



---

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-eighth session**  
3–14 May 2021

## **Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Paraguay\***

### **Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 28 stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Information provided by stakeholders**

##### **A. Scope of international obligations<sup>2</sup> and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies<sup>3</sup>**

2. Several submissions noted that Paraguay should ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<sup>4</sup> JS2 added that Paraguay should ratify the Inter-American Conventions against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, and on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.<sup>5</sup> Various submissions recommended the ratification of the Escazú Agreement.<sup>6</sup> JS2 noted that Paraguay should make the declarations provided in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and articles 31 and 32 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.<sup>7</sup>

3. JS2 asserted that the reparation ordered by the Human Rights Committee in the *Blanco Domínguez, Benítez Gamarra, Giménez and Portillo Cáceres et al.* cases had not been effectively provided.<sup>8</sup>

4. Two submissions noted that Paraguay should prioritise official visits by the Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights defenders, on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, and on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and invite the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.<sup>9</sup>

---

\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



5. JS13 urged to include civil society organizations in the UPR process, incorporate the UPR results into public policies, and submit a midterm report.<sup>10</sup>

## **B. National human rights framework<sup>11</sup>**

6. Several submissions reported that the Ombudsman's Office had been accredited with B status in 2019 but that it needed to further increase its compliance with the Paris Principles.<sup>12</sup>

7. Several submissions noted that a new Ombudsman had been appointed in 2016.<sup>13</sup> JS18 reported that his election had raised some concerns.<sup>14</sup> Two submissions noted that his term had expired in 2018 but that he had not been replaced.<sup>15</sup> Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic University (UC) reported that criteria such as ability, suitability, honourability, competence and professional experience in the field of human rights were not taken into account in the process of appointing the Ombudsman.<sup>16</sup> Two submissions noted that regulations establishing a transparent, participatory and merit-based selection procedure should be introduced.<sup>17</sup>

8. Several submissions noted that the Ombudsman's Office performed poorly as an institution, especially in emblematic cases, and suffered from a low level of training in human rights and a lack of coordination with social organizations.<sup>18</sup> JS17 recommended monitoring its performance and putting in place an effective, permanent mechanism for reporting and accountability.<sup>19</sup>

9. JS2 recommended re-establishing the Office of the Deputy Minister of Human Rights and providing financial resources to the Human Rights Network of the Executive Branch.<sup>20</sup>

10. JS2 asserted that the 2013 National Human Rights Plan had not been revised and suffered from a lack of funding, leadership and institutional coordination and a failure to conduct regular evaluations. Moreover, the Plan was not linked to human rights recommendations, to the Recommendations Monitoring System (SIMORE) or to other relevant plans. JS2 recommended updating the Plan in consultation with civil society.<sup>21</sup> JS14 recommended creating a national action plan on indigenous peoples' rights.<sup>22</sup>

11. Several submissions noted that public policy monitoring was hindered by the lack of high-quality human rights data.<sup>23</sup> JS8 recommended improving the linkage of human rights recommendations with the SDGs in the SIMORE PLUS database.<sup>24</sup>

## **C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**

### **1. Cross-cutting issues**

#### *Equality and non-discrimination<sup>25</sup>*

12. JS9 noted that there was structural discrimination against indigenous peoples, campesinos, persons living in informal urban settlements, women domestic workers and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.<sup>26</sup> Several submissions noted that a human rights-based law against all forms of discrimination should be adopted and that a budget should be allocated for its implementation.<sup>27</sup>

13. JS9 stated that discrimination and violence against lesbian, bisexual, transgender and transvestite persons had increased during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, that no measures had been taken to eradicate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression and that many complaints had yet to be investigated.<sup>28</sup> JS9 recommended passing a law on gender identity and legislation that would criminalize discrimination and violence against these persons, investigating cases of violence and prohibiting the subjection of lesbians to so-called "conversion therapies".<sup>29</sup>

14. Several submissions noted that various municipalities and both chambers of the Congress had declared themselves "pro-life/pro-family" in 2018 and 2019.<sup>30</sup> Several submissions reported that in 2019, there had been attacks on lesbian, gay, bisexual,

transgender and intersex activists after the municipal government of Hernandarias had issued two decisions describing a march led by such activists as contrary to “public morals”.<sup>31</sup>

15. JS9 emphasized the invisibility of the Afro-Paraguayan population and the double discrimination faced by women of African descent, who are vulnerable to various forms of sexual violence.<sup>32</sup>

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*<sup>33</sup>

16. UC reported that corruption remained one of the greatest obstacles to the overall development of Paraguay.<sup>34</sup>

17. JS8 noted that Paraguay’s economy relies on large-scale monoculture agriculture.<sup>35</sup> Two submissions noted that this extractive model was raising inequality, a great social/environmental price and was often at the expense of local ecosystems essential for indigenous peoples.<sup>36</sup>

18. Several submissions reported that extractivism had increased pressure on land, violating the rights of campesino and indigenous communities.<sup>37</sup> JS8 noted that the territorial appropriation resulted in numerous land conflicts and human rights violations.<sup>38</sup> FIAN International noted that many campesinos were landless, the latifundia-minifundia pattern had become more pronounced and insecurity of land tenure had increased.<sup>39</sup> FIAN International added that this inequality was compounded by the fact that there was no comprehensive land register, by forced evictions and by the lack of appropriate mechanisms for settling legal disputes over agricultural land.<sup>40</sup> JS15 noted that it was necessary to create a forum for dialogue in the face of land and environmental disputes.<sup>41</sup>

19. Various submissions noted that Paraguay was a deforested country due to large-scale grains production, illegal logging, uncontrolled fires and pesticides.<sup>42</sup> JS4 added that those activities benefited from institutional protection and judicial complicity.<sup>43</sup> JS8 noted that Law N° 2.524 (Zero Deforestation Law) only applied to the Eastern Region.<sup>44</sup> Two submissions noted that deforestation should be curbed and a forest restoration plan implemented.<sup>45</sup>

20. JS4 reported the pollution of watercourses, the large-scale extraction of groundwater for business purposes and the pollution of streams due to the use of toxic agrochemicals in monocropping.<sup>46</sup> JS4 mentioned the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems, and problems relating to the disposal of hazardous waste.<sup>47</sup> JS8 denounced the lack of implementation of laws, low prosecution of environmental crimes, weak control of environmental legislation, and threats against people who invoke their rights.<sup>48</sup> FIAN International stated that an agricultural and environmental court should be established.<sup>49</sup> JS4 recommended that the use of highly hazardous agrochemicals should be banned by law.<sup>50</sup>

21. FIAN International noted that there had been a decrease in the production of food for domestic consumption and in the use of native seeds.<sup>51</sup> FIAN International added that there was a lack of effective public policies to support the production and sale of food by family farmers.<sup>52</sup> FIAN International reported that the peasant farming crisis had worsened as a result of the closure of markets due to the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>53</sup> Two submissions noted that a framework act on the right to food, and a national strategy to combat hunger that would set out policies on peasant, indigenous and agroecological farming production, the protection of native seeds and support for local markets, should be adopted.<sup>54</sup>

22. Various submissions noted that Paraguay had experienced devastating climate events, impacting people’s lives and health and shifting the traditional indigenous lands’ livability.<sup>55</sup> JS15 asserted that climate change particularly affected indigenous women.<sup>56</sup> JS4 noted that natural disaster prevention, contingency and mitigation plans should be drawn up in consultation with the affected communities and should be accompanied by sufficient investment.<sup>57</sup>

23. JS8 noted that the Government often neglected its obligation to protect from violations by large corporations and did not sanction companies for social and environmental crimes. Paraguay should have a National Plan of Action on Business and Human Rights and expand existing criminal laws to business actors for environmental crimes and crimes against people’s rights.<sup>58</sup>

## 2. Civil and political rights

### *Right to life, liberty and security of person*<sup>59</sup>

24. JS6 reported that there had been a rise in organized crime and narco-politics in Paraguay.<sup>60</sup>

25. Two submissions reported that the Joint Task Force had committed human rights violations, including raids, violent evictions, arbitrary arrests and executions, the disproportionate use of lethal force, torture and physical and psychological abuse, in three departments in the course of internal security operations following changes to the law in 2013.<sup>61</sup> JS2 noted that the bill that would return the responsibility for internal security to the police had been pending adoption since 2019.<sup>62</sup>

