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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### El Salvador

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## **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 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/SLV/1);
  - (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/SLV/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay 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**

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

5. The delegation of El Salvador referred to its ratification of international instruments and to its efforts to harmonize its domestic legal framework with international human rights standards. It highlighted the creation of several institutions and the adoption of public policies focused on different groups in the population. El Salvador had paid particular attention to economic, social and cultural rights, public security, administration of justice and the fight against impunity.
6. El Salvador had ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and withdrawn its reservation to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It had adopted the following laws: the Access to Public Information Act (2011), the Special Act against Trafficking in Persons (2014), the Reparations for Moral Damage Act (2015), the Special Act on Adoption (2016), the Culture Act (2016), the Administrative Disputes Act (2017), the Mental Health Act (2017), the Administrative Procedures Act (2018), the Special Act for the Regulation and Establishment of Employer-Sponsored Childcare Facilities (2018), the Regulatory Improvement Act (2018), the Elimination of Bureaucratic Barriers Act (2019), the National Comprehensive Health System Act (2019) and the Special Act on Migration and Alien Affairs (2019).
7. In relation to the rights of children, the delegation referred to the National System on Comprehensive Protection; the adoption of the National Policy on Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents 2013–2023 and its National Plan of Action 2014–2019, which incorporated a model of indicators; the reform to the Family Code which eliminated child marriage; the development of communication campaigns for the

prevention of child abuse and sexual abuse; and the amendment of the Child and Adolescent Protection Act (2017), which prohibited all forms of violence against children and adolescents in public and private educational establishments.

8. Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, El Salvador had withdrawn the reservation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In addition, it was implementing a National Policy on Comprehensive Attention for Persons with Disabilities and had developed the National Survey of People with Disabilities. The delegation also referred to the extension of the educational strategy of the “support classroom” and the implementation of the Inclusive Education Policy, the approval of the Inclusive and Equitable Policy for the Effective Participation of Young Persons with Disabilities, the taking into account of accessibility considerations when executing public works, and the training provided to public servants in the Supreme Court of Justice and the Counsel General’s Office in the use of Salvadoran Sign Language.

9. El Salvador had incorporated recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples into its Constitution in 2014. In addition, it noted the incorporation of an indigenous perspective into the next population and housing census, the adoption of protection and safeguard measures for the conservation of the Nahuatl cultural heritage, the adoption of the National Policy for Indigenous Peoples and the National Plan of Action for Indigenous Peoples, and the adoption of the National Health Policy for Indigenous Peoples.

10. In relation to the right to health, the delegation referred to the gradual increase in the budget of the Ministry of Health, capacity-building activities focused on specific groups, the launch of the National Health Plan by the President, Nayib Bukele, which included among its objectives the provision of medicines and medical supplies, and the improvement of services and strengthening of the preventive approach to health care.

11. In the field of education, El Salvador had implemented the National Literacy Programme and had developed programmes to improve school infrastructure. It had provided school meals programmes in selected public schools, and school kits in public schools nationwide.

12. Regarding the fight against poverty, El Salvador had implemented the Poverty Eradication Strategy. It had adopted the National Housing and Habitat Policy, in 2015, and had implemented specific programmes aimed at facilitating access to housing for women, for young people and for people unable to afford regular financing. In addition, the minimum wage had been increased in 2017.

13. With regard to public security, the delegation indicated that the 2014–2019 Security Plan had been implemented and that the Territorial Control Plan was being implemented as of June 2019. The plans included the recovery of territories, the restoration of the social and community fabric, the execution of public works, and the participation of all government departments in work coordinated by the National Directorate for the Restoration of the Social Fabric under the leadership of the President.

14. In relation to the rights of migrants, El Salvador had adopted the National Policy on the Protection and Advancement of Migrants and Their Families, in 2017. The Coordination Committee for Child and Adolescent Migrants had issued technical guidelines for the reception, care and protection of returned children and adolescents, in 2014, and a protocol for the protection and care of Salvadoran child and adolescent migrants, in 2017. In addition, El Salvador had adopted a Special Act on Migration and Alien Affairs, which included a protection framework for vulnerable migrants. Moreover, El Salvador had joined the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework and developed a related national action plan.

15. Regarding the fight against impunity for crimes committed in the context of the internal armed conflict, El Salvador had declared unconstitutional the General Amnesty (Peacebuilding) Act, had created a special unit within the Attorney General’s Office to investigate cases from the internal armed conflict, had issued a policy on the criminal prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the context of the armed conflict in El Salvador, had established the Intersectoral Committee on Restorative Justice and the National Commission on the Search for Adults who Disappeared during the

Armed Conflict in El Salvador, and had removed the name of the person identified in the report of the Truth Commission as being responsible for the massacres in El Mozote and places nearby, from the facade of a military installation, as ordered by the President.

