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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Paraguay*

The present report is a summary of 19 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations²

1. Amnesty International (AI) noted that although Paraguay supported recommendations to ratify the OP-ICESCR, to date there has been no discussion on this in Congress.³ International Human Rights Clinic (IHRC) recommended that Paraguay take concrete steps toward ratifying OP-ICESCR.⁴

2. The Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia and the Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (Coordinating Office for the Rights of Children and Adolescents-Marist International Solidarity Foundation) (CDIA-FMSI) recommended that Paraguay should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC).⁵

3. AI indicated that a bill on the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court is still pending before the Congress.⁶

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. AI recommended that Paraguay ensure that legislation to prevent and eradicate violence against women is passed.⁷

5. AI recommended that Paraguay repeal all legislation criminalizing women and girls for having an abortion, as well as those performing such services, and take measures to allow legal and safe abortions in cases of rape or incest, in cases where life or health of the women or girls are at risk, and where the foetus is not viable.⁸

6. AI recommended that Paraguay pass legislation ensuring respect for the right of Indigenous Peoples to free, prior and informed consent.⁹

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

7. AI noted that during its first UPR, Paraguay accepted all 124 recommendations received¹⁰ and that some progress has been made. For example, Paraguay established a national mechanism for the prevention of torture, as required under OP-CAT and recommended during the UPR,¹¹ and an online platform to monitor compliance with UPR recommendations.¹² However, with regards to most of the other recommendations, there has either been no substantial progress, or the recommendations have only been partially implemented.¹³

8. The Paraguayan Human Rights Coordinating Committee (CODEHUPY) recommended that Paraguay should ensure adequate resources for the strengthening and operation of the national torture prevention mechanism.¹⁴

9. CODEHUPY expressed concern with regard to the situation of the Ombudsman's Office, the legislature having failed to appoint a new Ombudsman. The Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (ICC) had evaluated the Ombudsman's Office in 2013 and 2014 and expressed concern regarding its operation. At its second meeting of 2014, the Sub-Committee had reported that the Office had withdrawn its application for accreditation; therefore the ICC had decided to suspend its accreditation.¹⁵ CODEHUPY recommended that priority should be given to the institutional strengthening of the Ombudsman's Office.¹⁶ CDIA-FMSI referred to recommendations concerning the Ombudsman's Office,¹⁷ highlighting its poor record of defending the rights of children and adolescents.¹⁸

10. In relation to a number of recommendations,¹⁹ CDIA-FMSI said that Paraguay had a National System for the Comprehensive Protection and Advancement of Children and Adolescents as guaranteed under the Code on Children and Adolescents (Act No. 1680/01). However, it noted the insufficient decentralization and deconcentration of resources, the country's limited municipalization, the lack of training for people working with children and the lack of inter-agency coordination, which had a negative impact. CDIA-FMSI recommended that the system should be strengthened to ensure the prevention, detection and processing of cases of violence against children and to improve complaint mechanisms, including the mechanism for submitting complaints to the Ombudsman's Office.²⁰

11. CODEHUPY recommended that human rights should be restored to Deputy Minister rank in the Ministry of Justice, i.e., that the decree whereby the decision was taken should be set aside.²¹

12. CDIA-FMSI recommended the strengthening of financial management with a view to prioritizing social expenditure on children and adolescents, and the intensification of efforts to compile and analyse data, disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity, family income and disability, for use in preparing and evaluating social policies and programmes.²²

13. International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) noted that Paraguay has only partially implemented a recommendation to involve civil society organizations in the implementation of UPR recommendations.²³ According to civil society, some meetings were held, but no resources were provided to indigenous communities for their effective participation.²⁴

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Cooperation with treaty bodies

14. CODEHUPY referred to the failure to comply with two sets of Views of the Human Rights Committee, which stated that Paraguay should conduct an effective investigation in order to establish the facts of two cases relating to the alleged killing of a peasant leader by a police officer and the alleged torture of another peasant leader and punish those responsible, provide comprehensive reparations and take measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. CODEHUPY said that it had noted undue delay in the signature and subsequent implementation of decisions.²⁵

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

15. AI noted that in 2014, the draft anti-discrimination law that had been tabled in the Senate was rejected.²⁶ AI recommended that Paraguay ensure the adoption and implementation of an anti-discrimination law that adheres to international human rights standards, in line with commitments made during the previous review,²⁷ including provisions guaranteeing non-discrimination and the prevention and punishment of discrimination on all grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity.²⁸

16. CODEHUPY, the Red Contra Toda Forma de Discriminación (Network Against All Forms of Discrimination) (JS7) and the Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay and the Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales (National Coordinating

Body for the Campaign for the Inter-American Convention on Sexual Rights and Reproductive Rights in Paraguay and the Sexual Rights Initiative) (JSI), among others, recommended the adoption of a law against all forms of discrimination, accompanied by public policies.²⁹

17. SOMOSGAY highlighted the lack of legal protection against discrimination and violence, which was a source of fear for the LGBT population.³⁰ JSI said that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity had been compounded by the hate speech legitimized by the State. The recommendations adopted in that regard during the first universal periodic review had not yet been implemented.³¹ JSI recommended the adoption of public policies and the application of legislation to prevent, punish and criminalize violence and discrimination against the LGBTI population; the investigation of cases of violence against and killings of transgender persons and the establishment of protocols for action, including a reparations mechanism.³²

