



# National Action Plan

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## UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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# NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR RESOLUTION 1325

*"WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY"* 2017-2022



Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres



MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE EL SALVADOR



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## MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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The Government of President Salvador Sánchez Cerén is deeply committed to achieving a truly inclusive, equitable, prosperous and solidary society that offers opportunities for a good life to its entire population, identifying for this purpose the needs of the different population groups, especially those that historically have been discriminated against and ignored.

One of these groups is that of women throughout their life cycle and it is in this context that, within the Five-Year Development Plan 2014-2019 "Productive, Educated and Safe El Salvador", strategies have been included that are aimed at consolidating the institutions and other specialized actions to guarantee the rights of women.

In accordance with the above, the Government of El Salvador, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been acting towards strengthening Resolution 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations and subsequent resolutions, which have reinforced the commitment of the country to guarantee the relevance of the role of women in different social spheres, especially in the construction of peace and human security.

Given this strong commitment and in order to formally follow up the aspects included in Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions, in November 2014 a National Committee was formed - composed of a Technical Follow-up Commission, a Board of Directors and a Permanent Advisory Group -, which has had the arduous task of formulating the present National Action Plan.

This is a Plan whose main objective is to allow the participation and coordination of priority actions that comply with the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda of the United Nations Security Council, while seeking to reinforce a coherent implementation of legislation together with existing and future mechanisms dedicated to women and girls. All this is also in accordance with the strategic vision that we adopt as a State, to guarantee that the needs of this population group are guaranteed in all our national efforts.

With this new tool we underscore our willingness to fulfill the commitments acquired at the national and international level and, with the purpose of defining specific objectives in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1325, we have adopted the four topics identified as priorities in the Reports of the Secretary General of the United Nations as our own: participation, prevention, protection, reparation and restitution of rights, adding a fifth pillar related to the implementation of the Plan itself.

With this in mind, I wish to emphasize that the actions contained in this Plan transcend the security issues, by innovating and working on others aimed at social security, which we consider equally important in order to make an adequate approach to this issue.

We know that El Salvador is on the right track and that, on this route that does not accept setbacks, we have valuable support from the organizations that support Resolution 1325, which have allowed us to carry out various activities essential for the preparation of this Plan, with which we foresee full development of the Salvadoran women.

Therefore, I express my sincere thanks to the Governments of Chile, the United States, Spain, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Germany, Canada, as well as UN Women, the Netherlands Institute of Multiparty Democracy, the United States Agency for International Development, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development, the Central American Integration System, the Dutch Catholic Agency for Development Cooperation and the European Union, for all their support and interest in this initiative.

I am sure that with this new step we are paying to guarantee equal conditions between men and women, and thus we are all contributing to a better El Salvador.

**Hugo Martínez**  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador*



## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF ISDEMU

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Resolution 1325, adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) in 2000, has been an achievement of the global women's movement and constitutes one of the most successful decisions of the United Nations Security Council. The recognition that peace is inseparably linked to gender equality and women's leadership was a radical step for the highest body charged with the maintenance of international peace and security.

For the Government of El Salvador, it is important to recognize the role played by women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in the consolidation of peace, as is recognized in Resolution 1325. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention to the situation of violence experienced by women, positioning this problem as an important aspect of public policies.

This is why having a National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 is an important step for El Salvador, which reinforces the existing public policies for the eradication of violence and discrimination for women.

In compliance with the international commitments assumed by the State of El Salvador, this instrument is making significant progress in strengthening the leadership of women in processes of consolidating peace and in post-conflict processes, as well as in the protection of women's rights in situations of social vulnerability.

The National Action Plan, in turn, represents progress in compliance with the recommendations made by the CEDAW Committee, in relation to reports VII and IX presented by the Salvadoran State, whose express recommendation is to provide women who are victims of the armed conflict with restitution measures; and establish a clear deadline for the development of the National Action Plan to implement Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on women, peace and security in cooperation with women's organizations.

This National Action Plan incorporates the approach to social violence and its differentiated impact on women's lives. From a more extensive approach, the Plan is based on the concept of Human Security, whose approach is being adopted by the international community, also including the transversal gender perspective to the security sector.

It is with great pride that we are the first country in Central America to set up an Action Plan that promotes the participation of women in the processes of consolidating peace and democracy, establishing mechanisms for the safety and protection of women in situations of armed and social conflict.

**Vanda Pignato**  
*President of ISDEMU*





## RESOLUTION 1325 AND THE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA "WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY"

On October 31, 2000, the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) adopted Resolution 1325<sup>1</sup> on "Women, Peace and Security", affirming the central role of women and girls in the construction and maintenance of peace, as well as the need to prevent, protect and compensate women and girls who are victims of armed conflicts. In the international framework of regulating and responding to armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, Resolution 1325 constitutes a historic milestone in the recognition, defense and promotion of women's rights.

As a member of the organization<sup>2</sup> and under article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>3</sup>, El Salvador is committed to comply with Resolution 1325 and the other Resolutions adopted by the Security Council. In this context, the Salvadoran Government has developed this National Action Plan, with the objective of affirming its commitment to the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda, implementing Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions, at all levels of action undertaken by El Salvador: at the national, regional, bilateral and multilateral levels.

### 1. RESOLUTION 1325: BACKGROUND

Resolution 1325 creates a clear and direct relationship between the rights of women and the maintenance of peace and international security. On the one hand, women and girls must be an integral part of peace processes at all decision-making bodies regarding security. On the other hand, the Resolution reinforces the unbreakable relationship between the protection of girls and women and international security: there will be no lasting peace as long as the rights of girls and women continue to be violated.

This Resolution is the result of years of work by the United Nations System, civil society and of States, such as El Salvador, aimed at recognizing the specific needs of women in situations of conflict, in order to grant them a central role in maintaining peace and to integrate the gender dimension into all areas of security.

BY way of a brief historical review, a key moment in the vindication of women's rights is the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979, followed by the rights of women established in the International Covenant on Civil, Political, Economic, Cultural and Social Rights (ICCPR) in 1966. The IV World Women's Conference (Beijing, 1995) recognized the impact of the armed conflict on women as one of the critical areas of action on the part of states, the international community and civil society.

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<sup>1</sup> RESOLUTION 1325 adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th session, held on October 31, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> El Salvador is a member of the United Nations Organization since October 24, 1945

<sup>3</sup> Article 25 stipulates that: "Members of the United Nations agree to accept and comply with the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with this Charter." Art. 25, Chapter V: Of the Security Council, Charter of the United Nations Organization, June 26, 1945, San Francisco

This movement resulted in the Beijing Declaration and Action Platform, a Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1998. One year later, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1265 on the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict that specifically includes a gender perspective in humanitarian assistance. Finally, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 in the year 2000.

This resolution is the result of long institutional work and is currently a reference tool to include the voice of women in the decision-making process of security and the need to protect their rights in order to achieve lasting peace.

After the adoption of Resolution 1325 and in order to specify the implementation mechanisms and the contexts of application, the UN Security Council adopted seven additional resolutions: Resolution 1820 (2008)<sup>4</sup>, Resolution 1888 (2009)<sup>5</sup>, Resolution 1889 (2009)<sup>6</sup>, Resolution 1960 (2010)<sup>7</sup>, Resolution 2106 (2013)<sup>8</sup>, Resolution 2122 (2013)<sup>9</sup> and Resolution 2242 (2015)<sup>10</sup>. Taken together, the eight resolutions represent the agenda "Women, Peace and Security": a critical framework to improve the situation of women in countries affected by armed conflict and new types of conflicts such as terrorism and to make them participants in the peace processes, taking into account their perspectives and needs.

In this document, any reference to the implementation of Resolution 1325 implies, therefore, the implementation of the set of the eight resolutions of this agenda, as a commitment adopted at the highest level of the State of El Salvador.

