
Advance edited version

Distr.: General
4 April 2025

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Fifty-ninth session
16 June–11 July 2025
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

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

El Salvador

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

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of El Salvador was held at the 2nd meeting, on 20 January 2025. The delegation of El Salvador was headed by the Presidential Commissioner for Human Rights and Freedom of Expression, Andrés Guzmán Caballero. At its 10th meeting, held on 24 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on El Salvador.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of El Salvador: Brazil, Czechia and Indonesia.

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);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to El Salvador through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation of El Salvador stated that the country's national report had resulted from an inclusive process with human rights actors including women, children's organizations, Indigenous Peoples, older persons and victims of human rights violations.

6. For decades, El Salvador had faced serious challenges, as terrorist groups had created a parallel state. By 2024, the homicide rate had dropped, reflecting a 98.2 per cent reduction, with 800 days recorded without homicides. That decline in violence extended also to other crimes and impunity.

7. As safety had improved, so had health, infrastructure, social investment, tourism, exports and education.

8. The transformation in public safety was a significant achievement; safety was the foundation for well-being and development. Through strategies such as the Territorial Control Plan, El Salvador had become a global standard for public safety.

9. The impact was not limited to numbers: every life saved had helped forge social cohesion. The security strategy had been focused on public space and community strengthening with initiatives such as the urban welfare and opportunities centres and the Directorate of Integration, thereby ensuring well-being and progress towards the "economic miracle".

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/48/SLV/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/48/SLV/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/48/SLV/3.

10. Access to justice, based on a reliable security system, effective prosecution and social rehabilitation, formed the basis for the creation of courts to fight organized crime. Security policy prioritized human rights, ensuring legality and due process. Legal tools combated organized crime, strengthened justice, safeguarded individual guarantees and reduced impunity.

11. The penitentiary infrastructure offered basic services for women, foreigners, persons with chronic or terminal illnesses and gang members.

12. Measures to eradicate gender-based violence had been promoted, reducing femicides by 89 per cent. Better security conditions had improved the economy and social development, with \$387.44 million in foreign direct investment and \$1,489 million in international cooperation. Tourism had accounted for 11 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2024. The economic plan promoted food security, technology and infrastructure, with a 2025 budget of \$9.96 billion. The 2021 updated census on living conditions had enabled effective public policies.

13. Environmental rights were assured through the policy on environment and the adoption of the General Act on Water Resources. El Salvador had invested in the conservation and restoration of ecosystems.

14. Transformation was focused on comprehensive development for children and adolescents through improved living conditions. Measures included strengthening the right to life from conception and supporting mothers. The Caring Births Act on Decent Childbirth and Loving and Sensitive Care for Newborn Children had led to the refurbishment of 28 maternity hospitals and had promoted breastfeeding. Over 80 per cent of newborns had received support. The Growing Together Act for the Comprehensive Protection of Early Childhood, Children and Adolescents prioritized early childhood development.

15. The National System of Comprehensive Protection had been strengthened, thereby promoting civil society participation. The National Council for Early Childhood, Children and Adolescents and the Growing Together Institute ensured coordinated attention. The new model included 31 centres providing care and education for children.

16. The Growing Together Act incorporated digital literacy in public and private education, thus ensuring safe Internet use and preventing cyberviolence. Play had been recognized as a tool for children's development, becoming a national priority through the National Play Strategy.

17. Legislation ensured access to cultural activities for students, including those with disabilities, for example through the National Library and the National Music School for Students. Reading was promoted through 13 baby libraries and the "Tree of Life" collection, available in Braille and audio books.

18. The "Open Arms" plan addressed irregular migration, with \$934,323 invested. Other programmes assisted children and homeless families by promoting protection measures and establishing a national database.

19. A comprehensive education reform had focused on infrastructure, teacher training, technology and nutrition, transforming schools and providing adequate and quality environments. Computers had been provided to students and teachers, thereby reducing the digital divide. The National Council for Early Childhood, Children and Adolescents had developed training activities, and educational inclusion had been strengthened.

20. During the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, resilience and adaptability had kept public education accessible. Initiatives such as "Support for inclusive education", a resource centre for visually impaired students, reflected education's role as a driver of change.

21. The Attorney General's Office focused its work on the defence of vulnerable groups, thereby upholding the principle of the rule of law, where public institutions served as checks and balances to ensure justice and equity. Measures included scaling up childhood and adolescence operative units, with specialized staff providing legal aid, psychosocial support and mediation services.

22. In addition, an integrated psychosocial care centre for children and adolescents and the Youth Criminal Unit had been created to incorporate a child-centred approach.
23. A specialized model for adolescents in conflict with the law had been consolidated. The First Line of Defence project had reduced high-risk behaviour and youth involvement in illicit activities. Critical areas, including the prevention of and reduction in femicide, had been identified, making it possible to tackle the root causes of violence with the support of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.
24. The laws for the protection of women's rights, complemented by specialized courts, provided for specialized attention, including workshops for women leaders. Policies had been implemented to ensure a dignified life for older persons.
25. El Salvador recognized Indigenous Peoples as comprising 1.2 per cent of the population and had declared a national day of Indigenous Peoples. The national policy promoted the social, cultural, economic and environmental development of Indigenous Peoples.
26. Access to justice was guaranteed through interpretation in sign language and the production of legal documents in accessible formats.
27. The public criminal defence ensured detainees' rights, especially during the state of emergency, which had combated organized crime. Although certain guarantees had been suspended, technical defence had been provided in a timely fashion to ensure inclusive justice.
28. Since the declaration of the state of emergency in 2022, internal migration had decreased. The Forced Internal Displacement Unit of the Counsel General's Office had played a crucial role by assisting those affected by violence, diversifying services to address emerging needs in human mobility, with United Nations support, reducing migration causes and enhancing access to rights. A multidisciplinary approach had been strengthened, ensuring legal, psychosocial and humanitarian protection.
29. The health system was essential to improving services for patients, families and communities, after decades of neglect and underinvestment. However, it remained stagnant due to limited access and rising prices.
30. The transformation of the public health system had begun in 2019 and had included efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
31. El Salvador had exceeded the goal of investing 6 per cent of GDP in public health, reducing out-of-pocket expenditure for households.
32. The national health system had been transformed, creating a model to prevent illness, improve health and ensure welfare, covering 95 per cent of the population with high-quality, fully free public services. Governance had been strengthened through the Essential Public Health Functions Plan, which had also included enhancing infrastructure, expanding health units for vulnerable groups and investing in modern diagnostic equipment.
33. A digital transformation plan had created an integrated information technology system connecting health establishments. Pre-hospital care had been improved by strengthening the emergency system, expanding services and adding air transport, among others. Medical specialization had been expanded through the establishment of medical training hospitals and continuous education. Efforts such as the strategy for managing hypertension and the digitization of health facilities had been internationally recognized.
34. El Salvador had been declared malaria-free in 2021. Vaccination coverage had been strengthened, including with vaccines previously available only in the private sector.
35. Other achievements included a strategy to eradicate cervical cancer, integrating the human papillomavirus vaccine, early detection and thermal ablation, and reduce premature mortality.
36. Salvadorans now enjoyed an improved system featuring better availability of drugs, strategies to combat morbidity and mortality, modern, well-equipped facilities and committed staff.

