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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

Paraguay

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



I. Introduction

1. Paraguay submits its national report on the effect given to the recommendations it received (of which it accepted 186) in the second cycle of the universal periodic review, thus demonstrating the efforts it has made to act on the commitments it took on both voluntarily and as a member of the Human Rights Council from 2015 to 2017.
2. Paraguay is a welfare State characterized by rule of law, and respect for human dignity is the foundation of its democracy and constitutional order. In the hierarchy of norms in Paraguay, ratified international instruments, including human rights instruments, are just below the Constitution, and they are of a quasi-constitutional nature, as a constitutional amendment is required to denounce them. Paraguay accepts the supranational legal order, and it is, within a framework of openness and cooperation, a staunch supporter of multilateralism and respect for international law, in accordance with principles of self-determination and the legal equality of States and international solidarity and cooperation.
3. Its commitment to and cooperation with protection mechanisms are unwavering, as shown by the standing invitations it extends to special procedure mandate holders, its compliance with its reporting obligations and its genuine efforts to act on the recommendations it is given.
4. The strengthening of the international protection system, universalization of human rights instruments, international cooperation, national follow-up mechanisms, support for mandate holders, abolition of the death penalty and promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition are priorities. The progress that has been made has spurred efforts to address potential and current challenges relating to the fight against poverty and to improved access to essential rights such as food, health care, education, decent housing and a healthy environment, in particular for children, women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and older persons.
5. Paraguay considers respect for human dignity a priority, an overriding concern that means that the central focus of its policies must be on the most vulnerable persons and groups, in line with its obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and recognize their universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated nature.

II. Methodology¹

6. Paraguay has an inter-institutional mechanism, a permanent national recommendation monitoring system known as SIMORE Plus, to organize, monitor and coordinate the measures that – while also linked to the Sustainable Development Goals – are taken to give effect to human rights commitments and recommendations.²
7. This report is the product of an inter-institutional data-collection process facilitated by SIMORE Plus, a publicly accessible online platform that draws on a network of 167 focal points from 72 executive, legislative and judicial institutions, as well as autonomous agencies. These institutions and agencies use the platform to report, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, on the measures that have been taken to give effect to recommendations, including those made as part of the universal periodic review.
8. The report was prepared by following the guidelines adopted in Human Rights Council decision 17/119 and respecting the technical drafting and presentation requirements set forth in the reporting guidelines of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
9. On 4 February 2021, to encourage the constructive participation of civil society in the preparation of the report and to enable civil society and public institutions to exchange views on it, a review of the report, as required by SIMORE Plus rules, was conducted.

III. Follow-up to recommendations

10. The information is presented thematically using the format proposed in the OHCHR guidelines, and the extent to which effect is given to categories of recommendation is identified. Annex III contains an implementation summary based on follow-up information.

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Normative, institutional and policy improvement³

11. The Constitution of 1992 provided the impetus for the ratification of the human rights instruments of the universal⁴ and inter-American⁵ systems and for harmonization and normative improvement. Annex IV is composed of an account of progress during the period 2016–2020, including legislation on the promotion and protection of rights, ratification⁶ of international instruments and institution-building.

12. The increasing importance of institutions (annex IV) and the increase in the number of State agencies with units specializing in human rights attest to the strengthening of the institutional framework. The consolidation of the Human Rights Network of the Executive Branch was made possible by the integration of 35 institutions from the three branches of government and autonomous agencies. The adoption of the Network's regulations⁷ and its second action plan⁸ are instrumental to the achievement of progress under the five strategic areas⁹ of the National Human Rights Plan.

13. To ensure that public policies are informed by a harmonized view of human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, the National Human Rights Plan and the National Development Plan were linked, and a follow-up dashboard¹⁰ was created. The National Development Plan, an update to which is currently in the final stages, informs development policies with its strategy areas¹¹ and cross-cutting lines of action¹² that converge with the 2030 Agenda. The Paraguay Sustainable Development Goals Commission was created in 2016.

14. The Inter-Agency Commission for the Enforcement of International Judgments was placed under the leadership of the Vice-President in 2015, and its work has been coordinated since then by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The work of the 12 member institutions is supported by a technical secretariat. The method adopted by the Commission makes possible efficient and decisive executive management by State institutions and civil society organizations.

15. With SIMORE Plus, Paraguay enhanced the role played by national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up in giving effect to recommendations and gauging their impact. This mechanism is the result of improvements that, including a recommendation search engine, have been made since 2011 and that led to the establishment of SIMORE in 2014 and, in a qualitative leap, SIMORE Plus in 2017.

16. SIMORE Plus facilitates the tracking of 1,500 recommendations, linking them to the Sustainable Development Goals, and hosts the platform Civil Society Organization Plus to facilitate engagement by such organizations and improved data collection. It has the capacities identified in the practical guidance¹³ for State engagement with international human rights mechanisms produced by OHCHR: engagement capacity, coordination capacity, consultation capacity and information management capacity. Paraguay has a technical cooperation programme that is used to share its experience with SIMORE Plus.¹⁴

17. The National Houses of Justice Programme, including the Programme's Mobile House of Justice, is a public policy development that offers vulnerable people and groups multidisciplinary venues for information, guidance, assistance, service provision and dissemination and is an efficient means of promoting the realization of fundamental rights and the widespread adoption of a culture of peace.

18. A new Ombudsman and Deputy Ombudsman were appointed on 1 November 2016 to strengthen the Ombudsman's Office.¹⁵ Efforts were made to provide the Office with

sufficient resources. Budget allocations to the Office have increased gradually since 2016, and by 2020 the allocation was 7.85 per cent larger than it had been in 2016.

19. Given the status of the Ombudsman, defined in the Constitution as a “parliamentary commissioner”, there is still the challenge of ensuring that the selection, appointment and dismissal of the Ombudsman comply with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). Under the Constitution, those powers are conferred on the legislature, so compliance with the Paris Principles would require a constitutional amendment.

2. Equality and non-discrimination¹⁶

20. Discrimination is prohibited under the Constitution, in which it is recognized that all inhabitants are equal in dignity and rights (art. 46). In accordance with article 45, the absence of an implementing act does not entitle the State to deny or undermine rights or guarantees, such as the right to equality. Religious freedom, freedom of worship and ideological freedom are recognized in article 24, which states that no one may be harassed, questioned or forced to testify on account of his or her beliefs.

21. The adoption of a law prohibiting all forms of discrimination is a pending challenge, but by constitutional mandate (art. 46), action is being taken to remove obstacles and to address the causes of discrimination – discrimination against members of the lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual and intersex community population is an issue being discussed by both politicians and members of the public at large.¹⁷

22. The principle of equality enshrined in the Constitution is the foundation of initiatives¹⁸ that ensure that members of more vulnerable groups, including children and adolescents, women, indigenous peoples, migrants and persons with disabilities, can, on the premise that the protections afforded in the event of unjust forms of inequality will be considered egalitarian rather than discriminatory (art. 46 in fine), exercise essential rights such as the rights to health, education, work, an adequate standard of living and access to justice.

23. The fourth National Equality Plan (2018–2024),¹⁹ which has five stand-alone²⁰ and four intersecting thematic areas,²¹ incorporates strategies for the substantive equality of men and women, and its aim is to remove obstacles to such equality.

24. Progress was made in the protection of the rights of members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex community in specific areas. Decision No. 695/16 makes it possible for transgender persons to use, in health-care matters, the names by which they wish to be known. Under decision No. 744/15, the Ministry of Justice adopted the protocol for the care of transgender persons deprived of their liberty and will set up a prison wing for such persons alone. The Public Defence Service approved a protocol, for use at all its offices, on assistance to members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.

25. As a source of data for public policies against discrimination, the variable “lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex” was included in complaints recorded in the police information system known as Marandú. An update to the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People, currently being considered by the Supreme Court, considers sexual orientation and gender identity grounds for vulnerability. The Court, in accordance with article 25 of the Constitution, on the free expression of a person’s identity and image, recently authorized the transgender lawyer Kimberly Ayala to take the lawyer’s oath as she currently appears.

26. To encourage public policies for the promotion and protection of the rights of members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, Paraguay participates in meetings of the Permanent Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Commission of the Meeting of High-level Authorities on Human Rights of the Southern Common Market.

27. Paraguay is considering making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The bill on ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education is also under consideration.²²

3. Environmental issues²³

28. A comprehensive legal framework²⁴ contributes to the protection of the environment, and under Act No. 6123/18 the Office of the Secretary of the Environment became the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.

29. With regard to the investigation of possible environmental offences, the Public Prosecution Service has a specialized unit that coordinates with the Directorate of Environmental Offences to encourage the application, in accordance with criminal and environmental legislation, of appropriate sanctions.

30. The main developments are:

- Adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change (Act No. 5681/16)
- Act No. 5875/16, the Climate Change Act
- National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (2016)
- National Plan for Mitigation of Climate Change (2017)
- Act No. 6125/18, under which the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was adopted
- National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and Drought (2018–2030)
- Updates to the National Environmental Policy under way
- Establishment of the Environmental Information System (SIAM) online platform²⁵
- National Plan for the Comprehensive Management of Urban Solid Waste (2020)
- National Climate Change Plan (2020)
- Management Plan for the Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve 2020–2030 (2020)
- Act No. 6676/20, under which the transformation and conversion of areas in the eastern region with forest cover are prohibited (“zero deforestation” for 10 years)

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person

Combating trafficking in persons²⁶

31. Under Act No. 4788/12, the Comprehensive Act on Combating Trafficking in Persons, when a trafficking case is detected, the protection and assistance mechanisms of the Inter-Agency Board to Prevent and Combat Trafficking²⁷ are activated, as recommended in a handbook on operational procedures²⁸ and in protocols for the certification of trafficking victimization,²⁹ assistance to victimized persons and management of referrals,³⁰ case registration³¹ and assessment of the risks to victimized persons.³²

32. The Act provides for a national programme to prevent and combat trafficking and to assist victims and for a fund, with resources from the budget of the Ministry for Women set aside starting in 2018, for prevention, reporting and protection through campaigns and outreach, inter-institutional coordination, the creation of departmental and district offices and the provision of assistance to victims.

33. The Referral Centre provides comprehensive social, psychological and legal support to victims, while the temporary shelter for women victims has a multidisciplinary team that provides protection, food and clothing. The aim of the Social Reintegration Programme, for its part, is social reintegration through empowerment and support for physical, psychological, social and community recovery.

34. There is a handbook on reintegration,³³ the publication of which was coordinated by the Victim Assistance and Support Commission of the Inter-Agency Board. Since 2016, the Ministry of Social Development has supported the reintegration of victims with its programmes Tekoporã and Tekoha. The Ministry of Justice, together with the Human Rights

Network of the Executive Branch and the Ministry for Women, organizes awareness-raising and training workshops for public servants on the prevention of trafficking in persons.

35. The specialized unit of the Public Prosecution Service investigates all forms of trafficking in persons.³⁴ In 2018, the scope of the unit's work was expanded to include efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. There is a reporting system, including an online portal, involving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry for Women, the Ministry for Children and Adolescents and the National Police.³⁵ A national prosecutorial office was set up to coordinate investigations.

36. The Public Prosecution Service's Technical Support Directorate has psychologists, social workers and lawyers to ensure access to justice, social reintegration and restoration of victims' rights. Judicial officials have published a guide to services for victims of trafficking in persons.

37. The National Plan on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons³⁶ was adopted under Decree No. 4473/20.

Freedom of expression and protection of journalists and human rights defenders³⁷

38. The Multisectoral Board for the Safety of Journalists, comprising the branches of government, the Public Prosecution Service and journalists' associations,³⁸ was established to coordinate and design plans and protocols upon the signature, in 2016, of a letter of intent with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in connection with the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.