## 2. RESOLUTION 1325: FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Adopted by the UN Security Council, Resolution 1325 is addressed to the Secretary General of the organization, to the member states and to the rest of the parties, such as development and humanitarian agencies, armed forces and civil society. The eighteen paragraphs of Resolution 1325 call the relevant actors to act on four fundamental pillars: participation, protection, prevention and relief and recovery.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 1820 (2008) Approved by the Security Council at its 5916th session, held on June 19, 2008. SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, RES1820 (2008): [http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/1820\(2008\)](http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/1820(2008))

<sup>5</sup> Resolution 1888 (2009) Approved by the Security Council at its 6195th session, held on September 30, 2009. SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, RES1888 (2009): [http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=SRES/1888\(2009\)](http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=SRES/1888(2009))

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 1889 (2009) Approved by the Security Council at its 6196th meeting, held on October 5, 2009 SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, RES1889 (2009): [http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/1889\(2009\)](http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/1889(2009))

<sup>7</sup> Resolution 1960 (2010) Approved by the Security Council at its 6453th meeting, held on Thursday, December 16, 2010 SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, RES1960 (2010): [http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/1960\(2010\)](http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/1960(2010))

<sup>8</sup> Resolution 2106 (2013) Approved by the Security Council at its 6984th session, held on June 24, 2013 SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, RES2106 (2013): [http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/2106\(2013\)](http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/2106(2013))

<sup>9</sup> Resolution 2122 (2013) Approved by the Security Council at its 7044th session, held on Friday, October 18, 2013 SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, RES2122 (2013): [http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/2122\(2013\)](http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/2122(2013))

<sup>10</sup> Resolution 2242 (2015) Approved by the Security Council at its 7533th session, held on Tuesday, October 13, 2015 SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, RES2242 (2015): [http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/2242\(2015\)](http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/2242(2015))

### 1) Participation of girls and women in decision-making bodies on peace and security

Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions urge all member states to promote the political participation of women at all levels of decision-making related to the construction and maintenance of peace, as well as in all areas of domestic and international security. The participation of women in peace processes often goes unnoticed. This participation must be promoted and made visible in peacebuilding processes, while at the same time creating the adequate conditions for women to fully access the decision-making bodies of the State in a qualitative way.

For our country, promoting the active participation of women in decision-making bodies linked to peace and security is a priority. In El Salvador, women have played a crucial role in peace negotiations and their contribution must be highlighted. In the same way, ever more women participate in elected positions and assume responsibilities in the functions of the Salvadoran State. It is a duty and a priority to support these advances and to continue the integration of a greater number of women in all spheres of decisionmaking and action in the areas of national and international security.

This Action Plan responds to this challenge with the strategic actions established in Pillar I, on Participation.

### 2) Prevention of violence against girls and women

The contribution of women to conflict resolution and in prevention tasks is essential, and thus Resolution 1325 promotes their inclusion in all activities related to the prevention of violence and conflicts: the role of women is crucial for building stable and peaceful societies. In contexts of violence and instability, the incidence of physical and sexual violence tends to increase and both girls and women are at greater risk of being victims of sexual aggression, discrimination, violation of their fundamental rights and lack of access to basic services. Violence against women and girls represents an obstacle to human development and, therefore, establishing comprehensive prevention mechanisms is of the utmost importance.

This Action Plan responds to these needs in terms of Prevention with the actions proposed in Pillar II, on Prevention.

### 3) Protection of the fundamental rights of girls and women

Ensuring the protection of the fundamental rights of both girls and women in situations of violence and instability is essential for the construction of States which are responsible for the security of all their citizens. It is the obligation of States to ensure the inclusion of everyone, both men and women, in systems of protection and in the safeguarding of fundamental rights, in order to create and maintain egalitarian societies.

Violence against women and girls has been and continues to be frequently used as a form of destabilization in communities, to sow fear, as a form of punishment and even as a form of social control. Girls and women who are survivors of this type of violence must bear painful consequences for the rest of their lives and that is why the Salvadoran State must support and promote initiatives to protect their fundamental rights and to provide support mechanisms for victims of violence, established in Pillar III of this Action Plan, dedicated to Protection.

#### 4) Include the needs of women and girls in relief and recovery mechanisms

In emergency and recovery situations, the needs of women and girls must be considered with their specific context. In times of emergency, relief mechanisms often lack a necessary gender perspective that can result in situations of vulnerability and unequal access to aid, recovery or reparation measures. **These measures are included into this action plan in pillar IV, Measures of Reparation and Restitution of Rights.**

Resolution 1325 recognizes a reality that hitherto has been ignored in the international institutional sphere: women and men suffer differently from armed conflicts due to gender relations and gender stereotypes that had been previously constructed in different societies. If men generally suffer conflicts as combatants and sustain injuries, physical and sexual abuse and various traumas related to war, comparatively male mortality is greater. On the other hand, although during conflicts women are also exposed to violent deaths, they are more vulnerable to suffer aggressions and sexual abuse, forced pregnancies, they are subjected to sexual slavery, their bodies are turned into war trophies and merchandise for the criminal organizations dedicated to human trafficking.

For this reason, it is essential to generate lines of action and collect data that include the gender perspective as a fundamental variable. Adopting a gender perspective means visualizing and analyzing the specific experience of women in order to recognize their role and strengthen their empowerment in the processes of constructing and maintaining peace. Only in this way can the extent of the violence exercised against girls and women be truly evaluated, which will lead to the capacity of assessing specific actions for their protection.

Additionally, this plan includes actions aimed at strengthening the implementation process of Resolution 1325: **these measures are include in Pillar V, Strengthening the Implementation Process of Resolution 1325.**



## INSTRUMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 FOR EL SALVADOR

By performing the work of preparation and implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325, El Salvador ensures its commitment to provide a coordinated response to the four pillars of the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda both in the national as well as regional and international levels, as per its responsibility.

### 1. NORMATIVE REFERENCE FRAME AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

#### 1) Adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979)

The CEDAW Convention<sup>11</sup>, adopted by the General Assembly in 1979 is a unique, global and binding international instrument for the elimination of discrimination against women and for the equality of rights between men and women. The acceptance of the Convention by the States commits them to adopt a series of measures to put an end to discrimination against women in all its forms.

CEDAW has a Monitoring Committee and prepares periodic recommendations. One of the most relevant of these is Recommendation 30, which is specific to the subject of Women, Peace and Security.

#### 2) Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women - Convention of Belém do Pará<sup>12</sup> (1994)

It was the first to make direct reference to the violation of women's rights in the private space, in families and at home. States that are Party to the above should report on measures taken to prevent and eradicate violence against women and to assist women affected by violence. Since 2004, it has a follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the Convention.

#### 3) Statute of Rome<sup>13</sup> (1998)

The Statute of Rome identifies the crimes of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. With the ratification of this instrument, El Salvador became a state that is party to the International Criminal Court (ICC), whose mission is to judge the persons who have committed the crimes identified in the Statute, but without retroactive effect.

<sup>11</sup> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 18, 1979 - <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/sconvention.htm>

<sup>12</sup> Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, known as the Convention of Belém do Pará, approved by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) on July 9, 1994 - <http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/tratados/a-61.html>

<sup>13</sup> Statute of Rome, constitutive instrument of the International Criminal Court (ICC), adopted on July 17, 1998 - [http://www.un.org/spanish/law/icc/statute/spanish/rome\\_statute\(s\).pdf](http://www.un.org/spanish/law/icc/statute/spanish/rome_statute(s).pdf)

#### 4) Resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions<sup>14</sup>

Resolution 1325 creates a clear and direct relationship between the rights of women and the maintenance of peace and international security. On the one hand, women and girls must be an integral part of peace processes at all decision-making bodies regarding security. On the other hand, the Resolution recognizes the unbreakable relationship between protection of girls and women and international security: as long as the rights of girls and women continue to be violated, there will be no lasting peace.

After the adoption of Resolution 1325 and in order to specify the implementation mechanisms and the contexts of application, the UN Security Council adopted seven additional resolutions: Resolution 1820 (2008), Resolution 1888 (2009), Resolution 1889 (2009), Resolution 1960 (2010), Resolution 2106 (2013), Resolution 2122 (2013) and Resolution 2242 (2015). Together, the eight resolutions represent the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda.

## 2. NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In line with the provisions of Resolution 1325, the Salvadoran State recognizes the important role played by women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in the consolidation of peace. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention to the situation of violence experienced by women, positioning this problem as a central aspect of public policies with regard to security.

Together with this National Plan, the Salvadoran legal framework on gender and security is based on and complemented by the normative instruments and the provisions listed below.

### 1) Five-Year Development Plan 2014-2019

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador has defined in the guidance document of the Five-Year Development Plan 2015-2019<sup>15</sup> the transversal integration of the gender approach:

*"The gender equality approach is a new way of looking at reality in a disaggregated way, taking into account the specific needs and interests of women and men that have been determined by their traditional gender roles, their condition (in terms of material well-being) and their gender-specific position (i.e. valuation, recognition and access to power). It also takes into account and identifies the causes and consequences of inequalities between women and men, which have resulted in the discrimination of women as a gender throughout history.*

*Applying this approach to the design and execution of public policies allows for the evaluation and identification of their differential impact on women and men, as well as the needs and interests of both population groups. This results in more efficient, effective and sustainable public policies as a consequence of having eliminated discrimination, inequality and exclusion. Based on the gender approach, the Government - as stated in this Five-Year Plan - will promote policies, programs and actions aimed at reducing existing inequality gaps in the exercise of the rights of women and men, and will guarantee the equality of both in access to development opportunities and results." //*

<sup>14</sup> SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Resolution 1325 (2000), Resolution 1820 (2008), Resolution 1888 (2009), Resolution 1889 (2009), Resolution 1960 (2010), Resolution 2122 (2013), Resolution 2242 (2015), op cit.

