



## 2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

# PARAGUAY

## Second Review Session 24

Review in the Working Group: 20 January 2016  
Adoption in the Plenary: 23 June 2016

### Paraguay's responses to recommendations (01.09.16):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
186 accepted (139 of which are considered as already implemented or in the process of implementation) 6 noted 1 pending	The 1 pending rec was accepted	No additional information provided	Accepted: 187 Noted: 6 Total: 193

*Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.*

### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/32/9:

**102. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Paraguay and enjoy the support of Paraguay:**

A – 102.1 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Djibouti) (France) (Ghana) (Montenegro) (Portugal);



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A – 102.2 Take steps to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal) (Montenegro);

A – 102.3 Encourage ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Iraq); Consider the recommendation of UNESCO to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Nicaragua); Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (South Africa) (Uzbekistan) (Portugal) (Ghana) (Honduras);

A – 102.4 Make the declaration provided for in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (South Africa);

A – 102.5 Conclude the process of ratifying the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute swiftly with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over the crime of aggression in 2017 (Liechtenstein);

A – 102.6 Pass legislation implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into domestic law (Djibouti);

A – 102.7 Encourage the adoption in the short term of a bill on the implementation of the Rome Statute (Guatemala);

A – 102.8 Deepen its commitment with the International Criminal Court through the adaptation of its national legislation to the Rome Statute (Peru);

A – 102.9 Review its criminal legislation in order to incorporate a definition of torture in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Honduras);

A – 102.10 Continue working on harmonizing its national policies and laws related to children in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Protocols thereto to which it is a party (Nicaragua);

A – 102.11 Promote laws on the rights of children and adolescents especially in the area of health (Egypt);

A – 102.12 Implement the National System for Comprehensive Protection and Advancement of Children and Adolescents, with attention to human trafficking and sexual and reproductive health. Pass legislation to protect the rights of unregistered children and remove obstacles to child registration (Canada);

A – 102.13 Improve the domestic legislation regarding working conditions, especially for women and young people (Holy See);

A – 102.14 Strengthen its efforts in establishing the National Human Rights Institution, in line with the Paris Principles and with full participation of the civil society (Indonesia); Expedite staffing of the Ombudsman office and strengthen it by allocating the necessary budget (Ethiopia);

A – 102.15 Take all necessary measures to ensure the full realization of the mandate of the Ombudsman's Office (France);



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A – 102.16 Strengthen the capacities of the Ombudsman’s Office while making it accessible to the citizens (Haiti);

A – 102.17 Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to national human rights institutions (Kyrgyzstan);

A – 102.18 Take all necessary measures in order to strengthen the role and operation of the Ombudsman’s Office (Namibia);

A – 102.19 Speed up the process to appoint a new Ombudsman (Israel);

A – 102.20 Appoint a new Ombudsman without further delay, after the mandate of the present incumbent expired in 2008, while ensuring that the institution complies fully with the Paris Principles (Germany);

A – 102.21 Finalize at its earliest the process of appointment of the Ombudsman and ensure that the institution fully complies with the Paris Principles (Kazakhstan);

A – 102.22 Appoint an Ombudsman and ensure that the institution complies fully with the Paris Principles (Portugal) (South Africa);

A – 102.23 Complete as soon as possible the necessary internal process to appoint the new Ombudsman (Spain);

A – 102.24 Continue the selection process for a new Ombudsman, with a view to its appointment at the earliest possible, in line with the constitutional requirements and the Paris Principles (Uruguay);

A – 102.25 Expedite a process related to the establishment of the national secretariat for indigenous peoples (Georgia);

A – 102.26 Strengthen the National Institute for Indigenous Affairs (El Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena, INDI) at the legislative, structural and functional levels (Haiti);

A – 102.27 Conclude the process to create the National Secretariat for Indigenous Peoples (Peru);

A – 102.28 Redouble its efforts in formulating the National Human Rights Action Plan (Indonesia);

A – 102.29 Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country (Azerbaijan);

A – 102.30 While recognizing the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan, and within the context of its implementation, implement awareness- raising campaigns and promote respect of human rights (Spain);

A – 102.31 Implement public policies permitting gender equality in the political and economic life of the country (Chile);

A – 102.32 Further promote the rights of women, children and indigenous peoples (Greece);