18. CODEHUPY recommended the adoption of urgent measures to prevent, punish and eliminate discrimination and violence suffered by LGBTI persons.³³ SOMOSGAY reported on a complaint relating to police aggression during a public demonstration.³⁴ JS7 recommended the investigation of cases of violence against and killings of transgender persons and the establishment of protocols for action, including a reparations mechanism.³⁵

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

19. ADF International recommended that Paraguay continue to honour the national and international obligations to protect the right to life from conception to natural death.³⁶

20. Referring to recommendations from the first UPR,³⁷ AI was concerned that legal reforms have yet to be undertaken to ensure that the definitions of torture and enforced disappearance in Paraguay's national legal framework comply with international human rights law. AI indicated also that allegations of torture and other ill-treatment are not thoroughly investigated, allowing impunity to prevail.³⁸

21. CODEHUPY referred to the country's security policy, which had resulted in police action characterized by the unjustified and disproportionate use of force and a situation of impunity.³⁹ CODEHUPY recommended that Act No. 5036/2013 modifying and extending articles 2, 3 and 56 of Act No. 1337/99 on National Defence and Internal Security should be repealed on the basis that it was unconstitutional, since it provided for the deployment of the Armed Forces in dealing with internal security matters. It also recommended that police officers' actions should be monitored; that thorough investigations should be conducted of violations of civilians' human rights by the police, the military and prosecutors; and that those investigations should result in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible.⁴⁰

22. The Mesa de trabajo por los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas en el Paraguay (Working group on the rights of indigenous peoples in Paraguay) (MDPIpy) said that prison policy made no mention of appropriate physical conditions and differential treatment for indigenous persons deprived of their liberty. MDPIpy said that the 2014 annual report of the national torture prevention mechanism illustrated that point. The average term of imprisonment of indigenous persons was longer than that of non-indigenous persons; in addition, the spaces occupied by indigenous persons in prisons did not usually meet minimum requirements, such as the provision of mattresses, hygiene arrangements, medicine and adequate food.⁴¹

23. AI indicated that although all recommendations to uphold the rights of women and girls and to protect them from violence were accepted,⁴² legislation to prevent and punish violence against women has yet to be passed.⁴³

24. CODEHUPY recommended moving ahead with the strengthening of the National System for the Comprehensive Protection and Advancement of Children and Adolescents with a view to ensuring the prevention, detection and processing of cases of violence against children and adolescents.⁴⁴ CDIA-FMSI recommended stepping up prevention campaigns and developing a database of perpetrators of sexual violence against children and adolescents.⁴⁵

25. CDIA-FMSI said that children continued to be subjected to corporal punishment at home and in some schools. A bill had been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in 2014 and was currently being considered.⁴⁶

26. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) indicated that corporal punishment of children is not fully prohibited in alternative care settings or in the home, day care, schools and penal institutions, despite recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture. GIEACPC hoped that States will make a specific recommendation that Paraguay expedite the adoption of legislation clearly prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in all settings.⁴⁷

27. Referring to recommendations from the first UPR cycle,⁴⁸ Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (CLCGS) indicated that trafficking is a problem, which mainly affects women, among them 16% of victims identified in the last four years are under 18. CLCGS recommended that Paraguay implement the specialized program for adolescents' victims of trafficking, provided for in Law No. 4788/12, with the necessary resource allocation.⁴⁹

28. JSI said that sexual exploitation and trafficking remained issues of concern.⁵⁰ It recommended increased investment in public policies to prevent and combat those offences and support victims; the effective implementation of legislation on those offences; a deeper understanding of the practices, actions and situations that encouraged or facilitated sexual exploitation and trafficking; and improved inter-agency coordination.⁵¹

29. CLCGS noted that resources for the implementation of the National Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents are not sufficient. CLCGS recommended that Paraguay protect victims and punish perpetrators, and create shelters for victims of abuse and sexual exploitation.⁵²

30. Referring to a recommendation from the UPR,⁵³ CLCGS indicated that child domestic labour, known in Paraguay as "criadazgo" mainly affects children and adolescents. 81.6% are girls or young women between 5-17 years.⁵⁴

31. With regard to recommendations relating to the protection of street children,⁵⁵ CDIA-FMSI reported that the State had pursued certain protection programmes such as the "Abrazo" ("Hug") programme, the programme for the protection of street children and the comprehensive programme for street children and adolescents in Asunción. However, there had been no increase in social investment in that area and there had been little improvement.⁵⁶ MDPIpy recommended the adoption of a comprehensive policy on care, particularly for indigenous street children and the development of Government programmes aimed at ensuring, in particular, decent housing for every indigenous family in cities.⁵⁷

32. With regard to a recommendation on child labour,⁵⁸ CDIA-FMSI said that it was important for the State to require the private sector to comply with the prohibition of the employment of children under the age of 14 in accordance with the ILO Minimum

Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the prohibition of jobs listed as hazardous under the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).⁵⁹

33. CDIA-FMSI recommended that the Paraguayan State should take responsibility for the death and forced recruitment of adolescents by non-State actors in the northern part of the country.⁶⁰

3. Administration of justice, including impunity

34. AI indicated that abuses committed by the security forces too often remain inadequately investigated.⁶¹ AI recommended that Paraguay ensure an impartial and independent investigation into all the deaths and allegations of torture in connection with the violent clashes that took place between police and peasants on 15 June 2012 in Curuguaty, guaranteeing due process for those accused and reparation to the victims and their families.⁶²