26. Amnesty International (AI) reported that, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, police officers and military personnel had been deployed to enforce confinement measures and patrol the borders and that there had been reports of ill-treatment and degrading punishment during arrests. AI recommended refraining from using the armed forces to enforce confinement measures or to operate compulsory quarantine centres and investigating any allegations.<sup>63</sup>

27. JS17 recommended ensuring that the National Commission for the Prevention of Torture had sufficient financial resources.<sup>64</sup>

### *Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*<sup>65</sup>

28. UC mentioned that the judiciary suffered from a lack of independence, clientelism and corruption and that Paraguay had been summoned to a public hearing by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in 2017.<sup>66</sup> Two submissions noted that steps should be taken to limit political influence on the appointment of judges, to ensure that selection and promotion processes are followed and to increase the transparency of judicial proceedings and accountability.<sup>67</sup>

29. JS17 asserted that the misuse of pretrial detention had increased prison overcrowding and worsened the living conditions of persons deprived of their liberty. The Public Defence Service should be strengthened and a system of continuous monitoring of pretrial detention should be introduced.<sup>68</sup>

30. JS2 noted the systematic failure to punish the crimes against humanity committed during the dictatorship (1954–1989) and the limited progress made in investigating the Curuguaty massacre of 2012.<sup>69</sup> JS5 reported that the national authorities had made denialist statements about the dictatorship.<sup>70</sup> JS2 asserted that steps should be taken to impartially investigate all human rights violations, including crimes committed during the dictatorship, to bring those responsible to justice, to provide reparation to all victims and to fund the programme on the search for persons who disappeared during the dictatorship.<sup>71</sup>

31. JS18 recommended increasing the budget for juvenile courts, redesigning rehabilitation programmes in line with a rights-based approach and improving schools for adolescents in conflict with the law.<sup>72</sup>

### *Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*<sup>73</sup>

32. Two submissions noted that Paraguay had not taken effective measures on freedom of expression and access to information.<sup>74</sup> JS13 noted the deficiencies of the Access to Information Law (Law N°5282/14) limited the right to information.<sup>75</sup>

33. Red Latinoamericana y del Caribe para la Democracia (Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy) (REDLAD) stated that freedom of expression had deteriorated. It was restricted by the Criminal Code, which established calumny, defamation and insult as punishable offences.<sup>76</sup> JS13 noted that the Criminal defamation statutes were systematically used to intimidate critical journalists. Reprisals against freedom of expression had extended to the Chamber of Deputies.<sup>77</sup> Two submissions stated that Paraguay should bring national legislation in line with international standards on freedom of expression, reform defamation legislation, and refrain from passing bills to control online and social media content.<sup>78</sup>

34. JS13 reported that pressures from private/public actors had limited media freedom.<sup>79</sup> JS6 mentioned pressure from companies on media outlets, which affected the quality of information, the influence of the Church and political parties, and censorship through threats of dismissal, the closure of media outlets and the withdrawal of advertising.<sup>80</sup> Several submissions noted that journalists practised self-censorship because of threats.<sup>81</sup> JS6 recommended avoiding excessive concentration of media ownership and ensuring pluralism.<sup>82</sup>

35. JS16 noted that during the COVID-19, the government was monitoring social media to ensure compliance with mandatory confinement protocols. COVID-19 extraordinary measures should be in line with human rights standards and be temporary.<sup>83</sup>

36. Two submissions expressed that community radio stations had experienced raids, equipment confiscation and closure.<sup>84</sup> JS6 strongly recommended amending Telecommunications Act No. 642 in order to ensure their survival.<sup>85</sup>

37. JS13 noted that civil society organizations (CSO) were stigmatised and criminalised. There were no significant improvements in the regulatory framework for CSO.<sup>86</sup> Two submissions stated that Paraguay should create an enabling environment for them and guarantee the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and expression.<sup>87</sup>

38. Several submissions were concerned about growing hostility, stigmatisation and criminalisation against journalists and human rights defenders (HRD).<sup>88</sup> JS13 noted that some recent aggressions against journalists were linked to the COVID-19 state of emergency.<sup>89</sup> Several submissions noted that attacks came from State/non-State actors, criminal organizations and authorities.<sup>90</sup> JS2 noted that the criminal justice system was used to harass and discourage them.<sup>91</sup> JS2 added that no measures had been taken to protect them or to investigate the attacks.<sup>92</sup> Several submissions stated that the process of adopting the bill on freedom of expression and the protection of journalists, press workers and human rights defenders had stalled.<sup>93</sup> Several submissions noted that particularly troubling was the situation of the peasant and indigenous movements, defenders of land/environmental rights.<sup>94</sup> Several submissions expressed concern about women environmental defenders, women indigenous leaders, women journalists, and LGBTQI+ and women human rights defenders.<sup>95</sup> Several submissions noted that Paraguay had received many related recommendations in this regard.<sup>96</sup>

39. JS13 stated that freedom of peaceful assembly was restricted.<sup>97</sup> Two submissions noted that Law No. 1066/97 (*Marchódromo Law*) put in place restrictions and the obligation to notify demonstrations to the police. It was routinely invoked to prevent demonstrations.<sup>98</sup> JS16 noted that some peaceful demonstrators had been charged alleging the lack of face masks.<sup>99</sup> JS13 noted that journalists had been attacked by protesters and injured by security forces during protests.<sup>100</sup> Two submissions stated that Paraguay should repeal Law No. 1066/97 in order to guarantee the right of peaceful assembly.<sup>101</sup>

40. JS17 noted that the Electoral Code restricted the right to vote of unconvicted prisoners and persons with disabilities.<sup>102</sup> JS16 noted that the 2019 bill on the implementation of biometrics in the electronic voting system had raised concerns since the collection of identity data unduly interferes with the persons' anonymity.<sup>103</sup>

41. Kuña Róga (KR) reported that equal representation of women in politics had not yet been achieved.<sup>104</sup> JS17 added that changes were still needed to allow women to participate fully in political life.<sup>105</sup> Two submissions stated that the 20 per cent quota established in the Electoral Code should be adjusted, that a law on gender parity in politics and a law to combat political violence against women should be adopted and that the law on political financing should be amended.<sup>106</sup>

#### *Prohibition of all forms of slavery*<sup>107</sup>

42. JS1 noted that sex trafficking remained a problem in Paraguay.<sup>108</sup> JS18 added that indigenous girls and adolescents were particularly affected by trafficking in persons and sexual and labour exploitation.<sup>109</sup> JS18 reported that convictions were rare and psychosocial support was limited.<sup>110</sup> JS18 asserted that steps should be taken to ensure that cases of trafficking in persons and labour and sexual exploitation are prosecuted and to implement a

comprehensive victim support programme that reflects a rights-based, intercultural and gender-sensitive approach.<sup>111</sup> Global Detention Project (GDP) stated that Paraguay should protect victims against detention.<sup>112</sup>

*Right to privacy and family life*<sup>113</sup>

43. JS6 recommended adopting an adequate surveillance technology-related legislative framework in line with international standards and a comprehensive personal data protection law which meets international standards.<sup>114</sup>

44. JS16 noted that Coronavirus-related measures had restricted people's freedoms, including their privacy.<sup>115</sup> JS16 mentioned a mobile application developed to register people with COVID-19 and the food kits (Ñandareko and Pytyvo) that violated beneficiaries' sensitive information.<sup>116</sup>

45. JS18 noted that no public funding has been allocated for the implementation of Act No. 6.486 (2020) for the Promotion and Protection of the Right of Children and Adolescents to Live in a Family.<sup>117</sup>

### 3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*<sup>118</sup>

46. JS1 stated that the youth unemployment rate was twice as high as the overall unemployment rate and three times as high where women were concerned; that youth unemployment mainly affected young persons from lower-income backgrounds; and that steps should be taken to facilitate access to employment for young persons.<sup>119</sup> JS12 reported that there was a high level of non-participation in the labour force among indigenous persons, especially women.<sup>120</sup>

47. JS1 noted that more women than men participated in economic activities on a part-time, flexible or self-employed basis and that the average salary of men was almost double that of women. Steps should therefore be taken to promote the integration of women into the labour market.<sup>121</sup>