16. In addition, El Salvador had received visits from various special procedure mandate holders, namely the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.

17. El Salvador provided information on the approval of a mechanism responsible for incorporating international commitments into the planning and implementation of public policies from the executive branch; the creation of the Specialized Court for a Life Free of Violence and Discrimination for Women; the implementation of the national system of care for women facing violence; the adoption of the national policy for a life free of violence for women, and its 2016–2021 action plan; the launching in 2018 of a strategy for the prevention of femicide and sexual violence; the creation of the National System of Data, Statistics and Reports on Violence against Women; the update to the protocol for the investigation of femicide; the creation of the National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons and Vulnerable Groups, in the Prosecutor's Office; the elaboration of a policy of criminal prosecution for violence against women; and the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, whose purpose was to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

18. In the area of sexual and reproductive rights, the delegation provided information on the draft Sexual and Reproductive Health Act; the studying of a reform to the Special Comprehensive Act on a Violence-free Life for Women, to incorporate obstetric violence within the types of violence affecting women; the National Intersectoral Strategy; and the granting of a pardon to two women convicted of committing acts related to obstetric emergencies as well as the commutation of the sentences of five more women.

19. Regarding measures adopted to guarantee the right to work, inspections had been carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in different workplaces to verify employers' compliance with legal obligations, including respect for workers' and trade union rights; and the Higher Labour Council had been established.

20. With regard to preventing trafficking of children and identifying child victims of trafficking, El Salvador provided information on its implementation of the Blue Heart campaign and of the Coordination and Institutional Action Protocol for Victims of Trafficking.

21. On internally displaced persons, the delegation referred to the inclusion in law of criminal offences to enable the right of access to justice for victims of forced displacement, the draft special bill for attention to victims of internal forced displacement, the establishment of local offices for the care of victims, the creation of the Road Map of Inter-Institutional Coordination for Comprehensive Assistance to Victims of Internal Displacement Caused by Violence – a mechanism that was being transformed into an action protocol for cases of internal forced displacement, the implementation in 2018 of the recommendations from the study on internal displacement due to violence in El Salvador, and the adoption of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework.

22. Regarding the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, El Salvador reported the approval of the conceptual framework for the use of force and the use of lethal weapons; the establishment of the Police Action Bureau; the creation of a system of indicators for the joint monitoring of the use of force by security forces; and the security strategy led by the President, aimed at the implementation of the Territorial Control Plan.

23. Regarding deprivation of liberty and prison conditions, the "I'm Changing" prison management model was being implemented and efforts were being made to reduce overcrowding.

24. Finally, El Salvador acknowledged the importance of the universal periodic review, and thanked States for their recommendations, which El Salvador was committed to analysing.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

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

26. Fiji commended El Salvador for adopting the Environment Act, the Environment Policy and the National Plan on Climate Change, and for its efforts to prevent discrimination in the civil service on the grounds of gender identity or sexual orientation.

27. France welcomed the ratification of several international instruments and measures taken in support of women's rights.

28. Georgia welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention against Torture.

29. Germany commended El Salvador for extending a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders, and found its progress in reducing violence and diminishing prison overcrowding encouraging.

30. Guyana urged El Salvador to finalize the Regional Framework Law on the Human Right to Drinking Water and Sanitation, and congratulated the country for tackling racial and gender discrimination.

31. The Holy See particularly noted the initiatives of El Salvador to counteract social problems created by gangs and gang violence, and its progress towards peace and prosperity for all.

32. Honduras congratulated El Salvador on the results achieved through the Ciudades Inclusivas programme, and expressed satisfaction with the country's leadership in the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children.

33. Iceland welcomed the efforts of El Salvador to achieve gender equality, including the gender-balanced Cabinet, but remained concerned over the continued criminalization of women and girls for obstetric emergencies and miscarriages.

34. India noted the measures taken by El Salvador to promote gender equality and health care, through initiatives such as the Comprehensive and Integrated Health Services Networks and the National System for Substantive Equality.

35. Indonesia appreciated the progress made by El Salvador to meet the recommendations delivered during the second review cycle.

36. Iraq welcomed the adoption by El Salvador of new legislation and plans aimed at harmonizing the national legal framework with international human rights standards.

37. Ireland acknowledged the accession by El Salvador to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and encouraged the passing of legislation to ensure its implementation.

38. Italy welcomed improvements for more effective protection and non-discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, as well as the appointment of a new attorney general for the protection of human rights.

