

## FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. During its previous review, Argentina supported recommendations to promote gender equality and combat violence against women,<sup>1</sup> to enact pending legislation that would provide access to reproductive health services, including safe and legal abortion,<sup>2</sup> to prevent and eliminate excessive use of force by State officials and ensure that there is no impunity,<sup>3</sup> to establish and implement a national mechanism for the prevention of torture<sup>4</sup>, to fully guarantee the rights of indigenous peoples,<sup>5</sup> and to designate an Ombudsman,<sup>6</sup> among others. Amnesty International welcomes that Argentina undertook a mid-term review in 2019 of the state of implementation of the recommendations it supported.<sup>7</sup> However, serious human rights violations continue.
2. In 2017, the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture was constituted. Many provinces have yet to establish local mechanisms.<sup>8</sup>
3. The 2019 creation of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity represents a major institutional step forward in the prioritization of the gender agenda at the national level.<sup>9</sup> In 2020, Congress passed Law No. 27.610 decriminalizing and legalizing abortion. However, women and people who can become pregnant continue to face significant challenges in accessing abortions.
4. In 2021, the Executive Branch repealed Decree 70/2017 which undermined migrants' rights, but judicial decisions on deportation procedures are a setback (see section below).<sup>10</sup>
5. Since 2017, there has been very limited progress in the implementation of territorial surveys of the lands occupied by indigenous communities.<sup>11</sup> Congress failed to address a law on community property of indigenous lands.
6. Despite supporting recommendations to appoint an Ombudsperson without delay,<sup>12</sup> Congress has not yet made progress on the designation, pending for 12 years.<sup>13</sup>
7. The implementation of the Recommendations Monitoring System (SIMORE) is still pending.<sup>14</sup>

## THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

8. Argentina has seen enormous challenges since the last review. The country remains mired in a deep economic and social crisis, exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. In December 2021, 37.7% of the population of Argentina was living in poverty<sup>15</sup> and the unemployment rate was 8.2%.<sup>16</sup>
9. A Supreme Court position has been vacant since December 2021, providing an opportunity for the nomination of a female candidate and to ensure that the appointee brings a gender perspective.
10. Argentina lacks an open, transparent merit-based national process for the selection of candidates to regional and international human rights bodies that guarantee meaningful consultation with civil society and a gender perspective.
11. In 2022, Convention 190 of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which recognizes the right to work free of violence and harassment, entered into force. However, its regulation is still pending.
12. Concerns have been reported about decisions adopted by local courts related to eviction processes that are in contravention of provisional measures issued by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<sup>17</sup>

## THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

### Sexual and reproductive rights

13. Despite the approval of Law No. 27.610, women and people who can become pregnant continue to face significant challenges in accessing legal abortion due to the lack of availability of sexual and reproductive health services, the lack of training of health providers and geographical distances – sometimes over 300 km- to access to the service. No public campaigns to disseminate information about the law have taken place.<sup>18</sup>
14. The criminalization of health care providers who ensure access to legal abortions is unjust and instils fear in medical providers who provide basic care.<sup>19</sup>
15. Unintended teenage pregnancy rates remain high, increasing the intergenerational reproduction of poverty.<sup>20</sup>

### Menstrual health

16. Many women and menstruating persons cannot access clean water, adequate sanitation facilities to ensure privacy, and menstrual management products (MMPs). This disproportionately affects those with lower incomes. This impacts the exercise of other rights, such as access to health, education, and work in conditions of equality and without discrimination. Girls and adolescents avoid going to school during the menstrual cycle due to the lack of hygiene and privacy conditions, the lack of access to MMPs and the taboo and misinformation surrounding menstruation.<sup>21</sup>