37. El Salvador had worked to improve conditions for nationals abroad. Efforts implemented included free mobility for and protection of the diaspora, whose members had been granted the right to vote.

38. In 2023, the human mobility policy, based on consultations with various actors, had been launched. The strengthening of the diplomatic network had enhanced the capacity and quality of care of and protection for Salvadoran migrants and their families, expanding the implementation of programmes such as labour mobility. The Transforming Lives programme had been implemented to reintegrate returning migrants, including women.

39. Since 2023, the Guardians for Peace project had been aimed at improving the participation of women in peacebuilding, thus contributing to the development of national policies. Transitional initiatives ensuring social cohesion, with an emphasis on women, were being promoted.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

41. Iraq welcomed the adoption of laws and national plans of action to promote and improve the human rights situation in El Salvador.

42. Ireland acknowledged the progress of El Salvador since the last review cycle, including security improvements. However, it expressed concern over arbitrary detentions, denial of due process under the state of emergency and the criminalization of abortion.

43. Italy welcomed the adoption of the Special Act on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the results that El Salvador had achieved on children's policies, in line with previous recommendations by Italy.

44. Jamaica thanked El Salvador for its report, commending it for the adoption of 10 new laws and the appointment in May 2023 of the Presidential Commissioner for Human Rights and Freedom of Expression.

45. Japan welcomed the progress of El Salvador since the previous review cycle, especially the improvement in public security, with a significant reduction in homicides.

46. Jordan commended El Salvador for the efforts made in preparing its report, which reflected the achievements made in the field of human rights since the submission of the previous report.

47. Lithuania noted progress in reducing illiteracy, improving access to education and investing in school infrastructure, but stressed the need for further efforts to address low school attendance and high dropout rates.

48. Luxembourg welcomed the delegation of El Salvador, thanked it for the presentation of its national report and the efforts made to implement the recommendations made during the third cycle.

49. Maldives commended El Salvador for its efforts to improve services for people with disabilities through the Special Act on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities.

50. Malta expressed concern over the extensions to the state of emergency and encouraged the lifting thereof. It urged El Salvador to ensure adequate legal assistance and fair judicial processes for those accused under emergency decrees.

51. Mexico recognized the ratification of relevant international labour conventions, the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to prosecute crimes and the continuation of reparation efforts for victims of the armed conflict.

52. Montenegro welcomed steps to implement the National Equality Plan 2021–2025, and the ratification of treaties. It expressed concern over the prolonged state of emergency and enquired about the outcome of court proceedings for serious human rights violations during the armed conflict.

53. Morocco commended El Salvador for its efforts to fulfil international human rights commitments, particularly through strengthening domestic laws and establishing political frameworks. Morocco also praised measures to investigate past violations and provide reparation.
54. Namibia made recommendations.
55. Nepal expressed appreciation for the launch of the National Environment Policy and the National Climate Change Plan. It welcomed the implementation of the Women peacekeepers project.
56. The Kingdom of the Netherlands acknowledged the significant positive impact of the state of emergency on people's security, while highlighting that freedom of expression, legal, economic and social security, women and girls' rights and due process were essential.
57. New Zealand acknowledged the progress of El Salvador since its last universal periodic review in reducing the number of homicides and instances of forced displacement caused by criminal groups in the country.
58. The Niger noted that El Salvador had made significant progress since its previous review, including important steps to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of human rights.
59. Norway acknowledged improvements in the security situation in El Salvador but remained concerned about the human rights situation and the negative impact of the state of emergency.
60. Panama welcomed the delegation of El Salvador and made recommendations.
61. Paraguay expressed appreciation for progress regarding bilingual education and the strengthening of the national implementation, reporting and follow-up mechanism. It encouraged El Salvador to take more actions to address persisting challenges with a human rights-based approach.
62. Peru acknowledged the approval of the protocol for the investigation and criminal prosecution of violent deaths of women and cases of femicide or coerced or assisted suicide of women victims of violence, and the Growing Together Act.
63. The Philippines welcomed the implementation of recommendations on children's rights, persons with disabilities and older persons and noted measures to broaden employment opportunities for women, youth and older persons.
64. Poland acknowledged activities undertaken by El Salvador to implement recommendations accepted during its previous universal periodic review.
65. Portugal commended El Salvador for the establishment of the Comprehensive National Council for Older Persons and the adoption of the Special Act on the Protection of the Rights of Older Persons.
66. The Republic of Korea expressed appreciation for efforts made by El Salvador to protect the rights of women, children and other vulnerable people and to strengthen law enforcement and judicial institutions to combat serious crimes.
67. Romania welcomed progress made, including the Economic Plan, and enhanced protection for vulnerable groups. Romania also expressed appreciation for the appointment of the Presidential Commissioner for Human Rights and Freedom of Expression and looked forward to concrete outcomes.
68. The Russian Federation welcomed the efforts made by El Salvador in the fight against crime, including street gangs, noting the high level of public support for the security policy, confirmed by the 2024 presidential elections.
69. Saudi Arabia welcomed the delegation and thanked its members for their comprehensive national report reflecting the commitment of El Salvador to human rights. It commended El Salvador for its achievements in security and crime reduction and its legal reforms to improve quality of life.

70. Senegal welcomed efforts made to implement the recommendations accepted during the previous review cycle, including measures taken to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of human rights.

71. Singapore welcomed the efforts made by El Salvador to improve access to healthcare, especially for maternal and child health, and commended it for the 50 per cent reduction in maternal mortality. Singapore also praised El Salvador for the implementation of the National Policy on Access to a Violence-Free Life for Women and the increase in early childhood education enrolment.

72. Slovenia expressed concern about the serious human rights violations resulting from the state of emergency. It called for amendments to legislation to recognize the right to clean water, food and sanitation.