39. The Union of Journalists of Paraguay and the Board produced a handbook for journalists who are at risk or facing threats (annex V). The Ministry of the Interior adopted a protocol for the safety of journalists at high risk pursuant to decision No. 538/17 (annex VI).

40. The Supreme Court and UNESCO signed a memorandum of understanding on institution-building involving a focus on freedom of expression, access to information, protection of journalists, training of judges, prosecutors and other public officials and stakeholders, including lawyers and journalists.

41. At its training centre, the Public Prosecution Service sponsors the training of prosecutors in the investigation of crimes against press workers as part of a project on the Service's efforts to promote the protection and safety of journalists. The Witness Protection Programme provides assistance and security to witnesses, victims, persons cooperating with the justice system and others mentioned in Act No. 4083/11, including journalists at risk and victims.

42. The ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), signed on 28 September 2018, which has provisions on the protection of human rights defenders in environmental matters, is being considered.

43. The legislative analysis of the bill on freedom of expression and the protection of journalists, other press workers and human rights defenders is ongoing.³⁹

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law⁴⁰

Modernization and transparency

44. With the Strategic Plan 2016–2020,⁴¹ the judicial authorities made greater use of technology in judicial proceedings. Further to agreement No. 1107/16, provision was made for electronic judicial files and records of proceedings.

45. Acts No. 5189/14 and No. 5282/14 regulate the provision of information on the use of public resources and matters relating to access to public information and transparency. Agreements No. 999/15, No. 1005/15 and No. 1248/18 regulate the provision of public information by email, telephone, in person or through the single public information portal, which is coordinated by the Ministry of Justice, by the Directorate for Transparency and

Access to Public Information. The requests for public information that have been received and processed are accessible online.⁴²

46. The Constitution states that Supreme Court justices and the judges at tribunals and courts are, provided that they meet the constitutional and legal requirements to hold office, to be nominated by the Council of the Judiciary. Those requirements relate to the nominee's academic achievement, experience, integrity, background, career development, performance and social recognition and are covered at a public hearing transmitted by electronic mass communications media.

47. In agreement No. 1309/20, the Supreme Court regulated the criteria and procedures for admission and promotion competitions. The Judicial Ethics Office monitors compliance with the Code of Judicial Ethics, and provides technical support to the Judicial Ethics Court and the Judicial Ethics Advisory Council. It holds dissemination and awareness-raising workshops, including one referred to as "Judicially Ethical", for judges and prosecutors.

48. The judiciary's Complaints and Reports Office promotes transparency and combats corruption and impunity by conducting investigations that involve the Office of the Superintendent General of Justice and the Council of Superintendents. The number of complaints has increased by 5,000 per cent since 2006.

Access to justice for vulnerable people

49. The Supreme Court acts within the framework of the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People, updates to which are currently being considered. A policy on access to justice for older persons and persons with disabilities⁴³ and a protocol of action for intercultural justice⁴⁴ were adopted. The Ministry of Justice has a service protocol for access to justice for persons with psychosocial disabilities⁴⁵ and runs the National Houses of Justice Programme (see para. 18).

50. Since 2016, there has been a digital legal guide that promotes inclusive and accessible administration of justice; the legal guide uses plain language and, with its explanatory audio recordings and graphics, serves as a source of information for persons with sensory disabilities. It includes information in Guaraní and Spanish on judicial procedures, judicial facilitators and the location of courts and other judicial bodies or offices.

51. The Judicial Information and Guidance Office assists users with judicial procedures in person, by telephone or by email. According to 2018 data, 760,021 services were provided, 3,166 of them to older persons and 125 to persons with disabilities.

52. The Judicial Facilitators Programme⁴⁶ sponsors a national network of community leaders linking judicial officials and their communities. The Public Prosecution Service's Ethnic Rights Directorate provides support to prosecutors, offering technical advice in criminal proceedings involving indigenous peoples.

53. The Public Defence Service has a group of public defenders specialized in providing assistance to indigenous people, and experts in indigenous culture help public defenders by preparing opinions that draw on their legal and anthropological expertise and providing support at hearings. Between 2016 and 2020, assistance was provided to 867 indigenous people involved in criminal matters and 551 in civil matters; assistance was also provided to 1,893 persons with disabilities.

54. In what is known as the Curuguay case, the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, in judgment No. 293 of 26 July 2018, acquitted all the campesinos who had been charged and ordered their release.

Prison situation

55. The Ministry of Justice's Institutional Strategic Plan 2017–2021 provides for the implementation, by degrees, of international instruments⁴⁷ for the protection of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty. Protocols for the care of more vulnerable persons are followed in the country's prisons.⁴⁸

56. The Prison Information System of Paraguay is a technological tool that makes it possible to improve information management in the country's prisons, including by

facilitating the creation and maintenance of psychosocial and legal records and records concerning transfers, visits, internal notifications and releases. It was set up in 10 facilities, and the aim is to set it up in all 18 and to link it to the judicial information systems.

57. In view of the prison occupancy rate, the Ministry of Justice is implementing a prison reform plan⁴⁹ composed of four main areas of action.⁵⁰ A detailed account of the considerable progress that has been made can be found in a report on the implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (annex VII).

58. Decree No. 309/18, whereby a state of emergency was declared with respect to the infrastructure situation in the country's prisons, led to expedited administrative processes for infrastructure improvements. Effect was given to the declaration in 2019 and 2020 with the adoption of Acts No. 6365/19 and No. 6705/20. The following measures were taken:

- Doubling of prison capacity (1,700 new places)⁵¹
- Infrastructure improvements⁵²
- Construction of new cell blocks, increasing the capacity for prisoners to 400 (San Pedro Regional Penitentiary)
- Maintenance of and repairs to cell blocks⁵³
- Construction under way of two facilities for convicted prisoners in Emboscada and one in Minga Guazú (with capacity for 3,960 prisoners), and work to meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities, with certification expected in the current year

59. Changes are being made to the Comprehensive Health Plan for Persons Deprived of Their Liberty in three major areas: medical coordination, mental health and addiction, and social work. The Mental Health and Addiction Plan covers the treatment of psychosocial disabilities and drug addiction with a view to preventing recidivism and returns to prison.

60. The Ministry of Justice monitors the progress through the court system of persons deprived of their liberty, providing legal support in coordination with judicial bodies. Two monitoring offices,⁵⁴ with liaisons in all the prisons, were set up.

61. The Judicial Inter-Agency Office was established in 2016 to reduce delays in the administration of justice through coordination and the oversight of hearings. The Supreme Court visits prisons to monitor criminal proceedings, reporting on proceedings that, because they have exceeded time limits, may be dismissed.

62. A plan to clear the backlog of cases launched by the Ministry of Justice and the court system streamlines judicial processes, including hearings, with the use of videoconferences and the holding of preliminary and review hearings in prisons; a pilot plan for streamlining processes in the women's prison has also been developed.

63. A coordination platform for the prison situation was set up for the main bodies of the justice system.⁵⁵ In 2019, the court system and the Public Defence Service began processing cases with a view to considering less burdensome measures for persons deprived of their liberty who are sick, over the age of 60 and pregnant or nursing or pardons for those who have served half their sentences. Relevant statistics can be found in annexes VIII and IX.

64. The Public Prosecution Service has issued general instructions to resort to pretrial detention only when necessary and proportionate, on an exceptional basis, and while respecting the right of the accused to be presumed innocent. The Service's Human Rights Directorate conducts monitoring visits to places of detention.

65. Under Act No. 6350/2019, provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure on pretrial detention were amended, thereby empowering judges to opt for less burdensome alternatives. A bill currently under consideration would establish a special, brief and free procedure for the release of persons in pretrial detention when the time limit for being thus detained is reached.⁵⁶

66. The Public Defence Service, with its specialized public defenders in a range of jurisdictions, is the driving force behind decisive action⁵⁷ to reduce the number of persons deprived of their liberty, in particular those who are more vulnerable, including older people, indigenous people, persons with disabilities and adolescents.

67. The Adolescent Offenders Welfare Service is, pursuant to agreement No. 917/14, responsible for the Pilot Plan for Restorative Justice⁵⁸ of the Adolescent Criminal Justice Programme, a plan that is informed by the principles of restorative justice. Strategies for the enforcement of non-custodial measures are established in a protocol for verification and oversight of compliance by adolescents with the social and educational measures that are ordered. With the National Policy on Adolescents in Conflict with the Law, the Ministry for Children and Adolescents furthered the adoption of the Action Plan, which has been implemented by degrees.

68. The Public Prosecution Service has one unit specialized in offences involving adolescents and another, set up further to the Instructions for Action Related to Adolescents in Conflict with Criminal Law, specialized in adolescent criminal justice.

69. The Ministry of Justice organizes educational, vocational training and employment programmes with a view to the reintegration of the prison population. The Fundación para la Promoción de Valores y Prevención de la Violencia (FUNDAPROVA) is given help with its efforts to promote the reintegration of young people from Itauguá Educational Centre. Since 2015, the National Labour Training System has had a department for the management of inclusive vocational training for the members of vulnerable groups, including persons deprived of their liberty.

70. The COVID-19 pandemic has posed challenges for the prison system that have prompted the specific measures detailed in the report submitted to the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (annex X).

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

71. The Public Prosecution Service's Special Unit on Human Rights Offences investigates punishable acts,⁵⁹ while following the practices outlined in a practical handbook for the investigation of torture, which has been brought into line with international standards.⁶⁰ Instructions No. 7, No. 11 and No. 12 of 2016 establish guidelines on due process and the prevention of torture.

72. Records show that as of 2020, 1,633 cases had been referred to the Special Unit.⁶¹ Of those cases, 189 involved allegations of torture, although investigations could lead to changes to the categorization of the offence.

73. Judiciary records show that between 2015 and 2019, 16 cases regarding torture were initiated (see annex II).

74. A bill that would define the crime of torture as it is defined under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is under consideration.⁶²

75. The Ministry of Justice's Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption Directorate is responsible for investigating, either of its own motion or on the basis of a report, acts of torture, ill-treatment or inhuman or degrading treatment committed against persons deprived of their liberty. The Directorate for the Protection of Human Rights in the Prison System receives complaints with a view to responding to them in coordinated fashion. Departments have been set up in detention facilities to follow up on such complaints.

76. In line with international standards, institutional tools, including a protocol for action in response to complaints of human rights violations,⁶³ a protocol for reporting torture⁶⁴ and emergency measures in response to complaints of violations of the human rights and torture of persons deprived of their liberty, have been created for use in prisons and educational centres. Human Rights Online is a platform that family members of persons deprived of their liberty may use to report possible violations in the prison system.⁶⁵ A handbook on use of

force and a protocol for inspection and searches are being developed by the Ministry of Justice.

77. With those tools, and in view of the reporting obligation under article 286 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Ministry of Justice initiated investigations, encouraged dismissals and filed criminal complaints against prison and educational centre personnel. Records from the Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption Directorate show that between 2016 and 2020, 73 investigations were begun, 28 were seen through to completion and 45 were ongoing.

78. A web platform and a mobile application for the registration cases of torture by public defenders are being developed as a result of a 2018 agreement entered into by the Public Defence Service, the national mechanism for the prevention of torture and the Asociación de Tecnología, Educación, Desarrollo, Investigación, Comunicación (TEDIC), a non-profit. Under decision No. 69/19, public defenders throughout the country were required to use a standard form for the registration of complaints of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

79. The Ministry of the Interior ordered a review of the handbook on use of force of the National Police to bring it up to human rights standards. The Internal Affairs Directorate was established to investigate complaints against police officers; its findings are forwarded to the Directorate of Police Justice for investigation and possible referral to the Public Prosecution Service.

80. At police stations, detention logs are kept with a view to transferring the records to the police information system referred to as Marandú, which is accessible online. Marandú makes it possible to identify the acts of torture alleged in complaints. An agreement between the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the Ministry of the Interior facilitates medical examinations of detainees in health centres and expedited medical reports.