39. Japan appreciated the steps taken by El Salvador to promote women's and children's rights, but remained concerned by reports of violence perpetrated by gangs, which included homicide and vandalism in schools.

40. The Lao People's Democratic Republic congratulated El Salvador on establishing the Specialized Court for a Life Free of Violence and Discrimination for Women, and on its policies to eliminate discrimination against women.

41. Lithuania welcomed the efforts of El Salvador to improve its human rights environment.
42. Luxembourg welcomed the signing by El Salvador of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and supported the country's efforts to eliminate discrimination against women.
43. Maldives welcomed the adoption by El Salvador of the Special Comprehensive Act on a Violence-free Life for Women, and was encouraged by its National Plan on Climate Change.
44. Mexico recognized the adoption of a comprehensive approach to insecurity. It welcomed the reform of the Penal Code to incorporate hate crimes based on sexual orientation or gender identity.
45. Montenegro commended the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and acknowledged the improvements to policies regarding rights of vulnerable groups.
46. Morocco noted with satisfaction the withdrawal of the reservation to the Convention against Torture and the adoption of a law to combat human trafficking.
47. Myanmar welcomed efforts to bring domestic laws into line with international human rights standards, in particular the amendment of the Special Comprehensive Act on a Violence-free Life for Women.
48. Nepal welcomed efforts to strengthen the Office of the Human Rights Advocate, and to eliminate a greater amount of contaminated waste and ozone-depleting substances.
49. The Netherlands expressed concern about the criminalization of abortion in all circumstances and the obligation of health professionals to report suspected abortions to the authorities. It was also concerned about a new amnesty law.
50. New Zealand made recommendations.
51. Nigeria noted with encouragement the efforts made to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks with a view to ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
52. Norway noted positive steps to strengthen women's rights, but remained concerned about legislation on abortion, and about the high level of violence and homicides.
53. Panama welcomed the legislative framework and various policies to protect vulnerable groups, and the fruitful cooperation with human rights mechanisms. It urged El Salvador to combat violence and address its root causes.
54. Paraguay commended El Salvador for its leadership in regard to migrant children and adolescents, for its inter-agency mechanism for implementing and following up on international human rights commitments, and for actions guaranteeing indigenous peoples' rights.
55. Peru acknowledged efforts to combat delinquency and organized crime, and to resolve the economic and social situation.
56. The Philippines noted policies and action plans for youth, children, women and migrants, the country's human rights-based security policy, and the strengthening of the judiciary.
57. Portugal welcomed efforts on women's rights but was concerned at the high levels of violence against women and girls, and the lack of access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services.
58. El Salvador, replying to questions, indicated that a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up had been created, which would promote the implementation of human rights recommendations. The structure for the mechanism was being studied.
59. Regarding women's rights, El Salvador reported the creation of the National System for Substantive Equality; the adoption of the National Equality Plan 2016–2020; the

creation of equity and gender equality policies in public institutions; training processes on women's rights, equality and non-discrimination, gender focus, rights of vulnerable groups, and inclusive language; the adoption of legal and psychosocial care protocols for people facing violence, both in the National Civil Police and the Attorney General's Office; the development of a national study on gender-based violence and sexual orientation, by the Ministry of Education; and the existence of an appropriate Cabinet for management for 2019–2024.

60. Qatar commended programmes and plans to improve living standards and national development, and the allocation of resources to education.

61. The Republic of Korea commended efforts to strengthen the judiciary against violence and corruption but noted the high rate of homicides and other crimes. It appreciated measures to support victims and protect them from violence – including women and children.

62. The Russian Federation welcomed the accession of El Salvador to the Convention against Torture, the revision of legislation for better implementation of international treaties, the Special Rapporteurs' visits, and dialogue with human rights mechanisms.

63. Senegal noted efforts regarding access to water and sanitation, and the adoption of the Special Act against Trafficking in Persons.

64. Serbia commended the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention against Torture and the adoption of the Territorial Control Plan to prevent and reduce violence.

65. Slovenia remained concerned about widespread violence against women, and femicides, affecting minors. It encouraged strengthening of the Specialized Court for a Life Free of Violence and Discrimination for Women. It welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute.

66. Spain welcomed the Territorial Control Plan, the National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons and Vulnerable Groups, and the National Cross-sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Child and Adolescent Pregnancy.

67. The State of Palestine commended the cooperation with human rights mechanisms, and steps to combat racism and discrimination, and trafficking in persons, including through the National Council on Trafficking in Persons.

68. Sweden welcomed the pledge made to create an interministerial round table to improve human rights. It urged continued efforts for sexual and reproductive health and the rights of women and girls.