73. Spain welcomed the establishment of a specialized femicide investigation unit in the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. It expressed concern at the situation in prisons and the ongoing state of emergency.

74. The State of Palestine welcomed the delegation and the efforts made by El Salvador in promoting and protecting human rights.

75. Switzerland welcomed the delegation and recognized progress made by El Salvador in terms of security.

76. Togo welcomed the strengthening of the country's national legal corpus through the ratification of certain international instruments.

77. Tunisia acknowledged the steps taken by El Salvador in implementing previous recommendations accepted at its previous review. It commended El Salvador for ratifying international human rights agreements.

78. Türkiye commended El Salvador for its achievements in combating gangs, improvements in security, recovery efforts and enhanced education access and health services, while expressing confidence in the return to normalizing legal processes.

79. Ukraine commended the Government of El Salvador for its efforts to advance human rights since its last review, including strengthening the institutional human rights framework and addressing social and economic disparities.

80. The United Kingdom welcomed the progress made by El Salvador since its previous review, including improved education, healthcare and gender equality efforts. It urged the establishment of an exit strategy from the state of emergency.

81. The United States expressed appreciation for the collaboration of El Salvador in terms of economic development, countering transnational crime and trafficking in persons and improving detention conditions, but remained concerned that persons detained under the state of emergency did not enjoy fair trial guarantees and full legal protections.

82. Uruguay welcomed the ratification by El Salvador of the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of five conventions of the International Labour Organization.

83. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern at the persistence of systemic discrimination and violence against women, Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent and the rural population, and the loss of independence of the Ombudsman, coupled with its lack of response to violations.

84. Viet Nam commended El Salvador for its commitment to combating violence against women through the adoption of the National Policy on Access to a Violence-Free Life for Women and its action plan.

85. Argentina highlighted progress concerning the security situation through the Territorial Control Plan and the strategy for the prosecution of crimes, and in terms of economic, social and cultural rights.

86. Armenia highlighted the efforts of El Salvador to strengthen the rule of law and welcomed the Special Act on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and guidelines for its implementation.
87. Australia recognized the efforts of El Salvador to enhance security and reduce crime, encouraging further actions to improve the human rights of all, including women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons.
88. Austria commended El Salvador for reducing gang violence and introducing legislative measures protecting women and girls' rights. It remained concerned about gender-based violence and the state of emergency, which was still in force.
89. Azerbaijan commended El Salvador for its continued cooperation with United Nations mechanisms and recognized further steps in protecting and promoting human rights taken since the last review, including in education and women's economic empowerment.
90. The Bahamas commended El Salvador for its efforts to align domestic laws with international standards, including the National Equality Plan, and welcomed the National Climate Change Plan 2022. It noted a reduction in violence and that specialized courts had strengthened women's rights.
91. Belgium welcomed the initiatives of El Salvador on human rights since its last universal periodic review.
92. Brazil commended El Salvador for approving the Special Act on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and the progress in the implementation of its national monitoring system for human rights recommendations.
93. Cabo Verde congratulated El Salvador on the progress made in promoting literacy and improving gender parity in access to education.
94. Canada welcomed El Salvador joining the comprehensive regional protection and solutions framework and implementing a national action plan prioritizing the protection, livelihoods, education and health of citizens and migrants.
95. Chile congratulated El Salvador for the progress made in education, supported by technological tools, through the Growing Together Act and programmes, which had enabled improvements in the educational system.
96. China commended El Salvador for the legal and policy measures taken to improve the protection of vulnerable groups, modernize the health system, improve educational infrastructure and provide free and compulsory education.
97. Colombia welcomed the delegation of El Salvador on the occasion of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and wished it success.
98. Costa Rica highlighted the enactment of legislation to protect persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons and older persons, as well as the National Environment Policy.
99. Cuba recognized national efforts to advance in the protection and promotion of human rights and diligence in the implementation of recommendations accepted during the third review cycle, including those made by Cuba.
100. Cyprus welcomed the implementation of the National Equality Plan 2021–2025 and the establishment of the Comprehensive National Council for Older Persons.
101. The Dominican Republic congratulated El Salvador for progress made in public security through the implementation of the Territorial Control Plan, and the implementation of the Economic Plan, focused on food security and macroeconomic growth.
102. Ecuador expressed appreciation for the presentation of the national report and highlighted the approval of the Special Act for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities.
103. Egypt commended El Salvador for its progress in enhancing security and social peace and its efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights for its citizens, in line with the recommendations accepted during its previous review.

104. Estonia welcomed the progress on lowering illiteracy and encouraged El Salvador to continue its efforts to fight dropout in education and to promote digital literacy, including in schools.

105. France highlighted the measures taken by El Salvador since its last review, in particular the appointment of a Presidential Commissioner for Human Rights and Freedom of Expression.

106. The Gambia acknowledged the efforts of El Salvador to strengthen human rights protections, including the ratification of key international conventions and initiatives to enhance access to education and improve social and economic rights.

107. Georgia welcomed improvements in the education and healthcare systems. Georgia encouraged El Salvador to continue combating femicide and gender-based domestic and sexual violence and to support victims.

108. Germany recognized efforts to combat high rates of gang violence. While welcoming achievements in crime reduction, it expressed concern at the widespread violations of civil and political rights.

109. Greece commended El Salvador for appointing the Presidential Commissioner for Human Rights and Freedom of Expression in May 2023. It also expressed appreciation for the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons 2019–2024.

110. Honduras highlighted progress made in education and in guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities.

111. Iceland welcomed the delegation of El Salvador and its national report.

112. India acknowledged measures to implement the recommendations from the third cycle, including its own, and noted efforts to implement the National Equality Plan 2021–2025, combat gender discrimination and strengthen access to justice.

113. Indonesia commended El Salvador for its efforts to align domestic laws with international human rights treaties, promote equality and expand access to healthcare. It welcomed the adoption of legislation and policies for persons with disabilities.

114. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about women's lack of access to justice and the barriers faced when seeking protection from violence, as well as the mass arbitrary detentions, torture and inhumane treatment under the state of emergency.

115. The delegation of El Salvador thanked participating countries for their questions, interest in and commitment to human rights in El Salvador. Their concerns not only enriched the interactive dialogue but also challenged the country to reflect on its actions and find joint solutions.

116. After a violent past, El Salvador had experienced an unprecedented transformation, driven by the President. That historic change had been possible thanks to the collective decision of more than 6 million Salvadorans, who had said "enough is enough" to violence, corruption and abandonment.

