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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Paraguay

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fifty-second session from 4 to 15 May 2026. The review of Paraguay was held at the 5th meeting, on 6 May 2026. The delegation of Paraguay was headed by the Minister of Justice, Rodrigo Nicora. At its 15th meeting, held on 15 May 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Paraguay.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Paraguay: Ecuador, Kuwait and Slovenia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Paraguay:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), the Dominican Republic, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Paraguay through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Paraguay reaffirmed its commitment to international human rights law, noting its recent adherence to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education and to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons. It also emphasized that Paraguay maintained an open invitation to special procedure mandate holders.

6. Paraguay stated that it was implementing the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028) and that it had expanded access to justice by means of the National Programme of Justice Houses (Casas de Justicia), which had carried out numerous mobile justice sessions. Paraguay highlighted the reaccreditation of the Ombudsman's Office with "A" status in 2025, confirming its compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

7. Paraguay reported significant achievements in combating poverty. Between 2022 and 2025, both monetary and extreme poverty had reduced. The main instruments for reducing monetary and multidimensional poverty were the National Development Plan 2050 and the National Poverty Reduction Plan 2023–2030. It also underscored the "Hambre Cero en las Escuelas" ("Zero Hunger in Schools") programme, which provided school meals. Additional social protection initiatives included Tekoporã, Tenonderã and Tekoha, while the Che Rôga Porã housing credit programme had issued more than 5,000 loans, nearly half of them to women.

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/52/PRY/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/52/PRY/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/52/PRY/3](#).

8. Paraguay reported initiatives to strengthen pensions for older persons, to expand employment and social security and to improve labour inspections. In the health sector, it had prioritized the expansion of primary care, had constructed new family health units and regional hospitals, and had advanced mental health reform and the National Plan on Sexual and Reproductive Health 2024–2030. It highlighted the “SUMAR” Action Plan against drug abuse, as well as the UTRA (Unit for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Addictions) model for addressing drug abuse through prevention, treatment and reintegration.

9. The delegation underscored progress made in reducing pretrial detention, and in strengthening services to restore the rights of adolescents, to prevent reoffending and to promote social reintegration. Paraguay had digitalized judicial processes, strengthened internal controls and promoted ethical and human rights training. It highlighted the New Model for Penitentiary Management, which had improved infrastructure, inmate classification and staff professionalization, and had been effective in separating convicted and pretrial detainees, achieved through large-scale transfers in 2025. Paraguay stated that it had reinforced its response to human trafficking through inter-institutional coordination, international cooperation and awareness-raising campaigns.

10. The delegation indicated that environmental and climate action had advanced as a result of the National Adaptation Plan and the launch of the Environmental Statistics Atlas.

11. Paraguay reported progress on the rights of people of African descent with the adoption of Law No. 6940/22 to prevent and sanction acts of racism and discrimination. Progress was also reported through the implementation of the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples 2020–2030. Policies for women had advanced thanks to leadership training, economic empowerment programmes and the expansion of Ciudad Mujer services. Protection of children and adolescents had been strengthened through early childhood programmes, sexual abuse prevention campaigns, and the expansion of the ABRAZO programme against child labour. With regard to persons with disabilities, Paraguay referred to the National Action Plan 2015–2030, to the publication of the first Atlas on Disabilities, and to Law No. 7371/25, which reforms the legal capacity regime of persons with disabilities in line with international standards.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

12. During the interactive dialogue, 85 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. Eritrea noted the progress made by Paraguay in expanding inclusive healthcare and education access for vulnerable populations.

14. Estonia commended the cooperation of Paraguay with United Nations mechanisms, the ratification of human rights instruments, and the advancement of Indigenous Peoples’ rights, including on land restitution.

15. Ethiopia commended the commitment of Paraguay to human rights and the country’s efforts to strengthen education, healthcare, and social development policies.

16. France made recommendations.

17. The Gambia commended Paraguay on its SIMORE Plus recommendations monitoring system, and on the category “A” accreditation of the Office of the Ombudsman.

18. Georgia welcomed the efforts made by Paraguay on inclusive education, anti-trafficking measures and the implementation of disability rights policies.