<sup>15</sup> GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR, Productive, Educated and Safe El Salvador. Five-Year Development Plan 2015-2019, [http:// www.presidencia.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Plan-Quinquenal-de-Desarrollo.pdf](http://www.presidencia.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Plan-Quinquenal-de-Desarrollo.pdf)

The plan identifies women, girls and victims of the armed conflict as a priority action group:

*"The Government, in accordance with the principle of equality and in compliance with its national and international obligations, will execute specific actions aimed at population groups traditionally excluded from development and the full exercise of their rights. Consequently, it establishes the following groups as priority populations for its various interventions:*

*[...] Women, in accordance with the obligations established in the Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (LIE); Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women; National Policy of Women; Policy for a Life Free of Violence for Women and in the National Equality and Equity Plan for Salvadoran Women (PNIEMS).*

*[...] Male and female veterans of the armed conflict.*

*Victims of serious human rights violations that occurred during the armed conflict." //*

In this way, the Five-Year Plan adopts the gender approach in education (Strategic Objective 2), citizen security (Strategic Objective 3), access to health (Strategic Objective 4), in advancing the guarantee of the rights of the priority population groups (Strategic Objective 5), in the upkeep of the historical memory and construction of peace (Strategic Objective 8) and in progress towards a State in line with civil society and acting as promoter of the safeguarding of Human Rights (Objective Strategic 11).

## 2) Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (2010)

On November 25, 2010, the *Comprehensive Special Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women*<sup>16</sup> was approved, as a legal instrument that guides public and private action in favor of women, by which the policy of detection, prevention and punishment of all forms of violence against women is regulated, as well as the care, protection, and reparation for the rights of victims are established.

This law has been developed based on an interdisciplinary and rights-based approach, involving different levels, sectors, and agents. Among the main aspects to be highlighted regarding this law are the following:

- It recognizes the right of women to live a life free of violence as a right, as part of the human rights of women, in order to protect women's right to life, physical, mental and moral integrity, dignity, freedom, personal security, non-discrimination, effective tutelage, real equality and participation in public affairs.
- The protection provided by the law is for all women residing in the national territory, regardless of their nationality, and for Salvadoran women residing abroad.

<sup>16</sup> Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (2010)-[http://www.pgr.gob.sv/genero/descargas/ley%20especial%20integral%20para%20una%20vida%20libre%20de%20violencia%20para%20las%20mujeres\\_web.pdf](http://www.pgr.gob.sv/genero/descargas/ley%20especial%20integral%20para%20una%20vida%20libre%20de%20violencia%20para%20las%20mujeres_web.pdf)

- It includes the types and modalities of violence that women may face (physical, equity-based, economic, symbolic, femicide, etc.); also covering the different areas in which this may take place (community, institutional and labor relations).
- The law establishes as "crimes of public action" the following: femicide, aggravated femicide, obstruction of access to justice, femicidal suicide due to induction or help, induction, promotion and favoring of sexual or erotic acts through the use of computer and electronic means, the illegal dissemination of information, the dissemination of pornography, favoring of noncompliance with the duties of financial assistance, patrimonial abduction, the profits of family economic activities, and other "expressions of violence against women".
- It mandates the creation of the "Institutional Units of Specialized Care for Women" in each of the institutions involved, the "National System of Statistical Data and Information on Violence against Women", and a "Shelter Program". In addition, the "Special Fund for Women Victims of Violence, Social Assistance and Subsidies" is established.

### 3) Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (2011)

Another legal instrument of relevance in terms of gender perspectives and in line with Resolution 1325 is the *Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women*<sup>17</sup>, approved on March 17, 2011. This law aims to guarantee to women the full exercise of citizenship and the enjoyment of their human rights.

In this regard, the law mandates coordination among the institutions, as well as the formulation and evaluation of equality plans and the eradication of discrimination, including the collection, analysis and publication of statistical information and indicators, to promote the formulation of studies or academic research and public policy.

The law includes different areas of women's lives such as education, political participation, economic autonomy, employment status, health, social and cultural rights, including the environment and rural development. For the guarantee of these rights, the law mandates the creation of a body responsible for the defense and guarantee of equality and non-discrimination of women's rights, under the responsibility of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

This provides a more concrete and effective service to women, through the fulfillment of the functions attributed, such as:

- Contribute to compliance with laws, regulations and provisions that protect women's rights.
- Apply the international instruments ratified by the State in this matter.

<sup>17</sup> Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (2011) - <http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-igualdad-equidad-y-erradicacion-de-la-discriminacion-contra-las-mujeres>

- Study and propose the reforms and normative proposals that are necessary to ensure the defense and protection of women's rights.
- Receive and channel the complaints made by any person or organization and if duly based on current regulations, refer to the violation or breach of this law in question.
- Provide assistance to denouncing parties in order to promote mediation and reconciliation for the resolution of conflicts, without prejudice to any criminal actions that may arise.
- Provide assistance and legally represent the person or organization denouncing in order to exercise the corresponding legal actions

#### 4) National Policy on Women (2016 - 2020)

The National Equality Plan 2016 - 2020 contains the vision, goals and priorities established in each of the institutions with powers established by Law for the advancement of substantive equality in El Salvador and constitutes the main public policy tool of the Salvadoran State in terms of equality for women, with national, sectoral and municipal scope.

The main challenges for advancing equality and non-discrimination against women in El Salvador are related to strengthening their economic autonomy, with full access to a comprehensive education and a culture that promotes equality; to the guarantees for their sexual and reproductive rights, the right to a life free of violence and to their full participation in all areas of the country's social, political, economic and cultural life.



### DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGENDA "WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY" IN EL SALVADOR

Resolution 1325 is a unique instrument for establishing the maintenance and consolidation of peace, moving towards a more inclusive and stable country. Almost sixteen years after the adoption of Resolution 1325 by the Security Council, the Salvadoran State faces the challenge of making international provisions which are meaningful to the national reality of the country, fulfilling its obligations as a member State of the UN and as a State committed to the welfare of its citizens.

This National Action Plan is a reflection of years of work by the Salvadoran State to protect girls and women against discrimination and violence, and is also the result of an institutional commitment process to promote the role of women in society.

## 1. VIOLENCE AND WOMEN IN EL SALVADOR: FROM THE PEACE AGREEMENTS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SAFE SOCIETY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The recent history of the country and the current situation of social violence are two of the perspectives adopted to develop this National Action Plan and in so doing contribute to the design, improvement and adaptation of protection, prevention, participation and reparation measures to grant women and girls their rightful place in Salvadoran society.

### 1) Historical background: Women and the gender perspective after the armed conflict and the signing of peace agreements

In one of the most critical and painful episodes in the country's recent history, between 1980 and 1992, El Salvador suffered the division and violence of the internal armed conflict. Pitting Salvadorans against each other, the civil war resulted in the death of more than 70,000 people, leaving more than 100,000 people with disabilities, hundreds of people disappeared and millions of migrants - many of them girls and women<sup>18</sup>.

The Peace Accords signed in 1992 put an end to the tragedy and are the foundations of the current Salvadoran State: committed to the construction of a democratic, free, safe country protective of human rights. The years that have elapsed since the signing of the Agreements in Chapultepec have the potential to put the issues addressed in Resolution 1325 into perspective and make the current reality of El Salvador meaningful.

Some of the most notable<sup>19</sup> examples of the participation of women in peace negotiations occurred before the Security Council adopted Resolution 1325. In El Salvador specifically, women were present at almost all the negotiating tables, represented one third of the beneficiaries of the land redistribution and reintegration packages and, finally, two women were signatories to the Chapultepec Agreements (Ana Guadalupe Martínez and Nidia Díaz).

The participation of women in the peace process in El Salvador is undoubtedly an element that should be highlighted and shown in the perspective of generating examples and good practices in the implementation of Resolution 1325. To this end, the appropriate provisions have been integrated into this National Action Plan in Pillar I, dedicated to putting in place mechanisms designed to give women a voice and to promote their participation and equal representation in matters that concern their own protection.

However, despite the presence of women at the negotiating table, the peace process dedicated little attention to gender issues. Reintegration, reparation and recognition of victims are still pending tasks for the country and are a State commitment in line with the provisions derived from the resolutions "Women, Peace and Security" of the United Nations Security Council. To this end, specific provisions have been included in the reparations for women and girls who were victims of the armed conflict in the present

<sup>18</sup> Foreword by the President of the Republic of El Salvador, Professor Salvador Sánchez Cerén, "From Madness to Hope: The 12-year War in El Salvador". Truth Commission for El Salvador, San Salvador, DIP, 2014

<sup>19</sup> UN WOMEN, Participation of women in peace negotiations: relations between presence and influence, 2012 -<http://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Media/Publications/es/WPSsourcebook-03A-WomenPeaceNegotiations-es%20pdf>. pdf

Moreover, after the peace agreements, there were significant advances in terms of gender equality in the country. For example, to respond to the demand of the women's movement and the commitments made in Beijing, the government created the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU)<sup>20</sup> in 1996 and approved the National Policy for Women (1997)<sup>21</sup>. In terms of participation in the political and decisional area, the increase of women in the Supreme Court of Justice was promoted and achieved in several legislatures.