117. The delegation stated that victims had often been forgotten in international human rights discourse. Today, El Salvador had a clear, twofold mission: to be a safer country, and to be a more just country. Punishing the guilty did not suffice: the voices of those who had suffered had to be heard; they had to find redress; and they had to be able to reclaim their lives.

118. Within the judiciary, platforms based on new technologies and more innovative mechanisms for service provision facilitated access to justice for Salvadorans. Inter-agency coordination helped link comprehensive efforts to benefit children and adolescents, eradicate all forms of violence against women and promote programmes to benefit other groups in need.

119. Evidence had shown that lack of attention in the first years of life, combined with weak parenting skills and unsafe environments, generated the conditions for Salvadoran children and adolescents to become victims of gangs and organized crime. In parallel to its

security strategy, the Salvadoran State had made a clear commitment to the development of new generations from early childhood onwards.

120. Nutrition and food security were fundamental pillars for guaranteeing public health. Accordingly, the country had developed a nationwide macrostrategy to combat all forms of malnutrition and ensure food security. A key component was the crafting of a sustainable food systems model, flowing from a broad participatory process with key stakeholders. One noteworthy initiative was the Ancestral Food Culture project, featuring input from Indigenous and people of African descent.

121. In the field of comprehensive adolescent healthcare, a series of strategies included the Model for Comprehensive Adolescent Healthcare, strengthening adolescent and youth-friendly health services, and adolescent circles. Another measure had been the implementation of the National Cross-sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Child and Adolescent Pregnancy. There was no gainsaying the facts: teenage pregnancies had dropped sharply, from 30.49 per cent in 2018 to 17.65 per cent in 2024. Moreover, the adolescent fertility rate had fallen from 107.9 in 2020 to 54.4 in 2022.

122. In the delegation's view, a lack of due protection of human life undermined the rule of law and social peace. El Salvador was therefore a pro-life country, which protected human life from the moment of conception. Accordingly, relevant legislative instruments such as "Crecer Juntos" and "Nacer con Cariño" guaranteed comprehensive and quality care for both women from the pre-conception, pregnancy and post-partum stages, and for the unborn.

123. In conclusion, the delegation stated that El Salvador had opted to protect its people, rescue its youth and build a country where peace and development were a reality for all. It had become a beacon of hope, demonstrating that it was possible to defeat gangs, reduce crime to historically low levels and restore tranquillity to the population. The delegation urged the international community to assist the country with that process. El Salvador sought partners and allies who respected its transformation process, which was now bearing fruit.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

124. The following recommendations will be examined by El Salvador, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

124.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia) (France) (Iraq) (Portugal) (Spain) (Ukraine); Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);**

124.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**

124.3 **Expedite ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Maldives);**

124.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus) (Estonia) (New Zealand) (Portugal) (Spain) (Ukraine);**

124.5 **Sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Armenia);**

124.6 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

124.7 **Prevent all instances of torture, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and excessive use of force by the police, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);**

124.8 Eradicate the practices of torture and ill-treatment and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Switzerland);

124.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland) (Malta);

124.10 Consider ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization, in line with the recommendation of the previous cycle, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Paraguay);

124.11 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Ecuador);

124.12 Take the necessary legislative measures to facilitate the ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Togo);

124.13 Cooperate with all the United Nations special procedures by granting them full and unhindered access (Lithuania);

124.14 Adopt the necessary legislative measures to implement the Inter-American Court's judgment in the case of *Beatriz vs. El Salvador* (Colombia);

124.15 Pay full attention to international appeals and stop institutionalizing human rights abuses (Islamic Republic of Iran);

124.16 Establish robust institutions to assist victims of crime and human rights abuses which are essential for effective citizen security (Islamic Republic of Iran);

124.17 Continue consolidating the achievements obtained through the Territorial Control Plan, including in relation to the launch of phase VI, called "Integration" (Argentina);

124.18 Ensure, without any restrictions or conditions, the work of national institutions in favour of the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights, providing them with adequate resources for the fulfilment of their functions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

124.19 Apply, at all times, the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) in relation to the formal and functional independence of the Office of the Human Rights Advocate (Colombia);

124.20 Continue making progress in the establishment and consolidation of the permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up through cooperation schemes for this purpose (Paraguay);

124.21 Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, and in particular eliminate all forms of discrimination based on gender or targeting minorities (Luxembourg);

124.22 Adopt comprehensive legislation against discrimination immediately, guaranteeing victims' access to effective remedies for the restoration of rights and reparation measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

124.23 Continue ensuring the protection in law and in practice of the rights of socially vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);

124.24 Adopt and implement a comprehensive national strategy to combat discrimination against people of African descent, including public awareness campaigns, and inclusive targeted measures to reduce poverty and inequality in Afro-descendent communities (Bahamas);

- 124.25 **Adopt all necessary measures to promote equality and the fight against racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, and the recognition of the existence of the African-Salvadoran population (Costa Rica);**
- 124.26 **Enhance measures to address discrimination and ensure gender equality, particularly through the full implementation of the National Equality Plan and support for women's economic participation (Indonesia);**
- 124.27 **Continue promoting gender equality and social inclusion by adopting anti-discrimination laws with effective remedies for victims (State of Palestine);**
- 124.28 **Abolish the death penalty in all circumstances and withdraw all reservations to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 124.29 **Prevent all cases of arbitrary arrests without a warrant (Poland);**
- 124.30 **Release immediately the high number of persons who are arbitrarily detained (Germany);**
- 124.31 **Allow and facilitate visits and communication between detainees and their families and detainees and their legal counsel (United States of America);**
- 124.32 **Guarantee the human rights of detainees, including access to a lawyer and the possibility to appeal their detention, ensure detention conditions are in line with international human rights standards and enable the implementation of alternatives to detention (Belgium);**
- 124.33 **Apply legislation protecting the rights of persons deprived of liberty, including access to legal counsel, the possibility of appealing the detention and communication with family members (Spain);**
- 124.34 **Ensure that detainees enjoy all fundamental legal safeguards in accordance with international standards (Greece);**
- 124.35 **Incorporate torture as a separate offence in the criminal code, in compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and ensure thorough investigations into allegations of torture (Gambia);**
- 124.36 **Investigate allegations of human rights violations in detention (Estonia);**
- 124.37 **Implement policies in order to eliminate overcrowding in prisons and detention centres and ensure decent detention conditions and post-incarceration reintegration measures (Romania);**
- 124.38 **Improve the detention conditions of prisoners and make efforts to reform the prison system as a whole (Russian Federation);**
- 124.39 **Ensure that the conditions of deprivation of liberty of convicted persons are compatible with their dignity, and promote their reintegration into society (Chile);**
- 124.40 **Strengthen prison conditions to ensure compliance with international standards, including through independent inspections and improved access to essential services (Indonesia);**
- 124.41 **Sustain national efforts to address violence in all its forms and manifestations, with emphasis on the implementation of security policies (Cuba);**
- 124.42 **Continue the implementation of the Territorial Control Plan to combat crime (Cuba);**
- 124.43 **Strengthen the legislative framework for justice and reparation for victims of the internal armed conflict (France);**
- 124.44 **Develop a comprehensive procedure or procedures to search for disappeared persons, create an updated registry of victims and ensure**

accountability for human rights violations committed during the internal armed conflict (Gambia);