### Violence against women and LGBTI+ people

17. In 2021, a femicide was registered every 35 hours, with 81% of the 251 deaths resulting from gender-based violence occurring in contexts of domestic violence.<sup>22</sup> In 2020-2021, 3,129 children were registered as victims of sexual abuse.<sup>23</sup> Despite the public attention given to the fight against gender-based violence, prosecution and trial rates are low: only 15.5% of reports of crimes against sexual integrity result in convictions.<sup>24</sup> Free legal representation for victims of gender-based violence is inadequate to guarantee effective access to justice.
18. Online violence against women, LGBTI+ people has risen, including hate speech that constitutes an incitement to discrimination, hostility or gender-based violence, and mostly against human rights defenders. 39% of women who experienced online violence felt that their physical safety was threatened and 36% experienced a negative impact on their mental health.<sup>25</sup> Many of them abandon social media platforms to avoid violence and 100% of women interviewed by Amnesty International stated that filing a legal complaint “was not worth the effort”.<sup>26</sup>
19. In March 2021, Tehuel de la Torre, a transgender boy of 21 years old from the province of Buenos Aires, disappeared. As of July 2022, no independent, effective, impartial and trans feminist investigation to find him had been carried out.<sup>27</sup>

### Sex education

20. Sixteen years after the passing of the Comprehensive Sex Education Law, only 4% of secondary school students claim to have received all the basic contents. Seven out of ten teachers claim to need more training and 36% of secondary school principals state that the school has intervened in situations of sexual orientation discrimination, gender identity discrimination or situations of violence against women.<sup>28</sup>
21. In May 2022, the Education Ministry of Chaco sponsored a teacher training congress organized by a religious association, with content disregarding abortion rights, children rights and pathologizing sexual diversity. This was framed within a normative framework enabling "alternative" sexuality education proposals for teacher training that put CSE at risk.<sup>29</sup>

### **Excessive use of force and enforced disappearances**

22. Abusive use of force, torture, arbitrary detentions, killings and enforced disappearances by law enforcement officials are widely reported and deeply rooted throughout the country.<sup>30</sup> The absence of effective investigations promotes impunity and the repetition of these acts.
23. In 2020, the National Public Defender's Office received 141 reports of abusive use of force by police officers on public roads.<sup>31</sup> Between 2020 and 2021, there were 209 deaths and five possible enforced disappearances.<sup>32</sup> The lack of a unified and comprehensive public record of institutional violence cases hampers an understanding of the magnitude of the problem and the implementation of adequate solutions.
24. Violent restrictions on the exercise of the right to social protest and freedom of expression have been reported. In 2021 and 2022 there were arbitrary detentions and abusive use of force to repress social protest in the provinces of Chubut<sup>33</sup> and Jujuy.<sup>34</sup> In December 2021, more than 30 people were injured by police during a demonstration against the approval of a law extending mining zones in Chubut Province.<sup>35</sup>
25. The Bill on Comprehensive Approach to Institutional Violence by police officials in the Security and Penitentiary Services remained pending before the Lower House as of mid-2022.

### **Indigenous peoples' rights**

26. Indigenous peoples continue to face serious difficulties in accessing collective land rights. In 2021, the government approved the extension of Emergency Law 26.160 ordering the suspension of evictions of Indigenous communities. Despite Argentina's support for a recommendation to conclude territorial surveys of the lands occupied by indigenous communities mandated by the same law, only 43% of the survey was completed by the end of 2021.<sup>36</sup> There are 1,760 communities in the country identified by the Territorial Survey Programme.<sup>37</sup> Congress has failed to pass a law on community property of indigenous lands.

### **Climate crisis**

27. Despite the commitment to improve by almost 26% its nationally determined contribution (NDC) compared to its 2016 NDC and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050,<sup>38</sup> these targets remain insufficient as they fail to align with the 1.5°C global warming commitment.<sup>39</sup> Concerns remain over the reform of the hydrocarbons law, which promotes fossil fuels.
28. Intense heat waves,<sup>40</sup> droughts and fires<sup>41</sup> in large areas of land throughout the country, which threaten both lives and livelihoods, highlight the need for the adoption of the Wetlands Law Bill,<sup>42</sup> pending before Congress for more than 10 years.<sup>43</sup>

### **Migrants', asylum seekers' and refugees' rights**

29. In May 2021, the Executive Branch repealed Decree 70/2017, which had introduced serious measures that undermined migrants' rights. However, the Supreme Court of Justice has decided on deportation procedures with an alarming interpretation of the Migration Law 25.871. In December 2021, 109 out of 114 cases had their deportation processes decided by the Court due to irregular entry and/or irregular stay, regardless of how long they have been living in Argentina, the best interest of the child, or the right to family unity.<sup>44</sup>
30. Regrettably, resettlement activities through Argentina's community sponsorship-based programme (also known as the "Syria Programme") were suspended in 2019 and the Programme was cancelled<sup>45</sup>.
31. In May 2022, national authorities have established a new programme based on community sponsorship to people fleeing social and natural disasters in Central America, Caribbean, and Mexico.<sup>46</sup> Although this measure reaffirms community sponsorship as a tool to promote refugee protection in Argentina, it does not include people in need of protection that are forcibly displaced by other motives and have other nationalities.