48. JS13 noted that workers faced strong legal obstacles to exercise their freedom of association. It stated that Paraguay should remove unjustified restrictions on this freedom from the Labour Code and investigate all instances of anti-union persecution.<sup>122</sup>

49. Two submissions noted that, in Paraguay, more than half a million children and adolescents worked and that, of those, 95.1 per cent were involved in hazardous child labour.<sup>123</sup> Two submissions stated that trafficking of children was often conducted through their use for labour, including the *criadazgo* (domestic work of young children). Victims of *criadazgo* were at higher risk of maltreatment/sexual abuse.<sup>124</sup> JS1 reported that street children were the worst affected by economic exploitation and that many of them were forced to beg.<sup>125</sup> JS1 stated that the minimum age for employment should be raised to 16 years.<sup>126</sup> In addition, JS18 stated that the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers should be strengthened.<sup>127</sup>

*Right to social security*

50. JS18 reported that the social protection policy was not supported by a specific legal framework.<sup>128</sup> JS17 added that social protection measures had been limited.<sup>129</sup> JS16 noted that sensitive personal information was requested for registration in the social system.<sup>130</sup> JS18 stated that resources should be devoted to the social protection system and that the system should support vulnerable children, adolescents and families as a priority.<sup>131</sup>

51. JS17 reported that unemployment insurance did not exist and should be provided for by law.<sup>132</sup>

*Right to an adequate standard of living*<sup>133</sup>

52. JS5 stated that the general budget for 2021 set out an austerity policy.<sup>134</sup> JS18 considered that it was a mistake to reduce socioeconomic spending and to increase defence

spending the year after the pandemic.<sup>135</sup> JS8 stated that Paraguay should strengthen a social policy to achieve the SDGs.<sup>136</sup> JS4 stated that it was necessary to design social programmes that took into account indigenous persons.<sup>137</sup>

53. UC noted the wide income gap between social classes, the high levels of poverty and inequality and the rise in extreme poverty.<sup>138</sup> FIAN International added that the rural and indigenous population was particularly affected.<sup>139</sup> The Ombudsman's Office (DP-PY) reported that the State's efforts to reduce poverty had been inadequate.<sup>140</sup> UC added that Paraguay lacked public strategies to reduce inequality.<sup>141</sup>

54. JS8 noted that basic sanitation services were a structural problem.<sup>142</sup> JS8 added that conditions were worse for indigenous peoples.<sup>143</sup> JS8 stated that Paraguay should ensure the availability and accessibility to safe drinking water for all citizens.<sup>144</sup>

55. JS3 mentioned informal settlements and drew attention to the problems of overcrowding and precarious access to basic services.<sup>145</sup> JS3 added that most families in those settlements did not have a title deed.<sup>146</sup> JS3 stated that spatial planning was important in order to address the issue of informal settlements, to reduce informal occupation, to secure land tenure and access to high-quality public services and to provide support in the form of alternative housing.<sup>147</sup>

56. JS3 reported that the policy of forced evictions selectively and disproportionately affected indigenous and campesino communities and persons living in informal urban settlements.<sup>148</sup> JS3 added that although evictions had been prohibited under Act No. 6.524/2020 until June 2020, this period had reportedly not been extended.<sup>149</sup> Two submissions recommended providing protection against forced evictions.<sup>150</sup>

57. JS3 reported that the affordable housing objective set in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 2016 had not been achieved.<sup>151</sup> JS3 noted the bureaucracy involved in applying to the National Social Housing Fund.<sup>152</sup> JS3 recommended giving effect to the Housing and Urban Development Act, implementing the National Policy on Housing and Habitat and reactivating the National Committee on Housing and Habitat.<sup>153</sup>

58. Several submissions noted that the COVID-19 pandemic had revealed considerable social inequalities, the lack of a social protection system and the precarious situation of indigenous peoples.<sup>154</sup> JS4 stated that the food crisis caused by the pandemic demonstrated the country's food dependency and loss of food sovereignty.<sup>155</sup> JS10 noted that the pandemic will have profound negative economic consequences, which will cause a slowdown in poverty reduction and a rise in unemployment.<sup>156</sup>

#### *Right to health*<sup>157</sup>

59. DP-PY expressed concern about the quality and coverage of the health services.<sup>158</sup> ADF International observed that 70% of health workers were concentrated in the area around Asunción and that access to quality health-care services was less available in remote and poor areas.<sup>159</sup> JS8 added that disadvantaged neighborhoods and rural and remote areas lacked essential services, disproportionately affecting groups living in poverty and indigenous communities.<sup>160</sup> JS15 reported that indigenous persons faced restrictions when seeking access to their territories for traditional medical purposes.<sup>161</sup> Two submissions stated that steps should be taken to increase the number of family health units in vulnerable communities, especially rural and indigenous communities.<sup>162</sup> JS8 asked for the implementation of Law N<sup>o</sup>. 5469/2015 on Indigenous health.<sup>163</sup>

60. ADF International stated that maternal mortality remained a pressing concern.<sup>164</sup> JS18 added that indigenous child mortality remained high.<sup>165</sup> Centro Internacional para el Desarrollo (International Centre for Development) (CID) stated that maternal and child mortality should be reduced.<sup>166</sup> ADF International stated that the country should devote greater resources to maternal health, especially in rural areas.<sup>167</sup>

61. Several submissions informed about the alarming number of girls and adolescent pregnancies.<sup>168</sup> JS18 reported that indigenous girls and adolescents were the most vulnerable.<sup>169</sup> JS18 stated that adolescent health services should be expanded to areas with higher teenage pregnancy rates.<sup>170</sup> Two submissions called for the adoption of the 2008 bill on sexual, reproductive, maternal and perinatal health.<sup>171</sup>

62. JS9 recommended legalizing abortion on a broader range of grounds, including in cases involving health risks or sexual abuse or rape.<sup>172</sup>

63. JS18 recommended stepping up efforts to prevent HIV transmission, especially mother-to-child transmission, and improving the provision of care for persons with HIV without discrimination.<sup>173</sup>

64. JS7 reported cases of suicide among adolescents and young persons, especially men.<sup>174</sup> DP-PY stated that the national mental health policy should be effectively implemented.<sup>175</sup>

65. With respect to the COVID-19 pandemic, AI reported that Paraguay had set up compulsory quarantine centres in which conditions were inadequate, information was lacking and personnel and sanitary supplies were insufficient.<sup>176</sup> JS16 noted that people who suffered the disease faced harassment.<sup>177</sup> AI stated that compulsory quarantine should be avoided unless adequate conditions could be provided.<sup>178</sup>

*Right to education*<sup>179</sup>

66. Two submissions reported that education had been centralized, bureaucratized and even partisanized and that higher education had been commercialized.<sup>180</sup>

67. Two submissions mentioned concerns about effective access to education and the poor quality of education.<sup>181</sup> JS1 reported that exclusion from education mainly affected persons from rural or poor backgrounds, most of whom were indigenous persons, and persons with disabilities.<sup>182</sup> JS9 stated that few people had access to university.<sup>183</sup> Several submissions stated that the education system should be reformed to improve the quality, coverage, cultural relevance and accessibility of education.<sup>184</sup> Two submissions requested that steps be taken to maintain school infrastructure and ensure access to water and sanitation.<sup>185</sup>

68. JS5 stated that young and adolescent girls find it more difficult to gain access to and remain in education.<sup>186</sup> JS7 noted that education of LGTBIQ population was conditioned to the denial of their identity.<sup>187</sup> JS5 noted that a cross-cutting gender plan should be included in the education policy.<sup>188</sup>

69. Two submissions reported that illiteracy had increased, especially among indigenous women.<sup>189</sup> JS5 added that the school dropout rate was high.<sup>190</sup> JS5 stated that steps should be taken to promote the educational inclusion of those who had dropped out of school for socioeconomic reasons and to coordinate education programmes with social protection programmes.<sup>191</sup>