At the local and municipal level, the promotion and support in the creation of municipal policies for gender equity and municipal mechanisms, such as gender commissions, gender units, women's commissions, budgetary allocations for the implementation of affirmative actions towards women, among others, are worth mentioning<sup>22</sup>.

In the area of legislative reforms, the Law against Domestic Violence must be quoted (1996)<sup>23</sup>, the approval of the new Criminal Code (1997) which includes criminal concepts with the aim of "protecting the rights of women from acts of violence such as sexual harassment and domestic violence, although framed in less serious categories", as well as the adoption of two fundamental texts of law: the *Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women*<sup>24</sup> (2011) and the *Comprehensive Special Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women*<sup>25</sup> (2011). This institutional evolution integrates the development of this National Action Plan and represents the bases of the pillars of action related to Prevention (Pillar II) and Protection (Pillar III).

In its goal to build a stable state which is focused on the active role of citizens, it is worth highlighting the work of Salvadoran civil society, and especially women's organizations, in research, dialogue and mobilization in terms of recognition and understanding of the phenomenon of violence against women in the country. Due to its contribution to advancing women's rights, civil society has been an integral part of the process of preparing this Action Plan and, as a member of the Follow-up Technical Commission, will have an integral role in the implementation of Resolution 1325.

## 2) Women, girls and social violence: the challenges of Resolution 1325 for El Salvador today

Due to the high rates of violence that the country is currently experiencing, one of the main challenges of the Salvadoran Government is to guarantee citizen security: the State has the responsibility to guarantee the right to life, physical integrity, security and full enjoyment of the fundamental rights by all citizens.

<sup>20</sup> For more information on ISDEMU, please see: [www.isdemu.gob.sv](http://www.isdemu.gob.sv)

<sup>21</sup> National Women's Policy, updated in five-year plans. Please see: ISDEMU, National Women's Policy, San Salvador, ISDEMU, 2011 – updated 2015 in <http://www.aecid.org.sv/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/politica-nacional-de-las-mujeres-actualizadas-medidas-al-2014.pdf?82a9e7>

<sup>22</sup> NAVAS, Candelaria, *Feminism and the Suffrage Movement: highlighting the protagonism of Salvadoran women*, UES, San Salvador, 2012

<sup>23</sup> See Legislative Documentation Center: <http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-contra-la-violencia-intrafamiliar>

<sup>24</sup> See Legislative Documentation Center: <http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-de-igualdad-equidad-y-erradicacion-de-la-discriminacion-contra-las-mujeres>

<sup>25</sup> See Legislative Documentation Center: <http://www.asamblea.gob.sv/eparlamento/indice-legislativo/buscador-de-documentos-legislativos/ley-especial-integral-para-una-vida-libre-de-violencia-para-las-mujeres>

Despite having overcome the internal armed conflict and having managed to build a peaceful society, citizen insecurity is one of the main obstacles to the country's development.

This violence constitutes a legacy of decades of political and criminal violence, fostered by high levels of inequality, responses that do not achieve the expected results on the part of the justice sector, low level of State presence in the territories and the progressive sophistication and transnational character of crime. Public insecurity and current social violence specifically affect vulnerable groups such as girls and women. This growing concern fully justifies the process of implementing Resolution 1325 in El Salvador: girls and women are not only victims of violence, but must also be considered part of the solution to move towards a safe and full society.

Violence against women has been increasing significantly in El Salvador in recent years, due to various and complete causes such as inequality, the prevalence of sexist stereotypes, impunity and the increase of gang-related criminal structures. According to data from ISDEMU, presented in the Report on the Status and Situation of Violence against Women, 2016<sup>26</sup>:

- In 2015, 574 women were killed, representing a rate of 16.79 women killed per 100,000. This last figure places El Salvador as one of the countries with the highest number of homicides of women in the world.
- In the 2013 - 2015 period, a total of 18,658 women, girls and adolescent were victims of some crime against sexual freedom. In the first quarter of 2016, 2,820 women victims were reported. The gap that exists between cases of sexual violence suffered by women and men is high, representing 89.04% of reported cases where the victim is a woman, girl or adolescent.
- The annual average of victims attended by the PGR, in cases of domestic physical violence, is 1,482 victims. In relation to the proportion of cases of physical violence against women within the family, according to information provided by the PNC, women represent 85.51% of the victims.

In addition to the high levels of violence, the country must also confront the low levels of access to justice and prosecution of cases for the crimes committed. In the case of girls and women who are victims of violence, improving their access to justice and guaranteeing the processing of cases is an integral part of this National Action Plan in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 1325 and the other commitments adopted by the Salvadoran State.

Social violence, largely attributable to the phenomenon of gangs in the country, specifically and differently affects women, victims of aggression, threats and harassment of all kinds. Furthermore, the dynamics of territorial control and fear constitute serious obstacles to the full enjoyment of fundamental rights and access to basic services such as education and health. Analyzing, understanding and monitoring the relationship between the gang phenomenon and insecurity for girls and women is one of the fundamental work spheres of this National Action Plan.

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<sup>26</sup> ISDEMU. Report on the State and Situation of Violence against Women in El Salvador. San Salvador, November 2016.

The goal will be to obtain greater knowledge of the subject in order to formulate the policies and measures necessary to face these challenges.

## 2. RELEVANCE OF RESOLUTION 1325 FOR EL SALVADOR

For years, Resolution 1325 was considered only as an instrument applicable to conflict and post-conflict situations. However, the new approach given to this Resolution by the CEDAW Committee has opened a real opportunity for El Salvador to develop this National Action Plan with a broader and more comprehensive objective. The General Recommendation No. 30 from 2013 on women in the prevention of conflicts and in situations of conflict and post-conflict states that:

*“[4] [...]addresses other worrisome situations, such as ethnic and community violence, the war on organized crime, which may not necessarily be classified as armed conflicts under international humanitarian law and which result in serious violations of women’s rights and especially are cause for concern for the Committee.*

*“[...] [6] Women are not a homogeneous group and their experiences in relation to conflicts and their specific needs in post-conflict contexts are diverse. Women are not spectators or mere victims and targets, and have historically played and continue to play a role as combatants, in the context of organized civil society, as defenders of human rights, as members of resistance movements and as active agents in the processes of official and informal peacebuilding and recovery.”<sup>27</sup>”*

In reading this recommendation and the set of resolutions of the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda promoted by the UN Security Council, we understand the relevance of Resolution 1325 in El Salvador through three interdependent and objective levels of this Action Plan:

### 1) Due to the participation of El Salvador in United Nations peacekeeping operations and the need to integrate the gender perspective in the security sector

Resolution 1325 and the subsequent resolutions dedicate guidelines specifically aimed at countries that contribute to the maintenance of international peace with national contingents. In 2016, El Salvador contributed a total of 220 people (12 policemen, 10 military experts, 198 troops)<sup>28</sup> to United Nations peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, Cyprus, Western Sahara, Haiti and Mali.

Moreover, in addition to being mandatory for El Salvador, Resolution 1325 represents a structuring instrument to integrate the gender approach into the security sector. Women represent 6% of the 17,870 military personnel (officers, non-commissioned officers and troops, including administrative positions) and 7.8% of the 17,223 members of the National Civil Police<sup>29</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> COMMITTEE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN - General Recommendation no. 30 on women in conflict prevention and in conflict and post-conflict situations (2013) - [https://eos.cartercenter.org/uploads/document\\_file/path/496/spanish.pdf](https://eos.cartercenter.org/uploads/document_file/path/496/spanish.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Data updated as of June 30, 2016, available at: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/statistics/contributors.shtml>

<sup>29</sup> DONADIO, Marcela (Coord.), Women in armed and police institutions: resolution 1325 and peace operations in Latin America, RESDAL, Buenos Aires, 2009 - <http://www.resdal.org/genero-y-paz/ebook/Libro-mujer-RESDAL.pdf>

There are many obstacles that women face to be part of the security forces and it is the commitment of the State to incorporate the necessary measures in order to have greater representation of women in the exercise of national and international security.

This National Action Plan responds to the need to increase the active participation of women in the Armed Forces, the integration of the gender perspective in these institutions (Pillar I), strengthen knowledge and contribute to gender training for the members of the National Police and the Army (Pillars I and V).