32. The national government has failed to implement the Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Programme with a broader community sponsorship scheme, including diverse backgrounds and nationalities, as it had committed to do in 2019.<sup>47</sup> This would reaffirm Argentina's commitment to providing alternatives to irregular means and dangerous displacement with a concrete tool to strengthen global solidarity with refugees.
33. Argentina has not yet regulated the Refugee Law 26.165 since 2006, and there is no integration plan in place to support asylum-seekers' and refugees' access to basic rights such as education, work, health care, and language training.<sup>48</sup> Studies reveal that the length of residence affects the local integration process, with the first year being the most difficult for the non-national population. Only one of every 10 foreign persons has access to the process to obtain the national identity document, which is essential for local integration purposes.<sup>49</sup>

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

### Amnesty International calls on the government of Argentina to:

#### National human rights framework

34. In line with previously supported recommendations, appoint an independent and impartial Ombudsman with competency and expertise on human rights.
35. Fill the vacant position in the Supreme Court of Justice and ensure that the appointee brings a gender perspective.
36. Adopt a national process for the selection of candidates to regional and international human rights bodies that is open, transparent, merit-based and guarantees a gender perspective, in consultation with civil society.
37. Submit the overdue state party report to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
38. Accept the individual complaints procedures under Article 77 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW).

#### Sexual and reproductive rights

39. Ensure adequate budget, infrastructure, staffing and training for sexual and reproductive health services to guarantee access to legal and safe abortion across the country on equal terms, with quality attention.
40. Ensure that all methods of abortion are available through the public health system.
41. Actively disseminate information on the right to abortion and complaint mechanisms and ensure health providers are well trained to ensure human rights protection.
42. End any form of unjust judicial persecution of health providers who guarantee access to legal abortion, including by dropping proceedings against Miranda Ruiz, and adopt mechanisms to support and protect them.
43. Collect and publish full and disaggregated data at the national and local levels to identify and improve the status of implementation of the law on voluntary interruption of pregnancy across the country.

## Menstrual health

44. Take steps to integrate sustainable menstrual health into national laws and public policies to guarantee that every woman, girl, and person who menstruate has equal access to menstrual health management and to reduce the disproportionate impact on those living in vulnerable conditions.

## Violence against women and LGBTI+ people

45. Review, and amend as necessary, all relevant laws and policies to ensure that measures to address gender-based violence include a digital dimension.
46. Collect and analyse statistical data on anti-gender hate speech.
47. Carry out campaigns that increase understanding of the problem of gender inequality and critically address the social construction of masculinity.
48. Implement the Unified System for the Registration of Gender-Related Complaints (URGE) for the swift adoption of protection measures and to facilitate the coordination of police and judicial attention for the comprehensive treatment of gender-based violence
49. Guarantee effective access to free legal representation for victims of gender-based violence.
50. Ensure protocols and standards for the search for disappeared persons that consider the specificities of travesti, trans and non-binary people.
51. Speedily develop and implement regulations for ILO Convention 190, in close consultation with, and active participation of, civil society in all its diversity.

## Sex education

52. Ensure the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Sex Education Law across the country on equal basis, with full recognition of LGBTI+ people's rights, abortion rights and women rights, including by providing accountability mechanisms for violations of the law.

## Excessive use of force and enforced disappearances

53. Ensure that all provinces implement the Law that establishes the National Preventive Mechanism, as required under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
54. Ensure that all cases of torture and other ill-treatment are effectively documented and investigated.

## Indigenous peoples' rights

55. Ensure that Emergency Law 26.160 is fully implemented to prevent the eviction or removal of Indigenous peoples from their traditional lands.