81. In 2017, after its establishment in 2014, the Ministry of the Interior's Anti-Corruption Unit became the Transparency and Anti-Corruption Directorate General, an upgrade that would facilitate the implementation of the Ministry's integrity and public ethics policies. A draft amendment to the Organic Act on the National Police contains a proposal for the Internal Affairs Directorate to report directly to the Minister of the Interior.

82. The organizational and functional structure of the Ministry of the Interior's Transparency and Anti-Corruption Department and the Office of Access to Public Information was established pursuant to decision No. 924/16

Corruption

83. The National Anti-Corruption Secretariat has led successful efforts to combat corruption and promote transparency and accountability:

- Anti-corruption complaints portal (decision No. 02/16),⁶⁶ with a system for registering and monitoring criminal or other legal proceedings and investigations⁶⁷
- National Corruption Prevention Plan (Decree No 4.900/16)⁶⁸
- Platform for monitoring compliance with active transparency obligations in the public sector⁶⁹
- Preparation of a handbook on accountability to citizens as part of the fourth Open Government Action Plan (2018–2020)
- Adoption of the National Integrity Plan 2021–2025,⁷⁰ developed by the National Integrity and Transparency Team around six thematic axes (Decree No. 4458/20)⁷¹
- Investments Map Paraguay/COVID-19 module,⁷² a source of information on budgeting and allocation of resources for management of the COVID-19 pandemic

84. The Ministry of Justice manages the single portal of access to public information, which is used to channel requests for public information.⁷³

85. Since 2019, Marandú, the police information system, has included the data category “acts involving fraud, deceit or corruption”, a category further broken down into

subcategories for usury, bribe-taking, fraud, illicit enrichment, influence peddling, bribery, corruption and so on.

Truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

86. The Coordinating Bureau for the Identification of Detained and Disappeared Persons has launched the national campaign “Jajoheka Jajotopa” (looking for each other, finding each other) to facilitate searches for relatives of detained and disappeared persons and the voluntary collection of blood samples for genetic comparison with skeletal remains.

87. The skeletal remains of 24 persons, in addition to those of 16 found before 2015, have been found, making for a total of 40 exhumations. Four identifications were made.⁷⁴

88. In 2018, the results of a study of genetic variability and frequency distribution were used to create the genetic databank of the relatives of detained and disappeared persons (1954–1989).

89. The adoption of a protocol for the restitution of skeletal remains is under way, as is organizational work – done with a view to creating a publicly accessible database – on excavation and records relating to disappeared persons.

90. Systematic work is being done to encourage historical memory – with the series “Tree of Memory”, for example, the show “Breaking the Silence” and workshops and training sessions with teachers and students in coordination with people working in the field of culture and researchers.

91. The Museum of Justice has a database of approximately 1 million items, including images and documents such as police and other records and audio recordings, that it makes available to respond to requests for information from victims, family members, the justice system and the public.

92. In 2016, after publication of the report of the Truth and Justice Commission, 307 files were submitted to the Special Unit on Human Rights Offences. Cases investigated in Argentina were included (a brief review and a list of existing cases are included in annex II).

93. A public acknowledgement of international responsibility was organized on 24 May 2018, as ordered by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in its judgment in the case *Goiburú et al. v. Paraguay*.

3. Fundamental freedoms and participation in public and political life⁷⁵

94. One of the stand-alone thematic areas of the fourth National Equality Plan (2018–2024) is empowerment for decision-making. **In 2017, to promote political participation, the High Court of Electoral Justice established the Political Participation Unit⁷⁶ and the Gender Policy Unit,⁷⁷ which are responsible for advocacy, awareness-raising and motivational activities.**

95. The Democratic **Impulse** Project (decision No. 86/2018)⁷⁸ promotes the political and civic participation of young people with workshops⁷⁹ and **discussions**.⁸⁰

96. The Women’s Political Training School is a learning event that has been held seven times⁸¹ with a view to highlighting women’s political leadership and supporting the creation of women’s political networks.

97. The project “Getting to Know Our Women Authorities” (decision No. 66/2016),⁸² followed by the project **Building Citizenship–Women**,⁸³ was launched to raise the visibility of women elected to municipal, departmental or national office. In addition, seminars and workshops were held.⁸⁴

98. **The High Court of Electoral Justice offers preliminary candidates for the 2021 municipal elections a venue, at no charge, for training on electoral matters, with virtual discussions and forums.**⁸⁵

99. Gender statistics from the 2018 general election are accessible online.⁸⁶ The Gender Atlas provides data on women in elective office and other decision-making positions.⁸⁷

100. For the 2018 general elections, the programme “Strengthening the Electoral Participation of Indigenous Peoples” (2017) was launched, and courses were offered through the Electoral Information, Documentation and Educational Centre’s training platform. An international seminar, titled “Sharing successful experiences of electoral political participation”, was also held.

101. As a result of efforts by the High Court, the Directorate General of the Civil Registry, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs and the National Police, workshops were held to provide indigenous leaders with identity documents⁸⁸ enabling them to participate in elections and political and electoral training.

102. The Accessible Voting Pilot Plan was established by decision No. 270/14 of the National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In its decision No. 41/2017, the High Court established the rules for accessible voting in the 2018 general elections, including by making it possible to vote from home⁸⁹ or at an accessible polling station,⁹⁰ setting up information and service desks⁹¹ and facilitating priority⁹² and assisted voting.⁹³ Figures for voting at accessible polling stations are available online.⁹⁴

103. The country’s lawmakers are currently considering a bill⁹⁵ that would repeal article 91 (b) of the Electoral Code, under which people who are both deaf and unable to speak who cannot make themselves understood in writing or otherwise do not have the right to vote.

Monitoring activities and fundamental rights

104. Act No. 5241/14 and Decree No. 2812/14, whereby the Act was implemented, are the regulatory foundations of the National Intelligence System, the National Intelligence Council and the National Intelligence Secretariat, establishing essential principles⁹⁶ for those entities’ activities. For the protection of rights and guarantees, the Act requires compliance with the Constitution, ratified treaties, conventions and international agreements and laws and provisions of a lower order. This protection is made stronger still by the prohibitions contained in article 5 and the provisions on the privacy of documentary heritage (art. 6).

105. The aforementioned principles and legal framework underpin the National Intelligence Plan.⁹⁷ Under the law, members of the public are guaranteed recourse to the competent jurisdictional authorities in the event of activities that infringe or threaten their fundamental rights and freedoms.

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

106. The ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is still under analysis.⁹⁸

1. Rights to just and favourable conditions of work⁹⁹

107. The Integrated Strategy for Employment Formalization (2018)¹⁰⁰ is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security for a five-year period with a view to reducing the relative size of the informal labour market. After the first year, progress was described in a report¹⁰¹ containing labour market indicators. The 2020 report is in preparation.

108. The Ministry’s Labour Observatory¹⁰² analyses information to promote public policies informed by good-quality data. The latest analysis of employment indicators was published in August 2020.¹⁰³

109. The “For Employment” platform¹⁰⁴ is an intermediary service that can be used to register and look for job opportunities at companies. The Ministry holds regular job fairs. The strategy Employ Equality¹⁰⁵ covers three areas of work¹⁰⁶ to promote the autonomy and economic empowerment of women.

110. The Ministry’s Labour Affairs Support Service was strengthened to promote and protect the rights of working women – particularly pregnant women, nursing mothers and women in the domestic sector – by providing free legal advice and support. In 2020, the Civil

Service Secretariat adopted its second Plan for Equality, Inclusion and Non-Discrimination in the Civil Service (2020–2024).

111. Act No. 5508/15 on Promotion and Protection of Motherhood and Support for Breastfeeding was regulated by Decree No. 7550/17 and expanded by Act No. 6453/19. The Judicial Secretariat for Gender Issues organizes activities such as a seminar on the rights of women workers to maternity and breastfeeding leaves (2020).

112. The National Career Development Service and the National Labour Training System offer free technical and vocational training¹⁰⁷ and other forms of job training¹⁰⁸ in reply to the demands of the market. The Service's Sheltered Job Training Programme, relaunched in 2019, had more than 2,000 young participants between the ages of 15 and 17.

113. The Adolescent Worker Registry was created to protect adolescents entering the labour market.¹⁰⁹ The Labour Observatory provides information, up to date to 2020, on young people in the labour market¹¹⁰ and on employment by age group (2017–2020).¹¹¹

114. Act No. 5407/15, the Domestic Labour Act, introduced improvements to ensure decent working conditions.¹¹² In 2019, it was amended by Act No. 6338/19 to bring the wages for domestic labour into line with the minimum wage. Act No. 5407/15 states that under no circumstances may a child perform domestic labour (art. 5).

115. The National Strategy for the Prevention of Forced Labour¹¹³ was adopted pursuant to Decree No. 6285/16, while the National Commission on Fundamental Labour Rights and Prevention of Forced Labour, which, in coordination with the Ministry of Labour, adopted a two-year plan (2017–2019)¹¹⁴ and a three-party inter-agency guide to intervention in cases of forced labour, was created pursuant to Decree No. 7865/17.¹¹⁵ The Commission has a mechanism for regular inspection and oversight of working conditions. The Commission is supported by the International Labour Organization, and since 2018 it has also been supported by the United States Department of Labour, which has funded the project Paraguay Okakuaa.

116. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry designed an employment reactivation plan for the period 2020–2021.¹¹⁶

2. Right to adequate living conditions¹¹⁷

Fighting poverty

117. Records (from 2019) show that the rate of extreme poverty is 23.5 per cent, 0.7 percentage points lower than in the previous two years (when it was 24.2 per cent).¹¹⁸

118. In line with strategic area 1¹¹⁹ of the National Development Plan, updated in 2020, the government plan "Paraguay of the People" (2018–2023) seeks to consolidate a social protection system focused on people and their needs from the moment of their conception to their old age. The National Poverty Reduction Plan Jajapo Paraguay was unveiled in October 2020. The Plan's aim is to improve quality of life through protection policies, economic inclusion and social cohesion.

119. Earmarks for high-priority social programmes have been protected since 2013; they cannot be reduced or set aside for other programmes or projects.

120. Tekoporã provides debit/savings cards in the areas of health and education and offers a life microinsurance policy for participating families. No other social programme in the country has a greater reach than Tekoporã, as all eligible participants in 254 districts of the country's 17 departments, whether in rural (85 per cent) or urban (15 per cent) areas, are covered. As of 2020, 165,000 families were active participants in the programme. Since 2018, all indigenous communities have been beneficiaries of the programme.

121. Tenonderã, another social programme, is a complement to Tekoporã and promotes income generation by providing start-up capital for productive enterprises, in addition to training. Tenonderã, which reaches more than 26,500 families, has nearly 20 times more beneficiaries than it did in its beginnings (2014).

122. Tekoha provides lots in urban areas, facilitates connections to water and sanitation services and the electricity grid and promotes the building of roads and adequate housing. The number of dwellings provided since 2013 is more than twice the 12,500 delivered from 2002 to 2013.

123. The social protection system “Let’s Go!”,¹²⁰ the aim of which is to expand access to health and education, better prepare people for employment and give a boost to productivity, participation in the economy and social inclusion, was set up as a result of inter-agency efforts to enhance the long-term impact of social policies and as part of the Strategic Framework of Objectives and Actions of the Social Protection System 2019–2023. An agreement with the European Union on the funding of the system was adopted under Act No. 6650/2020.

124. The Integrated Social Information System is a management tool that, in a single system, includes information on current and potential beneficiaries of social programmes, the social programmes that are available and the budgets for those programmes.¹²¹ The information is accessible to the public on the e-Heka System platform.¹²²

125. The Ministry for Children and Adolescents runs the Embrace (Abrazo) Programme, which is part of the social protection system “Let’s Go!” and, with initiatives in the areas listed below, affords immediate protection to children and adolescents (under the age of 18):

- Targeting: the identification and inclusion of participants in the programme by a social worker
- Family support: access to public services through a plan that provides debit/savings cards, scholarships, a basic food basket, social microinsurance and financial inclusion
- Protection centres of three kinds (early childhood centres, open centres and community centres), which provide food, sports and recreation opportunities and tutoring
- Networks: protective services linked to departmental and municipal councils for children and adolescents

126. The Abrazo Kyre’y Project contributes to education and financial inclusion for vulnerable families by providing training for formal employment, entrepreneurship, investment, savings and loans.