69. Timor-Leste noted the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Special Comprehensive Act on a Violence-free Life for Women, and the repeal of the General Amnesty (Peacebuilding) Act. It remained concerned about widespread violence.

70. Trinidad and Tobago commended the ratification of the Rome Statute, the adoption of the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the commitment to education and reducing the illiteracy rate.

71. Tunisia welcomed the adoption of national laws and programmes to strengthen the human rights system, and the openness of El Salvador to international human rights mechanisms.

72. Turkey commended the elections held in 2018 and the Safe El Salvador Plan of 2016. It noted the progress made in ensuring security, and the amendments to the counter-terrorism statute. It also noted the new techniques, that used a human rights-based approach, for training and sanctioning police officers.

73. Ukraine noted the positive steps taken by El Salvador to eliminate violence against women and children, particularly the Safe El Salvador Plan and the Child and Adolescent Protection Act. However, it expressed concern at the high rate of gender-based violence, including femicide, and of enforced disappearances.

74. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended the efforts made to combat human trafficking, violence and corruption. It called upon El Salvador to uphold and promote freedom of expression for all and to take measures to prevent violence against women and girls.
75. The United States of America was concerned over the high rates of violence, corruption and impunity in El Salvador. The United States congratulated El Salvador on holding free and fair presidential elections in February 2019 and on announcing a new international mechanism to combat impunity and corruption.
76. Uruguay welcomed the measures taken to reduce discrimination based on sexual orientation, and the new legislation on gender-based violence and discrimination. It valued the ongoing efforts made to ratify international human rights instruments and to withdraw reservations, and hoped that El Salvador would ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).
77. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted pressing challenges, such as discrimination against vulnerable groups, the persistent shortages in the health system, the increase in school dropout rates, and violence against women.
78. Algeria congratulated El Salvador on the reduction in the number of young people who were neither in school nor in employment, the decrease in school dropout rates and the decline in the number of homicides.
79. Angola commended El Salvador for establishing an open and fruitful relationship with several international human rights mechanisms.
80. Argentina congratulated El Salvador on implementing the Poverty Eradication Strategy and on signing the declaration on safe schools and the accompanying guidelines.
81. Australia commended El Salvador on its peaceful national elections and on the progress in reducing violence in the country.
82. Austria commended legislative steps to enhance protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and of the rights of the child. It was concerned about the high level of crimes against women, girls, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
83. Azerbaijan welcomed public policies and strategies for protecting child rights and the rights of migrants, preventing sexual violence against women, and strengthening gender equality.
84. The Bahamas commended the ongoing work to prevent violence among youth, the holistic and multisectoral approach to combating violence against women, and budgetary increases for education and health.
85. Belgium made recommendations.
86. Brazil welcomed the reform of the Family Code eliminating child marriage, and appreciated measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities. It regretted cases of child prostitution and the sale of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
87. Bulgaria noted with appreciation the enactment of the Act on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the prohibition of child marriage.
88. Burkina Faso noted that, despite the efforts made by El Salvador, significant challenges remained, particularly in the field of protection of human rights defenders and the protection of women's rights.
89. Canada was concerned at reports of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials and urged El Salvador to fully investigate those allegations.
90. Chile was concerned about the persistence of stereotypes and prejudices about the role of women in society, which perpetuated violence against women, especially domestic violence.