56. Advance the recognition of indigenous peoples' legal property, through a special law created and agreed upon with Indigenous peoples.
57. In line with previous recommendations,<sup>50</sup> adopt a federal regulation ensuring the participation of Indigenous peoples on any decisions and public policies that affect them, including regarding the exploitation of natural resources in their territories, guaranteeing the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
58. Investigate reports of persecution and criminalization of Indigenous peoples and ensure due process and fair trials in criminal cases.
59. Protect and apply the traditional knowledge of local communities and Indigenous peoples to support the effective use of resources for agriculture and forestry.

### **Climate crisis**

60. Approve the Wetlands Protection Bill, which was agreed upon with more than 380 civil society organizations.
61. Establish a preventive and integral fire management system, with a community approach, to reduce fire risk, including by identifying areas with greater danger, use of warning systems and provision of adequate funding.
62. Commit to and implement a phase out all fossil fuel use as quickly as possible; work to ensure a similar global commitment is adopted at COP27 and work to ensure that the Glasgow Dialogue leads to new and additional finance for people who have suffered loss and damage through the climate crisis.

### **Rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees**

63. Reconsider every court decision and ensure that any future decisions are made within the migratory legal framework of the Migration Law 25.871, with a human rights perspective.
64. Establish a refugee community-based sponsorship scheme in a Resettlement and Complementary Pathways programme framework, open to people in need of their protection regardless of their nationality or context.
65. Establish a clear family reunification scheme for people admitted in the country through resettlement and complementary pathways.
66. Establish the regulation of Law No. 26,165 under the guidance of National Commission for Refugees, for its proper implementation.
67. Exclude required criteria regarding years of regular migratory residence for accessing existing social programmes, to include migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in vulnerable situations.
68. Ensure the entry into Argentina of migrants on a non-discriminatory basis as to their origin or nationality.
69. Ensure due process and effective access to justice and remedies for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

70. Develop a comprehensive programme for the local integration of refugees.

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<sup>1</sup> UH Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Argentina, 22 December 2017, Para. 107, UN Doc. A/HRC/37/5 and its addendum UN Doc. A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendations: 107.95 (Botswana), 107.96 (Uruguay), 107.97 (Iraq), 107.118 (Bahrein), 107.126 (China), 107.127 (Bosnia and Herzegovina), 107.132 (Namibia).

<sup>2</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendations: 107.102 (Canada), 107.104 (Iceland), 107.106 (Italy), 107.108 (Slovenia), 107.109 (Slovenia), 107.110 (Iceland), 107.111 (Norway and Switzerland), 107.112 (Germany), 107.129 (India), 107.130 (Libya); 107.149 (Montenegro and Paraguay).

<sup>3</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendations: 107.38 (Slovakia), 107.47 (Germany), 107.48 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

<sup>4</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendations: 107.13 (Costa Rica), 107.49 (United States), 107.62 (Ghana), 107.63 (Czechia), 107.64 (Estonia, France, Mexico, Slovakia), 107.65 (Honduras and Switzerland), 107.66 (Paraguay).

<sup>5</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendations: 107.22 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), 107.35 (Algeria), 107.177 (Germany), 107.181 (Senegal).

<sup>6</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendations: 107.11 (Georgia, Guatemala and Republic of Korea), 107.12 (Slovakia), 107.13 (Costa Rica).

<sup>7</sup> National Secretariat for Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism, *Argentina's National Mid-term Report*, 2019, [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/lib-docs/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session28/AR/Argentina\\_ThirdCycle.docx](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/lib-docs/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session28/AR/Argentina_ThirdCycle.docx)

<sup>8</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendations 107.62-66 (Ghana, Czechia, Estonia, France, Mexico, Slovakia, Switzerland, Paraguay)

<sup>9</sup> As suggested by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in its concluding observations to Argentina CEDAW/C/ARG/CO/7 and in line with A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Para. 107, Recommendation 107.153 (Canada).