35. CDIA-FMSI recommended that juvenile justice proceedings should be expedited under the specialized court system and that the infrastructure and social services available to adolescents deprived of their liberty should be improved.⁶³

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

36. Privacy International (PI) and TEDIC indicated that there was no mention of the right to privacy and data protection during the first UPR. PI-TEDIC was concerned by reports that suggest that surveillance is being conducted outside the legal framework. PI-TEDIC recommended that Paraguay take steps towards compliance with international human rights law and standards on communication surveillance, as well as ensure safeguards against illegitimate access and right to effective remedy.⁶⁴

37. ADF recommended that Paraguay continue to recognize and protect the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society; and to protect marriage as the union of one man and one woman.⁶⁵

5. Freedom of expression

38. ISHR indicated that human rights defenders and journalists face insecurity, harassment and killings, especially those working for the defence of peasants and indigenous communities from land grabbing.⁶⁶ Journalists are particularly at risk. Lawyers working in defence of indigenous communities are also at risk. In 2012, 2013 and 2014 journalists continued to be subject to harassment, attacks and killings with several media workers having been under police protection for years.⁶⁷

39. International Freedom of Expression Exchange and Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay (IFEX-SPP) reported on the impunity on cases of violence and crimes against journalists and community radio stations. IFEX-SPP noted that since February 2013 until June 17, 2015, 7 murders of journalists have been recorded.⁶⁸ IFEX-SPP recommended that Paraguay investigate cases of murdered journalists; create a special commission or specialized unit focused on violations of freedoms of expression as part of the Specialized Human Rights Unit of the Public Prosecutor's Office; create a three-party roundtable that brings together the State, media and journalists, with a focus on discussing measures to protect journalists and concrete policies for guaranteeing freedom of expression in Paraguay and full guarantee of the right of community media in terms of access to adequate conditions for operating, as well as securing funding.⁶⁹

40. ISHR recommended that Paraguay: combat impunity, prosecute perpetrators and ensure access to effective remedies for human rights defenders and journalists who are victims of human rights violations. It further recommended that Paraguay develop a

law on human rights defenders and establish, mandate and resource a mechanism for their protection in line with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. Paraguay should acknowledge their legitimate role, and sustain an enabling environment for human rights defenders and journalists to carry out with their legitimate work without threat of violence or reprisals. Paraguay should repeal or amend all laws and policies which restrict their activities and rights, including laws criminalising defamation.⁷⁰

41. AI also indicated that the work of human rights defenders has come under threat in recent months. Lawyers who represent the rights of Indigenous communities and campesino people have faced administrative measures (sumarios administrativos o auditoria) in carrying out their legitimate work.⁷¹ AI recommended that Paraguay take all necessary measures to prevent or stop accusations, including criminal or administrative proceedings, against human rights defenders brought as the result of their legitimate human rights work and; recognize human rights defenders as legitimate and vital actors and recognize publicly the legitimacy and relevance of their work. Such recognition is particularly important for those defending human rights at local level or in relation to people in situations of vulnerability, exclusion or discrimination.⁷²

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

42. CODEHUPY recommended the adoption of a law on domestic work that guaranteed the right of domestic workers to receive 100 per cent of the legal minimum wage.⁷³ JS7 recommended that the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry for Women, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and other departmental and municipal public entities should publicize the rights of domestic workers throughout the country and raise the minimum age for domestic work to 18.⁷⁴

43. Unidas en la Esperanza (United in Hope) (UNES) reported on the discrimination against, and criminalization of, adult female sex workers who voluntarily provided sexual services in return for payment for personal gain.⁷⁵ UNES recommended that Paraguay should: develop a law on the legal recognition of sex work; remove legal provisions that stigmatized female sex workers, in particular the discriminatory provisions of Ordinance by-law No. 278/13 of the city of Asunción; strengthen complaint mechanisms and bodies; and promote public policies that took account of the real situation of female sex workers.⁷⁶

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

44. With regard to the recommendations of the universal periodic review,⁷⁷ CDIA-FMSI reported that Paraguay had stepped up its conditional transfer programmes to combat poverty and increased the number of beneficiaries.⁷⁸ It recommended that Paraguay should: pursue those programmes while monitoring the type of beneficiary; ensure that children in rural, marginal urban, and indigenous areas attended school, received nutrition supplements and were treated by the public health system; and design and implement a universal protection system that prioritized poor and vulnerable families.⁷⁹

45. Referring to recommendations from the first cycle on poverty, food and agriculture,⁸⁰ IHRC recommended that Paraguay ensure a policy to protect, promote, and facilitate implementation of the right to food in Indigenous communities.⁸¹

46. CODEHUPY recommended the promotion of effective measures to protect peasant family farming.⁸²

8. Right to health

47. JSI referred to the lack of access to health-care services, and specifically sexual and reproductive health services. Parliament had still not considered the sexual, reproductive, maternal and perinatal health bill presented in the Senate in 2008.⁸³ JSI recommended the adoption of that bill; the implementation of public policies to put in place a sexual, reproductive, maternal and perinatal health programme throughout the national territory, to which adequate budgetary and human resources should be allocated in order to guarantee women's and girls' enjoyment of the right to health; and the application of a comprehensive, gender-sensitive, rights-based and evidence-based sex education policy.⁸⁴