70. JS9 was concerned that the lack of comprehensive sex education had resulted in high rates of sexual abuse, early sexual initiation and early pregnancy.<sup>192</sup> JS9 added that church representatives provided faith-based sex education in public schools and incited discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.<sup>193</sup> Two submissions mentioned that the Ministry of Education and Science had suspended the implementation of the comprehensive sex education teaching framework and had adopted an anti-gender stance through its decisions No. 29664/17 and No. 1761/19.<sup>194</sup> Several submissions called for the implementation of a comprehensive sex education policy that reflects a scientific, secular, gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach.<sup>195</sup> Several submissions called for the above-mentioned decisions to be revoked.<sup>196</sup>

71. JS9 was concerned that persons who spoke only Guaraní were not guaranteed access to education in that language.<sup>197</sup> JS5 added that many indigenous peoples were taught to read and write in Spanish.<sup>198</sup> JS14 stated that Paraguay should allocate resources to the Directorate-General for Indigenous Education to enable indigenous peoples' access to appropriate culturally and linguistically education.<sup>199</sup>

72. Several submissions mentioned the educational measures taken during the pandemic.<sup>200</sup> JS1 noted that there were barriers to Internet access, that online learning had not taken root and that there was a lack of materials.<sup>201</sup> Several submissions stated that the "Your School at Home" programme had led to greater inequality in education, particularly for rural populations and vulnerable groups and between the richest and poorest households.<sup>202</sup> JS19 stated that the online platform and the provision of free Internet access should be improved.<sup>203</sup>



JS5 noted that the closure of schools had caused a food crisis because many children relied on the school meals programme for nutrition. There had been reports of food parcels containing expired or spoiled food or too little food.<sup>204</sup>

#### 4. Rights of specific persons or groups

##### *Women*<sup>205</sup>

73. JS1 reported that women continued to face discrimination in various sectors.<sup>206</sup> JS1 stated that awareness-raising campaigns should be carried out to tackle stereotypes relating to the role of women.<sup>207</sup> JS11 called for inclusive policies to be strengthened.<sup>208</sup>

74. Two submissions reported that Act No. 5777/16 on the Comprehensive Protection of Women from All Forms of Violence established femicide as a criminal offence; however, the fact that the Act contained no reference to gender was detrimental to transgender and lesbian women and could lead to it being applied in a discriminatory way.<sup>209</sup> KR added that political violence against women had not been defined as a specific offence.<sup>210</sup>

75. Several submissions noted that during the COVID-19, gender-based violence and child abuse and mistreatment had increased.<sup>211</sup> JS12 added that the State had done little to provide protection and the courts had done nothing.<sup>212</sup> UC was concerned about the limited provision of prevention and support services for women.<sup>213</sup> UC called for training to be provided to relevant personnel and justice officials.<sup>214</sup> UC also called for an increase in the budget of the Ministry for Women.<sup>215</sup> JS14 stated that Paraguay improve access to culturally/linguistically appropriate services for indigenous girls and women victims of domestic and sexual violence.<sup>216</sup>

##### *Children*<sup>217</sup>

76. JS2 reported that the public funding devoted to children had been cut by 5 per cent in 2020.<sup>218</sup> JS18 stated that the Code on Children and Adolescents had not been fully implemented owing to a lack of resources.<sup>219</sup> JS10 noted that the National Plan for Childhood and Adolescence 2019–2024 was not approved. There were no evaluation reports concerning the Plan on Protection of Children against all forms of Violence and Abuse.<sup>220</sup> JS2 called for the National System for the Comprehensive Protection and Advancement of Children and Adolescents to be strengthened.<sup>221</sup>

77. Several submissions reported that Acts No. 6202/2018, No. 6572/2020 and No. 6.002/17 had been adopted in order to prevent sexual violence against children and adolescents.<sup>222</sup> JS10 stated that Paraguay should adopt specific legal provisions to explicitly criminalise the sale of children and other online child sexual exploitation-related offences, adopt a definition of child sexual abuse materials in line with the OP-CRC-SC, and integrate in the National Strategy for the Eradication of the Sexual Exploitation of Children all manifestations of sexual exploitation of children.<sup>223</sup>

78. Two submissions reported an increase in child abuse and violence.<sup>224</sup> JS1 also reported corporal punishment and domestic and school violence.<sup>225</sup> JS19 stated that domestic violence against girls had increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>226</sup> JS1 noted that efforts to combat violence of this kind and sexual exploitation were insufficient.<sup>227</sup> Two submissions stated that the sexual exploitation of children should be eradicated.<sup>228</sup> JS9 called for steps to be taken to ensure the effective functioning of the protection system.<sup>229</sup> Two submissions called for measures to be taken to promote access to justice.<sup>230</sup>

79. JS10 noted that child, early and forced marriage was normalised in Paraguay, affecting mostly indigenous and Guarani-speaking communities. Forced marriage was not a specific offence.<sup>231</sup>

80. JS18 noted that, despite evidence that adolescents, including girls and indigenous persons, were being recruited by illegal armed groups and in the context of organized crime, no prevention programme had been launched. JS18 added that 142 adolescents had served in the country's armed forces in 2019 and called for measures to prevent forced recruitment and to criminalize the recruitment of persons under 18 years old.<sup>232</sup>

81. JS1 reported that there were many children and adolescents without birth certificates, especially among the indigenous and rural population. JS1 called for measures to be taken to ensure access to civil registration for all and for identification campaigns to be conducted periodically in rural and indigenous areas.<sup>233</sup>

*Persons with disabilities*<sup>234</sup>

82. JS9 stated that there were challenges concerning persons with disabilities and that the rights of deaf persons were restricted because of non-compliance with Act No. 4215/10. JS9 added that health services were inadequate, particularly for persons with severe psychosocial disabilities.<sup>235</sup>

83. Two submissions reported that many schools rejected children with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities.<sup>236</sup> JS9 reported that there were architectural, attitudinal and communicational barriers to their effective integration into the education system. The requirement that persons with disabilities must account for at least 5 per cent of civil servants, established in Act No. 2479/04, had not been met.<sup>237</sup> JS9 stated that Paraguay should harmonize the entire legal framework with the international convention.<sup>238</sup> JS18 asked for the effective implementation of Law N°5.136 on inclusive education.<sup>239</sup>

*Indigenous peoples*<sup>240</sup>

84. Two submissions stated that Paraguay should grant the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs greater autonomy, powers and resources and that a national plan for indigenous peoples should be adopted.<sup>241</sup>

85. JS14 noted that discrimination against indigenous peoples continued. They remained largely underrepresented and marginalized.<sup>242</sup> AI referred to violations of their rights,<sup>243</sup> including chronic violations of their land rights.<sup>244</sup> JS14 noted that despite the 2019 protocol on consultation, free, prior and informed consent, indigenous peoples were still struggling with their land being taken without consultation.<sup>245</sup> JS15 added that the appropriation of their land by settlers, combined with the presence of armed groups, caused conflict, insecurity and violence.<sup>246</sup> Several submissions reported that there was no effective mechanism for the restitution of land and the protection of natural resources.<sup>247</sup> JS1 added that their lack of access to their land and natural resources was also due to delays in the registration and return of land.<sup>248</sup> Several submissions stated that Paraguay should establish mechanisms for the restitution, registration and legal qualification of ancestral territories.<sup>249</sup> JS12 called for indigenous peoples to be guaranteed land ownership and effective access to land.<sup>250</sup> JS8 noted that Paraguay should prevent third-party access to territories with indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation.<sup>251</sup>

86. Several submissions reported that the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the granting of land titles to the Enxet people of the Chaco and the Tekoha Sauce community of the Avá Guaraní people had not been implemented.<sup>252</sup>

87. JS14 noted that indigenous communities struggled for linguistic and cultural recognition. The Guaraní was viewed as subordinate to Spanish, despite being an official language.<sup>253</sup> JS called for the budget of the Academy of the Guaraní Language to be increased.<sup>254</sup>

88. AI reported that there had been a failure to take sufficient, culturally relevant measures with respect to indigenous peoples during the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>255</sup>

*Migrants*<sup>256</sup>

89. GDP noted that during the COVID-19, deportations had continued, including of non-nationals residing in border areas who were ordered to leave Paraguay for breaking quarantine rules. People were held in unsanitary State-run quarantine facilities without adequate food, water and medical care. GDP recommended ceasing the deportation of non-nationals and protecting immigration detainees during the pandemic.<sup>257</sup>

## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
CID	Centro Internacional para el Desarrollo, Geneva (Switzerland);
FIAN International	FIAN International – FIAN Sección Paraguay, Asunción (Paraguay);
GDP	Global Detention Project, Geneva (Switzerland);
KR	Kuña Róga, Encarnación (Paraguay);
REDLAD	Red Latinoamericana y del Caribe para la Democracia (REDLAD), Bogotá (Colombia);
UC	Universidad Católica “Ntra. Sra. de la Asunción”, Asunción (Paraguay).