<sup>10</sup> Página 12, *La Corte y las desventuras del señor Huang*, December 2021, <https://www.pagina12.com.ar/388744-la-corte-y-las-desventuras-del-senor-huang>

<sup>11</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendation 107.177 (Germany)

<sup>12</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendation 107.10 (Australia); 107.11 (Georgia, Guatemala and Republic of Korea); 107.12 (Slovakia); 107.13 (Costa Rica).

<sup>13</sup> This is the national institution mandated to protect human rights by investigating, documenting, and denouncing human rights violations before the judicial branch. The absence of an official defender prevents it from complying with its mandate. This can be seen in the decrease in the number of judicial presentations in defence of rights. Since 2018 the Ombudsman's Office has neither filed nor participated in any legal action, although this is one of its main missions according to the National Constitution and the Organic Law. <http://www.dpn.gob.ar/anuales.php>

<sup>14</sup> The Recommendations Monitoring System (SIMORE) is an online computer tool that compiles the recommendations and observations that Argentina receives from the universal system for the protection of human rights, [argentina.gob.ar/derechoshumanos/sistema-de-monitoreo-de-recomendaciones](http://argentina.gob.ar/derechoshumanos/sistema-de-monitoreo-de-recomendaciones). A/HRC/37/5/Add.1, Recommendation 107.5 (Portugal); 107.6 (Ge).

<sup>15</sup> National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), *EPH: Incidencia de la Pobreza y de la Indigencia*, 2021, <https://www.indec.gob.ar/indec/web/Nivel3-Tema-4-46>

<sup>16</sup> National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), *Encuesta Permanente de Hogares. Mercado de trabajo. Tasas e indicadores socioeconómicos*, 2022, <https://www.indec.gob.ar/indec/web/Nivel4-Tema-4-31-58>

<sup>17</sup> In particular, two judicial decisions were recently issued in relation to Communication N° 187/2020 -Cintia Paola Villalba and others- and Communication N° 245/2021 -Miguel Ángel Palacios y Palacios- pending before the Committee on ESC rights, which contravene provisional measures ordered by the Committee.

<sup>18</sup> Amnesty International Argentina, *Report on access to legal abortion*, 2021, <https://amnistia.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2021/12/Informe-No-se-ejerce-un-derecho-que-se-desconoce.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Miranda Ruiz, a doctor from Tartagal, in the province of Salta, is facing a criminal investigation after guaranteeing a medical and self-administered legal abortion. Amnesty International Argentina, press release on Miranda Ruiz case, 2021, <https://amnistia.org.ar/accion-urgente-global-de-amnistia-internacional-contra-la-criminalizacion-de-una-medica-que-cumple-con-la-ley-de-aborto-legal/>

<sup>20</sup> Every day, more than three children under 15 years old give birth, mostly the result of abuse. Argentinian government report, National Health Ministry, 2022, [https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/serie5numero64\\_web.pdf](https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/serie5numero64_web.pdf)

Despite a decrease of 26% in the number of pregnancies of children between 10 and 19 years old between 2019 and 2020, over 50.000 turn to motherhood every year.