127. The Ministry of Social Development has an inclusion component for the protection of persons with disabilities that makes provision for the allocation of additional amounts of money to families with members with disabilities. An agreement signed with the National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities made it possible to approve a module for the inclusion of persons with severe disabilities in the Tekoporã Programme.

128. Act No. 6381/20 amended Act No. 3728/09, expanding the coverage of the food allowance for older adults in poverty.

129. In addition to subsidies to formal workers from the Social Security Institute, two cash transfer programmes – Pytyvõ, which, with an investment of US\$ 132 million, is for informal workers, and Ñangareko, which, with an investment of US\$ 25 million, ensures food security – have been set up in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The two programmes cover 41 per cent of the population.

130. The economic recovery plan “Ñapu’ã Paraguay” was launched. It involved measures in three strategic areas: social protection, public investment for jobs and loans for development.

3. Right to health¹²³

131. The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare extended the coverage of the integrated comprehensive networks of primary health-care services by providing high-quality, humane care to which access is guaranteed, in accordance with principles of universality, comprehensiveness, equity and participation, and incorporating strategic lines of action involving the establishment of family health units staffed by multidisciplinary teams working in the communities, with a focus on rights, while respecting multiculturalism and promoting integrated policies.

132. Progress towards the implementation of the National Health Policy 2015–2030 was made possible with the following tools:

- A guide for the implementation of integrated comprehensive networks of health-care services in Paraguay¹²⁴
- The National Policy on High-Quality Health Care 2017–2030¹²⁵
- The National Health Research and Innovation Policy 2016–2021¹²⁶
- The National Health Research and Innovation Priorities Agenda 2017–2020¹²⁷
- National Medicine Policy¹²⁸
- A handbook on the functions of family health units¹²⁹
- A guide to working in primary health care¹³⁰

133. The Family Planning Programme, designed to reduce maternal, fetal and neonatal mortality, and the Plan for the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal Mortality, which has an implementation committee that in 2020 presented the Plan’s lines of action and indicators, have been launched pursuant to article 61 of the Constitution. The aim of the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan 2019–2023 is to ensure universal access, without discrimination, to sexual and reproductive health.¹³¹

134. The Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme has been put in place in accordance with Act No. 4698/12, the Act on Guaranteed Early Childhood Nutrition, for the purposes of prevention, assistance and verification in respect of malnutrition in nutritionally vulnerable children under 5 years of age. The National Plan for Children’s Comprehensive Health 2016–2021 facilitates promotion, prevention, comprehensive care and rehabilitation, ensuring access to care and cost-effective health interventions throughout the life cycle in the family and the community.

135. A guide to the rights of children and adolescents in health services (2016), produced as part of the implementation of the National Adolescent Health Plan 2016–2021, provides health-care professionals with guidance on good treatment and quality of care, ensuring effective responses to possible rights violations. Services, which are provided with a rights-based approach, are organized in accordance with the technical regulations on comprehensive health services for adolescents.

136. The Tekoporã Programme focuses on the protection of children and adolescents by promoting shared responsibilities in the areas of health and education. Approximately 664,000 people, half of whom are children and adolescents, are protected under the Programme.

137. The curriculum of the Ministry of Education and the Sciences provides for sex education at different educational levels and at educational institutions of different kinds, while respecting the psychological development of students and the domestic legal framework.

138. The National Directorate for the Health of Indigenous Peoples, established pursuant to Act No. 5469/15, is a component of the national health system with the functional, technical and administrative autonomy to fulfil its mandate to ensure that indigenous peoples have access to health services and that their own systems of care are recognized, respected and made more robust.

139. As part of the National Health Policy 2015–2030, consultations were held with the representatives of 19 indigenous peoples who make up the National Council for the Health of Indigenous Peoples on the drafting of the implementing regulations of Act No. 5469/2015 and the guide to the functions of the National Directorate, which is the technical office through which indigenous peoples have universal, comprehensive, equitable, participatory and free access to all levels of a health system informed by an intercultural perspective.

4. Right to education¹³²

140. The National Education Plan 2024 outlines the actions that have been taken in the education sector and those that are to be taken in the coming years.¹³³ The following actions have been taken to improve access to and the quality of education:

- The scope of coverage of the first and second cycles of basic education (grades 1 to 3 and 4 to 6) has been maintained, and progress towards universal access to preschool, the third cycle of basic education (grades 7 to 9) and compulsory secondary education (for a total of 12 years of schooling) has been made
- Basic school supplies for children and teachers in public and subsidized institutions are provided universally, and the School Meals Programme has been implemented
- Basic and secondary education offerings have been made more flexible with the introduction of the modes open basic education and open secondary education
- Scholarships covering the costs of study, food and transport have been made available for the third cycle of basic education and for secondary education
- Travelling educators have made it possible to offer additional forms of early childhood education
- The project “Timely Educational Support for the Comprehensive Development of Children 3 and 4 Years of Age” (in Asunción and 10 of the country’s departments) and the second phase of the Early Childhood Project have led to expanded access to early childhood education
- Act No. 5.778/2016 on the National Programme of Support for Timely Stimulation was adopted
- The Hospital Classrooms Programme (in 2019, two classrooms were set up in hospitals and the initial material for teachers involved in the Programme was developed) was implemented
- The Remedial Education Support Service, including centres, homes and shelters for the care of children and adolescents in street situations, was established
- Teachers were educated and trained (100 teachers, including 2 indigenous education teachers, received training in Spain; 80 teachers were trained in France)
- The Institute for Educational Assessment of Paraguay was created pursuant to Act No. 5749/2017
- Information systems were made more robust with the development of the central register of students
- Work on 1,366 educational establishments has been done to ensure that facilities are adequate and offer safe and inclusive environments
- The Information and Communication Technology Project has been implemented to ensure connectivity in public educational establishments and provide them with technological resources
- An agreement by the Ministry of Education and the Sciences, the Ministry of Justice and the National Police (Ministry of the Interior) facilitated the provision of identity documents

141. At all levels and in all modes of education, the curriculum takes a rights-based approach and promotes proper treatment and the equality of men and women, with emphasis on the prevention of violence against children and women. The prevention and elimination of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance are addressed in all programmes of study.

142. A bill that would make human rights education a curricular subject is under consideration.¹³⁴

143. The platform “Your School at Home”, for children in early childhood, basic and secondary education, was developed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the programme “My School Lunch at Home” was set up to deliver food to students’ homes.

Indigenous education

144. The National Intercultural Bilingual Education Plan, promoted by the National Bilingualism Commission with the support of education agencies and the Secretariat for Language Policy, was adopted by decision No. 11643/17 of the Ministry of Education and the Sciences. Provision was made for gradual implementation of the Plan until 2030.

145. Once the organizational structure of the Directorate General for Indigenous School Education was defined, indigenous representatives were appointed to the Indigenous School Education Area Council, the National Indigenous Education Council, with representatives of 19 peoples, was formed and a permanent post for an indigenous education area director was created.

146. The National Labour Training System offers inclusive vocational training, including vocational training courses for indigenous communities. It carried out the project “Strengthening Technical Training in Indigenous Communities”, which involved eight courses that were completed by approximately 200 participants. Ten other courses were organized in 2020.

Education of persons with disabilities

147. Records from the Directorate General for Inclusive Education show that, in 2020, 21,917 students with disabilities were enrolled in early childhood, basic and secondary education and that 1,668 were receiving instruction within the framework of the Remedial Education Support Service. According to Education Planning Directorate data, 20,067 students reported a disability in 2020 (1.3 per cent of all enrolled students).

148. The National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted indicators for the area “right to education” of the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in decision No. 4004/2017, and the indicators were incorporated into the results-based planning system of the Technical Planning Secretariat for Economic and Social Development, thereby beginning the process of developing the metadata record and preparing for implementation.

149. The National Education Plan 2024 envisages strengthening the Inclusion Support Centres by gradually transforming special education schools and expanding the offerings of the Remedial Education Support Service: hospital classrooms, centres/homes and shelters. Guidelines for an inclusive education system were adopted in decision No. 17267/2018 of the Ministry of Education and the Sciences; 694 education system actors were given training on making inclusive education a reality.

150. A specialized course of study on inclusive education was developed for trainers of trainers (supervisors, principals, teachers, psychologists, educational psychologists); 1,100 persons participated in the course. The Educator Training Programme will design an inclusive education model that will include training in inclusive education for prospective teachers and for teachers already in service.

151. The Child Development Care Project facilitated the provision of technical assistance to educators from 27 inclusive education institutions and 10 basic education institutions. Reasonable accommodation was to be provided universally, as required under decision No. 22720/2018 of the National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities on the removal of barriers in the regular educational system.

152. The Network of Teachers Specialized in Inclusive Education promotes strategies to expand access to educational services of all levels and forms. A specialized course of study on inclusive education was offered in six of the country’s departments – 1,100 staff members of the Ministry of Education and the Sciences took the course.

153. Work is being done to develop instructional material as part of a project to strengthen the institutional administration of bilingual education for persons with hearing disabilities.

Another project, on improving learning for persons with visual disabilities and those around them, facilitated the identification of children and adolescents who were not attending school.

154. A training programme on basic communication skills in Paraguayan Sign Language, drawing 67 educators and technicians from Central Department and the Capital District, was organized, and the first Paraguayan videobooks in inclusive format were launched: two books of stories and one book with educational material.

155. The National University of Asunción has set up a project to provide assistance to persons with disabilities with a view to creating an inclusive educational environment, responding to the needs of university students with disabilities, helping them develop their abilities and encouraging their admission to and ongoing attendance.

156. Since 2016, the National Labour Training System has provided courses to more than 3,000 people nationwide as part of the Opportunities for Effective Inclusion Project, and since 2018 it has offered specialty courses in basic Sign Language.

157. The National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities holds awareness-raising and sensitization workshops on inclusive and accessible university education for the university community. In 2019, training sessions, at which 3,851 participants learned about means of providing high-quality, equitable and relevant support to persons with disabilities, were held at 27 public and private universities.

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women¹³⁵

Empowerment: rural women

158. Stand-alone thematic area four of the fourth National Equality Plan (2018–2024) informs economic empowerment efforts driven by shared responsibility, employment, financing and entrepreneurship, while prioritizing rural women, indigenous women, girls and adolescents.

159. The module for the economic advancement of women, which is coordinated by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security at the Ciudad Mujer (women’s city) Centre Ñande Kerayvoty Renda¹³⁶ and Ciudad Mujer Mobile,¹³⁷ facilitates the development of empowerment, skills-building and productive entrepreneurship strategies. In 2020, 44,755 women were provided services by Ciudad Mujer at the Centre itself, and 30,666 services were provided via the mobile mode to 10,856 women in 12 of the country’s departments and 44 of its districts.

160. Equality is the cross-cutting theme of the National Development Plan, the Social Protection System and “Jajapo Paraguay”, the National Poverty Reduction Plan. Tekoporã, Tenonderã and Tekoha continue to promote the empowerment of women heads of household, who account for 75 per cent of the participants in these three programmes.

161. The strategy Employ Equality contributes to the autonomy and economic empowerment of women. The Ministry of Labour established the Entrepreneurship Training Centre, which offers training, formalization and connections to sources of financing for new businesses with a view to creating a favourable environment for the business plans of young Paraguayan women.