*Joint submissions:*

JS1	<b>Joint Submission 1 submitted by:</b> Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA), Veyrier (Switzerland), and International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development (VIDES International), Brussels (Belgium);
JS2	<b>Joint Submission 2 submitted by:</b> Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), Asunción (Paraguay). <b>Members:</b> AIREANA, Grupo por los Derechos de las Lesbianas, Asociación Callescuola, Asociación Panambi, Base Investigaciones Sociales (Base-IS), Centro de Documentación y Estudios (CDE), Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (Cladem-Py), Coordinación de Mujeres del Paraguay (CMP), Comité de Iglesias para Ayudas de Emergencia (CIPAE), Decidamos - Campaña por la expresión Ciudadana, Enfoque Territorial, Fundación Vencer, Fundación Dr. Andrés Rivarola Queirolo (FUNDAR), Gestión Local, Grupo Sunu de Acción Intercultural, Heñói, Movimiento de Objeción de Conciencia Paraguay (MOC-PY), Red de ONG’s que trabajan VIH/SIDA en Paraguay, Servicio Jurídico Integral para el Desarrollo Agrario (SEIJA), Servicio Paz y Justicia – Paraguay (Serpaj – Py), Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay (SPP), Tape’a para el Desarrollo Social Sostenible, Tierraviva a los Pueblos Indígenas del Chaco, TEDIC - Tecnología y Comunidad, y UNES - Unidas en la Esperanza. <b>Supporters:</b> Amnistía Internacional Paraguay, Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (CDIA), Coordinación Nacional de Pastorales Indígenas (Conapi - CEP), Centro de Estudios Paraguayos Antonio Guasch (Cepag), Centro Paraguayo de Teatro (Cepate), Fundación Celestina Pérez de Almada (FCPA), Instituto de Ciencias Sociales de Paraguay (ICSO), Iniciativa Amotocodie, Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales y Sociales Paraguay (Inecip - Py), Gente Ambiente y Territorio (GAT), y Semillas para la Democracia.
JS3	<b>Joint submission 3 submitted by:</b> Hábitat para la Humanidad Paraguay (HPH-Py) y Un TECHO Paraguay, Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Arte de la Universidad Nacional de Asunción, por medio del Centro de Investigación Desarrollo e Innovación (CIDi), Fábrica Social, Asunción (Paraguay);
JS4	<b>Joint submission 4 submitted by:</b> Tierraviva a los Pueblos Indígenas del Chaco, Base Investigaciones Sociales (BASEe), Heñói Centro de Estudios y promoción de la Democracia, los Derechos Humanos y la Sostenibilidad Socioambiental, and Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay

- (CODEHUPY) Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), Asunción (Paraguay);
- JS5 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Servicio Paz y Justicia de Paraguay (SERPAJ-Py) y la Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (CDIA Paraguay), Asunción (Paraguay).
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** IFEX-ALC Alianza de América Latina y el Caribe, Toronto (Canada), and Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay (SPP), Asunción (Paraguay);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Base Educativa y Comunitaria de Apoyo (BECA), Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (CDIA), Fundación Vencer, Grupo de Adolescentes y Jóvenes Somos Pytyvõhára en Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos, Grupo Luna Nueva, Presencia Joven, Servicio Paz y Justicia (SERPAJ-Py) y Unión de Profesionales para la Educación y Calidad en Servicios de Salud Sexual y Salud Reproductiva (UPECSAR), Asunción (Paraguay);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** FAPI (Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas), WWF – Paraguay (World Wildlife Fund – Paraguay Office Country), Asociación Guyra Paraguay, IDEA (Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental), Fundación Plurales, UCINY (Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de la Nación Yshir), Altervida, Grupo SUNU, Organización Mujeres Indígenas Guaraní (OMIG), Organización de Mujeres Artesanas Ayoreas 7 clanes, OMMI (Organización de Mujeres Mismo Indígena), PCI Pro Comunidades Indígenas, ROAM (Red de Organizaciones Ambientalistas del Paraguay), Asociación Eco- Pantanal, y CDPI - Consejo de Pueblos Indígenas, Asunción (Paraguay);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Aireana-Grupo por los Derechos de las Lesbianas, Panambí, Red contra toda forma de Discriminación, Somos Pytyvõhára, Akahatá-Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros, Synergia y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales (SRI), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Asunción (Paraguay) and Montevideo (Uruguay);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Grupo Luna Nueva, Asunción (Paraguay) and ECPAT International, Bangkok (Thailand);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Asociación Tecnología y Comunidad (TEDIC)<sup>1</sup> y la Asociación para el Progreso de las Comunicaciones (APC), Asunción (Paraguay);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Fundación Hugo Daniel Ramírez Osorio, Encarnación (Paraguay) y Fundación Plurales, Córdoba (Argentina);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Geneva (Switzerland) and Semillas para la Democracia, Asunción (Paraguay);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Cultural Survival and The American Indian Law Clinic of the University of Colorado, Massachusetts and Colorado (United States of America);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Mujeres Indígenas de Paraguay (MIPY), Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Guaraní (OMIG) y la Organización del Pueblo Guaraní (OPG), Asunción (Paraguay);
- JS16 **Joint Submission 16 submitted by:** TEDIC (Technology and Community Association), Asunción (Paraguay), and Privacy International (PI), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS17 **Joint Submission 17 submitted by:** Decidamos, Campaña por la Expresión Ciudadana, Asunción (Paraguay). Members: Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya (CADEP), Centro de Documentación y Estudios (CDE), Centro de Estudios Paraguayos “Antonio Guasch” (CEPAG), Fe y Alegría, Movimiento de Educación Popular Integral y Promoción Social, Global Infancia, Servicio de Educación y

- Apoyo Social–Área Rural (SEAS-AR), Servicio de Educación Popular (SEDUPO), Servicio Paz y Justicia Paraguay (SERPAJ Py) y Tape, Comunicación y Educación.
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (CDIA), Asunción (Paraguay). **Members:** ACOM, ADRA, BECA, CECTEC, DENIDE, Enfoque Niñez, Enfoque Territorial, Fundación Alda, Fundación APAMAP, Fundación Casa Cuna, Fundación Teletón, Global Infancia, Good Neighbors Paraguay, Fundación Buen PAstor, Luna Nueva, Paraguay Educa, Plan Internacional Paraguay, Red Cica Paraguay, Rondas, Tape'a, VinculArte, and Yvytu Pyahu. **Supporters:** CAMSAR, Enseña por Paraguay, Fundación Don Bosco, Fundación Hugo Daniel, Ramírez Osorio, Fundación La Salle, Fundación Mamá Cultiva, Fundación Marco Aguayo, Fundación Maristas de Solidaridad Internacional, Fundación Rvdo. Rafael Torres Ortega, Fundación Vida Plena, Fundación Vencer, Hogar Santa Teresa, and Serpaj-py.
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Grupos Organizados de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes de Paraguay “*Nuestro derechos, Nuestras voces*”, Asunción (Paraguay). **Members:** Grupo Navegar, Carabela Koraygua, Estudiantes de secundaria del Colegio Alejo García, Movimiento Niñas con Igualdad, Coordinación Nacional de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Trabajadores (CONNATS), Red de Delegados y Mesa Infanto Juvenil.

*National human rights institution:*

DP-PY Defensoría del Pueblo de la República del Paraguay, Asunción (Paraguay).

<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

<sup>3</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.1–102.8; 105.1–105.2.

<sup>4</sup> AI, p. 5, FIAN International, p. 8, JS2, para. 1 (a), JS12, para. 24, and JS17, para. 67. See also JS17, paras. 47–48.

<sup>5</sup> JS2, para. 1 (c).

<sup>6</sup> AI, p. 5, JS2, para. 1 (c), JS8, p. 15, and JS12, para. 25. See also AI, para. 8 and REDLAD, para. 2.10.