19. Germany commended the efforts by Paraguay to combat malnutrition, to reduce school dropout and to improve prison conditions. It expressed concern about restrictions of civic space, corruption, limited judicial independence, and challenges related to the rule of law and protection of vulnerable groups.

20. Guyana commended the ratification by Paraguay of the Convention against Discrimination in Education. It noted the implementation of the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028) and the “Hambre Cero en las Escuelas” (“Zero Hunger in Schools”) programme.
21. Haiti welcomed the ratification of several human rights instruments, the accession to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons and the creation of the National Council for People of African Descent.
22. Iceland made recommendations.
23. India commended the reduction in extreme poverty achieved by Paraguay and the implementation of the “Hambre Cero en las Escuelas” (“Zero Hunger in Schools”) programme.
24. Indonesia welcomed the adoption of the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028) and the launch of the school meals programme.
25. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted with concern that persistent structural challenges continued to hinder the full realization of human rights in the country. Gaps remained between constitutional guarantees and their effective implementation in practice. It also expressed concern about inequalities affecting vulnerable and marginalized groups.
26. Iraq highlighted legislation and national plans aimed at strengthening the family system and protecting the human rights of all individuals.
27. Ireland regretted attacks, reprisals and assaults against human rights defenders. It also regretted that the Law for the Protection of Journalists and Human Rights Defenders had not yet been adopted, as well as the prohibition on disseminating age-appropriate information on sexual and reproductive health.
28. Italy welcomed the efforts of Paraguay to combat corruption.
29. Japan welcomed the strengthening of the judicial system, the implementation of the National Development Plan 2050, the promotion of social protection, and poverty reduction.
30. Jordan welcomed the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan 2024, cooperation with international mechanisms, poverty reduction, expanded social protection, and progress in health, education and women’s empowerment.
31. Lebanon welcomed the efforts by Paraguay to address challenges related to the quality of healthcare, particularly in rural communities.
32. Malaysia commended Paraguay for taking numerous initiatives to promote and protect human rights since the last universal periodic review.
33. Maldives commended the ratification of the majority of the universal human rights instruments. It applauded the implementation of the social protection system to foster inclusion and social cohesion.
34. The Marshall Islands welcomed the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, of 2022, and the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in sustainable development plans at the local level.
35. Mauritius welcomed the adoption of the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028).
36. Mexico noted the ratification by Paraguay of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.
37. Mongolia noted efforts to strengthen the national implementation and coordination architecture for follow-up on the recommendations of the universal periodic review, and commended the adoption of the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028).
38. Montenegro welcomed the “A” status of the national human rights institution, the adoption of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and progress on poverty eradication. It noted improvements in the conditions for the equal participation of women in political and public life, and for combating gender-based violence,

intersecting discrimination and child labour. Montenegro called upon Paraguay to improve law enforcement and preventive and victim-oriented services.

39. Morocco welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan and the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028).

40. Mozambique commended Paraguay for its commitment to cooperating with international human rights mechanisms and its efforts to strengthen its legal human rights framework.

41. The delegation of Paraguay underlined that the country guaranteed free legal assistance nationwide. It prioritized the protection of women from violence and the strengthening of specialized services. Paraguay highlighted the “Exportando sueños” programme, designed to promote women’s economic independence as a means of preventing violence.

42. The delegation highlighted the designation of a specific centre of deprivation of liberty for vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women and women with children. Paraguay also addressed memory and reparation initiatives related to past human rights violations. The delegation also described progress in birth registration, particularly for Indigenous children.

43. Paraguay stated that it promoted mediation to resolve conflicts, to reduce judicial congestion and to ensure faster access to justice for all, while strengthening its judicial independence, transparency and accountability. Citizen security had also been improved through strengthened legal frameworks, standard operating procedures and capacity-building activities.

44. The delegation emphasized that the new law regulating non-profit organizations did not restrict freedom of association but enhanced transparency. It highlighted the security protocol for journalists in high-risk situations. Paraguay underlined its immediate response to disappearances through the 2025 “Mafe” law. Environmental protection measures included the safe disposal of hazardous chemicals seized in criminal investigations.