162. The Project for the Integration into the Workforce of Women Entrepreneurs (2016–2018) involved the establishment of revolving funds and training in entrepreneurship and income-generating projects. Women were given incentives to run for office in the 2021 municipal elections. Fairs, training sessions and competitions were held to encourage the use of information and communication technology and women’s entrepreneurship – a digital literacy programme was also promoted.

163. In 2020, the inter-agency group behind the development of a national care policy, coordinated by the Ministry for Women, adopted the framework document¹³⁸ for a preliminary bill and plan of action for the definition of this policy.

164. With the support of Good Neighbours International, the Ministry for Children and Adolescents offers training to community members to improve their job skills as a tool for empowerment and the reintegration of adolescent participants in the Comprehensive Programme for Children and Adolescents Living on the Streets.

165. The Embrace (Abrazo) Programme and Fundación Capital have deployed a strategy to give a boost to women's income and empowerment through training, business improvement, the establishment of groups of savers and alliances with strategic public and private actors. In 2020, with 256 mothers participating in the Abrazo Programme, 16 groups of savers were set up in centres in Asunción and the departments Central, Cordillera and Misiones.

166. Decree No. 3678/2020¹³⁹ contained the implementing regulations for Act No. 5446/15 on Public Policies for Rural Women, the fifth implementation report on which is available online.¹⁴⁰ The country's lawmakers are considering a bill that would require equal pay for men and women in both the public and the private sectors.¹⁴¹

Violence against women

167. Act No. 5777/16 on the Comprehensive Protection of Women from All Forms of Violence was adopted.¹⁴² The Act provides for prevention, care, protection, punishment and comprehensive reparation in the public and private spheres, covers various forms of violence – sexual, physical, psychological, remote, economic, political and workplace violence – and establishes penalties of 10 to 30 years' imprisonment for femicide. The regulations implementing the Act were adopted under Decree No. 6973/2017.

168. The second National Plan to Combat Violence against Women (2015–2020)¹⁴³ was adopted by Decree No. 5140/16, which also established the Inter-Agency Board for the Prevention of Violence against Women. Eighteen agencies from the three branches of government, as well as civil society organizations, are represented on the Board; it is coordinated by the Ministry for Women, which is the advisory body for implementation of Act No. 5777/2016. The implementing regulations were adopted in 2019.

169. The Women's Support Service¹⁴⁴ provides comprehensive care, information and counselling to women in situations of domestic, sexual, physical, economic and psychological violence in the regional women's centres¹⁴⁵ and at the Ciudad Mujer Centre Ñande Kerayvoty Renda. The provision of these support services for a life from violence is coordinated by the Ministry for Women.

170. The National Houses of Justice Programme provides free legal advice. An office in Asunción provides advice and legal representation as a result of an agreement between the Ministry of Justice and American University (Paraguay).

171. In 2016, the Civil Service Secretariat adopted a protocol for intervention and guidelines for responses to discrimination and harassment in the workplace (decision No. 516). In 2018, the Secretariat drafted a protocol for action in cases of workplace violence and a guide to ensuring that internal rules are informed by a gender perspective and the imperatives of non-discrimination and respect (decisions No. 387 and No. 388). In 2019, it set up a permanent commission of inquiry and an office for confidential advice in respect of workplace violence.

172. In 2019, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security created an office to respond to and prevent workplace violence and defined a procedure for responses to such violence (including physical violence, psychological violence or mobbing and sexual violence).

173. The health services follow the instructions in a handbook on comprehensive assistance to victims of domestic and gender-based violence, in which uniform procedures for such assistance and for the collection of evidence are laid out. The Mercedes Sandoval House for Women ensures care and protection by providing housing, security, psychological support, legal assistance, medical care, educational support for children and opportunities to generate income.

174. The Ministry for Women administers the free helpline 137, an operating system designed to provide security for women victims of violence that has nationwide coverage and is available 24 hours a day. Since 2019, the Observatory on Women's Right to a Life Free from Violence¹⁴⁶ has monitored and conducted research on violence against women with a view to designing public policies, informed by data collected in coordination with other observatories,¹⁴⁷ for the prevention and elimination of such violence.

175. The Public Prosecution Service has a specialized unit that investigates cases of domestic violence and a technical gender office that has a facility for the reception of complaints at the Centre Ciudad Mujer. The Service's General Instruction No. 9/11 provides for immediate assistance to women victims within the framework of investigations into domestic and gender-based violence.

176. The Ministry of the Interior's Comprehensive Management of Public Safety Programme contributes to the prevention of domestic violence. The Department for the Assistance of Victims of Domestic Violence was created in 2018.

177. Following a competitive examination, the Council of the Judiciary hired 16 defence lawyers specializing in matters relating to gender-based violence (2018) to work in 11 departments¹⁴⁸ and the Capital District. Public defenders receive ongoing training in this area at the Education and Training Centre for Public Defenders.

178. Since 2017, the Judicial Secretariat for Gender Issues has monitored the application of Act No. 5777/16 by courts and tribunals in order to build a database of relevant jurisprudence. It collects information on equality indicators, which are published by the Gender Observatory.¹⁴⁹ Since 2019, the Secretariat, serving as a link to the court system, has been more heavily involved in cases at the Centre Ciudad Mujer.

179. Through the Regional Programme to Combat Violence against Women in Latin America, the Supreme Court conducts analyses and provides training for magistrates and other officials of judicial districts to ensure the proper application of the Act. A memorandum of understanding was signed with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in 2018. In October 2020, magistrates from magistrates' courts and employees of the Office for the Assistance of Victims of Violence – an office created pursuant to agreement No. 642/2010 and made a part of the magistrates' courts of Central Department in accordance with agreement No. 1415/2020 – began receiving training on non-working days or outside working hours.

180. Several institutions undertook outreach and awareness-raising initiatives in connection with violence against women and the related legal framework, including by organizing campaigns,¹⁵⁰ training sessions and¹⁵¹ publications¹⁵² or by taking other steps.¹⁵³

181. The Ministry for Women and the Judicial Secretariat for Gender Issues are working on a draft bill that would create courts and tribunals specializing in violence against women.

182. The project "Paraguay Protects Women, Children and Adolescents from Violence in the Context of the COVID-19 Emergency", promoted by the United Nations Development Programme, facilitated the development of protocols for the issuance of protection orders by magistrates' courts in cases of domestic violence and responses to workplace harassment, sexual harassment and mobbing in the judicial sphere.

2. Children and adolescents¹⁵⁴

183. The National Policy on Children and Adolescents 2014–2024,¹⁵⁵ a component of the National System for the Comprehensive Protection and Advancement of Children and Adolescents, is a long-term framework for the implementation of strategies through the National Action Plan (currently being updated).¹⁵⁶ There has been legislative progress, as noted in points 9, 20, 33 and 35 of section C of annex IV. The National Early Childhood Team was established, and its members chosen, pursuant to Decree No. 3938/2020.

184. The Immediate Response System¹⁵⁷ is a set of strategies providing for ongoing assistance in situations involving violations of the rights of children and adolescents. It works in coordination with a telephone helpline and is involved in outreach to street children, emergency interventions and matters including access to health services, identity and

education. The Comprehensive Programme for Children and Adolescents Living on the Streets¹⁵⁸ facilitates the provision of protection and shelter to such children and adolescents, including by making available a temporary protection centre and offering opportunities for learning in harmony with others.

185. The free telephone helpline 147 (also available as an application for mobile phones)¹⁵⁹ provides 24-hour assistance, specializing in psychological, social and legal guidance in cases of vulnerability and/or violations of the rights of children and adolescents. It works with the National System for the Comprehensive Protection and Advancement of Children and Adolescents, the National Police, the Municipal Advisory Service on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, the Office of the Ombudsman for Children, the juvenile justice system, the Public Prosecution Service, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry for Women, the Ministry of Education and the Sciences and other institutions.

Birth registration

186. Joint efforts by the Vice-President's Office, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate General of the Civil Registry led to the launch, within the framework of the "Right to an Identity" National Plan, of the campaign "Everyone Is Someone", organized to ensure that every birth is registered and every child obtains an identity card at birth.

187. The "Right to an Identity" National Plan ensures that children and adolescents, with the assistance of teams that travel to rural areas, are given free access to identity documents. In health facilities, registration services are always available at registry offices set up to lower rates of non-registration.

188. Documentation workshops are held in indigenous communities. The National Institute of Indigenous Affairs has a number of registry offices. Procedures for immediate access to an identity were developed as part of the work of the National Early Childhood Team. Ongoing mass registration campaigns are organized within the framework of the Directorate General of the Civil Registry's Timely Registration Programme.

Violence against and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

189. Under article 223 of the Criminal Code, trafficking in minors is made a punishable offence, and exposing them to the risk of sexual or labour exploitation is an aggravating circumstance. Trafficking in persons, including for purposes of sexual exploitation, is a crime pursuant to Act No. 4788/12, which also provides for the relevant penalties.

190. The Programme for the Comprehensive Care of Child and Adolescent Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation ensures the provision of psychological, legal and social support to children and adolescents with a view to helping them return to their families and sponsors outreach and prevention activities. The Rosa Virginia home for child and adolescent victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation has been operating since 2015. In 2019, the Ministry for Children and Adolescents entered into an agreement with the government of Central Department to set up centres for the protection and comprehensive care of child and adolescent victims.

191. The National Policy on Children and Adolescents 2014–2024 provided the framework for the Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents 2012–2017, the Abrazo Programme,¹⁶⁰ the project Building Bridges to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Children and Adolescents, the Arapoty Project, on developing the strength to combat trafficking in children and adolescents, and other initiatives.

192. The National Secretariat for Tourism is the driving force behind awareness-raising campaigns for the prevention and reporting of the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the context of tourism (annex XI).

193. Annex XII consists of information on initiatives to prevent and combat violence against and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Annex XIII presents legislative developments in addition to the laws described in annex IV (items 3, 5 and 36 of section C).

194. Special mention should be made of Act No. 5659/16 on the Promotion of Good Treatment, Positive Child-Rearing and the Protection of Children and Adolescents from Physical Punishment or Any Type of Violence as a Method of Correction of Discipline and Act No. 6202/18, under which rules for the prevention of sexual violence and for the comprehensive care of sexually abused children and adolescents were adopted.

Child labour

195. Paraguay is continuing to work on eradicating dangerous child labour and unpaid domestic child labour (*criadazgo*). The work has included the following specific developments:

- National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Labour 2019–2024¹⁶¹
- A protocol on unpaid child domestic labour that serves as an update to the guide to inter-agency intervention for workers under 18
- A bill, introduced by the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour, that would make dangerous child labour and unpaid domestic child labour illegal¹⁶²
- Awareness-raising workshops to promote rejection of child labour, including unpaid domestic labour, and respect for children’s rights
- A publication on access to community-level justice in connection with child labour, its worst forms in particular, including dangerous work; the publication has a focus on indigenous peoples and is meant for magistrates from magistrates’ courts
- Project Paraguay Okakuaa,¹⁶³ financed by the United States Department of Labour

3. Persons with disabilities¹⁶⁴

196. In addition to the information related to access to justice, the fight against poverty, inclusive education and the right to vote of persons with disabilities, included in the respective sections, mention should be made of the adoption in 2015 of the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,¹⁶⁵ for which there are indicators that were developed in strategic coordination with cooperating agencies and 26 State institutions.

197. The member organizations of the National Commission on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities began work, with the assistance of OHCHR, on a preliminary bill that would establish the independent mechanism required under article 33 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Paraguay will take this challenge on with a great sense of responsibility.

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples¹⁶⁶

198. In addition to the information provided in the sections on equality and non-discrimination, access to justice, political participation and access to health and education for indigenous peoples, it should be noted that, as a result of consultation processes with indigenous organizations and leaders throughout the country, the participatory development of the Indigenous Peoples National Plan,¹⁶⁷ which covers a number of thematic areas that, by common agreement, are considered essential, is in its final phase.