48. AI noted that abortion is criminalized on all counts, except when the life of the woman or girl is at risk. However, abortion is not permitted under any other circumstances — including where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest, when the foetus is not viable or when the health of the woman or girl is at risk. Women and girls who undergo an abortion, as well as anyone carrying out the procedure, face imprisonment. Sentences range from two to eight years.⁸⁵

49. CODEHUPY recommended the implementation of the recommendations of the human rights treaty bodies to review criminal legislation on abortion.⁸⁶

50. JSI noted advances such as the adoption of standards for post-abortion care under a resolution of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, which aimed to establish standards of care for women who came to health-care services with incomplete or ongoing miscarriages and the regulations for Act No. 3940/09 establishing rights, obligations and preventive measures concerning the effects of HIV and AIDS. JSI recommended the adoption of measures to ensure the proper functioning of the system to protect child victims of sexual violence, including the application of a comprehensive sex education policy, and a broadening of the legal grounds for abortion, particularly in cases where there was a health risk, where young girls and adolescent girls were involved and when the pregnancy was the result of sexual abuse or rape.⁸⁷

51. International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF/WHR) expressed concern about the denial in Paraguay of adequate health services to young girls who become pregnant as a result sexual abuse. Despite the high rate of child and adolescent sexual abuse, pregnancy, and risk of maternal death to young girls, abortion remains inaccessible in Paraguay.⁸⁸

52. AI noted that recommendations calling for a reduction in maternal mortality rates and for the introduction of measures to safeguard women's universal right to life and health through the provision of safe and legal abortion, have yet to be implemented.⁸⁹ In 2014, a National Plan on Sexual and Reproductive Health (Plan Nacional de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva 2014 — 2018) was published. Despite one of its objectives being the reduction of maternal mortality, the plan makes no reference to changing current legislation.⁹⁰

53. JSI recommended the adoption of effective measures to prevent the high rate of maternal mortality by decriminalizing abortion if it posed a risk to health, if the pregnancy was the result of rape or sexual abuse, if the foetus was not viable and in the case of child and adolescent pregnancies.⁹¹

54. AI recommended that Paraguay ensure adequate access to information on sexual and reproductive rights for women and girls, by guaranteeing the implementation of the Pedagogical Framework for Comprehensive Sexual Education.⁹² CDIA-FMSI recommended that a sex education policy should be drawn up with indicators for basic education, and implemented.⁹³

55. IPPF/WHR urged Paraguay to amend the penal code Article 109 to remove legal and other barriers to guarantee access to abortion for all women and girls to whom pregnancy poses a risk to their life and health, or those who became pregnant as a result of rape or incest; train medical staff, police and judicial officials to effectively investigate crimes of gender-based violence, and conduct sensitization training so they can effectively respond to victims' special needs; and develop official statistics that record cases of gender-based violence, and to facilitate access to justice for victims and prosecution of the perpetrators.⁹⁴

56. IPPF/WHR and several other organizations, referred to the case of a 9-year old girl whose mother reported the sexual abuse of the girl by her stepfather. It noted that four months after the state dismissed the claim without investigating it, her mother took the then 10-year old to the hospital. After misdiagnosing her for a possible tumour for three months, the hospital informed the mother that the girl was 21 weeks pregnant as result of rape by her stepfather that the state had failed to prevent.⁹⁵

57. CLCGS recommended that Paraguay establish programs to protect pregnant teenagers so that motherhood does not make them vulnerable and socially excluded.⁹⁶

9. Right to education

58. CDIA-FMSI said that most of the recommendations had suggested that access to education should be expanded. Despite some progress, certain problems persisted in relation to the quality of education, school infrastructure and comprehensive education for indigenous children and adolescents, Guarani speakers and persons with disabilities. Social inequality was evident among those groups.⁹⁷ CDIA-FMSI recommended that Paraguay should increase school retention rates, guarantee access to comprehensive quality education for Guarani speakers and indigenous communities, and increase investment in education, paying attention to investment for persons with disabilities.⁹⁸

59. IHRC indicated that not much progress has been achieved with regard to recommendations on education for indigenous peoples.⁹⁹ IHRC recommended that Paraguay ensure adequate supplies, curriculum, and teachers, in a language they can understand; encourage qualified educators to return to the indigenous communities to teach at schools and; allow indigenous communities some autonomy over the education of their children.¹⁰⁰

10. Persons with disabilities

60. CDIA-FMSI said that Paraguay had complied with the recommendations¹⁰¹ to the extent that it had created the National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in accordance with Act No. 4720/12. However, recommendations relating to effective inclusion, increased investment and adaptation of infrastructure¹⁰² had yet to be implemented.¹⁰³

61. CDIA-FMSI reported that there was no plan to ensure the removal of obstacles (architectural, programmatic, methodological, instrumental, attitudinal, communications-related and financial) to persons with disabilities.¹⁰⁴

62. IHRC indicated that Paraguay had committed to implement all provisions in the CRPD, noting that no substantial efforts were made to reach these goals for indigenous peoples with disabilities.¹⁰⁵