**2) Due to the recent history of the country: to recover the role of women in the construction of peace in the historical memory as well as to provide reparations to the victims of the conflict**

As already mentioned, the role of women in the construction of peace in El Salvador is a historical legacy that must be highlighted and promoted as part of the country's historical memory. Several challenges remain pending for the State in terms of reparation and recovery measures for victims of the armed conflict: investigating disappearances, providing justice and administering reparations are obligations of the State that are combined with the obligations derived from Resolution 1325.

The strategy regarding Reparation and Recovery measures (Pillar IV) provides specific answers to these objectives in this National Action Plan.

**3) Due to the current situation of social violence in the country: women and girls are vulnerable groups in the context of the current civic insecurity and therefore require specific protection and relief measures**

More than fifteen years after its adoption, Resolution 1325 acquires a renewed relevance in the context of critical citizen insecurity that El Salvador is experiencing. Although the country is not in a situation of armed conflict defined classically by international public law<sup>30</sup>, Salvadorans face on a daily basis the context of citizen insecurity aggravated by the deep phenomenon of gangs.

As indicated in General Recommendation number 30 of the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), this phenomenon of violence particularly affects girls and women and represents a context for the application of Resolution 1325.

The present National Action Plan includes within its strategies measures of Prevention (Pillar II) and Reparation (Pillar III) that seek to guarantee respect for the fundamental rights of girls and women and their access to basic services.

<sup>30</sup> See the study of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the typification of conflicts in contexts of crime: CICR, "Le droit international humanitaire et les défis posés par les conflits armés contemporains", Report XXXI of the International Conference of the Red Cross, Geneva, Dec. 2011

## IV.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 AND OF  
THE AGENDA "WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY"1. BACKGROUND AND PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 13251) The Decree for the Creation of the National Committee for the Implementation of  
Resolution 1325

With the publication on October 28, 2014 of Executive Decree number 74<sup>31</sup> the "National Committee for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations and Subsequent Resolutions that are adopted in the theme of Women, Peace and Security" was created. This Decree initiated the formal process of implementation of Resolution 1325 in El Salvador.

After years of following up on Resolution 1325 by institutions such as the Foreign Ministry, ISDEMU and civil society, El Salvador assumes its commitment at the highest level with the creation of this National Action Plan, also establishing itself as a pioneer country in the Central American region.

This process has been led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in coordination with ISDEMU and with the active participation of civil society, especially the Prudencia Ayala Feminist Coalition. In addition, this trend has had the solid support of the "Group of Friends of Resolution 1325" and in particular, of the Embassy of the Republic of Chile in El Salvador, of UN Women and the *Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)*.

2) Authorities, functioning and composition of the National Committee for the  
Implementation of Resolution 1325

Under the direction of the Foreign Ministry, the National Committee for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 is an inter-institutional working group whose objective is to propose policies and regulations that ensure compliance with Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions in the Republic of El Salvador. As established by the aforementioned Decree 74, the Committee is composed of three authorities (see Fig. 1): **the board of directors**, decision-making body of the National Committee, composed of holders of public office and highest decision-making bodies ; **the technical monitoring committee**, executing body of the decisions of the Board of Directors, made up of representatives of Ministries and other Secretaries of State; and **the Permanent Advisory Group**, made up of various national and international institutions related to the subject, aimed at providing specialized advice to strengthen the functioning of the National Committee.

<sup>31</sup> Executive Decree number 74 creating the "National Committee for the Implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations and Subsequent Resolutions that are adopted on the subject of Women, Peace and Security" - <http://www.diariooficial.gob.sv/diarios/do-2014/10-octubre/28-10-2014.pdf>

Figure 1

Attributions and composition of the National Committee for the Implementation of Resolution 1325

IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE OF RESOLUTION 1325		
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	TECHNICAL MONITORING COMMITTEE	PERMANENT ADVISORY GROUP
<p>DECISION-MAKING BODY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE</p> <p>It is made up of the following Secretariats of State and private institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>• A representative of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.</li> <li>• A representative of the Ministry of National Defense.</li> <li>• A representative of the Prosecutor General of the Republic.</li> <li>• A representative of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic.</li> <li>• A representative of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (IDEMU).</li> <li>• Three representatives of national non-governmental organizations registered in the corresponding registries dedicated to the promotion of women.</li> </ul>	<p>EXECUTING BODY OF THE DECISIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS</p> <p>Made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Min. of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>• Min. of Justice and Public Security.</li> <li>• Min. of Education.</li> <li>• Min. of National Defense.</li> <li>• Min. of Labor and Social Security.</li> <li>• Prosecutor General of the Republic.</li> <li>• CONNA.</li> <li>• ISDEMU.</li> <li>• Directing Council of the Reparation Program for Victims of Human Rights Violations in the Context of Armed Conflict.</li> <li>• Prudencia Ayala Feminist Coalition.</li> <li>• National Search Commission for Girls and Boys Disappeared during the Armed Conflict.</li> <li>• Representative of civil society before the Board of Directors of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU).</li> <li>• University of El Salvador.</li> <li>• Higher Education Council.</li> <li>• Parliamentary Group of Women of the Legislative Assembly.</li> </ul>	<p>IT PROVIDES SPECIALIZED ADVISORY NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE</p> <p>It may include the following institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System of the Organization of the United Nations (UN Women - El Salvador).</li> <li>• International cooperation agencies.</li> <li>• Diplomatic Representations accredited in El Salvador.</li> <li>• Attorney for the Defense of Human Rights.</li> <li>• Other institutions linked to the functions of the National Committee.</li> </ul>

Through the Board of Directors, the Implementation Committee has as its mission the creation of this National Action Plan, defining the functions and responsibilities of each entity within the framework of its competences. For the realization of this Action Plan, the Board of Directors has had the responsibility of:

- Establish mechanisms for recovering historical memory,
- To establish among its members working groups for the analysis of specific topics, to approve the reports presented by the Technical Commission or the working groups.
- Prepare the annual report and any other extraordinary report on the progress of its objectives.
- Manage internal cooperation and coordinate with the corresponding State institutions to obtain external cooperation, to perform the inherent functions of the National Committee.

- Participate in national and international meetings related to its objectives.
- Establish its work method; as well as the other necessary operational and logistical aspects.
- Create and implement its own accountability mechanism.

By virtue of the responsibilities and powers of the Implementation Committee and after the identification and appointment of institutional liaisons corresponding to the responsibilities established in the Decree creating the Committee, a process was initiated that included training workshops, sessions and hearings for consultations and work tables for the creation of this National Action Plan.

## 2. GOALS

The National Action Plan of El Salvador is an instrument that allows all the participating entities to coordinate the priority actions that fulfill the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda of the Security Council. In the same way, it is a fundamental tool to reinforce the coherent implementation of legislation together with existing and future mechanisms dedicated to women and girls.

This document offers a panorama and a guide of the diversity of initiatives and commitments acquired transversally through actions in security, diplomacy, promotion of development, respect for historical memory and in the protection of Human Rights. This National Action Plan underlines the strategic vision we adopted as a State to ensure that the needs of Salvadoran girls and women are included in all our efforts to build a consensual and peaceful society.

For the implementation of this plan, it must be understood that the security referred mentioned is equal to human security, which emphasizes generalized threats that affect different spheres of life, which endanger survival, the livelihoods and dignity of individuals and communities and requires a rethinking of security as the promotion of human security is fundamental to national security.

Secondly, human security is an approach that complements state security, consolidates human rights and fosters human development, which makes it possible to establish the necessary requirements to achieve peace, development and human progress.

Thirdly, human security considers threats from an integrated, multidimensional and comprehensive perspective. Not only does it help to mitigate the impact of these threats, but also reduces the risk that they will become more far-reaching and difficult to solve. Fourth, by contextualizing the causes, manifestations and their effects on people, the concept of human security highlights the needs, vulnerabilities and real capacities of the people affected and contributes to the search for solutions focused on specific priorities and objectives.

Finally, given the connection between situations of personal insecurity, human security offers a dynamic framework that takes advantage of the comparative advantages of a heterogeneous network of agents. Thus consistency is guaranteed, duplication of tasks is eliminated and

responses based on collaboration at the local, national, regional and international levels are promoted, which together can generate a much greater force<sup>32</sup>.

### 3. STRUCTURE

The main goal of this National Action Plan is to implement Resolution 1325 and the subsequent Resolutions of the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda of the United Nations Security Council. **For structuring, two key subject areas have been considered (see Fig.2):**

On the one hand, the four subjects identified in the Secretary General's reports as priorities and structuring elements of Resolution 1325 have been adopted as fundamental pillars of this Action Plan: Participation, Prevention, Protection, Repair and Restitution of Rights, previously described in this document. These areas have been developed with the purpose of defining specific objectives in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1325. In addition, a fifth pillar related to the implementation of the plan itself has been included.

