial.gob.sv/diarios/do-2012/09-septiembre/10-09-2012.pdf>

Acuerdos

34. Acuerdo N° 15-06, Gratuidad del Bachillerato Público:

<http://launion.mined.gob.sv/downloads/Desarrollo%20de%20taller%20completo%20y%20actualizado%20sobre%20liquidaciones/NORMATIVA%20GRATUIDAD%20CUOTAS%20BACHILLERATO.pdf>

Políticas

35. Política Nacional para el acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia:
http://www.fosalud.gob.sv/phocadownload/politica_nacional_violencia.pdf
36. Política Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional:
http://www.paho.org/els/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=767&Itemid=99999999
37. Política de Salud Sexual Reproductiva:
<http://www.salud.gob.sv/servicios/descargas/documentos/Documentación-Institucional/Política-de-Salud-Sexual-y-Reproductiva/Politica-de-Salud-Sexual-y-Reproductiva/>
38. Política Nacional de Salud:
<http://www.salud.gob.sv/servicios/descargas/documentos/func-startdown/448/>
39. Política Nacional de Participación Social en Salud:
http://www.salud.gob.sv/archivos/pdf/Politica_Nacional_de_Participacion_Social_en_Salud_consulta_publica.pdf
40. Política Nacional de Medio Ambiente:
http://www.marn.gob.sv/especiales/pnma2012/Politica_Nacional_MedioAmbiente_2012.pdf
41. Política de Educación Inclusiva:
http://www.mined.gob.sv/jdownloads/Políticas/politica_educacion_inclusiva.pdf
42. Política Nacional contra la Trata de Personas:
http://www.google.com.sv/url?url=http://www.seguridad.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_phocadownload%26view%3Dcategory%26id%3D23:%26download%3D267:%26Itemid%3D63&rct=j&frm=1&q=&esrc=s&sa=U&ei=VtXXU8TuHevjsATN94LgBg&ved=0CBIQFjAA&usq=AFQjCNHF3eBuhZT3ONWpN7dTrAJ3YxvFBw
43. Política Nacional de Protección Integral de la Niñez y de la Adolescencia:
<http://sspas.org.sv/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Politica-Nacional-de-Proteccion-Integral-de-la-Ninez-y-Adolescencia-de-El-Salvador.pdf>
44. Política Plan Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional:
http://www.paho.org/els/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=767&Itemid=99999999
45. Política Nacional de Juventud y su Plan de Acción, período 2011-2014:
<http://centroamericajuven.org/sites/default/files/Poli%CC%81tica%20Nacional%20de%20Juventud%20de%20El%20Salvador%202011-2024.pdf>
46. Política Nacional de Justicia, Seguridad Pública y Convivencia:
<http://www.aecid.org.sv/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Poli%2B4tica-Nacional-de-Justicia21.pdf?bc3f0c>
47. Política Nacional de participación social en salud:
http://www.salud.gob.sv/archivos/pdf/Politica_Nacional_de_Participacion_Social_en_Salud_consulta_publica.pdf

48. Política Nacional de Salud Mental:

http://www.paho.org/els/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=219&Itemid=99999999

Planes nacionales

49. Plan Nacional de Igualdad y Equidad para las Mujeres Salvadoreñas (PNIEMS):

http://www.isdemu.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=190%3Aplan-nacional-de-igualdad-y-equidad-para-las-mujeres-salvadoreas&Itemid=234&lang=es

50. Plan Estratégico Nacional Multisectorial de la Respuesta al VIH-Sida e ITS 2011-2015:

http://asp.salud.gob.sv/regulacion/pdf/planes/Plan_Estrategico_Nacional_Multisectorial_de_la_Respuesta_al_VIH_SIDA_e_ITS_2011_2015.pdf

51. Plan Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional:

http://www.paho.org/els/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=767&Itemid=99999999

52. Plan estratégico para la reducción de la mortalidad materna, perinatal y neonatal 2011-2014:

http://asp.salud.gob.sv/regulacion/pdf/planes/Plan_estrat_nac_para_la_reduc_de_la_mort_mat_perina_y_neonatal_2011_2014.pdf

53. Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo 2010-2014:

http://www.uca.edu.sv/deptos/economia/media/archivo/be567c_planquinquenaldedesarrolloelsalvador20102014.pdf

54. Plan Estratégico Nacional para el control de la tuberculosis 2008-2015:

http://www.salud.gob.sv/archivos/pdf/TUBERCULOSIS_DOC/Planes_Estrategicos/Plan%20estrategico_TB_2008_2015.pdf

Programas

55. Programa de Gobierno 2014-2019:

http://salvatoryoscar.com/docs-audios/478601347_doc-audio.pdf

56. Programa general de formación en prevención social de la violencia y cultura de paz:

<http://www.mh.gob.sv/moddiv/servlet/consultaDocumentos?prefijo=cf44a8b8-5914-4806-b16a-d614d5cbe218&docu=Plan%20General%20V%201%201%20PREPAZ.pdf>

Protocolos

57. Protocolo de Actuación para la Investigación del Femicidio:

<http://escuela.fgr.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/protocolo-de-actuacion-para-la-investigacion-del-femicidio.pdf>

Lineamientos

58. Lineamientos Técnicos para la promoción del derecho humano a la Salud:
http://asp.salud.gob.sv/regulacion/pdf/lineamientos/lineamientos_promocion_derecho_salud_31012014.pdf

Guías y manuales

59. Guías metodológicas para la prevención del VIH para docentes de 1°, 2° y 3° ciclo de educación básica:
<http://www.miportal.edu.sv/index.php/descargas/viewdownload/35-prevencion-vih/279-guia-metodologica-de-prevencion-del-vih-para-docentes-1er-ciclo>
60. Manual de prevención del VIH para docentes:
<http://www.miportal.edu.sv/index.php/descargas/viewdownload/35-prevencion-vih/282-manual-de-conocimientos-basicos-para-la-prevencion-del-vih-para-docentes-en-los-centros-escolares>

Estrategias

61. Estrategia Nacional de Prevención de la Violencia:
<http://www.aecid.org.sv/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/ENPV-Final-12-Nov-2012.pdf?bc3f0c>