11. Minorities and indigenous peoples

63. Cultural Survival (CS) commended efforts to ratify legal instruments and the invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to visit the

country, but noted a lack of willingness to protect the rights of indigenous peoples. CS reported on the dispossession of lands, extreme poverty and the lack of access to justice for such peoples. It said that the majority of the indigenous population still had no legal title to their traditional territories. The State did not protect them against the actions of corporate owners or other non-indigenous cattle farmers.¹⁰⁶

64. CODEHUPY noted the persisting failure to comply fully with the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights relating to indigenous peoples.¹⁰⁷ MDPIpy recommended the full implementation of the Court's rulings in favour of indigenous communities, as well as all the recommendations of the United Nations rapporteurs and monitoring bodies.¹⁰⁸

65. AI indicated that Paraguay's national legal framework for the protection of Indigenous Peoples is enshrined in the Statute of Indigenous Communities (Law 904/81), passed in 1981 and amended in 1996. The culture and land of Indigenous Peoples is further protected under the 1992 Constitution. However, these entitlements are yet to be translated into comprehensive policies to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and to address the structural discrimination they face.¹⁰⁹

66. CS recommended the legal, structural and operational strengthening of the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INDI), ensuring that its activities guaranteed the full protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, including the right to free, prior and informed consent.¹¹⁰

67. AI reported that not all the UPR recommendations relating to Indigenous Peoples' rights have been fully implemented.¹¹¹ Greater efforts are necessary to ensure that their right to free, prior and informed consent is respected, protected and fulfilled with regards to development or other projects and laws that may have a significant impact on their rights, specially their territories and natural resources.¹¹² MDPIpy recommended that Paraguay should adopt a comprehensive, good faith policy aimed at ensuring the participation of indigenous communities and organizations, with the cooperation of institutions that complied with the legal framework and current standards of international human rights law on the matter.¹¹³

68. CS highlighted continuing discriminatory practices¹¹⁴ and the lack of knowledge of indigenous peoples' rights on the part of the judiciary.¹¹⁵

69. In relation to UPR recommendations,¹¹⁶ AI indicated that some progress has been made in the restitution of land belonging to the Sawhoyamaxa and Yakye Axa communities, but further steps are needed to legally transfer ownership of the land. In both cases, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) ordered Paraguay to return their traditional land to the communities.¹¹⁷ AI recommended that Paraguay ensure the immediate restitution of traditional land to the Sawhoyamaxa, Yakye Axa and Xamok Kasek communities, as requested by the IACHR. In particular, ensure that the legal title of the land is transferred to the communities and that other decisions of the IACHR are complied with, including the provision of funds for the development of Indigenous communities.¹¹⁸ AI also noted that occupation of Indigenous Peoples' lands continues to be a concern.¹¹⁹

70. MDPIpy recommended the adoption of a delimitation, demarcation and land titling policy that guaranteed legal security for indigenous communities and the development of a register of indigenous lands.¹²⁰

71. CODEHUPY recommended the adoption of effective measures to fully guarantee the indigenous Ayoreo-Totobiegosode and Y'apo communities the right to live on their ancestral lands.¹²¹

72. MDPIpy recommended conducting an inquiry into action by judges and prosecutors who issued eviction orders¹²² and an inquiry into the involvement of paramilitary forces in evictions of indigenous communities¹²³

73. Survival International (SI) indicated that the Ayoreo Totobiegosode Indians in Paraguay are being forced off their land by cattle ranchers. SI recommended that Paraguay take legal action against the companies working inside the Ayoreo's land claim and to provide emergency and ongoing medical care for contacted members of the tribe.¹²⁴

74. MDPIpy recommended the application of the Guidelines for the protection of indigenous peoples in isolation or initial-contact situations of the Amazon Region, the Gran Chaco and eastern Paraguay (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2012).¹²⁵

12. Right to development, and environmental issues

75. CODEHUPY recommended that Paraguay should adopt a legal framework for environmental protection and promote the establishment of an inter-agency committee to evaluate the harmful effects of pesticides.¹²⁶

76. MDPIpy recommended an audit of existing environmental licences issued by the Environment Secretariat in the traditional lands of the Ayoreo people and the adoption of legislation prohibiting deforestation in Chaco province, as had been done in the eastern region.¹²⁷

77. CS recommended the implementation of a process to provide adequate reparations to the Ava Guaraní and Mbyá Guaraní peoples for the construction of hydroelectric dams and increased investment in education, medical services and projects to help improve the economy.¹²⁸

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva, Switzerland;
AI	Amnesty International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
CLCGS	Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Genève, Switzerland;
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge, United States of America;
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
IHRC-OU Norman, Oklahoma	International Human Rights Clinic, Oklahoma, United States of America;
IPPF/WHR	International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region, New York, United States of America;
ISHR	International Service for Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland;
SI	Survival International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
SOMOSGAY	SOMOSGAY, Asunción, Paraguay;
UNES	Unidas en la Esperanza, Paraguay.