On the other hand, the second integrated subject area has been the levels of relevance and applicability of Resolution 1325 in El Salvador, mentioned earlier in this document: the participation of El Salvador in peacekeeping operations and the need to integrate the gender perspective in the security sector; the need to respond to pending challenges after the armed conflict in the country and the current situation of social violence in the country. These three subjects are present in a transversal way in all the pillars of action and in the conception of the strategic objectives identified in order to apply and nationally contextualize the measures of Resolution 1325 to the reality of the country.

**Figure 2-**  
Areas of structuring of the National Action Plan

COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION 1325 PILLAR I  <i>Participation</i>		AREA 1 FUNDAMENTAL PILLARS OF RESOLUTION 1325			
		PILLAR II <i>Prevention</i>	PILLAR III <i>Protection</i>	PILLAR IV <i>Repair and restitution measures Of rights</i>	PILLAR V <i>Strengthening the implementation process of Resolution 1325</i>
NATIONAL CONTEXTUALIZATION	AREA 2 RELEVANCE FOR EL SALVADOR	A). Integrate a gender approach in the security sector			
		B). Pending challenges of the post-conflict period: historical memory and victims			
		C). Context of citizen insecurity today			

Source: Authors' research based on the consultations in view of the realization of this PAN

<sup>32</sup>

<http://www.un.org/humansecurity/es/content/el-concepto-de-seguridad-humana>

The development of this National Action Plan has been embodied in a strategic matrix, structured in five pillars of action and integrating strategies, specific activities, implementation deadlines, responsible institutions as well as legislation or reference mechanisms for their realization. This document also provides for monitoring and evaluation mechanisms agreed by the Technical Monitoring Committee.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2017-2022 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 IN EL SALVADOR					
DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS					
<b>PILLAR I</b>					
<b>PARTICIPATION</b>					
RESOLUTION 1325 SEEKS TO PROMOTE THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN ALL LEVELS AND INSTANCES OF DECISIONS AND ACTION RELATIVE TO THE PEACE AND SECURITY ISSUES, AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL. THIS PILLAR REFERS TO THE MECHANISMS SET UP IN ORDER TO GIVE VOICE TO WOMEN AND TO PROMOTE THEIR PARTICIPATION AND BALANCED REPRESENTATION ON TOPICS CONCERNING THEIR OWN PROTECTION.					
<b>STRATEGY 1.1: Promote the equal participation of women in peace processes and in decision-making regarding peace and national and international security</b>					
<b>A.E. 1.1.1. Renew existing regulatory frameworks in order to increase the active presence of women in state institutions, especially in public and citizen security institutions.</b>					
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Expected result / performance indicator</b>	<b>Execution time</b>	<b>Legal frame of reference</b>	<b>Institution responsible</b>
a	Instructions regulating the equal participation of women and men in the National Civil Police in peace missions	Document / Instructions	2017	PIEG Action Plan	PNC/Technical Secretariat
c	Promote within the MJSP and its dependencies more women holding management positions.	Increase in women in management positions.	2017-2022	LIE-Resolution 1325	MJSP
<b>A.E. 1.1.2 Guarantee the participation and equal representation of women in decision-making bodies on issues of public and citizen security.</b>					
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Expected result / performance indicator</b>	<b>Execution time</b>	<b>Legal frame of reference</b>	<b>Institution responsible</b>
a	Ensure that the MJSP and its dependencies include higher percentages of women in job opportunities	Higher percentage of women with job opportunities	2017-2021	LIE	MJSP
b	Motivate and promote the participation of women who are veterans of war, in the mechanisms of decisions	A third of women veterans of war have been incorporated into participation mechanisms of the War Veterans Program	2017-2021	War Veterans Law, Guidelines for Veterans of War Personnel and Participation Policy	MINSAL

**A.E. 1.1.3 Guarantee the participation of women in United Nations peacekeeping operations in which El Salvador participates as a contributing country**

	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
a	Systematize experiences of women participating in peace missions	Systematization document of the experience	2017-2022		MDN

**STRATEGY 1.2: Generate conditions for the effective participation of women in state institutions**

**A.E. 1.2.1. Develop and implement positive action measures in order to increase the participation and representation of women in state institutions**

	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
a	Communication campaign to encourage and motivate the participation of Salvadoran women in the National Civil Police (PNC)	1 Communication campaign	MAR-DEC 2017	PIEG /LE Action Plan 6.	PNC/Communications Unit
b	Preparation of instructions that regulate the increase and participation of women in the National Civil Police (PNC).	Instructions created	JAN-DEC 2017	PIEG /LE Action Plan 6.	PNC/Subdirectorate of Administration-TIA-ANSP
c	Promote the participation of veteran women and survivors of armed conflict in spaces of citizen comptrollership (women peace and security builders)	Participation mechanism created and operational	2017-2022	LIE, LEIV and 1325	ISDEMU
e	Include Resolution 1325 into the Institutional Gender Policy for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Institutional policy contains Resolution 1325	2018	Resolution 1325	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
f	Incorporate the implementation of resolution 1325 into the Strategic Development Plan of the Armed Forces.	Compliance with the guidelines of Resolution 1325 in the Armed Forces	2017-2022	Arce Bicentennial Plan 2017 – 2022	MDN

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2017-2022 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 IN EL SALVADOR					
DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS					
<b>PILLAR II</b>					
<b>PREVENTION</b>					
RESOLUTION 1325 UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN, ESPECIALLY SEXUAL VIOLENCE AS A FORM FOR PREVENTING CONFLICT AND ENSURING PEACE AND STABILITY.					
THIS PILLAR REFERS TO THE NEED TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT PREVENTION MECHANISMS, THE INTEGRATION OF DATA, PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS, THE FIGHT AGAINST STEREOTYPES AND THE PROMOTION OF A CULTURE OF ZERO TOLERANCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.					
<b>STRATEGY 2.1: Include the gender perspective in conflict prevention efforts within contexts of citizen insecurity and social violence</b>					
<b>AE. 2.1.1 Train members of the Security Forces on women's human rights, in order to prevent violence against girls and women, in contexts of social violence</b>					
	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
a	Creation of a training module on Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions of the Security Council	100% institutions that make up the Technical Committee have implemented a training module	2017-2022	RES 1325	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee
<b>STRATEGY 2.2: Mechanisms for early detection and prevention of violence against women and girls, in contexts of social violence, with special emphasis on the prevention of sexual violence.</b>					
<b>AE.2.2.1 Promote the creation of a national policy of "Zero Tolerance" of abuses by State agents against women, especially in cases related to sexual violence</b>					
	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
a	Formulate and propose the National policy of "Zero Tolerance" in cases of sexual violence against girls and women committed by agents of the State	Effective compliance with the National Zero Tolerance Policy in cases of sexual violence against girls and women committed by agents of the State	2022	LIE ,LEIV and Penal Code	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee
b	Preparation of a campaign to disseminate information on sexual violence and promote a culture of denunciation in compliance with the national policy of "Tolerance Zero" as previously approved	Communication actions on the prevention and assistance for victims of sexual violence	2022	LIE ,LEIV and Penal Code	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee

**AE.2.2.1 Promote the creation of a national policy of Zero Tolerance of abuses by State agents against women, especially in cases related to sexual violence**

	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
c	Generate a coordination mechanism to incorporate the Resolution's approach into the Safe El Salvador Plan 1325	Generate a coordination mechanism to include the Resolution's approach into the Safe El Salvador Plan	2019	Resolution 1325	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2017-2022 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 IN EL SALVADOR**

**DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS**

**PILLAR III**

**PROTECTION**

RESOLUTION 1325 ACKNOWLEDGES THAT WOMEN AND GIRLS SUFFER FROM DIFFERENTIATED VIOLENCE, DIRECTED AGAINST THEM DUE TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE WOMEN. THEIR GENDER MAKES THEM MORE VULNERABLE TO ALL TYPES OF AGGRESSIONS (THREATS, INTIMIDATIONS, VIOLENT ATTACKS, MURDER, SEXUAL AGGRESSIONS, PEOPLE TRAFFICKING) AND THEREFORE DESERVES SPECIAL PROTECTION.