A – 102.33 Further develop policies to ensure full enjoyment of rights and equality to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Israel);



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A – 102.34 Maintain efforts to implement the information system for the follow up of international human rights recommendations (Ecuador);

A – 102.35 Engage a civil society in the follow-up implementation process of the universal periodic review recommendations (Poland);

A – 102.36 Accord priority to passing draft anti-discrimination legislation, tabled in Congress in November 2015, and reviews existing laws to ensure consistency with the draft legislation's objectives (Australia);

A – 102.37 Ensure the adoption and implementation of an anti-discrimination law, cohering to international human rights standards (Greece);

A – 102.38 Move towards the adoption of a comprehensive law against all forms of discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, that punishes and prohibits all forms of discrimination in public and private settings (Chile);

A – 102.39 Foster the presentation of a new bill against all forms of discrimination (Cuba);

102.40 Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation in line with international human rights standards (Slovenia);

A – 102.41 Encourage the adoption and implementation of legislation to combat all forms of discrimination, in compliance with international human rights standards and in line with Paraguay's commitments (Guatemala);

A – 102.42 Present to the Parliament and support the approval, as soon as possible, of a new comprehensive draft bill against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all related forms of intolerance (Brazil);

A – 102.43 Adopt the necessary legislative and policy measures to combat any form of discrimination, including by guaranteeing access to justice and recognizing the right to due reparation for victims (Honduras);

A – 102.44 Adopt a law prohibiting all forms of discrimination against indigenous communities and guarantee access to comprehensive quality education for Guarani speakers (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A – 102.45 Consider taking up an anti-discrimination bill in dialogue with State and non-State actors, which would guarantee basic safeguards of non-discrimination, prevention and punishment of all forms of discrimination against all human beings, in line with the main standards of the international human rights instruments to which Paraguay is a party (Uruguay);

A – 102.46 Introduce a law explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Poland);

A – 102.47 Adopt legislation clearly prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A – 102.48 Continue to promote women empowerment (Pakistan);

A – 102.49 Eliminate all forms of inequality between men and women (Egypt);



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A – 102.50 Continue to design and implement policies that incorporate gender perspectives into public policies and promote the empowerment and advancement of women living in rural areas (Singapore);

A – 102.51 Approve a comprehensive law for the promotion of gender equality which would include, among other issues, awareness on issues such as gender violence, and the freedom of sexual orientation (Spain);

A – 102.52 Adopt a law prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (South Africa);

A – 102.53 Adopt a law against all forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Sweden);

A – 102.54 Enact legislation to prohibit discrimination, including based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);

A – 102.55 Adopt a law to fight against discrimination, to prevent and punish discrimination in all its forms including discrimination on sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);

A – 102.56 Pass legislation prohibiting discrimination, including comprehensive prohibitions against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A – 102.57 Review all type of provisions that could lead to the discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, as well as review labour provisions which may affect domestic workers (Colombia);

A – 102.58 Strengthen the fight against all forms of discrimination including discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France);

A – 102.59 Ensure the issuance of birth certificates to all children born on its territory, regardless of the status of their parents (Poland);

A – 102.60 Further improve its birth registration system and ensure the issuance of birth certificates to all children born on its territory (Turkey);

A – 102.61 Increase efforts to ensure that all children born in Paraguay can have their birth registered (Mexico);

A – 102.62 Ensure that all State surveillance activities are in line with international human rights law and do not infringe on citizen's fundamental rights and freedoms (Liechtenstein);

A – 102.63 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the operations of intelligence agencies are monitored by an independent oversight mechanism to ensure transparency and accountability (Liechtenstein);

A – 102.64 Continue working in the improvement of prison conditions (Spain);

A – 102.65 Continue to adopt measures to improve the situation in the penitentiary system of the country in line with international standards (Uzbekistan);