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission No.1 by: La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay and Sexual Rights Initiative, Buenos Aires, Argentina;
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- JS2 **Joint submission No.2 by:** Organizaciones Institucionales (33): Aireana, Grupo por los derechos de las lesbianas; Asociación de Familiares de Víctimas del Servicio Militar Obligatorio – AFAVISEM; Asociación Americana de Juristas - AAJ; Asociación Panambi; Asociación “Unidas en la Esperanza” – UNES; Base Investigaciones Sociales – Base IS; Centro de Documentación y Estudios - CDE; Centro de Estudios Paraguayos Antonio Guasch - CEPAG; Centro Paraguayo de Teatro - CEPATE; Coalición Paraguaya para la Diversidad Cultural; Comité de Iglesias para Ayudas de Emergencia – CIPAE; Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer - CLADEM Paraguay; COMUNICA, Asociación Paraguaya de Comunicación Comunitaria; Coordinación de Mujeres del Paraguay - CMP; Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia - CDIA; DECIDAMOS, Campaña por la Expresión Ciudadana; Enfoque Territorial; Fundación Celestina Pérez de Almada; Fundación Dr. Andrés Rivarola Queirolo - FUNDAR; Fundación Vencer; Grupo SUNU de Acción Intercultural; Iniciativa Amotocodie; Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales y Sociales – INECIP Paraguay; Movimiento de Objeción de Conciencia – MOC Py; Pro Comunidades Indígenas - PCI; Red de ONGs que trabajan en VIH-Sida; Servicio de Educación y Apoyo Social/Área Rural - SEAS-AR; Servicio Jurídico Integral para el Desarrollo Agrario - SEIJA; Servicio Paz y Justicia - Serpaj Paraguay; Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay - SPP; Sobrevivencia, Amigos de la tierra Paraguay; Tape`a para el desarrollo sostenible; Tierraviva a los pueblos indígenas del Chaco. Organizaciones Adherentes (6): Amnistía Internacional Paraguay; Coordinadora Nacional por la Promoción de los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad - CONAPRODIS; Coordinadora Nacional de Pastorales Indígenas - Conapi-CEP; Gente Ambiente y Territorio - GAT; Servicio de Educación Popular – SEDUPO; Semillas para la Democracia, Asunción, Paraguay;
- JS3 (CDIA-FMSI) **Joint submission No.3 by:** Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (CDIA) : ACOM – ADRA – Aldeas Infantiles SOS Paraguay – Asociación Yvytu Pyahu – BECA – Callescuela – CECTEC – CENIJU – Enfoque Niñez – Enfoque Territorial – Fundación ALDA – Fundación APAMAP – Fundación Casa Cuna – Fundación Corazones por la Infancia – Fundación Teletón – Fundación Vida Plena – Global Infancia – Good Neighbors – Hermanas Del Buen Pastor – HUNETC – INECIP – Luna Nueva – Paraguay Educa – Plan Paraguay – Rondas – Tape`a – VinculArte. ADHERENTES: CAMSAT – DENIDE – Fundación Don Bosco – Fundación Marco Aguayo – Fundación Maristas de Solidaridad Internacional – Fundación Rvdo. Rafael Torres Ortega – Hogar Santa Teresa – Serpaj–Py, Asunción Paraguay, y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (FMSI), Geneva, Switzerland;
- JS4 (IFEX-SPP) **Joint submission No.4 by:** International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX), Toronto, Canada and Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay (SPP);
- JS5 (MDPIpy) **Joint submission No.5 by:** Mesa de Trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas en el Paraguay (MDPIpy) integrada por: Coordinadora de Líderes Indígenas del Bajo Chaco (CLIBCh)• Federación de Organizaciones Guaraníes de la Región Oriental del Paraguay (Federación)• Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (FAPI)• Organización Payiepie Ichadie Totobiegosode (OPIT)• Asociación Indigenista del Paraguay (AIP)• Centro de Estudios e Investigación de Derecho Rural y Reforma Agraria (CEIDRA)• Coordinación Nacional de Pastoral Indígena (CONAPI) de la Conferencia Episcopal Paraguaya (CEP) – Iglesia Católica• Gente, Ambiente y Territorio (GAT)• Grupo de

- JS6 (PI-TEDIC) Acompañamiento a Comunidades Indígenas de Itapúa (GACII)• Iniciativa Amotocodie (IA)• Oguasú• Servicio de Apoyo Indígena (SAI)• Tekoha a los Pueblos Indígenas (Tekoha)• Tierraviva a los Pueblos Indígenas del Chaco (Tierraviva), Asunción, Paraguay;
- JS7 **Joint submission No.6 by:** Privacy International and TEDIC, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- Joint submission No.7 by:** Red Contra Toda Forma de Discriminación integrada por: Aireana – Grupo por los Derechos de las Lesbianas, Base Educativa y Comunitaria de Apoyo (BECA), Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (CDD), Centro de Documentación y Estudios (CDE), Coordinadora Nacional para la Promoción de los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad (Conaprodis), Coordinación de Mujeres del Paraguay (CMP), Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (Codehupy), Comité para América Latina y el Caribe por los Derechos Humanos de la Mujer (CLADEM Paraguay), Conamuri, Coordinadora de Líderes Indígenas del Bajo Chaco (CliBCh), Coordinadora por los derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (CDIA), Decidamos, Equipo Feminista de Comunicación (EFC), Enlace, Fundación VENCER, Fundación Yvy Marãe'ỹ, Igualdad, Las Ramonas, Luna Nueva, Ñepyrũ, Panambi, Red Paraguaya de Afrodescendientes (RPA), Servicio Paz y Justicia – SERPAJ Paraguay, Tatarendy, Tierraviva, Unidas en la Esperanza (UNES), Asunción, Paraguay.

² 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
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 85.1 (**Republic of Moldova**) and 85.2 (**Spain**).

⁴ International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma, page 3.

⁵ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.26.