124.45 Continue strengthening cooperation between the State, security forces, human rights defenders and journalists to prevent threats, gender-based violence and risks in the exercise of their functions, guaranteeing special protection for women (Peru);

124.46 Continue efforts aimed at fighting corruption (Azerbaijan);

124.47 Consider lifting the state of emergency and ensure that the declaration, extension and implementation of the state of emergency are in accordance with the principles established by international human rights standards (Colombia);

124.48 Set a timeline to end the state of emergency and take measures to ensure that all those arrested and detained since its imposition have access to a fair and public trial within a reasonable time frame, in line with El Salvador's international human rights obligations (Ireland);

124.49 Set a timeline to lift the state of emergency and revise and repeal the laws and regulations passed thereunder that permanently suspend due process guarantees, and to ensure that fair trial guarantees and due process rights are respected and upheld for all persons arrested during the state of emergency (New Zealand);

124.50 Work towards lifting the state of emergency and restoring all rights suspended since 2022, while ensuring investigations into human rights violations committed by State agents, and punishing the perpetrators (Luxembourg);

124.51 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the right to a fair trial, in particular for persons detained under the state of emergency, and establish a timetable for its imminent lifting (Switzerland);

124.52 Ensure the right to a fair trial for all citizens, including the *maras*, and that minors are judged by juvenile specialized courts, without any exception and taking into account the interests of the minor (Italy);

124.53 Guarantee the right to due process according to international human rights standards and adhere to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

124.54 Ensure the right to fair trial for people detained, with the guarantee of legal representation for defendants, visitation, access to medication and the release of individuals detained without clear and corroborated evidence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

124.55 Enact policies to guarantee that all detainees can stand trial in a timely fashion and receive effective representation from legal counsel (United States of America);

124.56 Ensure access to a fair trial and to legal services, and take other steps to bring national security policies into line with international human rights obligations (Austria);

124.57 Ensure that prosecutions are based on reliable corroborated evidence, trials are conducted fairly and within reasonable time frames and arrested individuals are guaranteed legal representation (Canada);

124.58 Guarantee due process for all persons deprived of liberty and, in particular, judicial control of decisions and judgment within a reasonable time, as well as the right to have access to a lawyer and legal defence (Chile);

124.59 Take the necessary legal and policy actions to avoid arbitrary detention and to ensure due process and that prison conditions are in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the

Nelson Mandela Rules), including family access to prisoners, facilitating social reintegration (Norway);

124.60 Take steps to ensure that the conditions of all prisons and detention centres meet the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (New Zealand);

124.61 Implement measures to ensure that the prison system complies with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Australia);

124.62 Improve prison conditions and ensure that they comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules (Austria);

124.63 Guarantee the impartiality and independence of the judicial body (Colombia);

124.64 Adopt a comprehensive transitional justice law in line with international human rights standards and work to re-establish a space for dialogue between the State and civil society (Luxembourg);

124.65 Ensure that detainees enjoy all fundamental legal safeguards in accordance with international standards (Poland);

124.66 Strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to investigate violations committed during the armed conflict (Morocco);

124.67 Establish a transitional justice framework in accordance with international human rights law to hold perpetrators accountable and guarantee reparation (Germany);

124.68 Ensure the release of persons who have been granted a release order and guarantee respect for the right to a fair trial (France);

124.69 Bring the juvenile justice law and the organized crime law into line with international juvenile justice norms and standards and ensure that deprivation of liberty of children is used only as a last resort and for the shortest appropriate period (Belgium);

124.70 Continue to improve public security in the country while exploring ways to relax the state of emergency, in force since March 2022, so as to further facilitate the promotion and protection of the fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of El Salvador (Japan);

124.71 Revise and repeal the laws and regulations passed under the state of emergency and reintroduce human rights safeguards for all, including human rights organizations (Malta);

124.72 Lift the state of emergency immediately and repeal laws that undermine due process guarantees, ensuring that everyone enjoys the right to a fair trial and that lawyers and family members have free access to prisoners (Germany);

124.73 Adjust measures to prevent and combat crime to international human rights standards, including considering repealing the state of emergency based on a decrease in rates of violence (Mexico);

124.74 Guarantee a safe environment for journalists and other media workers to work freely without interference (Lithuania);

124.75 Adopt and implement a regulatory framework that recognizes and protects the work of human rights defenders and journalists, guaranteeing a safe environment (Mexico);

124.76 Ensure an open and safe civic space by guaranteeing freedom of speech and association and combating stigmatization against journalists and human rights defenders (Norway);

- 124.77 **Protect human rights defenders and journalists (Dominican Republic);**
- 124.78 **Guarantee that defenders of human rights and the democratic system, including judicial operators and journalists, can exercise their professional activity freely (Spain);**
- 124.79 **Advance in the development of special norms that recognize and protect the work of human rights defenders, guaranteeing an enabling and safe environment for their work (Ecuador);**
- 124.80 **Ensure effective protection of all human rights defenders, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex defenders and women human rights defenders, ensure the protection of journalists from surveillance and establish mechanisms to guarantee access to public information, especially regarding the environment (Austria);**
- 124.81 **Strengthen protection guarantees for human rights defenders and ensure that all human rights violations, including those occurring in the context of the state of emergency and attributed to public security forces, are duly investigated, prosecuted and redressed (Brazil);**
- 124.82 **Guarantee the rights of association, peaceful protest and access to public information in line with international best practices by implementing legal and regulatory reforms (Romania);**
- 124.83 **Ensure freedom of expression and media freedom online and offline, including by strengthening the protection of journalists (Estonia);**
- 124.84 **Guarantee freedom of the press and the safety of journalists (France);**
- 124.85 **Strengthen protection of freedom of expression, including legal provisions preventing harassment, intimidation and violence against journalists, media workers and dissenting voices (Canada);**
- 124.86 **Strengthen legal protections relating to freedom of expression, taking steps to prevent harassment, intimidation and violence against journalists, media and dissenting voices (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 124.87 **Respect freedoms of expression, association and assembly, including by refraining from acts of harassment, intimidation and violence against journalists and human rights defenders and by ensuring that everyone, including dissenting voices, can participate in political and public life (Germany);**
- 124.88 **Take further measures to ensure an enabling environment for civil society and journalists, in accordance with international law, aligning security policies with international obligations on freedom of expression and association (Greece);**
- 124.89 **Implement measures aimed at preventing child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**
- 124.90 **Continue to promote the social values of the role of the family and provide the necessary support to it as the basic unit for building society (Egypt);**
- 124.91 **Amend the Family Code to legalize same-sex marriage (Iceland);**
- 124.92 **Sustain all efforts in combating trafficking in persons, especially children (Italy);**
- 124.93 **Continue measures to combat trafficking in persons (Azerbaijan);**
- 124.94 **Continue combating all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons, and formulate comprehensive policies and programmes for preventing and combating trafficking in persons (China);**
- 124.95 **Further accelerate measures aimed at the prohibition of slavery and trafficking in persons (Georgia);**

