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El Salvador

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>	
ICERD	30 Nov. 1979	None	Individual complaints (art. 14):	No
ICESCR	30 Nov. 1979	None	-	
ICCPR	30 Nov. 1979	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41):	No
ICCPR-OP 1	6 June 1995	Yes (art. 9, para. 2)	-	
CEDAW	19 Aug. 1981	Yes (art. 29, para. 1)	-	
CAT	17 June 1996	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): Individual complaints (art. 22): Inquiry procedure (art. 20):	No No Yes
CRC	10 July 1990	None	-	
OP-CRC-AC	18 April 2002	Binding declaration under article 3: 16 years		
OP-CRC-SC	17 May 2004	Yes		-
ICRMW	14 March 2003	Yes (arts. 92, paras. 1, 46, 47, 48; and 61, para. 4)	Inter-State complaints (art. 76): Individual complaints (art. 77):	No No
CRPD	14 Dec. 2007	Yes		-
CRPD-OP	14 Dec. 2007	Yes	Inquiry procedure (arts. 6 and 7):	Yes

Core treaties to which El Salvador is not a party: OP-ICESCR³ (signature only, 2009) ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CEDAW, (signature only, 2001), OP-CAT and CED.

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No
Palermo Protocol ⁴	Yes
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	Yes, except 1954 and 1961 Conventions
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	No

1. El Salvador was invited by several treaty bodies and special procedures to continue to accelerate the process of ratification of the OP-CEDAW;⁸ ratify CED;⁹ take steps to ratify ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries;¹⁰ and to make the declarations provided for under article 14 of ICERD,¹¹ articles

21 and 22 of CAT¹² and articles 76 and 77 of ICRMW.¹³ Additionally, El Salvador was invited to consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court¹⁴ and the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education,¹⁵ OP-CAT,¹⁶ OP-ICESCR and OP-ICCPR.¹⁷

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. UNICEF reported that in 2009 the Legislative Assembly unanimously approved the Law for Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents.¹⁸

3. In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted that the preliminary draft Act on migration and the status of foreigners was currently under consultation and revision.¹⁹

4. In 2009, the Committee against Torture (CAT) recommended, inter alia, that the State party should ensure that all the acts of torture referred to in the Convention were considered to be offences in its penal legislation.²⁰

5. The Committee also welcomed the adoption of the Special Act on the Protection of Victims and Witnesses 2006.²¹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

6. The “*Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos*” (PDDH) was accredited with “A status” by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) in 2006.²²

7. In 2003, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) urged El Salvador to, inter alia, support the Office of the PDDH and provide it with full institutional backing so as to ensure its independence.²³ UNICEF noted that the Office of the PDDH has improved its capacity to monitor the fulfilment of child rights.²⁴ In 2009, CAT regretted the allegations of interference in the work of that national institution and of threats during its investigations and urged the State party to protect its activities and to assign to it an adequate budget.²⁵

8. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),²⁶ the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances,²⁷ the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR),²⁸ CRC²⁹ and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)³⁰ invited Salvadoran authorities to strengthen their cooperation with non-governmental organizations and civil society.

D. Policy measures

9. In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts noted that the “National Plan for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (2006–2009)” provided for measures to improve the education system,³¹ and that a second National Plan will be drawn up.³² In 2008, CEDAW welcomed the National Policy on Women 2005–2009 and the Solidarity Network Programme aiming at, inter alia, providing basic services to families living in extreme poverty.³³

10. CESCR noted with concern the adverse effects of the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement on the rights by the most vulnerable sectors of the population and recommended that El Salvador assess this impact, adopt remedial measures, and consider the possibility of re-establishing the Forum for Economic and Social Consultation.³⁴

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body³⁵</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2006	Overdue since April 2007	Fourteenth and fifteenth reports submitted May 2009
CESCR	Dec. 2004	Nov. 2006	-	Third, fourth and fifth report due Dec. 2010
HR Committee	July 2002	July 2003	Overdue since July 2004	Sixth report submitted Jan. 2009
CEDAW	April 2007	Nov. 2008	Due Nov. 2010	Eighth and ninth report due 2014
CAT	July 2007	Nov. 2009	-	Third report due Nov. 2013
CRC	July 2002	June 2004	-	Third and fourth report submitted Feb. 2008
OP-CRC-AC	Jan. 2005	June 2006	-	Information included in CRC third and fourth report submitted Feb. 2008
OP-CRC-SC	-	-	-	Initial report submitted April 2008
CMW	Aug. 2007	Nov. 2008	-	Second report due Dec. 2010
CRPD	-	-	-	Initial report due May 2010