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- A – 102.66 Increase resources to address gender-based violence (Australia);
- A – 102.67 Prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, particularly sexual abuse and domestic violence, including by adopting a law to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women (Austria);
- A – 102.68 Ensure that legislation to prevent and eradicate violence against women is passed (Belgium);
- A – 102.69 Ensure the adoption of a comprehensive law on violence against women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- A – 102.70 Pass legislation to prevent and criminalize all forms of violence against women, and provide law enforcement with training and education to ensure its effective implementation (Canada);
- A – 102.71 Implement legislation against violence and the discrimination against women in a comprehensive way and with a gender perspective (Costa Rica);
- A – 102.72 Promote the approval of the comprehensive law on violence against women (Cuba);
- A – 102.73 Strengthen and accelerate legislative and educational actions to prevent violence against women and girls, especially domestic violence (Djibouti);
- A – 102.74 Take all necessary measures to promote women's rights and fight against domestic violence (France);
- A – 102.75 Promote legislation eradicating violence against women and against discrimination based on religious beliefs (Israel);
- A – 102.76 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse, and effectively implement the legislation recently adopted in this field (Italy);
- A – 102.77 Review existing legislation and programs to prevent and eradicate violence and sexual exploitation against children and adolescents, to ensure they meet international best practices (Italy);
- A – 102.78 Further increase its efforts to effectively combat all forms of violence against women (Kazakhstan);
- A – 102.79 Strengthen the provisions for the protection of women, notably through the adoption of the draft law aiming at preventing violence against women (Morocco);
- A – 102.80 Take the necessary steps, including legislative measures, to prevent and eradicate violence against women (Namibia);
- A – 102.81 Take additional measures, including providing resources and assistance, access to courts and appropriate punishment for violations, to tackle sexual and intimate partner violence and exploitation of women and girls (Netherlands);
- A – 102.82 Prevent discrimination and violence against vulnerable and marginalized groups (Panama);



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A – 102.83 Make further efforts to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, in particular sexual abuse and domestic violence, by adopting a comprehensive law to prevent violence against women as well as provide assistance and recovery for victims (Republic of Korea);

A – 102.84 Consider adopting new specific legislation to strengthen measures aimed at prosecuting offenders and increasing support to victims of sexual violence and abuse and promote awareness raising-campaigns and educational programs, notably in schools (Italy);

A – 102.85 Adopt a national action plan to combat gender-based and sexual violence, which includes raising general awareness through education and training, developing official and credible statistics and ensuring access to justice for victims (Sweden);

A – 102.86 Consider adopting a law to prevent, punish and eradicate the violence against women (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);

A – 102.87 Take further measures and strengthen its legislation to prevent and punish all violence against women and girls, particularly sexual abuse and domestic violence (Turkey);

A – 102.88 Continue implementing specific measures to prevent all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, ill-treatment and sexual abuse, ensuring that there are complaints channels, facilitating access to justice and guaranteeing the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators (Uruguay);

A – 102.89 Continue the work on inter-family violence and the implementation of public policies for rural women (Dominican Republic);

A – 102.90 Consider specific measures for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents, notably through the objectives defined within the national strategy for the prevention and elimination of child labour (Angola);

A – 102.91 Incorporate child sex tourism explicitly as a criminal offence in order to bring national legislation in conformity with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belgium);

A – 102.92 Strengthen the prevention, detection and response to cases of exploitation, sexual abuses and other forms of violence against children (Panama);

A – 102.93 Move towards the adoption of a law that prohibits the work of children below the age of 14, as well as the worst forms of child labour and domestic child labour (Chile);

A – 102.94 Continue conducting actions with a view to eradicating child labour in the country (Cuba);

A – 102.95 Raise the minimum age for domestic work to 18 years of age, and strongly reconsider increasing the minimum wage in this sector (Haiti);

A – 102.96 Eradicate the practice of criadazgo and other forms of child labor (Panama);

A - 102.97 Adopt a comprehensive care policy to protect children living on the streets (Mexico);



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A - 102.98 Pursue measures for the protection of children, in particular children living in the streets and domestic worker children (Algeria);

A – 102.99 Adopt the National Plan to Prevent, Combat and Care for the victims of trafficking (Greece);

A – 102.100 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings (Tajikistan);

A – 102.101 Put an end to trafficking in persons, particularly for purposes of sexual exploitation or child labour (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A – 102.102 Effectively combat human trafficking, in particular sexual exploitation and forced labour (Malaysia);

A – 102.103 Provide assistance, reintegration programs and skills training for victims of human trafficking to allow their reintegration into society (Malaysia);

A – 102.104 Provide adequate human resources and budget to implement its national anti-trafficking in persons policies and programs (Philippines);