<sup>7</sup> JS2, para. 1 (b).

<sup>8</sup> JS2, para. 8. See also CCPR/C/104/D/1828/2008, CCPR/C/104/D/1829/2008, CPR/C/123/D/2372/2014 and CCPR/C/126/D/2751/2016.

<sup>9</sup> JS13, para. 6.5 and JS14, para. VI.11.

<sup>10</sup> JS13, para. 6.6.

<sup>11</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.14–102.24; 102.28–102.30; 102.34–102.35.

<sup>12</sup> JS17, paras. 6 and 51. See also JS2, para. 5(b) and UC, para. 10. See also DP-PY, para. 7; JS18, para. 14 and DP-PY, para. 5.

<sup>13</sup> DP-PY, para. 4, JS2, para. 5, JS17, para. 5, and JS18, para. 14.

<sup>14</sup> JS18, para. 14.

<sup>15</sup> JS2, para. 5 and 5 (a) and UC, paras. 9–10.

<sup>16</sup> UC, paras. 2–3. See also: JS17, para. 1.

<sup>17</sup> JS2, para. 5 (a) and UC, para. 10.

<sup>18</sup> JS17, para. 5, JS18, para. 14 and UC, paras. 4 and 8.

<sup>19</sup> JS17, paras. 7, 50 and 52.

<sup>20</sup> JS2, para. 7 (a) (b).

<sup>21</sup> JS2, para. 6–6 (a). See also JS13, para. 6.6.

- <sup>22</sup> JS14, para. VI.12.
- <sup>23</sup> JS18, paras. 41–42.3. See also JS18, para. 8, JS10, p. 13, para. 19, UC, para. 26, JS2, para. 4 (b), and JS1, para. 41 (f).
- <sup>24</sup> JS8, p. 15.
- <sup>25</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.33; 102.36–102.45; 102.52–102.58.
- <sup>26</sup> JS9, para. 3. See also AI, paras. 1 and 14, and JS9, paras. 17–18, 20–21 and 24.
- <sup>27</sup> AI, p. 5, JS2, para. 3 (a), JS18, para. 11.6, and JS9, para. 26. See also JS9, para. 4, JS18, para. 10, JS2, para. 3, and AI, para. 10.
- <sup>28</sup> JS9, paras. 16, 14 and 17. See also JS9, paras. 19 and 22.
- <sup>29</sup> JS9, paras. 26–29. See also JS9, paras. 19 and 30.
- <sup>30</sup> AI, para. 15, JS9, para. 12, and JS13, para. 5.7.
- <sup>31</sup> AI, para. 16, JS13, para. 5.7, and JS9, para. 13. See also JS2, para. 16.
- <sup>32</sup> JS9, para. 5.
- <sup>33</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, para. 102.186.
- <sup>34</sup> UC, para. 18.
- <sup>35</sup> JS8, p. 9. See also FIAN International, paras. 4, JS18, para. 28, and JS12, para. 14.
- <sup>36</sup> JS8, p. 4 and JS14, para. 12. See also FIAN International, paras. 4 and 18.
- <sup>37</sup> JS12, para. 13 and FIAN International, paras. 4–5. See also JS14, para. 18, JS8, p. 8, JS19, para. 3, and JS12, para. 15. See also: JS8, p. 10 and para. 2.2.3. See also JS14, para. 16 and JS15, p. 4, paras. 13 and 3.
- <sup>38</sup> JS8, p. 8. See also JS15, para. 7 and JS14, paras. 13 and 16–17.
- <sup>39</sup> FIAN International, paras. 19, 18 and 5. See also JS19, para. 3.
- <sup>40</sup> FIAN International, para. 20. See also FIAN International, paras. 5 and 21–22, REDLAD, para. 2.9, JS14, para. 13, and AI, para. 3. See also: JS8, para. 2.2.3.
- <sup>41</sup> JS15, p. 4, para. 2. See also: JS8, pp. 8 and 15; FIAN International, p. 8.
- <sup>42</sup> JS14, para. 47, JS4, para. 9, JS8, p. 6, and JS15, para. 4. See also: JS8, pp. 6–7 and 9. See also JS4, para. 9; JS14, para. 9; JS8, p. 10 and JS19, para. 3.
- <sup>43</sup> JS4, para. 9.
- <sup>44</sup> JS8, p. 6. See also: JS4, para. 9.
- <sup>45</sup> JS15, p. 4, para. 3 and JS4, paras. 9 (b) and 14 (f). See also: JS8, p. 16.
- <sup>46</sup> JS4, paras. 5 and 3. See also JS14, para. 16, JS8, p. 10, and JS19, para. 3.
- <sup>47</sup> JS4, paras. 4, 6 and 9. See also JS14, para. 16.
- <sup>48</sup> JS8, pp. 5 and 8.
- <sup>49</sup> FIAN International, p. 8, JS12, para. 27, and JS4, para. 2(a). See also: JS8, p. 15.
- <sup>50</sup> JS4, para. 3 (b). See also JS8, pp. 5 and 16.
- <sup>51</sup> FIAN International, para. 4. See also JS15, para. 6. See also: JS18, para. 28 and JS4, para. 8.
- <sup>52</sup> FIAN International, para. 5. See also FIAN International, para. 7, JS19, para. 4 (b), JS4, para. 3 (e), and JS18, para. 30.4. See also: JS12, paras. 16 and para. 23 and JS4, para. 3 (e).
- <sup>53</sup> FIAN International, para. 8. See also JS4, para. 3 (e), JS19, para. 4 (b), and JS18, para. 30.4.
- <sup>54</sup> FIAN International, p. 8 and JS12, para. 23.
- <sup>55</sup> JS8, pp. 4–5, JS14, paras. 44–45 and JS12, paras. 9–10.
- <sup>56</sup> JS15, para. 6. See also JS12, paras. 9 and 11. See also: UC, para. 16 and JS4, para. 14.
- <sup>57</sup> JS4, para. 14 (g). See also JS8, p. 16.
- <sup>58</sup> JS8, pp. 5, 11 and 15. See also JS8, p. 9.
- <sup>59</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.9–102.10; 102.64–102.66; 102.110–102.111.
- <sup>60</sup> JS6, paras. 28 and 30.
- <sup>61</sup> JS18, para. 37 and JS2, para. 15. See also JS18, para. 38.
- <sup>62</sup> JS2, para. 15. See also: JS18, para. 39.2. See also JS2, para. 15 (a) (b).
- <sup>63</sup> AI, para. 24 and pp. 5–6.
- <sup>64</sup> JS17, para. 56. See also JS17, paras. 13–14.
- <sup>65</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.105–102.109; 102.113–102.118; 102.120–102.122; 104.1.
- <sup>66</sup> UC, paras. 11–12. See also JS2, para. 12.
- <sup>67</sup> JS2, para. 12 (e) and UC, para. 13.
- <sup>68</sup> JS17, paras. 8, 53 and 55. See also JS2, para. 12 and JS17, paras. 9–10.
- <sup>69</sup> JS2, paras. 14, 9 and 13.
- <sup>70</sup> JS5, para. 28.
- <sup>71</sup> JS2, paras. 14 (a) and 9 (b) (c) (a). See also: AI, p. 5 and JS2, para. 13 (a).
- <sup>72</sup> JS18, paras. 32.2 and 32.4–32.5. See also JS18, para. 31.
- <sup>73</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.119; 102.123–102.135.
- <sup>74</sup> JS13, para. 4.1 and REDLAD, para. 3.1. See also JS6, para. 5.
- <sup>75</sup> JS13, para. 4.5. See also JS6, para. 12. See also: JS13, para. 6.3 and REDLAD, para. 4.2.