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Special Rapporteur on mercenaries (6–10 May 2002); ³⁶ Special Rapporteur on Violence against women (2–7 February 2004); ³⁷ Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (5–7 February 2007) ³⁸
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	-
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial summary or arbitrary executions (requested in 2006)
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	-
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The members of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances expressed their deep gratitude for the support given by the Government to ensure the success of the visit. ³⁹
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, seven communications were sent concerning, inter alia, particular groups and one woman. The Government replied to five communications representing replies to 71 per cent of communications sent.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues⁴⁰</i>	El Salvador responded to 7 of the 16 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders, ⁴¹ within the deadlines. ⁴²

11. In 2008, the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the Government requesting a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group following its country visit in 2007, regretting that no such report was received.⁴³

12. CAT appreciated the invitations extended to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.⁴⁴

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

13. Notwithstanding various measures taken, CESCR, in 2006, noted with concern the discrimination faced by women⁴⁵ and CEDAW, in 2008, also expressed concern at the pervasiveness of patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes which constitute serious obstacles to women's enjoyment of their human rights.⁴⁶ CEDAW called for measures to modify social and cultural attitudes which are the root causes of most forms of violence targeting women, in particular murders motivated by gender prejudice.⁴⁷

14. CEDAW recommended that El Salvador raise public awareness about the importance of temporary special measures, introduce them in the employment and political fields.⁴⁸

15. CESCR noted with concern that the youth gangs (*maras*) are composed mainly of socially and economically marginalized young men, and that most of the gangs have arisen owing to problems such as unemployment, the use of child labour, urban violence and family disintegration.⁴⁹ CRC recommended that El Salvador adopt comprehensive strategies that address, inter alia, the root causes of violence and crime among adolescents, including policies for social inclusion of marginalized adolescents; and measures to improve access to education, employment and recreational and sports facilities.⁵⁰

16. In 2006, CERD noted the discrepancy between the assessment made by El Salvador, according to which its society is ethnically homogenous and reliable reports indicating that indigenous peoples, such as the Nahua-Pipil, the Lencas and the Cacaotera live in the country.⁵¹ It also expressed concern at assertions by El Salvador that there is no racial discrimination in the country.⁵² CESCR was concerned that, despite the constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples, their economic, social and cultural rights are not guaranteed in practice.⁵³ CERD encouraged El Salvador to step up its efforts to improve the enjoyment of such rights by the indigenous peoples, and especially to take steps to guarantee them land ownership and access to drinking water.⁵⁴

17. CRC was concerned at the persistent discrimination faced by indigenous children, children with disabilities and girls and recommended that El Salvador intensify its efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of de facto discrimination.⁵⁵

18. CMW encouraged El Salvador, inter alia, to intensify its efforts to ensure that all migrant workers and their families enjoy the rights provided for in the Convention without any discrimination.⁵⁶

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

19. CAT noted with satisfaction the elimination of the death penalty and recommended that it should also be eliminated for certain military offences stipulated in military legislation during a state of international war.⁵⁷

20. In 2007, the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances had 2,270 cases pending for clarification concerning the whereabouts or fate of the victims of

enforced disappearances, dating from the internal armed conflict. This fell far short of the Report of the Commission on the Truth estimates that more than 5,500 persons may have been the victims of enforced disappearance.⁵⁸

21. The 2007 annual report of the Resident Coordinator noted that high levels of violence, delinquency and insecurity continue to be priority concerns.⁵⁹ In 2005, the Secretary-General reported that violence is widespread, noting that the World Health Organization considers a homicide rate of more than 10 per 100,000 inhabitants per year to be an epidemic.⁶⁰ UNICEF referred to reports that homicide rates had decreased from 2007 to 2008, from 61 to 49.6 per 100,000 inhabitants.⁶¹