Notes

- ¹ El informe de El Salvador fue examinado durante el 14° período de sesiones del Consejo de Derechos Humanos, por el Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Examen Periódico Universal, establecido de conformidad con la resolución 5/1 del Consejo de Derechos Humanos, de 18 de junio de 2007, el cual, en su octava sesión, celebrada el 11 de febrero de 2010, aprobó el informe sobre El Salvador (A/HRC/14/5).
- ² El informe que se presenta con arreglo al párrafo 15 del anexo de la Resolución 5/1 del Consejo de Derechos Humanos ha sido elaborado siguiendo las “*Directrices generales para la preparación de la información en el marco del examen periódico universal*” adoptadas por el Consejo de Derechos Humanos en su decisión 6/102, conforme a lo dispuesto en el párrafo 7 del anexo de la Resolución 16/21 del Consejo de Derechos Humanos, contenida en el documento A/HCR/RES/16/21, de fecha 12 de abril de 2011.
- ³ Asamblea Constituyente de El Salvador: Constitución de la Republica de El Salvador, Decreto número 38, de 15/12/1983, vigente desde 20/12/1983.
- ⁴ Ley Especial para el Ejercicio del Voto desde el Exterior en las Elecciones Presidenciales, aprobada el 24 de enero de 2013, mediante Decreto Legislativo No. 273, publicado en el Diario Oficial No. 27, Tomo No 398, del 8 de febrero de 2013.
- ⁵ Ciudad Mujer es un programa impulsado por el Gobierno de El Salvador, a través de la Secretaría de Inclusión Social, en el que se implementa un modelo de atención integral para garantizar los derechos fundamentales de las mujeres salvadoreñas, a través de servicios especializados como: salud sexual y reproductiva, la atención integral a la violencia de género, el empoderamiento económico y la promoción de sus derechos. Dentro de cada sede de Ciudad Mujer, se cuenta con la participación de diversas instituciones del Estado.
- ⁶ Información ampliada sobre el proceso electoral y la participación de la comunidad LGTBI puede consultada en:
<http://www.tse.gob.sv/documentos/MEMORIAS%20ESPECIAL%20DE%20LABORES%20TSE/Memoria2014.pdf>.
- ⁷ Jurisprudencia en este sentido ha sido sentada por la Corte Suprema de Justicia en la Inc. 4-94, del 13 de junio de 1995.
- ⁸ Esta Ley que regula el procedimiento de extinción de dominio a favor del Estado, sobre ciertos bienes cuyo origen está vinculado a ilícitos penales. Fue publicada en el Diario Oficial 223, Tomo 401, de 28 de noviembre de 2013.
- ⁹ Como el portal *Gobierno Abierto e Infoútil*, el cual es un buscador *Web* que se alimenta de bases de datos con información que generan las instituciones públicas y un portal de transparencia fiscal.
- ¹⁰ La Política de Persecución Penal fue aprobada por medio del Acuerdo N° 098, del 10 de agosto de 2010, publicada en el D. O. n° 216, Tomo N° 389, de 18 de noviembre de 2010.
- ¹¹ Un caso específico por el cual la Fuerza Armada de El Salvador y la PDDH han suscrito un Convenio para la formación en Derechos Humanos es el Caso de las Masacres de El Mozote y lugares aledaños Vs. El Salvador, que cuenta con sentencia de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos.
- ¹² De febrero de 2010 a marzo de 2014, la IGPNC ha realizado 1332 contralorías en audiencias disciplinarias, ha realizado 28 informes sobre las Reuniones de Rendición de Cuentas de jefes Policiales a Comunidades, 1215 supervisiones a las secciones disciplinarias en ámbito nacional.
- ¹³ El Consejo Nacional contra la Trata fue precedido por el Comité Nacional Contra la Trata de personas. Está conformado por los titulares del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Educación, Salud, Secretaría de Inclusión Social, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer y el Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública.
- ¹⁴ En este sistema participan el Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública y la Policía Nacional Civil.
- ¹⁵ Esta granja fue visitada por el Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Detención Arbitraria, en su misión a El Salvador realizada en febrero de 2012.
- ¹⁶ Mediante el Decreto Ejecutivo No 5 del 15 de enero de 2010, publicado en el D.O. n.°11, Tomo n.° 386, del día 18 del mismo mes y año.
- ¹⁷ La vigencia del funcionamiento de la CNB fue ampliada por medio del Decreto Ejecutivo N° 18, de fecha 19 de febrero de 2014, publicado en el D.O. n.° 51, Tomo n.° 402, del 17 de marzo de 2014.
- ¹⁸ El sitio oficial de la CNB puede ser visitado en: <http://www.cnbelsalvador.org/>.
- ¹⁹ Tal es el caso de los periodistas Salvador Sánchez Roque, Cristian Poveda y Alfredo Antonio Hurtado Nuñez, investigaciones marcadas respectivamente bajo referencias: 76-UDHO-SOY-08; 984-UEA-