- <sup>76</sup> REDLAD, paras. 3.3, 3.4 and 3.2. See also JS6, para. 9, REDLAD, para. 3.5, and JS13, para. 4.6.
- <sup>77</sup> JS13, paras. 4.4 and 4.9.
- <sup>78</sup> JS13, para. 6.3 and REDLAD, para. 4.2.
- <sup>79</sup> JS13, para. 4.10.
- <sup>80</sup> JS6, paras. 22 and 25. See also: JS6, paras. 6 and 31. See also JS13, paras. 3.7 and 4.11, and REDLAD, para. 3.8.
- <sup>81</sup> REDLAD, para. 2.6 and JS13, para. 4.8. See also JS6, paras. 25–27.
- <sup>82</sup> JS6, para. 11.
- <sup>83</sup> JS16, paras. 50 and 75. See also JS16, para. 51 and REDLAD, para. 3.8.
- <sup>84</sup> JS13, para. 4.7 and JS6, para. 39. See also JS13, para. 6.3.
- <sup>85</sup> JS6, p. 8 and para. 11.
- <sup>86</sup> JS13, paras. 2.7, 2.1 and 2.3.
- <sup>87</sup> JS13, para. 6 and REDLAD, para. 4.
- <sup>88</sup> JS13, para. 1.5 and REDLAD, paras. 1.3 and 2.1–2.4. See also JS13, paras. 3.1–3.11, REDLAD, paras. 2.6–2.7 and 2.9, JS15, para. 11, JS12, para. 14, AI, paras. 4 and 18, JS2, paras. 16–18, JS6, paras. 3–5, 16–22 and 24, and JS5, para. 27.
- <sup>89</sup> JS13, para. 3.11.
- <sup>90</sup> JS13, paras. 3.2, 3.7, and 3.9–3.10, JS6, paras. 4, 20 and 28–30, JS2, para. 18, and REDLAD, para. 2.9.
- <sup>91</sup> JS2, para. 17. See also JS6, para. 22.
- <sup>92</sup> JS2, para. 16. See also REDLAD, paras. 1.3 and 2.1, AI, para. 4, and JS13, para. 3.1.
- <sup>93</sup> JS6, para. 10, AI, para. 4, JS13, para. 3.3, and REDLAD, para. 2.4. See also JS6, p. 8.
- <sup>94</sup> JS13, paras. 1.5, 3.2 and 3.4, JS15, para. 11, REDLAD, paras. 1.3 and 2.9, JS2, paras. 16–17, and FIAN International, para. 6. See also JS5, para. 27.
- <sup>95</sup> JS12, para. 14, JS15, para. 11, JS6, para. 36, JS13, paras. 3.2 and 3.6, and JS2, para. 16.
- <sup>96</sup> AI, p. 5, JS2, paras. 16 (a) (b)–17 (a) (b)–18 (a) (b), JS13, paras. 6.2–6.3, REDLAD, para. 4.1, JS15, p. 4, paras. 1 and 6, and JS6, p. 8.
- <sup>97</sup> JS13, para. 1.5.
- <sup>98</sup> JS13, paras. 5–3 and 5.6, and JS17, para. 27. See also: JS13, para. 5.5; JS13, para. 5.12. See also JS16, paras. 51–52.
- <sup>99</sup> JS16, para. 52.
- <sup>100</sup> JS13, para. 3.7. See also JS6, para. 21.
- <sup>101</sup> JS17, para. 63 and JS13, para. 6.4.
- <sup>102</sup> JS17, para. 15. See also JS17, paras. 57–58.
- <sup>103</sup> JS16, para. 55.
- <sup>104</sup> KR, para. 3. See also JS17, paras. 22–23.
- <sup>105</sup> JS17, para. 21.
- <sup>106</sup> JS17, paras. 24 and 59–60, and KR, paras. 10, 18, 19 and 21.
- <sup>107</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.12; 102.99–102.104.
- <sup>108</sup> JS1, para. 46. See also JS10, para. 14.
- <sup>109</sup> JS18, para. 33.
- <sup>110</sup> JS18, para. 33.
- <sup>111</sup> JS18, paras. 34.2 and 34.1.
- <sup>112</sup> GDP, para. 4.
- <sup>113</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.62–102.63; 102.138.
- <sup>114</sup> JS16, paras. 72–74. See also JS16, paras. 20–42 and 60–68.
- <sup>115</sup> JS16, para. 43. See also JS16, paras. 44–54.
- <sup>116</sup> JS16, paras. 66 and 69–70.
- <sup>117</sup> JS18, para. 21. See also JS18, para. 22.5.
- <sup>118</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.13; 102.95–102.96.
- <sup>119</sup> JS1, paras. 49 and 50 (e). See also: JS19, para. 7 (a) (i).
- <sup>120</sup> JS12, para. 3.
- <sup>121</sup> JS1, paras. 39 and 41 (b). See also DP-PY, paras. 9–10.
- <sup>122</sup> JS13, paras. 2.4–2.5 and 6.1. See also JS13, para. 5.4.
- <sup>123</sup> JS18, para. 20 and JS1, para. 48.
- <sup>124</sup> JS10, paras. 12–13 and JS18, para. 20.
- <sup>125</sup> JS1, para. 47. See also JS18, para. 20.
- <sup>126</sup> JS1, para. 50 (d).
- <sup>127</sup> JS18, para. 22.6. See also JS18, para. 20, DP-PY, para. 23, and JS10, para. 36. See also: JS1, para. 50 (a) (c) and DP-PY, para. 23.
- <sup>128</sup> JS18, para. 5.
- <sup>129</sup> JS17, para. 33.
- <sup>130</sup> JS16, para. 68.

- <sup>131</sup> JS18, para. 6.4.
- <sup>132</sup> JS17, paras. 38, 40 and 66.
- <sup>133</sup> For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.139–102.146; 102.185.
- <sup>134</sup> JS5, para. 30.
- <sup>135</sup> JS18, para. 40.
- <sup>136</sup> JS8, p. 16.
- <sup>137</sup> JS4, para. 14 (d).
- <sup>138</sup> UC, paras. 16 and 14. See also JS18, para. 3 and JS15, para. 1.
- <sup>139</sup> FIAN International, para. 10. See also UC, para. 16, JS15, para. 10, JS1, para. 44, JS4, para. 13, JS18, para. 9, AI, para. 13, and JS14, paras. 14 and 22.
- <sup>140</sup> DP-PY, para. 27.
- <sup>141</sup> UC, para. 20.
- <sup>142</sup> JS8, p. 5. See also: JS18, para. 27.
- <sup>143</sup> JS8, p. 5. See also JS4, para. 5, JS8, pp. 12–13, and JS12, para. 5.
- <sup>144</sup> JS8, p. 16. See also JS12, paras. 20 and 22.
- <sup>145</sup> JS3, paras. 3, 24 and 26.
- <sup>146</sup> JS3, paras. 32 and 24.
- <sup>147</sup> JS3, paras. 35, 37, 39, 1 and 26, and p. 11.
- <sup>148</sup> JS4, para. 15. See also JS3, paras. 37–39 and FIAN International, para. 20.
- <sup>149</sup> JS3, para. 38.
- <sup>150</sup> JS4, para. 15 (a) and JS3, para. 1 and p.11. See also FIAN International, p. 8.
- <sup>151</sup> JS3, paras. 17 and 15.
- <sup>152</sup> JS3, paras. 14 and 12.
- <sup>153</sup> JS3, para. 1 and p. 11. See also JS3, paras. 3–11.
- <sup>154</sup> JS3, para. 23, FIAN International, para. 16, and JS4, para. 13. See also UC, para. 17 and AI, para. 28.
- <sup>155</sup> JS4, para. 8. See also JS18, para. 28.
- <sup>156</sup> JS10, para. 6. See also UC, para. 17.
- <sup>157</sup> For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.148–102.157; 105.3–105.6.
- <sup>158</sup> DP-PY, para. 17.
- <sup>159</sup> ADF International, para. 12.
- <sup>160</sup> JS8, pp. 13-14. See also ADF International, para. 12, JS12, para. 5, JS14, paras. 22–24, and JS15, para. 10.
- <sup>161</sup> JS15, para. 10.
- <sup>162</sup> JS18, para. 30.1 and JS17, para. 64.
- <sup>163</sup> JS8, pp. 16 and 14. See also JS1, para. 43 and JS14, para. 24.
- <sup>164</sup> ADF International, paras. 11 and 13.
- <sup>165</sup> JS18, para. 23.
- <sup>166</sup> CID, p. 3, para. 1. See also ADF International, para. 18.
- <sup>167</sup> ADF International, para. 24 (b).
- <sup>168</sup> JS7, para. 13, JS1, para. 35, JS9, paras. 32, 38 and 46–47, JS19, para. 10, JS18, paras. 25 and 16, JS2, para. 4, and AI, para. 19.
- <sup>169</sup> JS18, para. 25.
- <sup>170</sup> JS18, para. 30.2. See also JS1, para. 37 (b), JS19, paras. 2 (b) and 10 (a) (ii), and AI, p. 5.
- <sup>171</sup> JS9, paras. 48 and 45 and JS2, para. 4 (a). See also JS9, para. 49 and JS1, para. 37 (b).
- <sup>172</sup> JS9, para. 43. See also JS9, paras. 38–42, JS18, para. 16, and JS14, para. 41.
- <sup>173</sup> JS18, para. 30.6.
- <sup>174</sup> JS7, para. 15. See also JS19, para. 11.
- <sup>175</sup> DP-PY, para. 19. See also JS19, para. 11 (a) (i).
- <sup>176</sup> AI, para. 25. See also GDP, para. 1.8.
- <sup>177</sup> JS16, para. 65.
- <sup>178</sup> AI, pp. 5–6.
- <sup>179</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.147; 102.158–102.165.
- <sup>180</sup> JS18, para. 4 and JS1, para. 8.
- <sup>181</sup> JS1, paras. 8–9 and DP-PY, paras. 25-26. See also JS19, para. 8.
- <sup>182</sup> JS1, para. 12. See also JS14, para. 31, JS12, para. 3, and JS18, para. 9.
- <sup>183</sup> JS19, para. 9. See also DP-PY, para. 24.
- <sup>184</sup> JS18, para. 6.5, JS19, para. 8(a)(vi), JS1, para. 25 (a) (d) (e), and JS5, para. 5.2. See also DP-PY, para. 25 and JS14, para. VI.7.
- <sup>185</sup> JS5, para. 9.1 and JS19, para. 8 (a) (iii). See also JS5, para. 8 and JS1, para. 11.
- <sup>186</sup> JS5, para. 21.
- <sup>187</sup> JS7, para. 14.
- <sup>188</sup> JS5, para. 22.1.
- <sup>189</sup> JS5, para. 6 and JS14, para. 37. See also JS12, para. 3.