91. China commended the five-year development plan, for 2014–2019, and the implementation of the anti-poverty strategy. It welcomed national policies and plans in the fields of education, public health and environmental protection.
92. Colombia commended the establishment by El Salvador of the position of the Presidential Commissioner for Human Rights, the adoption of the Special Act against Trafficking in Persons, and the measures adopted to fight corruption.
93. Costa Rica commended the implementation of the Safe El Salvador Plan to address violence and insecurity, and noted the progress made by El Salvador in combating trafficking in persons and violence against women.
94. Croatia commended the efforts made by El Salvador to tackle femicide and violence against women, and welcomed the reform of the Family Code banning child marriage. Croatia encouraged El Salvador to take more steps to ensure the rights of women and girls.
95. Cuba noted progress in poverty reduction, and the decrease in maternal mortality and illiteracy levels.
96. Cyprus noted efforts regarding the adoption of policies and strategies to combat femicide and violence against women, the “I’m Changing” prison management programme, and the Safe El Salvador Plan.
97. Denmark commended El Salvador for the progress it had made on women’s rights by eliminating all exceptions to the prohibition of child marriage, but expressed concerns about the criminalization of abortion.
98. The Dominican Republic acknowledged the progress made by El Salvador in developing a legislative and institutional framework to support the promotion and protection of human rights.
99. Ecuador noted the adoption of the Special Act on Migration and Alien Affairs, the adoption of public policies in relation to indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, and the programme on gender equality.
100. Egypt acknowledged efforts to advance human rights, including the rights to education, employment and health, with special attention to youth, and acknowledged the progress achieved in combating violence against women.
101. Haiti recognized the efforts made by El Salvador to protect human rights in its territory, especially in relation to security issues, and outside its territory, in relation to temporary protected status.
102. Concerning actions to prevent and eliminate discrimination against and to protect the life and integrity of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, El Salvador indicated that it had established a security and access to justice committee for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons as well as an intersectorial committee on human rights and sexual diversity in the context of deprivation of liberty. It had also adopted the Institutional Policy of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security for the Care of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Population, in 2018, and the related action plan for 2018–2019; reformed the Criminal Code to incorporate as an aggravating factor of criminal responsibility, in the offences of homicide and criminal threats, motivation by “hatred of gender identity and expression or sexual orientation”, and made the penalty imprescriptible in such cases; appointed prosecutors for the investigation of cases where the victims were lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex persons; and launched specialized training in investigating hate crimes committed for reasons of the victim’s sexual orientation or gender identity and expression, with an emphasis on criminal investigation, the search for forensic evidence and offering evidence at trials. El Salvador also noted the existence of a draft Gender Identity Act which was currently being studied by the Legislative Assembly.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

103. 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:

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

103.2 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);

103.3 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);

103.4 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);

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

103.6 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 the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);

103.7 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);

103.8 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);

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

103.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt measures to protect women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from violence (Germany);

103.11 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);

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

103.13 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 on the Rights of the Child (Austria);

- 103.14 **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);**
- 103.15 **Strengthen the Inter-Agency Mechanism for the Implementation and Follow-up of International Human Rights Commitments (Paraguay);**
- 103.16 **Continue strengthening actions to implement and monitor the recommendations received and accepted in the universal periodic review 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);**
- 103.17 **Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nigeria);**
- 103.18 **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);**
- 103.19 **Undertake an inclusive process with a wide range of civil society representatives when implementing the universal periodic review recommendations (Norway);**
- 103.20 **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);**
- 103.21 **Maintain the positive dynamics of aligning national legislation with international instruments (Azerbaijan);**
- 103.22 **Identify and implement policies that strengthen trust in law enforcement (Cyprus);**
- 103.23 **Intensify efforts in protecting rights of vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan);**
- 103.24 **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);**
- 103.25 **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);**
- 103.26 **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);**
- 103.27 **Encourage the Legislative Assembly to approve the Law on Gender Identity (Iceland);**
- 103.28 **Implement inclusive and anti-discriminatory policies with the aim of preventing, condemning and prohibiting all types of violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Iceland);**
- 103.29 **Ensure transparent, independent and impartial investigations of cases involving violence against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Norway);**

- 103.30 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);
- 103.31 Enact legislation to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);
- 103.32 Protect the right to identity as well as the civil and political rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community through approval of the legislative or administrative measures necessary to guarantee the rights of persons with diverse sexual orientation or gender identity (Colombia);
- 103.33 Move forward with the adoption of a comprehensive law on gender identity to make possible the inclusion of trans persons in society (Uruguay);
- 103.34 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to address discrimination against persons of African descent, including awareness-raising campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for diversity (Bahamas);
- 103.35 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);
- 103.36 Continue to take steps to mitigate the effects of climate change (Timor-Leste);
- 103.37 Strengthen the national strategy to address climate change, including by establishing a mechanism to respond to future droughts (Bahamas);
- 103.38 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, alleviate poverty and further raise people's living standards (China);
- 103.39 Implement economic and social development policies with a view to eliminating extreme poverty (Cyprus);
- 103.40 Continue to create capacity-building programmes to sensitize legal enforcement officers about human rights in the exercise of their duties in ensuring public security, including in collaboration with other States (Indonesia);
- 103.41 Strengthen efforts in combating 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);
- 103.42 Step up efforts in implementing the Safe El Salvador Plan, particularly its preventive and rehabilitative aspects (Montenegro);
- 103.43 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 medium- and long-term cross-sectorial policies (Spain);
- 103.44 Continue their endeavours to improve their capacity to prevent violence and to tackle the persistent challenges to public order and human security (Turkey);
- 103.45 Establish an effective national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Ukraine);
- 103.46 Investigate and prosecute human rights violations and abuses by security forces and other government officials, including extrajudicial killings (United States of America);
- 103.47 Eradicate major prison overcrowding and improve poor prison conditions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