- SOY-2009 y 974-UDV-2011-SOY, que derivaron en procesos penales en los que se dictaron sentencias condenatorias por los delitos de Homicidio Agravado.
- ²⁰ Esta reforma fue realizada mediante Decreto Legislativo n.º 781, del 14 de julio de 2011, publicado en el D.O. n.º 155, Tomo 392, del 23 de agosto de 2011.
- ²¹ El Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (CONASAN) de El Salvador se creó, por decreto ejecutivo No. 63, el 16 de octubre de 2009, en el marco del Día Mundial de la Alimentación. Posteriormente, por medio del decreto ejecutivo No. 127, de fecha 12 julio de 2011, se trasladó la presidencia del CONASAN de la Secretaría de Inclusión Social (SIS) hacia el Ministerio de Salud (MINSAL).
- ²² El CONASAN fue constituido, en octubre de 2009 por la Secretaría de Inclusión Social (SIS), Secretaría Técnica de la Presidencia (STP), Ministerio de Salud (MINSAL), y Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), su presidencia la ostenta el Ministerio de Salud.
- ²³ El proceso de consulta realizado en 2010, fue realizado con el apoyo técnico y financiero del Fondo para el Logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (F-ODM), a través del Programa Conjunto Protegiendo la Infancia: Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional para El Salvador (PC-ISAN) y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).
- ²⁴ Decreto Legislativo n.º 647, del 3 de abril de 2014, Publicado en el D.O. n.º 68, Tomo n.º 403, del 09 de abril de 2014.
- ²⁵ En el marco de la XXII Cumbre Iberoamericana, que se desarrolló en Cádiz (España).
- ²⁶ Decreto n.º 644, del 11 de marzo de 2011, publicada en el D.O. n.º 143, Tomo n.º 392, del 29 de julio de 2011.
- ²⁷ En esta mesa participan el Ministerio de Salud, MINSAL; el Fondo Solidario para la Salud, FOSALUD; el Instituto Salvadoreño del Seguro Social, ISSS; el Instituto Salvadoreño de Bienestar Magisterial, ISBM; Comando de Sanidad Militar, COSAM, y el Instituto Salvadoreño de Rehabilitación Integral, ISRI.
- ²⁸ Los seis ejes temáticos de la PNM son: 1) autonomía económica, 2) vida libre de violencia, 3) educación incluyente, 4) salud integral, 5) cuidado y protección social, y 6) participación ciudadana y política.
- ²⁹ Se contó con la con la asistencia técnica de la Sección de Derechos de la Mujer y género de la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos.
- ³⁰ La difusión de estos datos se realiza a través del “Anuario Estadístico”, el “Compendio Estadístico” y “Boletín de Estadísticas Vitales por Departamento y sus Municipios”.
- ³¹ La provisión de estos recursos han sido apoyados por provenientes de organismos nacionales e internacionales, como UNICEF, OIT, *Save the Children*, Plan El Salvador, Intervida, Visión Mundial, entre otros.
- ³² Código de Familia IMPEDIMENTOS ABSOLUTOS Art. 14.- No podrán contraer matrimonio: 1o) Los menores de dieciocho años de edad; 2o) Los ligados por vínculo matrimonial; y, 3o) Los que no se hallaren en el pleno uso de su razón y los que no puedan expresar su consentimiento de manera inequívoca. No obstante lo dispuesto en el ordinal primero de este artículo, los menores de dieciocho años podrán casarse si siendo púberes, tuvieren ya un hijo en común, o si la mujer estuviere embarazada.
- ³³ Código Penal, Art. 367.B.
- ³⁴ Arts. 57 a 71.
- ³⁵ Realizado con el apoyo financiero de la Oficina de Trabajo del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte América.
- ³⁶ Desde el 2008, la DGME cuenta con el Centro de Atención Integral para Migrantes (CAIM), el cual resguarda temporalmente a los extranjeros con estatus migratorio irregular y solicitantes de refugio. En este centro se les proporciona condiciones dignas y seguras mientras se realiza el procedimiento gubernativo, para su repatriación a su país de origen o un tercer país. El CAIM presta servicios de clínica médica, atención psicológica, apoyo jurídico, alimentación acorde a su gastronomía cultural, llamadas internacionales, asistencia consular e intérpretes. En 2009 el CAIM amplió sus servicios a personas salvadoreñas retornadas que necesiten una corta estadía mientras se trasladan para su comunidad de origen o residencia.
- ³⁷ El *Programa de Reparaciones a las Víctimas de Graves Violaciones a los Derechos Humanos Ocurridas en el contexto del Conflicto Armado Interno*, fue aprobado mediante el Decreto Ejecutivo

204, del 23 de octubre de 2013, publicado en el Diario Oficial n.º 127, Tomo n.º 401, de esa misma fecha.

³⁸ Los Gabinetes de Gestión Social y de Gestión Económica, fueron creados mediante los Decretos Ejecutivos 4 y 5 respectivamente, ambos del 1 de junio de 2009, publicados en el D.O. n.º 99. Tomo n.º 383 de esa misma fecha.