124.96 Strengthen institutional, regulatory and policy mechanisms for preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in persons, and intensify awareness-raising and sensitization measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);

124.97 Continue efforts on combating slavery and trafficking in persons by establishing mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the national policy (State of Palestine);

124.98 Take proactive measures to identify cases of trafficking in persons and ensure the rehabilitation of victims (Armenia);

124.99 Take further steps against trafficking in persons as well as in tracking missing and deceased migrants (India);

124.100 Strengthen the monitoring and implementation of the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons 2019–2024 (Argentina);

124.101 Adopt a national policy for the eradication of child labour (Estonia);

124.102 Relaunch the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour (Cyprus);

124.103 Continue efforts to make it possible for people to have access to the labour market and ensure gender equality in salaries (Iraq);

124.104 Increase the participation of women in the labour market and take steps aimed at closing the gender wage gap by promoting greater representation of women at all levels, particularly in decision-making positions (Namibia);

124.105 Ensure an increase in the participation of women in the labour market, as well as the effective implementation of legislation guaranteeing equal pay for work of equal value (Cyprus);

124.106 Develop a national policy for tackling child labour (Montenegro);

124.107 Continue efforts towards ending forced labour and child labour (Nepal);

124.108 Continue the commendable efforts to protect labour rights by enhancing inspections, eliminating child labour and ensuring effective reporting of abuse, focusing on women and migrant workers (State of Palestine);

124.109 Promote the creation of a labour inspection mechanism for the purposes of reporting and preventing all types of labour exploitation, paying special attention to the situation of women, migrant workers and other vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

124.110 Improve youth employment and define a global strategy to facilitate the fair transition of young people to decent work, particularly in the digital sector (Luxembourg);

124.111 Strengthen the resources dedicated to social protection, in particular the single register of participants in social programmes (Morocco);

124.112 Establish a social security system that ensures universal coverage and provides adequate benefits for all, particularly the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Cabo Verde);

124.113 Promote reforms to extend and strengthen social security systems within the framework of international standards (Ecuador);

124.114 Approve the law on water resources and step up the implementation of the National Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management to ensure the rights to safe drinking water and sanitation and to address inequalities in access between rural and urban populations (Portugal);

124.115 Prioritize the fulfilment of the right to water for all, including for communities in rural areas, Indigenous Peoples and communities of people of African descent, as well as in educational and prison facilities (Bahamas);

124.116 Redouble efforts to ensure access to essential services, including food, water and healthcare services for the people, particularly people in rural areas (Viet Nam);

124.117 Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programmes and strategies with a systemic approach and addresses the root causes of poverty and social exclusion to ensure an adequate standard of living for all without distinction (Paraguay);

124.118 Consider taking measures, including legislative measures, to guarantee the right to food and to combat child malnutrition (Honduras);

124.119 Continue efforts to prevent and combat child malnutrition, within the framework of the Development and Social Protection Plan 2019–2024 and the Growing Together Act (Dominican Republic);

124.120 Strengthen efforts to support El Salvador's Economic Plan, which focuses on food security, macroeconomic growth and the development of logistics infrastructure, ensuring better living conditions for all members of society (Saudi Arabia);

124.121 Continue increasing efforts to ensure the socioeconomic rights of citizens (Russian Federation);

124.122 Establish criteria under which abortions are legally permitted, including where there is a serious threat to health (Ireland);

124.123 Guarantee women and girls' access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, decriminalize abortion, particularly when the life of the mother or unborn child is in danger, and continue the fight against violence against women and girls (France);

124.124 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and obstetric emergencies, for women and adolescents (Uruguay);

124.125 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);

124.126 Adopt measures to guarantee that women and girls are not criminalized for experiencing obstetric complications or seeking emergency medical care and expand access to education and timely and non-discriminatory healthcare, including for sexual and reproductive health (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

124.127 Consolidate a national health system accessible to all people and free of discrimination, seeking an increase in the budget (Peru);

124.128 Continue efforts regarding the strengthening of the healthcare system, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups (Georgia);

124.129 Maintain progress in strengthening the healthcare system (Azerbaijan);

124.130 Continue to improve the healthcare system, especially in rural areas (Singapore);

124.131 Expand comprehensive healthcare services for women and children, focusing on improving care in remote areas (Jordan);

124.132 Continue efforts to strengthen maternal and child healthcare and enable women and girls, especially in rural areas, to have access to sexual and reproductive health services (Tunisia);