199. The protocol in respect of consultation with and the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, drawn up by representatives of indigenous organizations and State institutions, was adopted pursuant to Decree No. 1039/18.¹⁶⁸ A cross-sectoral approach to putting the protocol into practice, involving the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs, other State agencies, indigenous organizations and civil society organizations, is under development.

200. Acts No. 6286/2019 on the Defence, Restoration and Promotion of Family Farming, and No. 6319/19, whereby the indigenous communities of Paraguay were declared to be in a state of emergency, were adopted.

201. The bill that would establish a ministry for indigenous peoples is still under consideration;¹⁶⁹ stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, are involved in the process.

Stakeholders are likewise involved in the preparation of the bill that would create a national land registry system and a directorate general of public records¹⁷⁰ and the bill that would preserve indigenous lands.¹⁷¹ The latter two bills are currently being studied by the country's lawmakers.

202. The platform Indigenous Lands,¹⁷² sponsored and administered by the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples, is a collaborative space for joint projects, with the contribution of indigenous organizations, non-governmental organizations advocating for indigenous peoples, local and international environmentalists, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs, the Directorate General for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses and the National Land Registry Service.

203. The Ministry of the Interior follows a protocol for processes that affect indigenous communities to ensure that their culture and way of life are respected and to put in place safeguards against the excessive use of force. The domestic legal framework guarantees mechanisms for reporting, investigation and punishment in the event of violations allegedly committed by the police or other security forces.

204. The Inter-Agency Commission for the Enforcement of International Judgments is taking steps to comply with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' rulings in favour of indigenous communities, while remaining in constant contact with those communities' legal and de facto representatives.

205. The State continues with the legal proceedings necessary to transfer ownership of 14,404 expropriated hectares to the Sawhoyamaxa community, which is already in possession of the land. In 2016, 1,500 hectares were transferred to the Xákmok Kásek indigenous community, and 7,701 hectares – payment for which was settled in 2017 – are in the process of being transferred. The expropriation of the corridor necessary for road access – construction of the road is nearly complete – to the 11,312 hectares acquired by the community Yakye Axa was carried out (Acts No. 6465/19 and No. 6607/20).

206. Plans were made to make payments in three instalments (2019, 2020 and 2021) to the development funds ordered by the Inter-American Court in its judgments, and implementation committees were established. The first payment was made in May/June 2019 and the second between October and December 2020. Funds are set aside for the third payment in the 2021 national budget.

207. In February 2019, the construction of 140 housing units in the Sawhoyamaxa community was completed. In Xákmok Kásek, a hundred houses are nearly finished. Once the families of Yakye Axa have been fully relocated to the land they have acquired, it will be possible to begin building housing.

208. The Ministry of Public Health took measures to provide medical assistance to three communities (decisions No. 394, No. 404 and No. 406 of 2018). They receive basic medical care from a family health team based in Concepción and made up of a doctor and nursing staff (licensed nurses and nurse assistants) who work in coordination with indigenous health promoters from the communities. The construction of a family health unit in Nepoxen, adjacent to Xákmok Kásek, is nearly complete. The three communities receive monthly food packs from the National Emergency Secretariat.

209. The Sawhoyamaxa community has three primary schools, one each in the villages Centro, 16 de Agosto and Santa Elisa, while the Xákmok Kásek community has one. All of them receive bilingual textbooks, school supplies, school meals and support on site from the Office of the Education Supervisor and the Directorate General for Indigenous School Education. The establishment of a school on Yakye Axa land is contingent on the completion of the all-weather road.

5. Migrants and stateless persons¹⁷³

210. Act No. 6149/18 provides for the identification, protection, assistance and facilitation of the naturalization of stateless persons who are not refugees. A new national migration policy, in which the principles of international law and human rights are taken into account, was adopted pursuant to Decree No. 4483/2015.¹⁷⁴

IV. Fulfilment of voluntary undertakings

211. The follow-up information provided shows that Paraguay has fulfilled the voluntary pledges listed in bullet points 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12 in the relevant section of its national report for the second cycle.

V. Challenges

212. Paraguay takes seriously its commitment to continue making its best efforts to follow up on and give effect to all pending recommendations, including those identified as challenges in this document, thereby confirming the importance it attaches to the recommendations of the international human rights protection system and the openness and transparency with which it participates in the universal periodic review.

Notes

- ¹ Recomendación 102.35 totalmente implementada.
- ² Acceder al SIMORE Plus en: <https://www.mre.gov.py/simoreplus/>.
- ³ Recomendaciones 102.28; 102.29; 102.30; 102.34 totalmente implementadas.
- ⁴ Consultar instrumentos ratificados en:
https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=135&Lang=SP.
- ⁵ Consultar instrumentos ratificados en: http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/mandato/documentos_basicos.asp.
- ⁶ Recomendaciones 102.2; 102.5; 102.6; 102.7; 102.8 totalmente implementadas.
- ⁷ Consultar Reglamento RDDHHPE en:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/4614/7309/9770/Reglamento_Red.pdf.
- ⁸ II Plan de Acción RDDHHPE disponible en:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/2614/8284/9140/II_Plan_de_Accion_de_la_Red_de_DDHH_del_Poder_Ejecutivo.pdf.
- ⁹ Transformación de las desigualdades estructurales para el goce de los derechos humanos; Educación y cultura en derechos humanos, Estado social de derecho; y Seguridad humana.
- ¹⁰ Consultar Tablero de Control en: <https://spr.stp.gov.py/tablero/public/geografico4.jsp>.
- ¹¹ Reducción de la pobreza y desarrollo social; Crecimiento económico inclusivo; e Inserción del Paraguay en el mundo.
- ¹² Gestión pública eficiente y transparente; ordenamiento y desarrollo territorial; y sostenibilidad ambiental.
- ¹³ Consultar guía práctica sobre NMIRF en:
https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/HR_PUB_16_1_NMRF_PracticalGuide.pdf.
- ¹⁴ Programa de Cooperación Técnica SIMORE Paraguay ejecutado en Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala, Honduras, República Dominicana, Argentina, Costa Rica y con la CIDH.
- ¹⁵ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.16; 102.17; 102.19; 102.23; parcialmente implementadas: 102.14; 102.15; 102.18; 102.20; 102.21; 102.22; 102.24.
- ¹⁶ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.31; 102.50; 102.75; 102.123; parcialmente implementadas: 102.33; 102.43; 102.44; 102.49; 102.51; 102.57; 102.58; 102.82; 102.155; pendientes de implementación: 102.3; 102.4; 102.36; 102.37; 102.38; 102.39; 102.40; 102.41; 102.42; 102.45; 102.52; 102.53; 102.54; 102.55; 102.56.
- ¹⁷ Proyecto de Ley “CONTRA TODA FORMA DE DISCRIMINACIÓN”, presentado el 23/11/2015 (Expediente S-157013- <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/106146>) y Proyecto de Ley “QUE ESTABLECE MECANISMOS PARA GARANTIZAR LA IGUALDAD DE DERECHOS DE TODOS LOS HABITANTES DE LA REPUBLICA”, presentado el 5/11/2015 (Expediente S-156997- <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/106088>).
- ¹⁸ PND 2030; Política Nacional de Salud 2015-2030; Plan Nacional de Educación 2024; Proyecto de “Que modifica el art. 9 del Código del Trabajo” (Expediente D-1847972, ingresado el 16/08/2018); Plan Nacional de Reducción de la Pobreza; Acordada N.º 633/10 que aprueba las “100 Reglas de Brasilia”; Política Nacional de Niñez y Adolescencia 2014-2024; IV Plan Nacional de Igualdad 2018-2024; proceso de construcción del Plan Nacional de Políticas Públicas para Pueblos Indígenas; Política Migratoria Nacional; Plan de Acción Nacional por los Derechos de Personas con Discapacidad 2015-2030, entre otros.
- ¹⁹ IV PlaNI disponible en:
http://www.mujer.gov.py/application/files/6515/4583/7140/DECRETO936_plan_de_igualdad.pdf.

- 20 No discriminación; Empoderamiento para la toma de decisiones; Autonomía física; Empoderamiento económico; y Acceso a la Justicia.
- 21 Igualdad entre el hombre y la mujer; Enfoque de derechos humanos; Eliminación de estereotipos discriminatorios; y Enfoque intercultural y bilingüe.
- 22 Expediente S-181421 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/112227>.
- 23 Recomendación 102.186 totalmente implementada.
- 24 Consultar marco legal en: <http://www.mades.gov.py/leyes/>.
- 25 Consultar plataforma SIAM en: <https://apps.mades.gov.py/siam/portal>.
- 26 Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.12; 102.99; 102.100; 102.102; 102.103; 102.104; 102.142; parcialmente implementada: 102.101.
- 27 Integrada por MRE, MP, CSJ, MDI, MJ, MEC, MSPyBS, MIC, MINMUJER, MINNA, Secretaría de Desarrollo para Repatriados y Refugiados Connacionales, SENATUR, MDS, Dirección General de Estadísticas, Encuestas y Censos (actual Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas), Dirección General de Migraciones, Itaipú y Yacyretá.
- 28 Manual de procedimientos operativos disponible en: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/PRY/INT_CMW_ADR_PRY_39744_S.pdf.
- 29 Protocolo de Certificación disponible en: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/PRY/INT_CMW_ADR_PRY_39745_S.pdf.
- 30 Protocolo de Asistencia y derivaciones disponible en: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/PRY/INT_CMW_ADR_PRY_39746_S.pdf.
- 31 Protocolo de Registro disponible en: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/PRY/INT_CMW_ADR_PRY_39747_S.pdf.
- 32 Protocolo de Evaluación de Riesgos disponible en: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/PRY/INT_CMW_ADR_PRY_39748_S.pdf.
- 33 Manual de Reinserción disponible en: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/PRY/INT_CMW_ADR_PRY_39749_S.pdf.
- 34 La Ley 4788/12 considera punibles los actos de captar, transportar, trasladar, acoger o recibir personas con el propósito de someterla/s a explotación sexual, servidumbre, matrimonio servil, trabajo o servicio forzado, esclavitud o cualquier práctica análoga (art. 5).
- 35 Portal de denuncias accesible en: <http://denuncias.ministeriopublico.gov.py/>.
- 36 Plan Nacional contra la Trata disponible en: https://www.presidencia.gov.py/archivos/documentos/DECRETO4473_g10myec9.PDF.
- 37 Recomendaciones parcialmente implementadas: 102.115; 102.116; 102.117; 102.119; 102.124; 102.125; 102.126; 102.127; 102.128; 102.129; 102.130; 102.131; 102.132; 102.133; 102.134; 102.135.
- 38 Foro de Periodistas Paraguayos (FOPEP); Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay (SPP); Asociación de Reporteros Gráficos del Paraguay (ARGP).
- 39 Expediente D-1642344 accesible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/108113>.
- 40 Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.64; 102.65; 102.105; 102.106; 102.107; 102.108; 102.109; 102.110; 102.111; 102.112; 102.113; 102.121; 102.122; parcialmente implementadas: 102.9; 102.114; 102.119; 102.120.
- 41 Plan estratégico del PJ disponible en: https://www.pj.gov.py/descargas/ID1-298_libro_plan_estrategico_csj_2016_2020.pdf.
- 42 Consultar resumen de solicitudes de información pública en: <https://www.pj.gov.py/contenido/1298-acceso-a-la-informacion-publica-y-transparencia-gubernamental/1346>.
- 43 Política de Acceso a la Justicia para Personas mayores y PcD disponible en: https://www.pj.gov.py/descargas/ID4-444_acordada_1024_15.pdf.
- 44 Protocolo de Justicia Intercultural disponible en: https://www.pj.gov.py/descargas/ID1-691_protocolo_de_actuacion_justicia_intercultural.pdf.
- 45 Protocolo de atención a PcD disponible en: https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/5614/7428/9753/Protocolo_Final.pdf.
- 46 Más información sobre el Programa de Facilitadores Judiciales en: <https://www.pj.gov.py/contenido/149-facilitadores-judiciales/149>.
- 47 Reglas Mínimas de las Naciones Unidas para el Tratamiento de Reclusos (Reglas de Mandela); Reglas de las Naciones Unidas para la Protección de los Menores Privados de Libertad; Reglas de las Naciones Unidas para el Tratamiento de las Reclusas y Medidas No Privativas de la Libertad para las Mujeres Delinquentes (Reglas de Bangkok), entre otros.