A – 102.105 Continue working towards the modernization of justice so as to guarantee its independence and impartiality, in particular with regard to vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people and persons with disabilities (Spain);

A – 102.106 Enhance public accountability for the judiciary by limiting political interference, increasing transparency in judicial processes, and ensuring all judicial staff hiring is merit-based (United States of America );

A – 102.107 Facilitate access to the Judiciary, especially for indigenous persons ensuring that they are represented in public affairs (Egypt);

A – 102.108 Develop initiatives aimed at ensuring access to the judiciary by indigenous persons (Mexico);

A – 102.109 Adopt the necessary measures to increase the judicial control over the duration of pre-trial detention (Slovakia);

A – 102.110 Investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment against persons in places of detention and bring those responsible to justice (Uzbekistan);

A – 102.111 Establish an effective investigation mechanism concerning allegations of torture and ill-treatment that would ensure the conviction of perpetrators (Turkey);

A – 102.112 In the context of detention, strengthen existing police oversight mechanisms and provide victims of torture and ill-treatment with compensation (Germany);

A – 102.113 Double efforts in combatting corruption through improving the capacity of the National Secretariat to Combat Corruption (Malaysia);

A – 102.114 Step up efforts to eliminate corruption by police officers and prosecutors, and to adopt specific legal provisions establishing a judicial procedure for ensuring investigation of the cases related



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to enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention, as well as to punish perpetrators and provide assistance and recovery for victims (Republic of Korea);

A – 102.115 Combat impunity, prosecute perpetrators and ensure victims' access to effective remedies in case of journalists, human rights defenders and lawyers who become victims of human rights violations and abuses (Austria);

A – 102.116 Combat impunity of all attacks against human rights defenders, including by investigating the murders of 17 journalists since 1991. Establish a special commission in the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring those responsible to justice (Canada);

A – 102.117 Combat impunity by ensuring prompt, thorough and transparent investigation of all violations against, and killing of Human Rights Defenders, the prosecution of perpetrators and access to effective remedies for victims (Norway);

A – 102.118 Investigate and prosecute allegations of abusive practices by security and law enforcement forces targeted at indigenous people (Australia);

A – 102.119 Take effective measures to thoroughly investigate all allegations of ill- treatment of detainees, of abuse of force by police and military forces and of attacks against journalists and human rights defenders, so to ensure that all those responsible are brought to justice (Italy);

A – 102.120 Ensure implementation of impartial and independent investigations and criminal proceedings in accordance with existing law, including for cases as the Marina Cué events in Curuguaty of June 2012 in order to clarify allegations and bring perpetrators to justice (Germany);

A – 102.121 Strengthen its specialized Juvenile Justice system, to promote alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, and continue improving the social services available to adolescents deprived of their liberty (Republic of Moldova);

A – 102.122 Continue efforts for the promotion of truth, justice and reparation and guaranties of non-repetition related to crimes of the past (Armenia);

A – 102.123 Abolish discrimination based on religion or beliefs (Lebanon);

A – 102.124 Enhance laws that encourage freedom of expression (Lebanon);

A – 102.125 Further protect the freedom of expression and prosecute crimes against journalists as a matter of priority (Greece);

A – 102.126 Create a mechanism to give visibility and value the work of human rights defenders and, develop and implement measures to protect human rights defenders should they be exposed to any risk or threat associated with the free exercise of their activities (Brazil);

A – 102.127 Adopt appropriate measures to disseminate widely and ensure full observance of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Norway);

A – 102.128 Adopt legal and policy measures for the protection of human rights defenders (Honduras);



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A – 102.129 Acknowledge the legitimate role of human rights defenders and create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and journalists to carry out their legitimate work without threat of violence or reprisals (Norway);

A – 102.130 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Sweden);

A – 102.131 Implement measures to protect journalists and human rights defenders, as well as effective policies to guarantee freedom of expression in Paraguay (Costa Rica);

A – 102.132 Take steps to reduce the harassment, intimidation and death threats against defenders of human rights, and to publicly recognize the legitimacy and importance of the role of these defenders (Netherlands);

A – 102.133 Adopt measures to guarantee the right to life, safety of human rights defenders and journalists, including for those defending indigenous communities from land grabbing (Norway);