103.48 Put an end to the enforced disappearance of people, criminalize extrajudicial executions, and prosecute and punish those responsible for these crimes and offer due reparation to the victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

103.49 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 their investigation and punishment (Argentina);

103.50 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);

103.51 Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, noting that El Salvador has abolished the death penalty for ordinary crimes (Australia);

103.52 Review the policies and programmes addressing violence and the criminal acts committed by *maras*, with a view to adopting more effective measures to prevent killings and disappearances of children and their recruitment by criminal groups (Bulgaria);

103.53 Intensify efforts to improve detention conditions and overall reform of the operation of the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);

103.54 Enhance its efforts to reduce the high levels of violence and to protect the victims (Timor-Leste);

103.55 Improve its prison conditions by ceasing the extraordinary security measures in detention facilities (Denmark);

103.56 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);

103.57 Further strengthen its preventive and rehabilitative measures in combating crimes, in particular through campaigns targeting youth and the reintegration of former gang members (Republic of Korea);

103.58 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);

103.59 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);

103.60 Create a national plan to take joint measures with the objective of investigating, prosecuting and eradicating the high rates of impunity for gender-based violence (Iceland);

103.61 Continue the reform of the judiciary and public security institutions to prevent human rights abuses perpetrated by the security forces (Luxembourg);

103.62 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);

103.63 Consider adopting a law on comprehensive reparation for victims of the armed conflict (Peru);

103.64 Continue to reform the institutions of the judiciary and public security in order to prevent human rights violations by security forces (Serbia);

- 103.65 **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);**
- 103.66 **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);**
- 103.67 **Continue with the reform of the justice and public security institutions in order to allow for better prevention of and protection from human rights violations (Angola);**
- 103.68 **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);**
- 103.69 **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);**
- 103.70 **Adopt comprehensive legislation on transitional justice that meets international human rights standards (Costa Rica);**
- 103.71 **Ensure that the International Commission against Corruption and Impunity in El Salvador is politically independent (Haiti);**
- 103.72 **Adopt 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 avoid a bill that would promote impunity for those responsible for serious human rights violations committed in the past (Netherlands);**
- 103.73 **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);**
- 103.74 **Ensure the rights of the victims of the armed conflict to truth, justice and reparation (Croatia);**
- 103.75 **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);**
- 103.76 **Adopt legislation that effectively recognizes and protects all human rights defenders, including LGBTI defenders (France);**
- 103.77 **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);**
- 103.78 **Adopt a law on the recognition and protection of human rights defenders and establish a mechanism for their protection (Mexico);**
- 103.79 **Take necessary measures to ensure respect and protection for the work of journalists and the media (Spain);**
- 103.80 **Punish those responsible for the continuing attacks, crimes, and murders of human rights defenders, journalists, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, and guarantee the protection of these vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 103.81 **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);**
- 103.82 **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);**
- 103.83 **Review current criminal legislation and adopt special legislative measures to protect human rights defenders and journalists (Maldives);**
- 103.84 **Continue to deepen measures aimed at preventing threats and acts of violence against human rights defenders (Argentina);**
- 103.85 **Investigate all reports of assault and harassment against human rights defenders (Burkina Faso);**
- 103.86 **Step up measures to fight exploitation of children, particularly for criminal activities and trafficking (Myanmar);**
- 103.87 **Sustain its efforts in combating human trafficking (Nigeria);**
- 103.88 **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);**
- 103.89 **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);**
- 103.90 **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);**
- 103.91 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, especially of children (Tunisia);**
- 103.92 **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);**
- 103.93 **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);**
- 103.94 **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);**
- 103.95 **Continue measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, particularly children and youth, as well as combating trafficking in persons (Egypt);**
- 103.96 **Invest in and allocate greater resources to education for youth so that they will have more opportunities to work in society (Japan);**
- 103.97 **Continue creating working opportunities for youth, through social and education integration programmes and alliances with private companies (Panama);**
- 103.98 **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);**
- 103.99 **Ensure the right to access to water and proper sanitation for all (Holy See);**