- 124.133 Increase inputs in public services such as education and health, and raise the level of social protection for children, women and other vulnerable groups on an equal footing (China);
- 124.134 Redouble efforts to increase children's access to education (Nepal);
- 124.135 Continue efforts to enable children from families living in poverty to have access to education (Tunisia);
- 124.136 Continue to improve access to education for all children, as well as to reduce gender gaps and dropout rates in secondary education (Singapore);
- 124.137 Continue efforts to improve access to education (Türkiye);
- 124.138 Maintain efforts to strengthen health services (Türkiye);
- 124.139 Develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure quality education and reduce school dropout among boys, girls and adolescents, eliminating the gaps between rural and urban areas and vulnerable populations (Costa Rica);
- 124.140 Increase resources for inclusive education, with a focus on reducing dropout rates and addressing barriers for marginalized communities (Indonesia);
- 124.141 Increase the education budget to reduce dropout rates, particularly in secondary education, and expand targeted measures to ensure equitable access to education for marginalized communities (Gambia);
- 124.142 Continue implementing programmes aimed at guaranteeing the right to education, with greater emphasis on rural areas (Honduras);
- 124.143 Further strengthen the current efforts to allocate more resources to the education sector so that adolescents and young persons can have stable opportunities in the future, and thereby contribute to preventing them from becoming involved in criminal activities (Japan);
- 124.144 Continue promoting measures for full literacy and prevention of school dropout, expanding the variety of programmes that are part of social and educational initiatives aimed at this objective (Chile);
- 124.145 Allocate the necessary resources to ensure the quality of the education system and infrastructure in rural and urban areas, to continue the literacy plan, particularly with regard to rural areas and Indigenous communities, and establish programmes to prevent school dropout and address the causes of the problem (Niger);
- 124.146 Continue efforts to provide the resources necessary to ensure adequate quality and infrastructure in schools in both rural and urban areas (Greece);
- 124.147 Provide the University of El Salvador with the necessary budget to properly carry out its mission, and implement initiatives to facilitate the transition of vulnerable populations to university education (Niger);
- 124.148 Undertake renewed efforts to improve the quality of education through investment in infrastructure, develop special programmes to prevent secondary school dropout and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene in schools (India);
- 124.149 Intensify efforts to ensure access to quality, compulsory and universal education for every child (Lithuania);
- 124.150 Increase efforts to provide inclusive and quality education for all children, including vulnerable populations, by improving school infrastructure and expanding access to educational technology (Jordan);
- 124.151 Adopt measures to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene in schools to guarantee access in all educational establishments, in both rural and urban areas (Malta);

124.152 Secure sources of funding for the development and strengthening of actions at the national and municipal levels to mitigate the effects of climate change, and promote climate change education policies within the framework of the Greening Education Partnership (Panama);

124.153 Promote climate change education policies within the framework of the Greening Education Partnership (Bahamas);

124.154 Consider undertaking necessary reforms that guarantee the protection of the environment and the reduction of the effects of climate change and regulate the use of products that could harm the country's agricultural activities (Peru);

124.155 Take further measures to strengthen environmental regulation and protection, in accordance with national commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (China);

124.156 Continue developing policies aimed at addressing the negative consequences of climate change and strengthen legislative and administrative measures in environmental matters (Honduras);

124.157 Continue efforts to implement the reparation programme for victims of serious human rights violations in the context of the armed conflict (Morocco);

124.158 Take steps to ensure that measures taken in connection with the state of emergency are in line with international human rights norms and standards, and that effective remedies are provided for those affected by human rights violations in the process (Republic of Korea);

124.159 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);

124.160 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure safe and legal abortion services and post-abortion care without discrimination or prosecution (Slovenia);

124.161 Review the abortion law so that all women and girls have access to safe and legal reproductive healthcare (Luxembourg);

124.162 Revise the legislation on the complete ban on abortion, ending the criminalization of women for obstetric emergencies, to make it compatible with women's right to both life and health, and provide quality treatment for complications arising from abortions carried out in unsafe conditions (Belgium);

124.163 Ensure safe and legal access to abortion and post-abortion care (Iceland);

124.164 Decriminalize abortion, particularly in spontaneous cases and obstetric emergencies, and provide comprehensive aftercare to women, without discrimination or prosecution (Mexico);

124.165 Ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls, including by decriminalizing abortion in the case of rape, non-viability of the fetus and when the woman's life and health are in danger (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

124.166 Remove restrictions on women's rights, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health, by explicitly lifting the total ban on abortion, at least in cases of sexual abuse, threat to the life or health of the pregnant woman or fetal abnormality (Switzerland);

124.167 Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights by decriminalizing abortion and continuing to prevent adolescent pregnancies (Norway);

124.168 Adopt immediate measures to provide sexual and reproductive health rights for women in El Salvador, including through repealing 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);

124.169 Guarantee access to safe and legal abortion by decriminalizing abortion in cases of sexual abuse, fetal abnormalities or when necessary to save the life of the mother (Australia);

124.170 Revise the legislation concerning the total ban on abortion to make it compatible with women's right to health and life (Cabo Verde);

124.171 Review existing legislation on abortion to make it compatible with women's rights to life and health (India);

124.172 Ensure that Indigenous women and women of African descent have access to education, employment and healthcare (Namibia);

124.173 Develop public policies to eliminate discrimination and violence against Indigenous women and girls (Togo);

124.174 Intensify efforts aimed at ensuring gender equality and access to justice in cases of violence against girls and women (Honduras);

124.175 Continue to strengthen efforts to address violence against women and promote gender equality through a holistic approach (Viet Nam);

124.176 Continue to prioritize programmes, public policies and legislative advances for early childhood care, particularly the "Born with love", "Love turned into food" and "Growing together" laws (Cuba);

124.177 Take measures to promote and increase women's participation in the labour market, including at all levels of public administration, and close the gender pay gap, including through measures that address the social and cultural factors that deter women from pursuing their professional careers (Costa Rica);

124.178 Maintain vigilance and utilize all available resources to halt abuses in the country, especially towards women's human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);

124.179 Continue to fight for the protection of women against all forms of violence and discrimination and strengthen efforts to fight domestic violence (Italy);

124.180 Consider implementing concrete measures to combat all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, provide victim-oriented support mechanisms and ensure the accountability of perpetrators (Lithuania);

124.181 Prevent more effectively cases of violence against women and protect all women and girls who are victims of violence, particularly domestic violence, by guaranteeing their access to justice and to reparation and compensation and timely access to shelters, legal advice and medical and psychosocial services (Ecuador);

124.182 Intensify efforts to prevent violence against women, provide protection to all women and girls who are victims of violence, particularly domestic violence, and guarantee their access to justice (Uruguay);

124.183 Take measures to effectively prevent acts of violence against women and ensure protection of all women and girls who are victims of violence, in particular victims of domestic violence (Romania);

124.184 Continue to strengthen measures to prevent violence against women and girls (Singapore);

124.185 Implement targeted measures to prevent and address all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);

124.186 Strengthen measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including by providing adequate support services to survivors and creating a national action plan to address root causes (Canada);

124.187 Take effective measures against gender-based violence and femicides, inter alia, by including a gender perspective in the security strategy and by ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health services (Austria);

124.188 Continue working towards the elimination of violence against women and girls, including Indigenous women and women of African descent (Cyprus);

124.189 Step up efforts to strengthen the system for the protection of women and girls who are victims of violence, especially in the most vulnerable communities of the country (Greece);