GIVEN THE INCREASE OF SOCIAL VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR, PILLAR III REFERS TO THE MECHANISMS OF PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, TO THE ACTIONS AIMED AT PROVIDING BASIC SERVICES TO WOMEN AND GIRLS, TO THE DEVICES EXPECTED TO IMPROVE THEIR PROTECTION AND TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

**STRATEGY 3. 1: Generate and promote measures to guarantee the protection of the rights of women and girls in contexts of social violence.**

**A.E. 3.1.1. Ensure access to basic services to women and girls who are victims of social violence in El Salvador, as a way to safeguard their comprehensive security and protect their fundamental rights to dignified work, education, health, justice and protection.**

	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
a	Promote the development of institutional mechanisms for the protection of the rights of women and girls who are victims of social violence		2017-2022		Technical Committee for the implementation of Res. 1325 and technical monitoring commission.
b	Managing conditions of access to dignified and decent employment for women in conditions of social violence	Number of women in conditions of social violence placed and counseled through the National Employment System	As of 2019	Resolution 1325, LIE and LEIV[1]	MTPS
c	Provide assistance to migrant women in cases of violation of their rights, with special emphasis on girls and women who are victims of human trafficking.	# of cases processed	2017-2022	National and International Regulations for a Life Free of Violence	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2017-2022 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 IN EL SALVADOR					
DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS					
<p><b>PILLAR IV</b></p> <p><b>MEASURES OF REPARATION AND RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS</b></p> <p>RESOLUTION 1325 RECOGNIZES THAT WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, IN CONTEXTS OF ARMED CONFLICT OR IN VIOLENT CONTEXTS, ARE TRAUMATIZED BY THE CONSEQUENCES OF THESE ASSAULTS. FOR THIS REASON, IT IS NECESSARY TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT SUPPORT AND RECOVERY MEASURES THAT ALLOW ON THE ONE HAND TO QUICKLY RESPOND IN AN EMERGENCY AND ON THE OTHER HAND, CONTRIBUTE REPARATION AND RESTITUTION MEASURES TO INTEGRATE THE VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS TO A CONSENSUS-DRIVEN AND PEACEFUL SOCIETY.</p> <p>THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES, THE REPAIR MECHANISMS FOR VICTIMS, AND THE MEASURES OF RE-INTEGRATION OF SURVIVORS INTO A PEACEFUL AND CONSENSUS-DRIVEN SOCIETY ARE PART OF THIS ACTION PILLAR.</p>					
<p><b>STRATEGY 4.1: Promote the implementation of measures for reparation and restitution of rights to women who are victims of the armed conflict.</b></p>					
<p><b>A.E.4.1.1 Guarantee and implement reparation measures for women and girls who are victims of the armed conflict as well as victims of social violence</b></p>					
	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
a	Conduct a workshop focused on the creation of reparation measures for women who are the direct or indirect victims of the forced disappearance of girls and boys	Guaranteed participation of at least 30 women, direct or indirect victims of enforced disappearance of girls and boys in the construction of their own reparation measures.	2017-2021	Executive Decree Number 5 dated January 15 2010	CNB
b	Conduct a psycho-social workshop focused on resolution 1325 for women who are the direct or indirect victims of the forced disappearance of girls and boys	At least 30 women, who are direct or indirect victims of enforced disappearance of girls and boys, have been trained on the content of Resolution 1325	2017-2021	Executive Decree Number 5 dated January 15 2010	CNB
c	Creation of a legal technical instrument for the training of facilitators for psycho-social assistance for veterans and victims of serious human rights violations during the armed conflict	Instrument created and implemented in 50 health facilities	2017-2021	Law on Benefits and Social Provisions for the Military Veterans of the FAES and Ex-combatants of the FMLN, who participated in the internal armed conflict. Approved on 11-19-2015	MINSAL
d	Strengthening existing self-help groups for assistance for women survivors of the armed conflict.	10 days of exchange of experiences in active self-help groups working in the RIIS.	2017-2021	Technical guidelines for assistance to all forms of violence, Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women	MINSAL

	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
e	Implementation of the comprehensive social development program of El Mozote and surrounding areas	Program implemented	2017-2019	CIDH Resolution	ISDEMU
f	Processes for preserving memory and psycho-social support for surviving women created	Memory center designed and in operation	2017-2022	CIDH Resolution	ISDEMU
g	Expand the Institutional Gender Unit (UGI) in the branches of the Armed Forces to guarantee the rights of women as a reparations measure	# of gender units created.	2017-2022	PQD 2014-2019	MDN

**AE.4.1.2 Guarantee the search mechanisms of women disappeared during the conflict and of missing women who are victims of current social violence**

	Projected action specifics	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
a	Maintain the web page and social networks of the CNB to search for missing children	Received annually at least 12 new cases of missing children	2107-2022	Executive Decree Number 5 dated January 15 2010	CNB
b	Perform a radio campaign to promote the reporting of new cases of girls disappeared in the armed conflict	At least one radio campaign a year performed in which the Salvadoran population has been informed about the channels for reporting new cases of disappeared girls, by the CNB	2107-2022	Executive Decree Number 5 dated January 15 2010	CNB
c	Promote inter-institutional dialogue in order to guarantee effective search mechanisms for disappeared women in El Salvador, both during the armed conflict and during the context of current violence	Institutional response To the search mechanism for missing women	2022		Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2017-2022 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 IN EL SALVADOR					
DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS					
<b>PILLAR V</b>					
<b>STRENGTHENING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS OF RES.1325</b>					
THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 MUST INCLUDE, IN ADDITION TO THE ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS ACTION PLAN, ITS OWN MEASURES FOR MONITORING AND STRENGTHENING THE PROCESS IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF THIS NATIONAL ACTION PLAN.					
COORDINATED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ALL THE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE PROCESS HAVE TO INTEGRATE AND COORDINATE EFFORTS FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS DOCUMENT.					
<b>STRATEGY 5.1: Guarantee the application and follow-up of the agenda regarding women, peace and security in all the Sectors involved.</b>					
<b>AE. 5.1.1 Strengthen the capacities of the members of the Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 on "Women, peace and security"</b>					
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Expected result / performance indicator</b>	<b>Execution time</b>	<b>Legal frame of reference</b>	<b>Institution responsible</b>
a	Specialized training processes on Women, Peace and Security for members of the Committee	Training and awareness activities for members of the Committee	2017-2022	LIE and LEIV, Resolution 1325 and all binding	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee
<b>AE. 5.1.2 Disseminate and publicize the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda and the implementation by the State and its institutions of aspects related to Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions</b>					
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Expected result / performance indicator</b>	<b>Execution time</b>	<b>Legal frame of reference</b>	<b>Institution responsible</b>
a	Develop a communication strategy to disseminate the contents of Resolution 1325 and the implementation activities carried out in the country - Communication strategy performed (2018-2021)  - Results report (2022)	- Communication strategy developed (2017)	2017-2022	Resolution 1325 and Executive Decree Number 74 (2014)	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee
b	Carry out and disseminate the progress and results reports of the implementation of Resolution 1325	Annual progress reports from 2018	2018-2022	Resolution 1325 and Executive Decree Number 74(2014)	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee
c	Promote the positioning of El Salvador in the agenda Women, Peace and Security in regional and multilateral spheres	Regional and Multilateral Spaces know the experience of El Salvador on the implementation of Resolution 1325.	2017-2022	Resolution 1325	Ministry of Foreign Affairs with institutions that make up the Committee

	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
d	Promote regional integration with the Central American Social Integration System (SICA) to establish a regional work agenda that allows inclusion in the plans of SISCA, COMMCA and ESCA the issue on Resolution 1325.	Work agenda with the security strategy of Central America (ESCA) developed, through the MDN, on the subject of Resolution 1325	2017-2022	Five-Year Development Plan 2014-2019	MDN ISDEMU MRREE
<b>A.E. 5.1.3 Ensure the monitoring and effective institutional implementation of this National Action Plan</b>					
	Activity	Expected result / performance indicator	Execution time	Legal frame of reference	Institution responsible
a	Create a functioning framework for the Technical Committee for the Implementation of Resolution 1325	Operating framework document prepared and applied	2017-2022	Resolution 1325	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee
c	Carry out mid-term evaluation of the plan to measure progress in its implementation,	Mid-term evaluation	2019	National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325	Technical Monitoring Committee
d	Present annually a compliance report on the National Action Plan for the implementation of the 1325 Resolution	Annual report	2017-2022	National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325	Implementation Committee of Resolution 1325 and its Technical Monitoring Committee

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

By virtue of the responsibilities and attributions derived from the Executive Decree number 74 on the Creation of the National Implementation Committee, it is the responsibility of the Committee and in particular of the Board of Directors, to coordinate the fulfillment of this Action Plan.