A – 102.134 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the human rights of human rights defenders and to promote and protect the space of the civil society (Switzerland);

A – 102.135 Establish greater protections for journalists under threat and ensure prompt investigations of threats, harassment, and crimes against journalists (United States of America);

A – 102.136 Continue its efforts to facilitate a greater participation and representation of women and indigenous people in public offices (Israel);

A – 102.137 Further promote gender equality and involvement of women in politics and public services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

A – 102.138 Give special attention to families as the foundation of the well-being of the country (Egypt);

A – 102.139 Increase investment in social welfare programs (Haiti);

A – 102.140 Take further steps to strengthen its social protection programs, in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A – 102.141 Support the implementation of domestic measures to ensure the protection of socially vulnerable groups of the population, including children (Tajikistan);

A – 102.142 Continue strengthening all human rights, particularly in the areas of eradicating poverty, promoting and protecting the rights of children and adolescents, and fighting against human trafficking (Kuwait);

A – 102.143 Persevere in including the needs of vulnerable groups in efforts to reduce poverty, particularly of persons with disabilities (Colombia);

A – 102.144 Elaborate and implement an effective strategy to fight child poverty (Kyrgyzstan);

102.145 Continue efforts to combat poverty and provide assistance to families with limited income (Libya);



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A – 102.146 Pursue measures to eradicate poverty through the implementation of comprehensive public policies with a human rights-based approach (Ecuador);

A – 102.147 Continue efforts towards improving literacy and reducing poverty through education and skills enhancement programs under the National Development Plan to 2030 (Malaysia);

A – 102.148 Continue to implement National Health Policy 2015 (Pakistan);

A – 102.149 Make every possible effort to guarantee universal access to healthcare through the National Health Policy (Holy See);

A – 102.150 Continue the work on policies for the universal access to health, including the Health System for Indigenous Peoples (Dominican Republic);

A – 102.151 Take effective measures to reduce the high maternal mortality rate (Kazakhstan);

A – 102.152 Reduce the high rate of maternal mortality (Panama);

A – 102.153 Deepen measures which are considered as necessary to reduce maternal mortality rates and to prevent teenage pregnancy (Colombia);

A – 102.154 Ensure adequate access to information on sexual and reproductive rights for women and girls (Belgium);

A – 102.155 Continue the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights of women and eliminate discriminatory practices, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mexico);

A – 102.156 Address deficiencies of the legal and policy system regarding the issue of pregnant children for better protecting young girls, as some of them had been forced to continue high-risk pregnancies with long-lasting impact on their physical and mental health (Germany);

A – 102.157 Undertake measures to prevent high incidences of early pregnancy, including comprehensive sexuality education in schools and access to services in support of sexual health and reproductive rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A – 102.158 Consider introducing civic and human rights education in primary and secondary school curricula (Ethiopia);

A – 102.159 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring the availability and accessibility of the education system to all children and improvement of school's infrastructure (Georgia);

A – 102.160 Continue its efforts to improve the quality of the education system and to expand access to education for all children and adolescents, in particular for those belonging to indigenous peoples (Holy See);

A – 102.161 Take additional measures for the full enjoyment of the right to education by children (Kyrgyzstan);

A – 102.162 Ensure that vulnerable children and adolescents in rural communities have access to quality education and health care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);



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A – 102.163 Further develop measures to ensure that an inclusive education system be available and accessible to all children, including those with disabilities and improve the quality and infrastructure of schools (Republic of Korea);

A – 102.164 Strengthen measures with a view to guaranteeing full access to education for persons with disabilities (Argentina);

A – 102.165 Strengthen access to the national education system for all children and adolescents with disabilities, ensuring an inclusive education (Chile);

A – 102.166 Reinforce the schooling of persons with disabilities (Algeria);

A – 102.167 Create an independent mechanism to protect persons with disabilities (Egypt);

A – 102.168 Encourage the efforts taken for the creation of an independent mechanism for the monitoring of the application of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Morocco);

A – 102.169 Establish an independent mechanism for the monitoring of the situation of persons with disabilities (Turkey);

A – 102.170 Review the provisions restricting the voting rights of persons with disabilities (India);

A – 102.171 Continue working for the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants and other persons working in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