- ⁴⁸ Protocolo para personas mayores:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/5014/7429/5293/Protocolo_a_Adultos_mayores.pdf;
- Protocolo para personas trans:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/8014/7429/5364/Protocolo_a_trans.pdf;
- Protocolo para personas indígenas:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/3515/3554/5255/Protocolo_Indigena.PDF;
- Protocolo para personas con discapacidad:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/9314/7429/5510/Protocolo_de_discapacidad.pdf;
- Protocolo para personas extranjeras:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/7514/7429/5324/Protocolo_a_personas_extranjeras.pdf.
- ⁴⁹ Plan de Reforma Penitenciaria disponible en:
http://www.ministeriodejusticia.gov.py/application/files/2415/0065/2624/PLAN_DE_REFORMA_PENITENCIARIA.pdf.
- ⁵⁰ Eje I – Marco Normativo y la Situación procesal; Eje II – Infraestructura y Necesidades Básicas; Eje III – Servicio Penitenciario; Eje IV – Reinserción Social.
- ⁵¹ Penitenciarías Regionales de San Pedro, Concepción, Pedro Juan Caballero, Misiones Encarnación.
- ⁵² Penitenciaría Nacional de Tacumbú, Penitenciaría Padre Antonio de la Vega, Penitenciarías Regionales de Pedro Juan Caballero, Misiones, Encarnación, Concepción, Cnel. Oviedo, y Centro Educativo Villarrica.
- ⁵³ Padre Antonio de la Vega, Nacional de Tacumbú, Unidad Penitenciaria Industrial Esperanza, Regionales de Emboscada, Ciudad del Este, Encarnación, Misiones, San Pedro, Granjas Penitenciarias Ko'ê Pyahu e Ita Porã, y los Centros Penitenciarios de Mujeres: Casa del Buen Pastor, Juana María de Lara y Serafina Dávalos.
- ⁵⁴ Penitenciaría Nacional de Tacumbú y Centro Penitenciario de Mujeres “Casa del Buen Pastor”.
- ⁵⁵ CSJ, MP, MDP, JEM, Consejo de la Magistratura, MDI.
- ⁵⁶ Expediente S-177505 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/108883>.
- ⁵⁷ Periodo 2016–2020: 3493 libertades definitivas; 28914 libertades en proceso; 1980 personas adultos mayores asistidas en el fuero penal; 6852 adolescentes asistidos en el fuero penal; 515 personas indígenas asistidas en el fuero penal.
- ⁵⁸ Plan piloto de Justicia Restaurativa disponible en:
http://www.mdp.gov.py/application/files/2114/5088/3347/Plan_Piloto_de_Justicia_Restaurativa.pdf.
- ⁵⁹ Desaparición forzada; Lesión corporal en el ejercicio de las funciones públicas; Coacción respecto de declaraciones; Tortura; Persecución de inocentes; Ejecución penal contra inocentes; Genocidio; Crímenes de guerra.
- ⁶⁰ Protocolo de Estambul; Convención contra la Tortura y otros tratos o penas crueles, inhumanos o degradantes; Convención Interamericana para prevenir y sancionar la tortura; Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional.
- ⁶¹ Unidad 01: Total 726 causas. Tortura: 74, periodo 2000–2020; Unidad 02: Total 345 causas. Tortura: 46, periodo 2008–2020; Unidad 03: Total 562 causas. Tortura: 69, periodo 2000–2020.
- ⁶² Proyecto de Ley “Que modifica parcialmente el artículo 1 de la Ley 4614/12, Que modifica los artículos 236 y 309 de la Ley 1160/97 “Código Penal”. Expediente D-1848599 disponible en:
<http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/113966>.
- ⁶³ Protocolo de denuncias de violación de Derechos Humanos disponible en:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/7014/7429/5194/Actuacion_ante_Denuncia_de_Violacion_de_DDHH.pdf.
- ⁶⁴ Protocolo de denuncias de Tortura disponible en:
https://www.derechoshumanos.gov.py/application/files/6114/7429/5400/Protocolo_de_Denuncia_de_Tortura.pdf.
- ⁶⁵ Consultar “Derechos Humanos en línea”: <https://derechoshumanos.gov.py/solicitudes-denuncias-quejas/>.
- ⁶⁶ Consultar Portal de denuncias Anticorrupción en: www.denuncias.gov.py.
- ⁶⁷ Consultar Sistema de registro y seguimiento en: <https://paneldenuncias.senac.gov.py/#/>.
- ⁶⁸ Plan Nacional de Prevención de la Corrupción disponible en: <http://www.cultura.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/DECRETO-4900-2016.pdf>.
- ⁶⁹ Consultar Plataforma de Monitoreo de transparencia en: <https://bit.ly/panel-transparencia-senacpy>.
- ⁷⁰ Plan Nacional de Integridad, Transparencia y Anticorrupción disponible en:
<https://nube.senac.gov.py/s/jRWRXY6nH8iKmMx#pdfviewer>.
- ⁷¹ Transparencia, Acceso a la Información Pública y Participación Ciudadana; Desarrollo del Sistema y de la Cultura de la Integridad; Función Pública, Idoneidad y Mérito; Marco de Control en las

- Compras Públicas y en los Sistemas de Control Interno y de Riesgo; Capacidad de Investigación y Sanción del Estado frente a los Actos de Corrupción.
- 72 Consultar plataforma “Mapa de inversiones Paraguay – Módulo COVID-19” en: <https://www.rindiendocumentas.gov.py/>.
- 73 Consultar Portal unificado de Acceso a la Información Pública en: https://informacionpublica.paraguay.gov.py/portal/#/buscar_informacion#busqueda.
- 74 José Agustín Potenza, Rafaella Filipazzi, Miguel Ángel Soler, y Cástulo Vera Báez.
- 75 Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.31; 102.107; 102.136; 102.137; 102.62; pendiente de implementación: 102.63; parcialmente implementada: 102.170.
- 76 Más información sobre Unidad de participación política disponible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/unidad-de-participacion-politica.html>.
- 77 Más información sobre Unidad de Políticas de Género disponible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/unidad-de-politicas-de-genero.html>.
- 78 Más información sobre Proyecto Impulso democrático disponible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/proyecto-impulso-democratico.html>.
- 79 Más información sobre talleres disponible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/taller-de-formacion-de-jovenes-lideres.html>.
- 80 Más información sobre conversatorios disponible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/ciclo-de-conversatorios---participacion-politica.html>.
- 81 Desarrolladas en Asunción, Itapúa, Misiones, Central y Caaguazú.
- 82 Más información sobre el Proyecto Conociendo a nuestras autoridades mujeres disponible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/conociendo-a-nuestras-autoridades-mujeres.html>.
- 83 Más información sobre Construyendo Ciudadanía Mujer disponible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/construyendo-ciudadania-mujer.html>.
- 84 Taller “Estereotipos Culturales y Liderazgo con Perspectiva de Género”; Seminario taller “Liderazgo político con perspectiva de género”; Taller de Formación “Género y Elecciones”, “Liderazgo de las mujeres de social a lo político” (conjuntamente con el MJ, en el marco del Programa Casas de Justicia).
- 85 Más información conversatorios y foros virtuales disponible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/ciclo-de-conversatorios-de-politica-de-genero-2020.html>.
- 86 Estadísticas de Género disponible en: https://tsje.gov.py/static/ups/docs/archivos/2018/octubre/Analisis_Elecciones_2018.pdf.
- 87 Consultar Atlas de Género en: <https://atlasgenero.dgeec.gov.py/>.
- 88 6500 certificados de nacimiento y 5524 cédulas de identidad expedidos.
- 89 Consultar Modalidad Voto en casa en: <https://tsje.gov.py/voto-en-casa-2018.html>.
- 90 Consultar Modalidad Voto en mesa accesible en: <https://tsje.gov.py/voto-en-la-mesa-accesible-2018.html>.
- 91 Consultar Modalidad Mesa de consulta en: <https://tsje.gov.py/mesa-de-consulta-elecciones-2018.html>.
- 92 Consultar Modalidad Voto preferente en: <https://tsje.gov.py/voto-preferente-elecciones-2018.html>.
- 93 Consultar Modalidad Voto asistido en: <https://tsje.gov.py/voto-asistido-elecciones-2018.html>.
- 94 Estadísticas de la Modalidad Mesa accesible disponible en: https://tsje.gov.py/static/galeria/contenido/2017/voto_accesible/finales_mesa_accesible_2018.pdf.
- 95 Expediente D-1430580 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/102896>.
- 96 Respeto al ordenamiento jurídico; al régimen democrático; y a los derechos constitucionales; autorización judicial previa; proporcionalidad; reserva; y utilización exclusiva de información.
- 97 Plan Nacional de Inteligencia disponible en: <https://www.sni.gov.py/institucion/amenazas-detectadas/plan-nacional-de-inteligencia>.
- 98 Recomendación 102.1 pendiente de implementación.
- 99 Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.95, 102.102; parcialmente implementadas: 102.13; 102.57.
- 100 Estrategia integrada de formalización del empleo disponible en: <http://www.sela.org/media/3211656/estrategia-integrada-formalizacion-empleo-y-seguridad-social-paraguay.pdf>.
- 101 Reporte de implementación 2019 disponible en: https://www.mtess.gov.py/application/files/2615/8221/0781/Reporte_Estrategia_de_Formalizacion_Ano_2019.pdf.
- 102 Consultar Observatorio Laboral en: <https://www.mtess.gov.py/observatorio>.
- 103 Análisis de Indicadores de Empleo disponible en: https://www.mtess.gov.py/application/files/1515/9830/5950/Analisis_mercado_laboral_paraguay_y_region_24-8-2020_VF.pdf.
- 104 Consultar Portal “ParaEmpleo” en: <https://www.mtess.gov.py/busca-empleo>.