22. CRC expressed concern about the disproportionately high number of children who are victims of crimes, violence and homicides.⁶² UNICEF in 2009 reported that around 241 children were killed during the first semester of 2009, mostly from 13 to 17 years of age.⁶³ Between January and July 2009, there were 448 cases of rape perpetrated against minors recorded. Likewise, injuries against minors are of concern, with the National Civil Police (PNC) recording a total of 273 injuries during the same time period.⁶⁴

23. CESCR,⁶⁵ the HR Committee⁶⁶ and CEDAW remained concerned at the prevailing high incidence of violence against women.⁶⁷ CAT recommended that the State party intensify its efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and girls, and in particular sexual abuse, domestic violence and the violent deaths of women. It declared that such crimes should not go unpunished.⁶⁸

24. CAT noted with concern that 4,000 members of the armed forces had been assigned to police units known as the Joint Task Forces for work on policing tasks instead of reinforcing the police.⁶⁹

25. CAT recommended that a prompt, thorough, impartial and effective investigation be carried out of all reports of torture and ill-treatment committed by personnel of the security forces. Such investigations should be in the hands of an independent body.⁷⁰

26. The HR Committee expressed concern at the incidents of people being attacked, or even killed, on account of their sexual orientation, and at the small number of investigations mounted into such illegal acts.⁷¹

27. In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts requested the Government to provide its observations on reported serious acts of violence against trade unionists and the detention of a trade union leader.⁷²

28. CESCR⁷³ and the HR Committee⁷⁴ expressed concern about various reports of threats received by the members of the Office of the PDDH and the Procurator herself in the exercise of their duties. In 2009, CAT expressed a similar concern about this and about the fact that such acts might remain unpunished.⁷⁵

29. CAT was concerned about the length of pretrial detention and the high number of persons thus detained.⁷⁶

30. In 2009 CAT⁷⁷ and in 2003 the Human Rights Committee⁷⁸ expressed their concern about the serious problem of overcrowding. According to El Salvador, the prison population is 21,671 against a capacity of 9,000. It also regretted the high levels of violence among prisoners and the lack of surveillance in prisons, which has led to deaths among prisoners. CRC was deeply concerned about the incidence of torture and ill-treatment and the generalized disrespect for fundamental human rights in centres for juvenile offenders.⁷⁹ CAT also emphasized that inspections of women's private parts could constitute cruel or degrading treatment and that the State party should ensure that such inspections are carried out only when necessary.⁸⁰

31. CAT noted with concern the allegations concerning the transfer of detainees to the Security Centre without an official warrant, the complaints of solitary confinement and the conditions of detention under the Special Internment Regime.⁸¹

32. A 2009 UNODC report observed that the majority of identified victims with Salvadoran citizenship were internally trafficked.⁸² CAT regretted that officials suspected of such acts were not investigated, tried and properly punished.⁸³

33. UNICEF referred to estimates that 9.8 per cent of the population between 5 to 17 years of age is involved in child labour.⁸⁴ CESCR,⁸⁵ CEDAW⁸⁶ and the ILO Committee of Experts⁸⁷ expressed concern at the persistence of child labour, with CRC particularly concerned about the high number of child domestic workers, and about children working in sugar cane plantations and other hazardous conditions.⁸⁸

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

34. CAT recommended that the full independence of the judiciary be guaranteed and that an independent body be established to safeguard it.⁸⁹

35. The Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances noted in its 2007 mission report that the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly an assessment of the non-compliance with the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth, referring to the approval of the amnesty act as a clear instance of the rejection of its findings.⁹⁰ The Working Group recommended that El Salvador take effective steps to guarantee and implement the rights to justice, truth, redress and rehabilitation.⁹¹ CAT urged the State party to repeal the General Amnesty (Consolidation of the Peace) Act.⁹²

36. The Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances called on the relevant authorities to make available to the interested parties any information and documentation that might still be restricted, in order to improve the results of the search for disappeared persons, in full exercise of the right to information. It urged the Legislative Assembly to revoke any legal provisions impeding the implementation of this recommendation and to create a legal framework on transparency and access to information.⁹³

37. CAT noted with concern that widespread impunity is one of the main reasons why torture has not been eradicated⁹⁴ and recommended that the State party press ahead with legislative reforms to set up an independent body to monitor the behaviour and discipline of the police forces. The State party should also ensure that no act carried out by the police forces in violation of the Convention went unpunished and that investigations into such acts were effective, transparent and carried out under the criminal law.⁹⁵