- 103.100 Continue implementing the eradication of poverty strategy and enhancing the universal social protection system (India);
- 103.101 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);
- 103.102 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);
- 103.103 Continue efforts to combat poverty and social exclusion (Morocco);
- 103.104 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);
- 103.105 Prioritize ensuring the right to clean water and sanitation for all, including in rural areas (Bahamas);
- 103.106 Maintain and deepen efforts to eradicate poverty within the framework of the Universal Social Protection System (Cuba);
- 103.107 Step up efforts to protect the socioeconomic rights of citizens (Russian Federation);
- 103.108 Improve the health-care system and specifically provide further measures on infrastructure and resources for maternal health, including midwife training, with a focus on health care for mothers and babies through pregnancy and childbirth (Holy See);
- 103.109 Develop health-care 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);
- 103.110 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);
- 103.111 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);
- 103.112 Take concrete steps to guarantee the full enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights of all women and girls (Sweden);
- 103.113 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 practise all necessary medical procedures to protect the life and health of women without being prosecuted criminally (Uruguay);
- 103.114 Increase the health budget to provide quality care, and reduce inequalities and improve the public health infrastructure (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 103.115 Increase the health budget in order to provide quality care, reduce inequalities and improve the infrastructure and coordination of public health institutions (Algeria);
- 103.116 Conduct a comprehensive analysis of access to reproductive health services and contraception, and put in place a strategy aimed at reducing adolescent pregnancies (Angola);

- 103.117 Promote measures to improve access to health care for women in poor or rural areas (Brazil);
- 103.118 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education at all levels, with updated information from a human rights perspective for the prevention of teenage pregnancies (Honduras);
- 103.119 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);
- 103.120 Maintain the comprehensive strengthening of the public health system and continue increasing the coverage of primary care (Cuba);
- 103.121 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring access to free and quality education for all children and adolescents, and to improve infrastructure conditions (Georgia);
- 103.122 Implement effectively the national education plan in order to prevent adolescents and young persons from joining criminal gangs or being exploited (Holy See);
- 103.123 Make further efforts in providing conditions for lower dropout rates from schools, particularly for girls' attendance (Montenegro);
- 103.124 Provide primary education for all children free of charge (Qatar);
- 103.125 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);
- 103.126 Take measures to speed up the eradication of inequalities in access to education between girls and boys, with increased efforts in rural areas (Croatia);
- 103.127 Improve access to the right to education for all children by overcoming impediments faced by vulnerable sections of the population (Nepal);
- 103.128 Provide the human, technical and financial resources necessary for the effective implementation of the national plan for education (Serbia);
- 103.129 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);
- 103.130 Continue promoting measures for achieving full literacy and the prevention of school dropout (Chile);
- 103.131 Ensure adequate quality of education and infrastructure, with special attention to vulnerable groups and eliminating gender gaps and gaps between rural and urban areas, to eliminate illiteracy and prevent school dropout (Algeria);
- 103.132 Step up its efforts to ensure the accountability of perpetrators of femicide and violence against women and girls (Republic of Korea);
- 103.133 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);
- 103.134 Continue to take a holistic approach to promote gender equality and to combat all forms of violence against women, including through awareness-raising for the general public and the State's apparatus on the rights and safety of women (Indonesia);

- 103.135 Take the necessary measures to stop sexual exploitation perpetrated against women and girls by criminal gangs (Iraq);
- 103.136 Redouble efforts aiming to end violence against women (Iraq);
- 103.137 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);
- 103.138 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);
- 103.139 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);
- 103.140 Strengthen its ongoing measures to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, and femicide (Myanmar);
- 103.141 Continue its comprehensive approach to support services for women and child victims of violence and abuse (Myanmar);
- 103.142 Further enhance the provision of services to victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse and child abuse, including addressing the root causes (Philippines);
- 103.143 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);
- 103.144 Confront the increase in gender violence with adequate services and legal advice, and guarantee access to justice for women and eradicate impunity in these cases (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 103.145 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Australia);
- 103.146 Ensure protection of women's rights and strengthen the fight against gender-based violence (Austria);
- 103.147 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);
- 103.148 Investigate all reports of sexual violence against women and girls and prosecute and punish perpetrators of such acts (Burkina Faso);
- 103.149 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);
- 103.150 Strengthen policies aimed at combating domestic and sexual violence, femicide and discrimination against the LGBTIQI community (Cyprus);
- 103.151 Provide financial resources for the comprehensive approach to combating violence against women, to follow up on the 67 recommendations made to El Salvador on women's rights in the first two cycles (Haiti);

103.152 **Guarantee health, sexual and reproductive rights by enabling safe and legal abortion in all situations and for all women and girls, and ensure that those who resort to abortion, as well as those who practise it, are not subject to criminal sanctions (France);**

103.153 **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);**

103.154 **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);**

103.155 **Guarantee access to safe and legal abortion, by repealing laws criminalizing abortion as a first step (Sweden);**

103.156 **Decriminalize abortion, and adopt measures to avoid the incarceration of women as a result of obstetric emergencies and miscarriages (Iceland);**

103.157 **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 well-being (Lithuania);**

103.158 **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);**

103.159 **Legalize abortion, if not completely, at least in cases of incest and rape, and 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);**