- ¹⁰⁵ Más información sobre “Emplea Igualdad” disponible en: <https://www.mtess.gov.py/emplea-igualdad>.
- ¹⁰⁶ Promoción de derechos laborales; mejoramiento de la empleabilidad; e inserción laboral y fomento de capacidades emprendedoras.
- ¹⁰⁷ Consultar ofertas formativas del SNPP en: <https://www.snpp.edu.py/identidad-snpp/ofertas-formativas.html>.
- ¹⁰⁸ Consultar cursos del SINAFOCAL en: – <http://www.sinafocal.gov.py/index.php?cID=1018> – <https://cursos.sinafocal.gov.py/>.
- ¹⁰⁹ Consultar Registro del adolescente trabajador en: <https://www.mtess.gov.py/registro-del-adolescente-trabajador>.
- ¹¹⁰ Datos sobre jóvenes en el mercado laboral disponibles en: https://www.mtess.gov.py/application/files/1316/0105/7504/Jovenes_21-09-2020.pdf.
- ¹¹¹ Indicadores de empleo por grupos de edad disponibles en: <https://www.mtess.gov.py/ob-servatorio/principales-indicadores-de-empleo-por-grupos-de-edad-serie-trimestral-periodo-2017-2020>.
- ¹¹² Contrato de trabajo doméstico, salario (60% mínimo legal vigente), remuneraciones extraordinarias, aguinaldo, duración de jornada laboral, descansos legales, vacaciones, permisos, estabilidad laboral, indemnización por despido injustificado, retiro justificado y seguridad social.
- ¹¹³ Estrategia de prevención del trabajo forzoso disponible en: https://www.mtess.gov.py/application/files/3115/5913/3271/ESTRATEGIA_TRABAJO_FORZOSO.pdf.
- ¹¹⁴ Plan bianual de la CONTRAFOR disponible en: https://www.mtess.gov.py/application/files/5915/5913/3239/PLAN_BIANUAL_DE_LA_CONATRAFOR.pdf.
- ¹¹⁵ Guía de intervención de trabajo forzoso disponible en: https://www.mtess.gov.py/application/files/1215/5913/3250/Guia_TRAFOR.pdf.
- ¹¹⁶ Plan de reactivación del empleo disponible en: https://www.mtess.gov.py/application/files/8215/8991/1190/Plan_de_reactivacion_del_empleo_en_Paraguay_2020-2021.pdf.
- ¹¹⁷ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.138; 102.139; 102.140; 102.141; 102.142; 102.143; 102.144; 102.145; 102.146; 102.147; 102.185.
- ¹¹⁸ Mayores datos sobre indicadores de pobreza disponibles en: <https://www.dgeec.gov.py/news/news-contenido.php?cod-news=447>.
- ¹¹⁹ Reducción de Pobreza y el Desarrollo Equitativo.
- ¹²⁰ Mayor información sobre SPS Vamos! disponible en: <https://www.gabinetesocial.gov.py/pagina/664.html>.
- ¹²¹ Consultar Sistema Integrado de Información Social en: <https://www.siiis.gov.py/>.
- ¹²² Plataforma e-Heka disponible en: https://www.gabinetesocial.gov.py/sitio/e_heka.php.
- ¹²³ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.11; 102.12; 102.148; 102.149; 102.150; 102.151; 102.153; 102.154; 102.162; parcialmente implementadas: 102.152; 102.155; 102.157; pendiente de implementación: 102.156.
- ¹²⁴ Mayor información sobre las RIISS en: <https://www.mspbs.gov.py/dependencias/porta/adjunto/c03a70-GuiadelaRIISS.pdf>.
- ¹²⁵ Política Nacional de calidad en salud disponible en: <http://portal.mspbs.gov.py/mecip/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/1.2.-RSG-N%C2%BA-316-17-Politica-Nacional-de-Calidad-en-Salud-2017-2030.pdf>.
- ¹²⁶ Política Nacional de investigación e innovación en salud disponible en: <https://www.mspbs.gov.py/porta/10821/entra-en-vigencia-la-politica-nacional-de-investigacion-en-innovacion-en-salud-2016-2021.html>.
- ¹²⁷ Agenda de prioridades de investigación e innovación en salud disponible en: <https://www.mspbs.gov.py/dependencias/planificacion/adjunto/c724df-AgendaNacionalsalud4sept.pdf>.
- ¹²⁸ Política Nacional de medicamentos disponible en: <http://portal.mspbs.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/POLITICA-FINAL-a-Gabinete-26-05-15-5.pdf>.
- ¹²⁹ Manual de funciones de las UDF disponible en: <https://www.mspbs.gov.py/dependencias/porta/adjunto/7aa3c3-ManualdefuncionesdelasUSF1.pdf>.
- ¹³⁰ Guía de trabajo en APS disponible en: <https://www.mspbs.gov.py/dependencias/porta/adjunto/5aadfa-GUIADETRABAJOENAPSPDF.pdf>.
- ¹³¹ Plan nacional de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva disponible en http://www.cepep.org.py/archivos/Plan_Nacional_SSR_2019_2023.pdf.
- ¹³² Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.147, 102.159, 102.160; 102.161, 102.162, 102.163, 102.164, 102.165, 102.166; parcialmente implementada: 102.44; 102.158.

- ¹³³ Plan Nacional de Educación disponible en: <https://www.becal.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/2.%20Plan%20Nacional%20de%20Educacion%202024.pdf>.
- ¹³⁴ Expediente D-2058264 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/121805>.
- ¹³⁵ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.31; 102.32; 102.48; 102.50; 102.67; 102.68; 102.69; 102.70; 102.71; 102.72; 102.73; 102.74; 102.75; 102.76; 102.78; 102.79; 102.80; 102.81; 102.83; 102.84; 102.85; 102.86; 102.87; 102.88; 102.89; parcialmente implementada: 102.66.
- ¹³⁶ Mayor información sobre Ciudad Mujer disponible en: <http://www.ciudadmujer.gov.py/>.
- ¹³⁷ Mayor información sobre Ciudad Mujer Móvil disponible en: <http://www.mujer.gov.py/index.php/ciudad-mujer-movil>.
- ¹³⁸ Documento Marco de Política Nacional de cuidados disponible en: http://www.mujer.gov.py/application/files/4715/6113/3467/Documento_Marco.Politica_Nacional_de_Cuidados_PY.pdf.
- ¹³⁹ Decreto 3678 disponible en: https://www.presidencia.gov.py/archivos/documentos/DECRETO3678_81921ea0.PDF.
- ¹⁴⁰ V Informe Nacional sobre políticas para mujeres rurales en: http://www.mujer.gov.py/application/files/2516/0278/5446/V_INFORM15.10E_NACIONAL_DE_APLICACION_DE_LA_LEY_5446_2020_MINISTRA_DE_LA_MUJER.pdf.
- ¹⁴¹ Expediente S-199205 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/119393>.
- ¹⁴² Ley 5777 disponible en: <https://www.bacn.gov.py/archivos/8356/Ley%205777.pdf>.
- ¹⁴³ II Plan Nacional contra la violencia hacia las mujeres disponible en: http://www.mujer.gov.py/application/files/4914/6177/0403/PLAN_NACIONAL_CONTRA_LA_VIOLENCIA_HACIA_LAS_MUJERES_SET_2015.pdf.
- ¹⁴⁴ Más información sobre SEDAMUR disponible en: <http://www.mujer.gov.py/index.php/sedamur>.
- ¹⁴⁵ Funcionan en Alto Paraná, Amambay, Canindeyú y Boquerón.
- ¹⁴⁶ Observatorio sobre violencia contra las mujeres disponible en: <http://observatorio.mujer.gov.py/index.php>.
- ¹⁴⁷ Observatorio Criminológico del Ministerio Público, Observatorio de Seguridad y Convivencia Ciudadana del Ministerio del Interior, Observatorio de Género del Poder Judicial, Dirección de Inteligencia y el Departamento de Estadísticas de la Policía Nacional.
- ¹⁴⁸ Guairá, Itapúa, Concepción, Amambay, Alto Paraná, Caaguazú, Ñeembucú, Misiones, Paraguairí, Caazapá, San Pedro, Cordillera, Presidente Hayes, Canindeyú y Central.
- ¹⁴⁹ Consultar Observatorio de Género del Poder Judicial en: <https://www.pj.gov.py/contenido/537-observatorio-de-genero/537>.
- ¹⁵⁰ Campaña “Lazo Naranja”-eliminación de Violencia contra Mujeres (desde 2016); Campaña de concienciación y sensibilización “Kuña, ñañoptyvõ ñaguahẽ haña” (“Mujeres, ayudémonos para llegar”), lanzada en 2017; Campaña de sensibilización y prevención de la Violencia contra la Mujer en el Barrio San Francisco y en el Bañado Tacumbú de Asunción (MJ, 2020); Campaña “Por una Cultura de Paz” en escuelas y colegios, en el marco del Programa Nacional Casas de Justicia; Campaña “Noviazgo sin Violencia” de masculinidades positivas.
- ¹⁵¹ Seminario “El rol del PJ en el abordaje de estereotipos de género nocivos” a operadores de justicia (SEG-PJ, 2019); Jornadas de capacitación a funcionarios/as penitenciarios/as, con mujeres privadas de libertad (MJ, 2020); Capacitación sobre prevención, detección y atención de violencia contra mujeres al personal de la Comandancia del Ejército, en la Casa de la Cultura de Coronel Oviedo, en la 4ta División de Infantería RI Sauce, y en el Cuerpo del Ejército de Mcal. Estigarribia (MJ, 2020).
- ¹⁵² Entrenamiento para formadores/as en promoción de la igualdad de género y derechos para la prevención de la violencia en el noviazgo; Metodología para la prevención de la violencia en el noviazgo dirigida a adolescentes y jóvenes; Sistematización de la iniciativa Noviazgo sin Violencia– Bloquea la Violencia.
- ¹⁵³ Ley 6281/19 “Que Establece la Obligatoriedad de Incluir una Leyenda sobre Violencia contra la Mujer en las Boletas de los Servicios Públicos de Energía Eléctrica y Agua Potable”.
- ¹⁵⁴ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.10; 102.12; 102.32; 102.46; 102.47; 102.59; 102.60; 102.61; 102.77; 102.90; 102.91; 102.92; 102.94; 102.97; 102.98; 102.142; parcialmente implementadas: 102.93; 102.96.
- ¹⁵⁵ Política Nacional de Niñez y Adolescencia disponible en: http://www.minna.gov.py/archivos/documentos/Manual%20POLNA%20-%20PNA_97h3is.pdf.
- ¹⁵⁶ Plan nacional de Niñez y Adolescencia disponible en: <http://www.minna.gov.py/pagina/3166-pna2021.html>.
- ¹⁵⁷ Dispositivo de Respuesta Inmediata disponible en: <http://www.minna.gov.py/pagina/2454-dri.html>.
- ¹⁵⁸ Más información sobre el PAINAC disponible en: <http://www.minna.gov.py/pagina/1440-paniac.html>.
- ¹⁵⁹ Más información sobre Fono Ayuda 147 disponible en: <http://www.minna.gov.py/pagina/1224-fono-ayuda-147.html>.

- ¹⁶⁰ Más información sobre el programa Abrazo disponible en: <http://www.minna.gov.py/pagina/229-abrazo.html>.
- ¹⁶¹ Estrategia Nacional de Prevención y Erradicación del trabajo infantil disponible en: https://www.mtess.gov.py/application/files/9715/6926/1549/Estrategia_Nacional_-_para_impresion.pdf.
- ¹⁶² Expediente S-161319 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/108028>.
- ¹⁶³ Información sobre logros del proyecto Paraguay Okakuaa en el departamento de Guairá disponible en: <https://www.mtess.gov.py/noticias/mtess-presento-logros-del-proyecto-paraguay-okakuaa-en-el-departamento-de-guaira>.
- ¹⁶⁴ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.105; 102.143; 102.163; 102.164; 102.165; 102.166; parcialmente implementada: 102.170; pendientes de implementación: 102.167; 102.168; 102.69.
- ¹⁶⁵ Plan de Acción Nacional por los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad disponible en: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/PRY/INT_CMW_ADR_PRY_39732_S.pdf.
- ¹⁶⁶ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.32, 102.171; 102.174, 102.175, 102.176; parcialmente implementadas: 102.118; 102.172; 102.173, 102.177; 102.178; 102.179; 102.180; 102.181, 102.182; pendientes de implementación: 102.25; 102.26; 102.27.
- ¹⁶⁷ Tierra, territorio y recursos naturales; Pluralismo jurídico y acceso a la justicia; Mujer Indígena; Derechos económicos, sociales y culturales; Pueblos en aislamiento voluntario; Niñez y adolescencia; Comunidades urbanas y transfronterizas; e Institucionalidad.
- ¹⁶⁸ Decreto N° 1039 disponible en: https://www.presidencia.gov.py/archivos/documentos/DECRETO1039_sy0ie1ke.pdf.
- ¹⁶⁹ Expediente D-1951431 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/116559>.
- ¹⁷⁰ Expediente S-209637 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/121539>.
- ¹⁷¹ Expediente D-2056942 disponible en: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/121141>.
- ¹⁷² Consultar plataforma “Tierras Indígenas” en: <https://www.tierrasindigenas.org/>.
- ¹⁷³ Recomendaciones totalmente implementadas: 102.183; 102.184.
- ¹⁷⁴ Política Migratoria disponible en: <http://www.migraciones.gov.py/index.php/politica-migratoria>.
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