38. CERD expressed concern at the difficulties facing indigenous groups in securing access to justice and invited El Salvador to take all appropriate measures to rectify this situation, including possible exemption for the indigenous peoples of legal fees.⁹⁶

4. Right to marriage and family life

39. CRC expressed concern that the Family Code allows marriage to be contracted by children as young as 14 years of age, who have reached puberty or have had a child together or if the girl was pregnant.⁹⁷ It was deeply concerned that an estimated 9.8 per cent of the population in El Salvador have not been registered at birth and do not have a birth certificate.⁹⁸

40. UNICEF reported significant challenges in protecting children against violence, abuse and exploitation. It highlighted that 43 per cent of the children of El Salvador (1.1 million) live without one or both parents.⁹⁹ In a survey carried out by UNICEF in 2005, 2007 and 2008, 7 out of 10 children reported having been abused in their homes.¹⁰⁰

41. UNICEF explained that the culture of institutional confinement is still prevalent. In a study conducted by UNICEF at the end of 2008, Salvadoran Institute for Children and Adolescents (ISNA) reported a total of 3,018 children sheltered under a “protection” measure as a result of a ruling by a Family Judge or the ISNA itself.¹⁰¹

42. CRC expressed concern that adequate priority is not given to domestic adoptions.¹⁰² UNICEF submitted that there are no formally established administrative procedures for adoption, therefore arbitrary and personal criteria are applied by some staff; and that there are some irregularities in adoption, a challenge is to have properly trained staff specializing on the topic of trafficking to detect any irregular adoption.¹⁰³

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

43. CERD encouraged El Salvador to take the necessary steps to facilitate unrestricted access by indigenous people to pre-Hispanic centres to hold their religious ceremonies.¹⁰⁴

44. On 14 July 2006, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders drew the urgent attention of the Government to the information received concerning members of the Confederation of Salvadoran Workers' Unions (CSTS). According to the information received, on 6 July 2006, the Secretary of CSTS was a victim of ill-treatment at the hands of the police and the offices of CSTS were searched without a judicial warrant. It was feared that these incidents were linked to the actions of CSTS in defence of trade union freedom.¹⁰⁵

45. While acknowledging the presence of women in high-level appointed positions, CEDAW, in 2008, was concerned by their low representation in elected bodies and, inter alia, urged that the forthcoming electoral law include measures to guarantee women's equal participation.¹⁰⁶ CERD was concerned at the low level of indigenous participation in government and in the management of public affairs at all levels and in the public service.¹⁰⁷ CMW was concerned that Salvadoran migrant workers abroad are not able to exercise their right to vote.¹⁰⁸

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

46. UNICEF noted gender inequity in the job market, in terms of workplace insertion and wages received, indicating that no concrete actions have been taken to tackle this shortfall.¹⁰⁹ Concern was expressed by CESCR¹¹⁰ and CEDAW¹¹¹ regarding the critical situation of women's labour rights in the *maquiladora* industries. CEDAW was also concerned at the precarious situation of domestic workers and women migrant workers in the informal and rural sectors.¹¹²

47. In 2006, CESCR noted with concern that, although freedom of association and the right to strike are recognized in the Constitution and the Labour Code, in practice the exercise of these rights faces a series of obstacles.¹¹³ The HR Committee recommended that El Salvador guarantee everyone the right to form and join trade unions.¹¹⁴ In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts requested El Salvador to ensure the application of the ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention to public employees, including, if necessary, through reforming the Constitution;¹¹⁵ to take the necessary measures to amend article 221 of the Constitution so that strikes are possible in the public sector, with the sole possible exception of public servants exercising authority in the name of the State;¹¹⁶ and to allow the election of foreign workers to trade union office.¹¹⁷

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

48. CESCR deplored the great inequality in wealth distribution in El Salvador and the growing polarization between rich and poor.¹¹⁸ UNICEF noted that the inequality gap is one of the highest in the region; 6 out of 10 children live in poverty;¹¹⁹ and that remittances continued to buttress the economy and account for 17.0 per cent of GDP, which is far higher than the tax burden (13.4 per cent).¹²⁰