- <sup>21</sup> According to UNICEF, 10% of girls and adolescents in Argentina do not attend school during menstruation. UNICEF y Ministerio de Economía de la Nación, Acceso a la gestión menstrual para más Igualdad. Herramientas y acciones para gobiernos locales, Ciudad de Buenos Aires, febrero 2022.
- <sup>22</sup> National database on femicides, National Supreme Court of Justice, Women's Office, 2022. See more: <https://om.csjn.gob.ar/consultaTalleresWeb/public/documentoConsulta/verDocumentoById?idDocumento=114>
- <sup>23</sup> UNICEF y National Justice and Human Rights Ministry, A data analysis on the Program "Victims against violence 2020-2021", <https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/serie-violencia-contra-ninas-ninos-y-adolescentes>
- <sup>24</sup> Specialized Prosecutor's Unit on Violence against Women (UFEM), 2019, [https://www.mpf.gob.ar/ufem/files/2019/10/Informe\\_UFEM.pdf](https://www.mpf.gob.ar/ufem/files/2019/10/Informe_UFEM.pdf)
- <sup>25</sup> During public debate on passing the law of abortion, abusive language against women defenders of human rights has increased 42%. Amnesty International, 2021, Twitter Score Card, [https://amnistia.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2021/12/FINAL-twitter\\_scorecard\\_spanish\\_2021.pdf](https://amnistia.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2021/12/FINAL-twitter_scorecard_spanish_2021.pdf)
- <sup>26</sup> Amnesty International Argentina, Tabla de Puntuación de Twitter, September 2021 [https://amnistia.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2021/12/FINAL-twitter\\_scorecard\\_spanish\\_2021.pdf](https://amnistia.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2021/12/FINAL-twitter_scorecard_spanish_2021.pdf)
- <sup>27</sup> Buenos Aires Times, April 2021, <https://www.batimes.com.ar/news/argentina/protesters-use-trans-visibility-day-to-highlight-missing-youngsters-disappearance.phtml>
- <sup>28</sup> Amnesty International Argentina, Amnistía Internacional publica una guía con información fundamental sobre la Ley de Educación Sexual Integral, 2021, <https://amnistia.org.ar/amnistia-internacional-publica-una-guia-con-informacion-fundamental-sobre-la-ley-de-educacion-sexual-integral-es/>
- <sup>29</sup> The congress was framed within the framework of resolution 967/21 sanctioned by the Ministry of Education of the Province of Chaco and ratified by decree 2633/21, which enables "alternative" sex education proposals for teacher training.
- <sup>30</sup> For instance, in May 2020, security forces violently entered the homes of members of the Qom Indigenous People in Fontana, Chaco province, and took three young men and a 16-years old girl into custody. Those held reported that they were tortured and otherwise ill-treated. Despite this, the facts are not being investigated as possible acts of torture. The investigation into the disappearance and death of Facundo Astudillo Castro failed to make significant progress. His body was found 107 days after he was reported missing in late April 2020. He was last seen at a police checkpoint in Buenos Aires province. As of mid-2022, no police officers had been charged. Concerns remained over the lack of institutional public policies on effective searches for missing persons and investigations of alleged enforced disappearances. In November 2021, 17-year-old Lucas González was shot and killed by members of the Buenos Aires City Police after plainclothes officers in an unmarked car intercepted the car in which he was travelling with three friends, who also reported they were subjected to torture and ill-treatment. See Amnesty International report, <https://amnistia.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2021/11/Amnisti%CC%81a-Internacional-Informe-Uso-de-la-Fuerza-COVID-19-2.pdf>
- <sup>31</sup> Public Defender's Office, Unit for the Registration, Systematization and Follow-up of Acts of Torture and other Forms of Institutional Violence Institutional Violence, 2021, [https://www.mpd.gov.ar/pdf/ANEXO\\_URT\\_Final\\_Prog\\_Violencia\\_Institucional.pdf](https://www.mpd.gov.ar/pdf/ANEXO_URT_Final_Prog_Violencia_Institucional.pdf)
- <sup>32</sup> Correpi, Case records of police violence 2021, <http://www.correpi.org/2021/archivo-2021-la-deuda-es-con-el-pueblo/>
- <sup>33</sup> Televisión Pública, December 2021, <https://www.tvpublica.com.ar/post/protestas-contr-la-megamineria-y-represion-en-chubut>; Página 12, December 2021, <https://www.pagina12.com.ar/389991-chubut-en-llamas-contr-la-megamineria-hubo-nuevas-marchas-y>
- <sup>34</sup> Telam, Marxh 2022, <https://www.telam.com.ar/notas/202203/585774-pietragalla-detenidos-jujuy.html>; Página 12, March 2022, <https://www.pagina12.com.ar/414475-protesta-en-jujuy-por-las-ultimas-detenciones-de-gerardo-mor>
- <sup>35</sup> Tiempo Argentino, December 2021, <https://www.tiempoar.com.ar/politica/masiva-protesta-en-chubut-contr-la-ley-de-megamineria-deriva-en-represion-e-incendio-de-la-gobernacion/>
- <sup>36</sup> A/HRC/37/5/Add.1 - Para. 107. Recommendation 107.177 (Germany).
- <sup>37</sup> National Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INAI), <http://datos.jus.gob.ar/dataset/listado-de-comunidades-indigenas>
- <sup>38</sup> Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/cabandie-sobre-el-cierre-de-la-cop-26-cada-minuto-que-se-pierde-es-tiempo-que-no-se>; <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/accion/segunda-ndc>.
- <sup>39</sup> Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN), November 2021, <https://farn.org.ar/las-nuevas-metas-climaticas-argentinas-una-mejora-importante-pero-no-suficiente/>
- <sup>40</sup> News regarding the development of fire and climate conditions all over the country <https://www.telam.com.ar/notas/202201/580936-la-sequia-y-la-ola-de-calor-complican-la-situacion-de-los-incendios-forestales.html>; <https://noticias.perfil.com/noticias/ciencia/olas-de-calor-incendios-inundaciones->