To monitor and assess the implementation of this Action Plan, in addition to the provisions established in PILLAR V of the Plan, the Implementation Committee - through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the coordinating institution for the process and ISDEMU as the institution responsible for formulating, directing, executing and monitoring compliance with the National Policy on Women - will be responsible for:

- The general planning of the activities committed to the fulfillment of this National Action Plan;
- Coordinate the activities of the National Implementation Committee, specifically the convening and holding of plenary meetings of the Committee (once a year), meetings of the Board of Directors (twice a year), meetings of the Technical Monitoring Committee (every 2 months) and meetings of the Advisory Group (every 2 months);
- Require from all the participating institutions and relevant organizations the information necessary to monitor compliance with this National Action Plan;
- Require from all participating institutions to integrate this Action Plan into their own strategic plans, to ensure its follow-up at the inter-institutional level;
- Prepare periodic reports that take into account the development and fulfillment of this Action Plan, in particular the publication of an annual report giving account of the progress made in the implementation of this Action Plan as well as the annual update of the established indicators;
- Monitor the progress of the Institutional commitments and send these updates to all members of the Implementation Committee and, in particular, review and update the contents of this Action Plan in light of the evolution of national and international standards;
- Make the information referring to this Action Plan available to civil society;
- Publish, at the end of this Action Plan (2017-2022), a report on the level of implementation, challenges and recommendations;
- Coordinate and ensure all activities necessary for monitoring and effective follow-up of the implementation of this Action Plan.

## ACRONYMS

ANSP	National Academy of Public Safety
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CNB	National Search Commission
CODEM	Doctrine and Military Education Command
COMMCA	Council of Female Ministers of Central America
CPI	International Criminal Court
DGCP	General Directorate of Penal Centers
DGRR	General Directorate of Recruitment and Reservation
EMCFA	Joint Staff of the Armed Forces
EMCGGB	Military School Captain "General Gerardo Barrios"
ESCA	Security Strategy of Central America
FMLN	Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation
IML	Institute of Legal Medicine
ISDEMU	Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women
LEIV	Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women
LIE	Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women
MDN	Ministry of National Defense
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
MTPS	Ministry of Labor and Social Security
ODAC	Citizen Attention Office of the PNC
ONU	United Nations
PAN1325	National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325
PGR	Attorney General of the Republic
PIEG	Institutional Policy of Equity and Gender Equality
PNC	Civil National Police
PNIEMS	National Equality and Equity Plan for Salvadoran Women
PNM	National Policy of Women
SEFA	Educational System of the Armed Forces
SISCA	Secretariat of Central American Social Integration
TIA	Court of Income and Promotions
UUMM	Military Units

EL SALVADOR

# JOURNAL OF LAWS

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LET'S JOIN TOGETHER TO GROW

**DIRECTOR:** *Edgard Antonio Mendoza Castro*

**TOME NO. 405**

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## SUMMARY

### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

### EXECUTIVE BODY

#### DIVISION OF EDUCATION

#### MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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Agreement No. 05-00245 – The legal entity status of the Communal Association for Education in the Canton of San Carlos, Talnique Municipality, is hereby revoked. .... **39**

Agreement No. 15-0883 – Owner and Replacement Partners are named for the National Council for the Protection and Development of Migrants and their Families. .... **39**

#### MINISTRY OF GOVERNANCE AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### DIVISION OF GOVERNANCE AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

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#### DIVISION OF ECONOMY

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**EXECUTIVE BODY****MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

DECREE No. 74

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR.

WHEREAS:

- I. That in accordance with Article 1 of the Concluding Declaration of the Disabled Persons Recovery Act, it assures the inhabitants of the Republic the enjoyment of literacy, health, care, economic cooperation and social justice;
- II. That point 36 of the Constitution establishes that the attributions of organs of the Government are non-delegable, but that they will collaborate among themselves in the exercise of public functions;
- III. That article 168 of the Constitution of the Republic establishes among the attributions and obligations of the President of the Republic, complying and enforcing the Constitution, treaties, laws and other legal provisions; seeking social harmony and preserving inner peace and tranquility and the security of the human person as a member of society; as well as ensuring the effective management and realization of public business;
- IV. That the government plan for the deepening of the "El Salvador Adelante" plan establishes that one of the strategies to be implemented will be to continue advancing towards gender equity;
- V. That by legislative decree No. 114, dated July 12, 1945, published in the Official Gazette No. 191, Volume No. 139, of September 4 of the same year; the Republic of El Salvador ratified the Charter of the United Nations;
- VI. That in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Member States have agreed to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Charter;
- VII. That the Security Council of the United Nations adopted resolution 1325 (2000) at the 4213th meeting, held on October 31, 2000, in which it urges Member States to ensure that the representation of women at all levels of decisions of national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts be increased; also urging to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for training activities aimed at creating sensitivity on gender issues.

In addition, the Council has adopted a series of subsequent resolutions related to women's issues, peace and security.

**THEREFORE,**

With the use of his constitutional powers

HE DECREES:

Art. 1.- Let the "NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SUBSEQUENT RESOLUTIONS THAT ARE ADOPTED IN THE THEME OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY" be created, hereinafter the National Committee, whose main objective will be to propose policies and regulations that ensure compliance with said resolutions in the Republic of El Salvador.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be the general coordinator of the National Committee.

***JOURNAL OF LAWS, San Salvador October 28, 2014.***

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Art. 2.- The National Committee will be made up of a Board of Directors, a Technical Follow-Up Commission and a Permanent Advisory Group

Art. 3.- The Directing Council is the decision-making body of the National Committee and is composed of the following Secretariats of State and particular institutions:

- a) A representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- b) A representative of the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety;
- c) A representative of the Ministry of National Defense;
- d) A representative of the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic;
- e) A representative of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic;
- f) A representative of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU);
- g) Three representatives of national non-governmental organizations duly registered in the corresponding registers dedicated to the promotion of women.

For purposes of the integration of the Board of Directors, each member institution shall designate through the corresponding agreement a proprietary representative and an alternate.

In case of force majeure, resignation, removal or death of the representative member, the alternate member will assume the representation entirely. In those cases, the institution will appoint a new representative, unless the cause is temporary.

Art. 4.- For the fulfillment of its objective, the Board of Directors will have the following attributions:

- a) Propose a National Action Plan (PAN), for compliance with Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations and subsequent resolutions adopted on the subject of "women, peace and security", in which it will decide the functions and responsibilities of each entity, within the framework of its powers.
- b) Establish mechanisms for the recovery of historical memory.
- c) Establish among its members, when necessary, working groups to analyze specific subjects.
- d) Approve the reports presented by the Technical Commission or the working groups.
- e) Prepare the annual report and any other extraordinary report on the progress of its objectives.
- f) Manage internal cooperation and coordinate with the corresponding State institutions to obtain external cooperation, to carry out the inherent functions of the National Committee,
- g) Participate in national and international meetings related to their objectives.
- h) Establish their method of work; as well as the other necessary operational and technical aspects.
- i) Create and implement its own accountability mechanism.

Art. 5.- The Follow-up Technical Commission will be the executing organ of the decisions of the Board of Directors and will be composed of the:

- a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- b) Ministry of Justice and Public Safety;
- c) Ministry of Education;
- d) Ministry of National Defense;
- e) Ministry of Labor and Social Security;
- f) Ministry of Health;
- g) Secretariat of Social Inclusion;
- h) National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONNA);

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- i) Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU);
- j) Directing Council of the Reparation Program for Victims of Human Rights Violations in the Context of Armed Conflict;
- k) Feminist Coalition Prudencia Ayala,
- l) National Search Commission of Children Disappeared during the Internal Armed Conflict;
- m) Representation of civil society before the Board of Directors of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU);
- n) University of El Salvador;
- o) Council of Higher Education; and
- p) Parliamentary Group of Women in the Legislative Assembly.

Art. 6.- For purposes of representation, the member of each institution shall designate, through the corresponding agreement, a representative before the Technical Monitoring Commission.

In the case of institutions that also make up the Board of Directors, the same representative may be appointed to the Technical Committee.

Art 7.- The Permanent Advisory Group will be constituted by various national and international institutions related to the subject and will provide specialized advice necessary to strengthen the functioning of the National Committee.

The Advisory Group may include the following institutions:

- a) System of the United Nations Organization (UN Women - El Salvador)
- b) International cooperation agencies:
- c) Diplomatic Representations accredited in El Salvador.
- d) Office for the Defense of Human Rights.
- e) Other institutions linked to the functions of the National Committee.

Art. 8.- The representatives in the National Committee, in the exercise of their functions, shall perform ad-honorem.

Art. 9.- For the fulfillment of its purposes, the National Committee will have the administrative and logistical support that may be necessary, from the Secretaries of State and other entities that comprise them.

Art. 10.- To carry out the objectives entrusted to the National Committee, it may receive resources from public and private institutions and natural or legal persons both national and international.

Art. 11.- This Decree will enter into force eight days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

PASSED IN THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE: San Salvador, on the twenty-eighth day of October two thousand fourteen.

SALVADOR SÁNCHEZ CERÉN,

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

HUGO ROGER MARTÍNEZ BONILLA

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.