A – 102.172 Formulate a comprehensive policy protecting the rights of indigenous peoples (India);

A – 102.173 Encourage enacting legislation that protects and promotes the rights of the indigenous peoples (Iraq);

A – 102.174 Continue to take effective measures for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights (Armenia);

A – 102.175 Pass legislation that recognizes the rights of indigenous communities to express their opinion and to consultations (Lebanon);

A – 102.176 Step up efforts in formulating protocols to implement the indigenous peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent (Philippines);

A – 102.177 Put in place a legal mechanism that enables indigenous communities from protecting and claiming their lands (Lebanon);

A - 102.178 Address extant indigenous land claims, and ensure an end to discrimination against rural and indigenous communities (Australia);

A – 102.179 Implement the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights regarding indigenous land claims by the YakyéAxa and Sawhoyamaxa Indigenous communities promptly and effectively (Canada);



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A – 102.180 Take measures to enforce the Inter-American Court sentences on the rights of indigenous peoples (Costa Rica);

A – 102.181 Develop a comprehensive and forgery-proof land registry to enable indigenous communities to hold legal titles to their ancestral land, as previously recommended (Germany);

A – 102.182 Protect the rights of the indigenous communities in terms of exploiting and using their lands (Lebanon);

A – 102.183 Implement legislation that codifies the protection guaranteed in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons in national legislation (Portugal);

A – 102.184 Implement a statelessness status determination procedure to ensure the protection of stateless persons who are not refugees (Portugal);

A – 102.185 Continue to take steps to ensure the full and effective implementation of its National A – Development Plan to 2030 to combat poverty, particularly in rural areas (Singapore);

A – 102.186 Ensure the implementation of environmental standards to protect the environment (Egypt).

**103. Paraguay considers that the recommendations 102.2, 102.5-102.9, 102.11, 102.12, 102.14-102.18, 102.20-102.27, 102.30-102.33, 102.35-102.47, 102.49, 102.51- 102.61, 102.66-102.75, 102.77-102.87, 102.90-102.93, 102.95-102.101, 102.103, 102.104, 102.106-102.111, 102.113-102.115, 102.118-102.121, 102.123-102.125, 102.129, 102.131, 102.133, 102.135, 102.137-102.141, 102.143, 102.144, 102.146, 102.149, 102.151-102.153, 102.155-102.158, 102.161-102.164, 102.166-102.170, 102.172, 102.173, 102.175, 102.176, 102.178-102.184 and 102.186 above are already implemented or in the process of implementation.**

**104. The following recommendation will be examined by Paraguay, which will provide a response in due time, but no later than the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council, in June 2016:**

A - 104.1 Convene an independent commission to investigate all credible allegations of human rights violations related to the 2012 law enforcement action at Marina Cue (United States of America).

**105. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Paraguay and would thus be noted:**

N – 105.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ghana);

N – 105.2 Consider withdrawing its reservation to articles 76 and 77 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

N – 105.3 Reform its punitive anti-abortion laws (Australia);

N – 105.4 Repeal legislation criminalizing women and girls for having an abortion, as well as healthcare providers performing such services, and take measures to allow legal and safe abortions at least in cases of rape or incest, in cases where the life or health of the mother is at risk, or where the foetus is diagnosed with grave health deficiencies (Austria);



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N – 105.5 Repeal legislation criminalizing abortion and ensure access to legal and safe abortion for victims of rape and incest, in cases where the life or health of a woman is at risk or when the foetus is not viable (Slovenia);

N – 105.6 Establish and effectively apply the legal provisions authorizing abortion, in cases when pregnancies are due to rape or incest, or when it is established that the foetus is not viable, or when the life or the health of the mothers is at risk (Switzerland).

**106. Concerning recommendation 105.1 put forward by Ghana, Paraguay informs that it is a State party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It has also signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.**

**107. Concerning recommendation 105.2 put forward by the Philippines, Paraguay informs that it has not made any reservations to articles 76 and 77 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.**

**108. Concerning recommendations 105.3, 105.4, 105.5 and 105.6 put forward by Australia, Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland, Paraguay considers that these are not in accordance with the National Constitution (art. 4), the commitments made by Paraguay when ratifying the American Convention on Human Rights (art. 4) and the national legislation.**

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