[sequias-y-la-crisis-climatica.phtml](#).

<sup>41</sup> In 2020 almost 1,200,000 hectares were affected by fire. In 2021, more than 300,000 hectares were burned and over 14 provinces declared a water emergency. Fire Management report of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development,

[https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2021/12/14-enero-reporte\\_incendio.pdf](https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2021/12/14-enero-reporte_incendio.pdf). In February 2022, the Natural Resources Group of the Corrientes Agricultural Experimental Station indicated that as of February, 934,238 hectares were affected by fire in the province of Corrientes, which is equivalent to 11% of its area.

<https://inta.gob.ar/noticias/al-21-de-febrero-de-2022-la-superficie-quemada-fue-de-934238-hectareas>

<sup>42</sup> Wetlands represent 21% of the national territory and contribute to fire and flood control. The fires in the Paraná Delta and Corrientes in the last few years, and the consequent effects on the environment, put back on the agenda the need to deal with the Wetlands Law quickly.

<sup>43</sup> Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN), *Ley de humedales: la tercera no fue la vencida*, 2021,:

<https://farn.org.ar/ley-de-humedales-la-tercera-no-fue-la-vencida/>

<sup>44</sup> Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), 2021, Ningún ser humano es ilegal: la corte convalida la expulsión a migrantes que entraron al país de manera irregular, December 2021,

<https://www.cels.org.ar/web/2021/12/ningun-ser-humano-es-ilegal-la-corte-convalida-la-expulsion-a-migrantes-que-entraron-al-pais-de-manera-irregular/>

<sup>45</sup> Fontoura Marquez, M. and Mussi, C., *La hospitalidad como respuesta*, June 2021,

<https://www.perfil.com/noticias/opinion/la-hospitalidad-como-respuesta-por-mariana-fontoura-marquez-y-carolina-mussi.phtml>

<sup>46</sup> National Department of Migration, Decision 891/2022,

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/disposici%C3%B3n-891-2022-364999>

<sup>47</sup> UN Agency for Refugees, Argentina asumió 10 compromisos para la protección de personas refugiadas, December 2019, <https://www.acnur.org/noticias/press/2019/12/5dfc13e84/argentina-asumio-10-compromisos-para-la-proteccion-de-personas-refugiadas.html>

<sup>48</sup> Amnesty International Argentina, Report to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, October 2018, <https://amnistia.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2018/09/TB-CESCR-Argentina-submission-for-review-final-Aug-2018.pdf>. Studies reveal that time residency conditions the local integration

process, the first year is the most difficult for the non-national population when only one of every foreign person access to process the national identity card, which is essential for local integration purposes. Penchaszadeh, A. La migración en clave temporal: la importancia del tiempo de residencia en la integración, June 2021, <https://www.telam.com.ar/notas/202106/559501-opinion-migrantes-pandemia.html>

<sup>49</sup> Penchaszadeh, A. La migración en clave temporal: la importancia del tiempo de residencia en la integración, June 2021, <https://www.telam.com.ar/notas/202106/559501-opinion-migrantes-pandemia.html>

<sup>50</sup> UN, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), CERD/C/ARG/CO/21-23, <http://acnurdh.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/CERD.pdf>; Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, (CESCR), E/C.12/ARG/CO/4

[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2fC.12%2fARG%2fCO%2f4](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2fC.12%2fARG%2fCO%2f4). Also, in line with recommendations from the previous review noted by Argentina: Recommendations 107.173 (Canada); 107.175 (Estonia) and 107.178 (Norway), UN Doc. A /HRC/37/5/Add.1 - Para. 107.