103.160 **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);**

103.161 **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);**

103.162 **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);**

103.163 **Review laws that criminalize the use of abortion and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services for all women and girls, and ensure that women are not criminally prosecuted for suffering a miscarriage (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

103.164 **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);**

103.165 **Make the necessary constitutional and legislative amendments in order to decriminalize and remove the ban on abortion (Australia);**

103.166 **End the unjust imprisonment of women who have had obstetric emergencies (Sweden);**

- 103.167 End detention of women who are wrongfully convicted for homicide after having suffered a miscarriage (Belgium);
- 103.168 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);
- 103.169 Remove health professionals' and public officials' obligation to report women to the police based on a suspicion of abortion and suspend any criminal investigations into suspected abortions based on these reports (Denmark);
- 103.170 Adopt necessary measures to prevent women from being punished for having suffered obstetric complications or emergencies (Panama);
- 103.171 Review national legislation to eliminate the provisions that require the preventive detention of women who have suffered obstetric emergencies or miscarriage (Chile);
- 103.172 Consider the possibility of passing a law for comprehensive care, protection and reparation for victims of gender-based violence (Ecuador);
- 103.173 Continue its approach of the national support system for women affected by violence (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 103.174 Design specialized inter-agency protocols for the provision of care to girl and adolescent victims of sexual violence (Peru);
- 103.175 Continue measures for effective promotion of gender equality and elimination of discrimination against women, particularly on gender-based wage discrimination (India);
- 103.176 Continue its efforts to implement the national policies and programmes aimed at further promoting gender equality in both the public and private sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 103.177 Continue to take necessary steps for the implementation of legal frameworks to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Nepal);
- 103.178 Continue efforts aimed at combating all forms of discrimination against women, girls and ethnic minorities (Senegal);
- 103.179 Strengthen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against girls, in particular regarding their access to education and to sexual and reproductive health (Timor-Leste);
- 103.180 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against girls, particularly with regard to the right to education and the right to reproductive health (Tunisia);
- 103.181 Guarantee women's access to justice (Ukraine);
- 103.182 Fully implement the 2016 Law on Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Bulgaria);
- 103.183 Improve access to health care for poor women and women living in rural areas (Burkina Faso);
- 103.184 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, through the effective implementation of the National Equality Plan of 2016 (Cuba);
- 103.185 Continue to consolidate the achievements made in the promotion of the rights, equality and well-being of women and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 103.186 Further strengthen the implementation of its economic empowerment projects to address the financial exclusion of women (Philippines);

- 103.187 Continue to take legislative and administrative measures to better protect the rights of women and children (China);
- 103.188 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);
- 103.189 Strengthen measures for ensuring the rights of children and adolescents in health and education (India);
- 103.190 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);
- 103.191 Continue to build the national child protection system and ensure that it has adequate capacity to protect children at risk (Maldives);
- 103.192 Promote a national campaign to prohibit and punish the forced non-matrimonial unions of girls and adolescents (Panama);
- 103.193 Ensure the full implementation of its National Plan for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (Philippines);
- 103.194 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);
- 103.195 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);
- 103.196 Preserve the family as the main unit for the development of society (Egypt);
- 103.197 Make efforts to promote bilingual education for indigenous peoples (Paraguay);
- 103.198 Strengthen the policies for revitalizing the Náhuatl language, as well as the cultural identities of indigenous peoples (Peru);
- 103.199 Develop water management standards that consider the special needs of the most vulnerable groups, especially rural populations and indigenous peoples (Peru);
- 103.200 End discrimination against indigenous peoples, and guarantee the return of their ancestral lands (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 103.201 Continue to make multisectoral efforts to guarantee access to justice for indigenous peoples, both individually and collectively (Colombia);
- 103.202 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);
- 103.203 Adopt a human-rights based approach to persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 103.204 Establish national mechanisms that guarantee to persons with disabilities the enjoyment of their rights to work, health and education (Qatar);
- 103.205 Continue strengthening the achievements and progress through the Coordinating Committee for the Care of Migrant Children and Adolescents, for the promotion of the rights, well-being and protection of migrant children (Dominican Republic);

103.206 **Implement comprehensive measures to protect internally displaced persons in terms of housing, education, livelihood, etc. (Republic of Korea);**

103.207 **Adopt a national legal and policy framework to prevent and respond to internal displacement in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (Austria).**

104. **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, Vice minister for Foreign Affairs, Integration and Economic Promotion and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Joaquín Maza Martelli, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of El Salvador;
  - Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubías, General Director of Social Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Tania Camila Rosa, General Director for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Gloria Martínez, 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, Second Secretary.
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