49. UNICEF reported that around 2 million Salvadorans, accounting for close to 30 per cent of the population currently residing in the country, mainly young males, have

emigrated.¹²¹ CESCR also noted with concern that the number of people working in the informal sector continued to be alarming.¹²² CESCR recommended taking the necessary measures to encourage the population to remain in the country, through the creation of jobs and the payment of fair salaries, and urged it to provide assistance to women who are heads of single-parent families, and to implement support programmes for children and adolescents whose parents have emigrated.¹²³

50. CESCR noted with concern reports that the social security system adopted in 1998 entrusted the administration of the pension fund to private organizations, dispensing with the principle of solidarity of the redistributive system,¹²⁴ and that the minimum coverage provided for in the new social security system is not sufficient to guarantee a decent standard of living and does not enable pensioners and their families to acquire the basic food basket.¹²⁵

51. CESCR noted that access to health services is limited owing to the lack of financial means allocated to the public sector, and by the preference for a private-sector approach to the management, financing and provision of services, to the detriment of those who are unable to pay for such services.¹²⁶ It recommended taking the necessary measures to consolidate a national health system based on equity and accessibility, guaranteeing essential health services for the entire population, in particular for vulnerable groups, by increasing the budget allocated for such purposes.¹²⁷

52. CRC expressed concern about the high number of teenage pregnancies¹²⁸ and CEDAW was also alarmed at the high number of illegal abortions.¹²⁹ In 2004, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women stressed that the criminalization of abortion is discriminatory as the majority of cases involving illegal abortions brought before the courts involve poor and under-educated young women.¹³⁰ CEDAW recommended, inter alia, the strengthening of family planning programmes addressed to women and men. It also urged El Salvador to facilitate a national dialogue on women's right to reproductive health, including on the consequences of restrictive abortion laws.¹³¹ UNICEF noted that in 2009, the Government incorporated education in sexual and reproductive health in the school curriculum.¹³² A similar concern was expressed by CAT in 2009.¹³³

53. UNICEF indicated that between 2005 and 2006, 26.8 per cent of maternal deaths pertained to 15 to 19 year olds.¹³⁴ CESCR noted with concern that clandestine abortions and HIV/AIDS are among the principal causes of women's death.¹³⁵ UNICEF indicated that 22 per cent of cases of pregnant women with HIV concern girls between 10 and 19 years of age and more than half of all positive cases are persons under 24 years of age.¹³⁶ CEDAW urged El Salvador to address the gender aspects of HIV/AIDS.¹³⁷

54. While welcoming the explicit recognition of the right to housing as a human right in the 2005 National Housing Policy,¹³⁸ CESCR called upon El Salvador to ensure that housing is constructed in accordance with the standards for resisting earthquakes and cyclones, and to adopt a national territorial classification plan, avoiding construction in areas prone to natural disasters.¹³⁹

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

55. UNICEF,¹⁴⁰ CRC,¹⁴¹ CEDAW¹⁴² and the ILO Committee of Experts¹⁴³ noted improvements in education coverage. The ILO Committee of Experts requested El Salvador to intensify its efforts to improve the working of the education system in the country.¹⁴⁴ CEDAW urged El Salvador, inter alia, to continue taking proactive measures to reduce the illiteracy rate of women, and design programmes, inter alia, to prevent and reduce the dropout rate of girls and young women, including pregnant students and young mothers.¹⁴⁵

56. UNICEF noted that access to safe spaces for recreation and leisure for children and their families continues to be a challenge.¹⁴⁶

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

57. CERD noted that, according to El Salvador, it is difficult to identify indigenous people, since they sometimes prefer not to identify themselves as such. It also noted that, according to some reports, this is due in large part to the events of 1932 and 1983, when large numbers of indigenous people were murdered. It was seriously concerned that the persons responsible for those acts have not been identified, tried and punished.¹⁴⁷ It encouraged El Salvador to put into effect the recommendations made by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and adopt a programme of reparation and where possible material compensation for the victims, thus creating a climate of trust that will enable the indigenous people to assume their identity without fear.¹⁴⁸

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

58. While welcoming the conclusion by El Salvador of bilateral and multilateral agreements,¹⁴⁹ CMW was concerned that frontier workers are at very high risk of being subjected to inequitable working conditions and other abuses and encouraged El Salvador to implement the El Salvador-Honduras Pilot Project for regularization aimed at improving the situation of frontier workers and to include in its national legislation the definition of frontier worker and specific provisions related to the protection of their rights.¹⁵⁰