⁶ A/HRC/17/18, recommendation 85.4 (**Australia**).

⁷ Amnesty International, page 6.

⁸ Amnesty International, page 6.

⁹ Amnesty International, page 7.

¹⁰ Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Paraguay, A/HRC/17/18, 28 March 2011, paragraphs 84-86, and its Addendum,

- A/HRC/17/18/Add.1, 31 May 2011.
- ¹¹ A/HRC/17/18, recommendation 85.8 (**Mexico**).
- ¹² Amnesty International, page 1. See Sistema de Monitoreo de Recomendaciones SIMORE <http://www.mre.gov.py/mdhpy/Buscador>.
- ¹³ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 85.1 (**Republic of Moldova**), 85.2 (**Spain**) and 85.4 (**Australia**).
- ¹⁴ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para. 53.
- ¹⁵ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), paras. 21-24.
- ¹⁶ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para. 55.
- ¹⁷ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 84.6 (**Slovakia**) and 85.34 (**Slovenia**).
- ¹⁸ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.19.
- ¹⁹ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 85.9 (**Canada**) and 85.10 (**Poland**).
- ²⁰ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.26.
- ²¹ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para. 56.
- ²² La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.33.
- ²³ A/HRC/17/18, recommendation in para. 84.20 (**Norway**).
- ²⁴ International Service for Human Rights, para. 4.
- ²⁵ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), paras.15-17. See submission for cases cited.
- ²⁶ Amnesty International, page 1.
- ²⁷ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 84.2 (**Australia**), 84.24 (**Plurinational State of Bolivia**), 85.3 (**Uruguay**) and 85.25 (**Sweden**).
- ²⁸ Amnesty International, page 6. A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 84.2 (**Australia**), 84.24 (**Plurinational State of Bolivia**), 85.3 (**Uruguay**), 85.26 (**France**).
- ²⁹ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para. 57 ; La Red Contra Toda Forma de Discriminación, page 1 and La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales, page 1.
- ³⁰ SOMOSGAY, page 1.
- ³¹ La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales, page 1. See also A/HRC/17/18, recommendation 85.26 (**France**), 84.25 (**Colombia**), 85.27 (**Sweden**).
- ³² La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales, paras. 20-23.
- ³³ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para.58.
- ³⁴ SOMOSGAY, pages 4-5. See submission for case cited.
- ³⁵ La Red Contra Toda Forma de Discriminación, para.22.
- ³⁶ ADF International, page 5.
- ³⁷ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 85.5 (**Peru**), 85.28 (**Slovakia**), 85.29 (**United States of America**), 85.30 (**Republic of Korea**), 85.31 (**Switzerland**), 85.32 (Japan), and 85.33 (**Costa Rica**).
- ³⁸ Amnesty International, page 2.
- ³⁹ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), paras.3-14. See submission for cases cited.
- ⁴⁰ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), paras.42-44.
- ⁴¹ Mesa de trabajo por los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas en el Paraguay (MDPIpy), para.42.
- ⁴² A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 85.12 (**Brazil**), 85.44 (**Argentina**), 85.45 (**United States of America**) and 84.46 (**Uruguay**).
- ⁴³ Amnesty International, page 2.
- ⁴⁴ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para. 59.
- ⁴⁵ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.26.
- ⁴⁶ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.22.
- ⁴⁷ GIEACPC, page 1.
- ⁴⁸ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 84.28 (**Republic of Moldova**) and 84.29 (**Slovenia**).
- ⁴⁹ Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, pages 1, 2 and 5.
- ⁵⁰ La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales,

- paras. 23-25.
- ⁵¹ La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales, paras. 26-28.
- ⁵² Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, page 5. See A/HRC/17/18, recommendation in para. 84.30 (**Malaysia**).
- ⁵³ A/HRC/17/18, recommendation in para. 84.31 (**Slovakia**).
- ⁵⁴ Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, paras. 15 - 18.
- ⁵⁵ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 85.48 (**Poland**), 85.49 (**France**) and 85.50 (**Hungary**).
- ⁵⁶ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.23.
- ⁵⁷ La Mesa de trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (MDPIpy), para. 51.
- ⁵⁸ A/HRC/17/18, recommendation in para 84.31 (**Slovakia**).
- ⁵⁹ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.24.
- ⁶⁰ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para. 35.
- ⁶¹ Amnesty International, page 4. See submission for case cited.
- ⁶² Amnesty International, page 7. See also submission from Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY).
- ⁶³ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.33.
- ⁶⁴ Privacy International (PI) and TEDIC, para. 46.
- ⁶⁵ ADF International, page 5.
- ⁶⁶ International Service for Human Rights, page 1. See submission for cases cited.
- ⁶⁷ International Service for Human Rights, pages 1-2. See submission for cases cited.
- ⁶⁸ International Freedom of Expression Exchange and Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay (IFEX-SPP), page 2. See submission for cases cited.
- ⁶⁹ International Freedom of Expression Exchange and Sindicato de Periodistas del Paraguay (IFEX-SPP), page 9.
- ⁷⁰ International Service for Human Rights, section V.
- ⁷¹ Amnesty International, page 4. See submission for case cited.
- ⁷² Amnesty International, page 7.
- ⁷³ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para. 59.
- ⁷⁴ La Red Contra Toda Forma de Discriminación, paras. 34-36.
- ⁷⁵ Unidas en la Esperanza, pages 1-5.
- ⁷⁶ Unidas en la Esperanza, paras. 25, 28-30.
- ⁷⁷ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 84.12 (**Brazil**), 84.13 (**State of Palestine**), 84.26 (**United States of America**) and 84.37 (**Cuba**).
- ⁷⁸ Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), paras.5-6.
- ⁷⁹ Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para. 7.
- ⁸⁰ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 85.56 (**Morocco**), 84.34 (**Uruguay**), 84.38 (**Malaysia**), 84.39 (**Plurinational State of Bolivia**), 85.57 (**Algeria**), 86.2 (**Sweden**) and 86.5 (**France**).
- ⁸¹ International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma, page 2.
- ⁸² Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para.62.
- ⁸³ La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales, paras.38-41.
- ⁸⁴ La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales, paras.42-44.
- ⁸⁵ Amnesty International, page 2.
- ⁸⁶ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para. 59.
- ⁸⁷ La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales, paras. 36-37.
- ⁸⁸ International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region, paras. 1-4.
- ⁸⁹ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 85.58 (**Slovenia**) and 86.4 (**Norway**).
- ⁹⁰ Amnesty International, page 4.
- ⁹¹ La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos

- Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales, para.48.
- ⁹² Amnesty International, page 6. A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 84.2 (**Australia**), 84.24 (**Plurinational State of Bolivia**), 85.3 (**Uruguay**), 85.26 (**France**).
- ⁹³ La Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para.26.
- ⁹⁴ International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region, section IV.
- ⁹⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region, paras. 5-8. See submission for details of the case cited. See also submissions from AI, Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), La Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos del Paraguay y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales.
- ⁹⁶ Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, page 5. See also submissions from Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd and ADF International.
- ⁹⁷ Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), paras.8-14.
- ⁹⁸ Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para. 17.
- ⁹⁹ International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma, page 1. See A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 84.16 (**Cuba**), 84.41 (**Algeria**), 84.42 (**Malaysia**), 84.43 (**Plurinational State of Bolivia**), 85.61 (**Costa Rica**) and 85.72 (**Slovakia**).
- ¹⁰⁰ International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma, page 2. See also submission from Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd.
- ¹⁰¹ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 85.11 (**United Kingdom**) and 85.13 (**Spain**).
- ¹⁰² A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 84.1 (**Thailand**), 84.8 (**Colombia**) and 84.26 (**United States of America**).
- ¹⁰³ Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), paras. 15-16.
- ¹⁰⁴ Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia y la Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (CDIA-FMSI), para. 17.
- ¹⁰⁵ International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma, page 3. See A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 84.1 (**Thailand**), 84.8 (**Colombia**), 84.40 (**Bolivia**), 85.11 (**United Kingdom of Great Britain**) and 85.58 (**Slovenia**).
- ¹⁰⁶ Cultural Survival, pages 1-2.
- ¹⁰⁷ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), paras.18-19. See also Cultural Survival, page 5.
- ¹⁰⁸ La Mesa de trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (MDPIpy), para. 46.
- ¹⁰⁹ Amnesty International, page 3.
- ¹¹⁰ Cultural Survival, page 5. See also International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma, page 4 and A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 85.66 (**Norway**), 85.68 (**Canada**), 84.45 (**Switzerland**), 85.63 (**Spain**), 85.65 (**United Kingdom of Great Britain**) and 85.67 (**Germany**).
- ¹¹¹ A/HRC/17/18, recommendations 84.44 (**Republic of Korea**), 84.45 (**Switzerland**), 84.46 (**Hungary**), 85.62 (**Holy See**), 85.63 (**Spain**), 85.64 (**Plurinational State of Bolivia**), 85.65 (**United Kingdom**), 85.66 (**Norway**), 85.67 (**Germany**), 85.68 (**Canada**), 85.69 (**Norway**), 85.70 (**France**) and 85.71 (**Mexico**).
- ¹¹² Amnesty International, page 1.
- ¹¹³ La Mesa de trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (MDPIpy), para. 43. See also Cultural Survival, page 5 and A/HRC/17/18, recommendation in para. 85.71 (**Mexico**).
- ¹¹⁴ Cultural Survival, page 3.
- ¹¹⁵ Cultural Survival, page 4.
- ¹¹⁶ A/HRC/17/18 recommendations 85.68 (**Canada**), 85.69 (**Norway**), 85.70 (**France**).
- ¹¹⁷ Amnesty International, page 3. See submission for cases cited.
- ¹¹⁸ Amnesty International, page 7.
- ¹¹⁹ Amnesty International, page 3. See submission for case cited.
- ¹²⁰ La Mesa de trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (MDPIpy), para. 50.
- ¹²¹ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para.65.
- ¹²² La Mesa de trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (MDPIpy), para. 49.
- ¹²³ La Mesa de trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (MDPIpy), para. 48.
- ¹²⁴ Survival International page 1-2 and 4.
- ¹²⁵ La Mesa de trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (MDPIpy), para. 45.
- ¹²⁶ Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY), para.63-64.

¹²⁷ La Mesa de trabajo por los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas (MDPIpy), para. 44.

¹²⁸ Cultural Survival, page 5. See also International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma, page 4 and A/HRC/17/18, recommendations in paras. 85.66 (**Norway**), 85.68 (**Canada**), 84.45 (**Switzerland**), 85.63 (**Spain**), 85.65 (**United Kingdom of Great Britain**) and 85.67 (**Germany**).