- 190 JS5, para. 6. See also DP-PY, para. 24 and JS7, para. 14.
- 191 JS5, paras. 3.1 and 7.1.
- 192 JS9, paras. 31–32.
- 193 JS9, para. 47. See also JS2, para. 11, JS5, para. 23, JS7, paras. 3–7, and JS18, para. 4.
- 194 JS9, paras. 33–34, JS5, paras. 21 and 25, and JS7, paras. 8–9. See also AI, para. 21 and JS2, para. 11.
- 195 JS2, para. 11 (a), JS9, paras. 35, 39 and 50, JS7, para. 21, and JS5, para. 26.1. See also JS19, para. 10–10 (a) (i).
- 196 JS9, para. 36, JS5, paras. 22.2 and 26.2, JS7, paras. 23–24, and AI, p. 5. See also JS2, para. 11 (c).
- 197 JS9, para. 6.
- 198 JS5, para. 19.
- 199 JS14, para. VI.6. See also JS1, para. 25 (f) and JS18, para. 11.4.
- 200 JS1, paras. 14–15 and 17–19, JS7, para. 16, and JS5, para. 12.
- 201 JS1, para. 20. See also JS19, para. 8.
- 202 JS18, para. 4, JS5, para. 15, and JS7, para. 16.
- 203 JS19, para. 8 (a) (ii). See also JS5, paras. 17.1 and 17.5.
- 204 JS5, paras. 12–13.
- 205 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.31–102.32; 102.48–102.51; 102.67–102.76; 102.78–102.89; 102.137.
- 206 JS1, para. 38. See also JS14, para. 38.
- 207 JS1, para. 41 (c) (e). See also JS18, para. 18.
- 208 JS11, para. 25.
- 209 AI, para. 9 and JS18, para. 15. See also JS11, paras. 6 and 8, JS1, para. 38, and UC, para. 22.
- 210 KR, para. 12.
- 211 JS7, para. 19, JS12, para. 17, and UC, para. 25.
- 212 JS12, para. 17. See also JS18, para. 15, JS1, para. 40, and JS11, paras. 7, 15 and 17–18.
- 213 UC, paras. 26 and 24.
- 214 UC, para. 26 and AI, p. 5. See also DP-PY, para. 15.
- 215 UC, para. 26. See also JS18, para. 15; JS1, para. 41 (a); DP-PY, para. 15.
- 216 JS14, para. VI.10.
- 217 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.11; 102.46–102.47; 102.59–102.61; 102.77; 102.90–102.94; 102.97–102.98; 102.121.
- 218 JS2, para. 10.
- 219 JS18, paras. 12–13 and 40.
- 220 JS10, paras. 35 and 37.
- 221 JS2, para. 10 (a). See also JS18, paras. 22.1 and 42.1, and DP-PY, para. 22.
- 222 JS2, para. 4, JS9, para. 2, and JS18, para. 16. See also JS10, para. 40 and JS9, para. 47.
- 223 JS10, p. 9, paras. 5, 3 and 2, and p. 10, para. 9. See also JS10, paras. 26–28.
- 224 JS18, paras. 17 and 16, and JS10, para. 7. See also JS9, para. 47, JS7, para. 11, AI, para. 20, JS10, paras. 11 and 46, JS1, para. 32, and JS19, para. 1.
- 225 JS1, para. 32.
- 226 JS19, para. 1. See also JS7, para. 19.
- 227 JS1, paras. 30 and 32. See also AI, paras. 6, 19 and 1, JS2, para. 4, and JS10, para. 11.
- 228 JS1, para. 50 (a) and JS10, p. 11, para. 12. See also JS9, para. 50.
- 229 JS9, para. 39. See also JS1, para. 50 (a) and JS10, p. 13, para. 17.
- 230 JS18, para. 22.4 and JS10, p. 13, paras. 20 and 15. See also JS1, para. 34 (c).
- 231 JS10, paras. 17–18 and 32.
- 232 JS18, paras. 35–36 and 39.1.
- 233 JS1, paras. 28–29 (a) (b).
- 234 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.166–102.170.
- 235 JS9, paras. 6–7. See also JS18, para. 8.
- 236 JS5, para. 20 and JS9, para. 7.
- 237 JS9, para. 7.
- 238 JS9, para. 10.
- 239 JS18, para. 11.3.
- 240 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, paras. 102.125–102.127; 102.136; 102.171–102.182.
- 241 JS4, para. 14 (b) (c) and JS1, para. 45 (b). See also JS4, paras. 11–12, JS1, para. 42, and AI, para. 13.
- 242 JS14, paras. 11, 15, 13 and 8. See also JS15, para. 10.
- 243 AI, para. 1. See also JS18, para. 9.
- 244 JS4, para. 10. See also JS14, para. 1 and JS15, paras. 2–3.
- 245 JS14, paras. 20 and 6. See also REDLAD, para. 3.6 and JS12, para. 14.
- 246 JS15, para. 7. See also JS14, paras. 13 and 16–17, and JS8, p. 8.
- 247 AI, para. 3, JS15, para. 8, and JS14, para. 15. See also JS12, para. 20.
- 248 JS1, para. 44.

- <sup>249</sup> JS14, para. VI.1, AI, p. 5, and JS8, p. 15. See also JS15, p. 4, para. 5, JS1, para. 45 (c), and JS14, para. 13.
- <sup>250</sup> JS12, para. 26. See also JS19, para. 4 (a).
- <sup>251</sup> JS8, p. 15.
- <sup>252</sup> AI, paras. 3 and 11–12, JS15, para. 14, and JS4, para. 10. See also JS14, para. 5.
- <sup>253</sup> JS14, paras. 31 and 29. See also JS9, para. 6.
- <sup>254</sup> JS5, para. 19.1.3. See also: JS18, para 11.5; JS14, para. VI.8, JS9, para. 9.
- <sup>255</sup> AI, para 28 and p. 6. See also JS14, paras. 26, 28 and VI.9, JS4, para. 13, JS8, p. 14, and JS15, p. 4, para. 6.
- <sup>256</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/9, para. 102.184.
- <sup>257</sup> GDP, paras. 1.7–1.8 and 4.
-