59. CAT regretted the allegations that the principle of “non-refoulement” was not always observed.¹⁵¹

60. CMW invited El Salvador to ensure that migrant workers and their families are only expelled from its territory pursuant to a decision taken by the competent authority following a procedure established by law and in conformity with ICRMW, and that this decision can be reviewed on appeal.¹⁵²

11. Human rights and counter-terrorism

61. On 1 October 2007, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism addressed the Government in connection with the definition contained in article 1 of the Special act against acts of terrorism (2006), whose scope he considered excessively broad and vague.¹⁵³ In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts requested El Salvador to provide information concerning the application in practice of the 2006 Anti-Terrorist Law including a copy of court rulings that have been issued in those cases in which the law has been applied to demonstrators who had not committed acts of violence.¹⁵⁴

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

62. According to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, inequalities underlay current social unrest in the country, and constituted the factors, along with military repression, that triggered the 12 years of civil war from 1980 to 1992.¹⁵⁵

63. In 2006, CESCR noted that, during the period covered by the report, El Salvador was struck by a number of natural disasters.¹⁵⁶ In 2004, CRC acknowledged that the process of national reconciliation, after 12 years of armed conflict (1980–1992), still posed difficulties.¹⁵⁷

64. On the Fifteenth Anniversary of the El Salvador’s Peace Accords, the United Nations Secretary-General said El Salvador continues to face challenges in areas such as public security, social equity and environmental protection, and noted that the Millennium Development Goals provide a working agenda to help fulfil the promise of the peace accords.¹⁵⁸ In 2009, UNICEF reported that exclusion, inequality and violence remain as main structural challenges, and have been accentuated by oil and food price increases and

the global economic crisis, with their particular impact on children and the most vulnerable population.¹⁵⁹

IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

A. Pledges by the State

65. The Committee welcomed the willingness of the Government to institute a policy of full acknowledgement of its international obligations in the field of human rights arising from the international treaties ratified by the State party, and to recognize the right of victims of human rights violations to know the truth, to have access to justice and to obtain adequate reparation.¹⁶⁰

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

66. In 2003, the HR Committee requested that El Salvador provide information, within one year, on the recommendations, given in paragraphs 7, 12, 13 and 18, relating to review of the statute of limitations, follow-up of the Truth Commission's recommendations, complicity of the National Civil Police in human rights violations, security of the Procurator and his or her staff and clarification of the definition of torture in the Criminal Code.¹⁶¹ No follow-up response was submitted.

67. In 2006, CERD requested that El Salvador provide information, within one year, on the implementation of its recommendations, contained in paragraphs 10, 12 and 15, in relation to ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, implementation of ICRMW and agreements concluded to regularize the situation of Nicaraguan migrant workers, amendment of the General Amnesty Act and, inter alia, creation of climate of trust for indigenous peoples to assume their identity without fear.¹⁶² No follow-up response was submitted.

68. Following its 2007 mission, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, inter alia, called on the Legislative Assembly to review the legal provisions defining the offence of enforced disappearance, particularly the established penalties;¹⁶³ recommended that the Government should take steps so that those presumed to be responsible for enforced disappearances shall be liable under civil law;¹⁶⁴ and strongly recommended the creation and implementation of an effective plan to search for disappeared persons (not limited to missing children), that should include genuine participation by civil society organizations and be sanctioned by the legislature.¹⁶⁵

69. In 2008, CEDAW requested that El Salvador provide, within two years, written information on the steps undertaken to implement the recommendations in paragraphs 24 and 28 related to measures to address violence against women and to the participation of women in electoral and political processes. It recommended that El Salvador consider seeking technical cooperation and assistance for their implementation.¹⁶⁶

70. CAT requested the State party to inform it, within one year, of the measures taken to comply with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 10 (definition of torture), 15 (General Amnesty (Consolidation of the Peace) Act and recommendations of the Truth Commission), 18 (deprivation of liberty) and 20 (violence against women and femicide).¹⁶⁷

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

71. The 2007–2011 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outlined the need for action in priority areas including democratic governance, economic development and meeting the MDGs.¹⁶⁸

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.

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

³ Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at <http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html>.

⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the

- Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/SLV/CO/7), para. 10; E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.2, para. 82 (b); CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 30.
- ⁹ Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (A/HRC/7/2/Add.2), para. 88; CEDAW/C/SLV/CO/7, para. 4; CAT/C/SLV/CO/2 para. 30.
- ¹⁰ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/SLV/CO/13), para. 10.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 18.
- ¹² CAT, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/55/44)*, para. 172; CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 31.
- ¹³ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW/C/SLV/CO/1), para. 14.
- ¹⁴ A/HRC/7/2/Add.2, para. 88; Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/OPAC/SLV/CO/1), para. 5 (e).
- ¹⁵ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/15/Add.232), para. 58 (i).
- ¹⁶ Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee against Torture, (CAT/C/SLV/CO/2), para. 29.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 30.
- ¹⁸ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 1, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx>.
- ¹⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062009SLV182, p. 1.
- ²⁰ CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 10.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 6.
- ²² For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/10/55, annex I.
- ²³ Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/CO/78/SLV), para. 13.
- ²⁴ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 5.
- ²⁵ CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 25.
- ²⁶ CEDAW/C/SLV/CO/7, paras. 19–20.
- ²⁷ A/HRC/7/2/Add.2 para. 52.
- ²⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/SLV/CO/2), para. 46.
- ²⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.232, para. 22.
- ³⁰ CERD/C/SLV/CO/13, para. 19.
- ³¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009SLV182, p. 2.
- ³² *Ibid.*, p. 1.
- ³³ CEDAW/C/SLV/CO/7, para. 5.
- ³⁴ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, paras. 19 and 38.
- ³⁵ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |

CMW Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families

CRPD Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

³⁶ E/CN.4/2003/16; A/57/178.

³⁷ E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.2.

³⁸ A/HRC/7/2/Add.2.

³⁹ Ibid., para. 9.

⁴⁰ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder.

⁴¹ See (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005; (b) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent in July 2006; (c) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006; (d) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006; (e) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (f) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007; (h) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/7/8), questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation sent in July 2007; (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/8/10), questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations sent in 2007; (j) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/10/16 and Corr.1), questionnaire on trafficking in persons, especially women and children; (k) report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty to the eleventh session of the Council (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/9), questionnaire on Cash Transfer Programmes, sent in October 2008; (l) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/8), questionnaire on the right to education for persons in detention; (m) report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/6), questionnaire on violence against women and political economy; (n) report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences (A/HRC/12/21), questionnaire on national legislation and initiatives addressing the issue of bonded labour; (o) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to the twelfth session of the Council (A/HRC/12/31), questionnaire on world food and nutrition security; (p) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/12/23), questionnaire on measures to prevent and combat online child pornography.

⁴² Joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation; questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation; questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations; questionnaire on violence against women and political economy; questionnaire on national legislation and initiatives addressing the issue of bonded labour; questionnaire on measures to prevent and combat online child pornography; and questionnaire on world food and nutrition security.

⁴³ A/HRC/10/9, para. 148.

⁴⁴ CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 4.

⁴⁵ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 10.

⁴⁶ CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 21.

⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 24.

⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 14.

⁴⁹ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 22.

- 50 CRC/C/15/Add.232, para. 68.
51 CERD/C/SLV/CO/13, para. 7.
52 Ibid., para. 9.
53 E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 18.
54 CERD/C/SLV/CO/13, para. 11.
55 CRC/C/15/Add.232, paras. 25–26.
56 CMW/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 24.
57 CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 5.
58 A/HRC/7/2/Add.2 para. 24.
59 UNGD, Resident Coordinator Annual Report 2007 — El Salvador, available at <http://www.undg.org/rcar07.cfm?fuseaction=RCAR&ctyIDC=ELS&P=589>.
60 Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America (A/60/218), pp. 6 and 7.
61 UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 1.
62 CRC/C/15/Add.232, para. 29.
63 UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 1.
64 Ibid., p. 4.
65 E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 22.
66 CCPR/CO/78/SLV, para. 15.
67 CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 23.
68 CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 20.
69 Ibid., para. 13.
70 Ibid., para. 12.
71 CCPR/CO/78/SLV, para. 16.
72 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009SLV087, p.1.
73 E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 9.
74 CCPR/CO/78/SLV, para. 13.
75 CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 26.
76 Ibid., para. 17.
77 Ibid., para. 18.
78 CCPR/CO/78/SLV, para. 17.
79 CRC/C/15/Add.232, paras. 35–36.
80 CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 21.
81 Ibid., para. 19.
82 UNODC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2009, Vienna, p. 144, available at http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf.
83 CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 23.
84 UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 2.
85 E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 23.
86 CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 33.
87 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062009SLV182, p. 3.
88 CRC/C/15/Add.232, para. 61.
89 CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 12.
90 A/HRC/7/2/Add.2, para. 63, See also CCPR/CO/78/SLV, paragraphs 6 and 7.
91 A/HRC/7/2/Add.2, para. 90.
92 CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 16.
93 A/HRC/7/2/Add.2, para. 94.
94 CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 12.
95 Ibid., para. 11.
96 CERD/C/SLV/CO/13, para. 16.
97 CRC/C/15/Add.232, para. 23.
98 Ibid., p. 33.