124.190 Guarantee the provision of resources for the fight against gender-based violence and the comprehensive application of preventive mechanisms (Spain);

124.191 Allocate sufficient resources to providing essential specialized care services for women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence and strengthen policies aimed at preventing such violence (Maldives);

124.192 Strengthen the protection system for women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence by creating the special fund provided for in the Special Comprehensive Act on a Violence-Free Life for Women (Panama);

124.193 Strengthen protections and support services for victim/survivors of gender-based violence, including through the provision of adequate funding for protective programmes and the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women (Australia);

124.194 Continue taking measures to provide legal and psychological support to victims and survivors of gender-based violence (Republic of Korea);

124.195 Bolster the campaign against all forms of violence against women and girls, including femicide, by enhancing awareness-raising programmes, providing continuous human rights education and training for law enforcement personnel, prosecutors and judges and expanding support services for victims of gender-based violence, including shelters, accessible legal assistance and comprehensive psychosocial assistance for survivors (Philippines);

124.196 Strengthen the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence through awareness campaigns, training for law enforcement personnel and ensuring accessible support services (Ukraine);

124.197 Adopt measures to integrate ethnic and gender perspectives into the prevention of violence against human rights defenders and provide training to the judiciary, lawyers and law enforcement officers in human rights matters (Costa Rica);

124.198 Take legal measures to prevent impunity for sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Estonia);

124.199 Ensure effective accountability measures and comprehensive support services for gender-based violence survivors (Iceland);

124.200 Enhance efforts to combat gender-based and sexual violence, including by reforming school curricula at all education levels (Malta);

124.201 Redouble efforts to eradicate child labour, especially by making child labour an offence under the Criminal Code and strengthening child labour inspection mechanisms (Poland);

124.202 Step up efforts to combat child labour, including by increasing funding and resources to relevant government bodies that enforce child labour laws (Republic of Korea);

- 124.203 Continue measures to protect children from early childhood, including strengthening national laws and strategies in this regard (Saudi Arabia);
- 124.204 Implement policies to ensure the social and economic integration of vulnerable Salvadoran children and youth, particularly those with detained parents (United States of America);
- 124.205 Continue consolidating the updating of the legal, institutional and social framework in children-related matters, with the objective of standardization and consistency with the principle of the best interests of the child (Argentina);
- 124.206 Extend efforts and actions aimed at protecting children, starting from early childhood (Dominican Republic);
- 124.207 Continue to implement national programmes for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls, and procedures for the protection and promotion of the rights of children, including newborns (Egypt);
- 124.208 Advance in the implementation of comprehensive policies and programmes for psychosocial care for vulnerable girls and adolescents, with an emphasis on comprehensive education in sexuality and reproductive health, with a view to preventing teenage pregnancy (Chile);
- 124.209 Continue efforts to effectively implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and implement socioeducational programmes for adolescent offenders (Austria);
- 124.210 Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age, in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Colombia);
- 124.211 Establish affirmative measures to increase the share of persons with disabilities in the open labour market, especially women with disabilities (Montenegro);
- 124.212 Take positive action measures to increase the proportion of persons with disabilities, and in particular women with disabilities, in the general labour market (Cabo Verde);
- 124.213 Strengthen the measures to integrate persons with disabilities into the labour market (Nepal);
- 124.214 Amend the Mental Health Law and mental health policies to prohibit and eliminate any cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of persons with disabilities (Namibia);
- 124.215 Review and amend all relevant laws, including the Family Code and the Criminal Code, to fully recognize and respect the rights of persons with disabilities, in line with international human rights standards (Portugal);
- 124.216 Ensure the full inclusion of persons with disabilities by improving access to education, employment and public services (Ukraine);
- 124.217 Continue the implementation of measures to combat trafficking in persons and protect the rights of migrants, particularly children and young people (Cuba);
- 124.218 Strengthen mechanisms for the protection of the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the rights to education and health, especially of Indigenous women and girls (Philippines);
- 124.219 Formulate public policies to eliminate discrimination and violence against Indigenous women and girls, considering cultural factors and the approach to climate change (Dominican Republic);

124.220 Strengthen the work of the Standing Committee on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in order to guarantee the promotion, protection and enjoyment of their human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

124.221 Expand inclusive education access, especially for Indigenous children, by addressing rural disparities and ensuring equal opportunities (Ukraine);

124.222 Enhance efforts toward the promotion and protection of the rights of people of African descent in El Salvador, for their recognition, effective participation and development within society (Jamaica);

124.223 Develop a national policy for the protection of the rights of people of African descent, with the participation of their communities and organizations, and establish a public entity dedicated to its implementation and follow-up (Panama);

124.224 Consider finalizing measures relating to the recognition of the country's population of African descent (Senegal);

124.225 Explicitly legislate the prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity with effective mechanisms to prevent, punish and eradicate this practice (Spain);

124.226 Promote the adoption of regulations to guarantee non-discrimination of the LGBTIQ+ population and their economic, social and cultural rights in a comprehensive manner (Uruguay);

124.227 Adopt a gender identity law to ensure the legal recognition and protection of transgender persons, including the right to self-identify (Iceland);

124.228 Adopt a public policy to ensure the effective and human rights-centred reintegration of returned migrants, paying special attention to migrants in vulnerable situations, such as children, victims of trafficking, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ persons and older persons (Brazil).

125. 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 the Presidential Commissioner for Human Rights and Freedom of Expression, Mr. Andrés Guzmán Caballero, and composed of the following members:

- René Gustavo Escobar Álvarez, Attorney General of the Republic;
 - Rina Yessenia Lozano Gallegos, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva;
 - Carlos Gabriel Alvarenga Cardoza, Vice Minister of Health Management and Development, Ministry of Health;
 - Linda Aracely Amaya, Executive Director, National Council for Early Childhood, Children and Adolescence;
 - Tania Camila Rosa, Human Rights Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Claudia María Hernández Galindo, Technical manager, National Council for Early Childhood, Children and Adolescence;
 - Gloria Evelyn Martínez Ramos, Head of International Human Rights Cases, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Jennifer Adelina Miranda Carranza, Head of International Human Rights Systems, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Rosibel Menéndez, Ambassador, Deputy Representative, Permanent Mission Geneva;
 - Napoleón García, Counselor, Permanent Mission Geneva;
 - Luis Mario Labor, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission Geneva;
 - Sandra Guadalupe Castillo de Dimas, Office Collaborator, Vice Ministry of Health Management and Development, Ministry of Health.
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