- ⁹⁹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 4.
¹⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 1.
¹⁰¹ Ibid., p. 4.
¹⁰² CRC/C/15/Add.232, para. 39.
¹⁰³ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 4.
¹⁰⁴ CERD/C/SLV/CO/13, para. 14.
¹⁰⁵ A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, para. 254.
¹⁰⁶ CEDAW/C/SLV/7, paras. 27–28.
¹⁰⁷ CERD/C/SLV/CO/13, para. 13.
¹⁰⁸ CMW/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 33.
¹⁰⁹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 3.
¹¹⁰ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 14.
¹¹¹ CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 31.
¹¹² Ibid.
¹¹³ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 13.
¹¹⁴ CCPR/CO/78/SLV, para. 20.
¹¹⁵ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009SLV098, p. 3.
¹¹⁶ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009SLV087, p. 4.
¹¹⁷ Ibid., p.3. See also, CMW/C/SLV/CO/1, paras. 31–32.
¹¹⁸ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 17.
¹¹⁹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 1.
¹²⁰ Ibid., p. 2.
¹²¹ Ibid., p. 1.
¹²² E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 11.
¹²³ Ibid., para. 40.
¹²⁴ Ibid., para. 15.
¹²⁵ Ibid., para. 16.
¹²⁶ Ibid., para. 24.
¹²⁷ Ibid., para. 43.
¹²⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.232, para. 51.
¹²⁹ CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 35.
¹³⁰ E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.2, para. 76.
¹³¹ CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 36.
¹³² UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 3.
¹³³ CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 22.
¹³⁴ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 3.
¹³⁵ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 25.
¹³⁶ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 3.
¹³⁷ CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 36.
¹³⁸ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 7.
¹³⁹ Ibid., para. 39.
¹⁴⁰ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 2.
¹⁴¹ CRC/C/15/Add.232, paras. 57–58.
¹⁴² CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 29.
¹⁴³ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062009SLV138, p. 2.
¹⁴⁴ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009SLV182, p. 2.
¹⁴⁵ CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 30.

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- ¹⁴⁶ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 5.
¹⁴⁷ CERD/C/SLV/CO/13, para. 15.
¹⁴⁸ Ibid.
¹⁴⁹ CMW/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 9.
¹⁵⁰ Ibid., paras. 39–40.
¹⁵¹ CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 24.
¹⁵² CMW/C/SLV/CO/1, para. 28 (a).
¹⁵³ A/HRC/10/3 /Add.1, paras. 57–59.
¹⁵⁴ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009SLV105, p. 1.
¹⁵⁵ E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.2, para. 4.
¹⁵⁶ E/C.12/SLV/CO/2, para. 8.
¹⁵⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.232, para. 4.
¹⁵⁸ Press Release: Secretary-General’s video message on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the El Salvador’s Peace Accords, 16 January 2007.
¹⁵⁹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, p. 1.
¹⁶⁰ CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 9.
¹⁶¹ CCPR/CO/78/SLV, para. 22.
¹⁶² CERD/C/SLV/CO/13, para. 22.
¹⁶³ A/HRC/7/2/Add.2, para. 89.
¹⁶⁴ Ibid., para. 91.
¹⁶⁵ Ibid., para. 92.
¹⁶⁶ CEDAW/C/SLV/7, para. 44.
¹⁶⁷ CAT/C/SLV/CO/2, para. 33.
¹⁶⁸ El Salvador UNDAF 2007–2011, 2006, p. 3, available at http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/8253-UNDAF_EL_Salvador.pdf . See also UNICEF submission to the UPR on El Salvador, pp. 4–5.
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