45. The delegation reported major advances in preventing violence and sexual abuse against children. It highlighted the “Todos Somos Responsables” (“We are all responsible”) campaign, the National Programme to Prevent and Address Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, and Law No. 7394/24, which increased penalties for sexual crimes. Paraguay had also launched the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Sexual Abuse Initiative to ensure early and coordinated responses, which had resulted in significant reductions in child and adolescent pregnancies. Child labour was being addressed through the ABRAZO programme and the “chalecos rojos” (“red vest”) intervention teams. The delegation noted that the “Semillas del Futuro” (“Seeds of the Future”) initiative operated through comprehensive early childhood care centres and the Programa de Atención Integral a la Niñez y la Adolescencia de Pueblos Indígenas (Comprehensive Care Programme for Indigenous Children and Adolescents) to protect Indigenous children.

46. Nepal appreciated the constructive engagement of Paraguay with human rights mechanisms.

47. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Paraguay for ratifying the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.

48. Nigeria commended the Paraguayan national mechanism for reporting, implementation and follow-up, the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028), the school meals programme and poverty reduction measures.

49. North Macedonia welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education and encouraged implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

50. Pakistan welcomed the adoption of the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028), the reaccreditation of the Ombudsman’s Office, and efforts to address poverty, to expand school meals and to foster women’s employment.

51. Panama welcomed the “Hambre Cero en las Escuelas” (“Zero Hunger in Schools”) programme, ensuring daily food for students.

52. Peru welcomed the accession of Paraguay to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.
53. The Philippines commended policies adopted to reduce poverty, such as the “Hambre Cero en las Escuelas” (“Zero Hunger in Schools”) programme, and the universal pensions for older persons scheme, as well as the strengthening of institutional human rights frameworks, including the reaccréditation of the Ombudsman’s Office with “A” status.
54. Poland welcomed measures taken to strengthen transparency, accountability and integrity in the civil service, as well as to reduce poverty, eliminate malnutrition in schools, and improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups.
55. Portugal commended efforts to reduce poverty and strengthen social protection, and highlighted the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028).
56. Qatar appreciated measures taken to promote and protect human rights and to implement the recommendations accepted in the previous review.
57. The Republic of Korea appreciated progress in poverty reduction, strengthening transparency and combating corruption, including through the National System for Integrity, Transparency and the Prevention of Corruption.
58. Romania appreciated progress made in strengthening the rights of the child, including in accessing free and compulsory education, and in reforming the judiciary.
59. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the penitentiary situation, gender-based violence and inequality, Indigenous Peoples’ vulnerability, and discrimination against persons with disabilities in the workplace.
60. Rwanda commended efforts made to strengthen the health system, and the “Hambre Cero en las Escuelas” (“Zero Hunger in Schools”) programme.
61. Serbia commended progress in education. It encouraged Paraguay to develop the National Strategy for the Prevention of Forced Labour and the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour.
62. Sierra Leone commended the provision of one year of free, compulsory pre-primary education and 12 years of free, compulsory basic and secondary education.
63. Slovakia commended progress in the living conditions of Indigenous communities and highlighted the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples 2020–2030.
64. Slovenia commended the strengthening of the institutional structure for gender equality, the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education and the accession to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.
65. Spain welcomed the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.
66. Sri Lanka appreciated the enhancements to the legislative and institutional human rights framework.
67. Switzerland made recommendations.
68. Tajikistan commended the adoption of the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028).
69. Thailand commended Paraguay for expanding healthcare coverage and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, women and children.
70. Togo noted progress made in institutional strengthening, poverty reduction, the promotion of healthcare, quality education, and combating discrimination.
71. Ukraine noted measures taken to reduce poverty, to improve access to education and healthcare and to promote women’s and children’s rights.

72. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized strengthened coordination, as well as reporting transparency. However, it noted persistent challenges on civic space, non-discrimination, and access to essential services for vulnerable groups.

73. Uruguay acknowledged progress made on implementing the recommendations received, and the cooperation of Paraguay with human rights mechanisms.

74. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the absence of a comprehensive law against discrimination, overcrowding in prisons, and the high rates of gender-based violence.

75. Viet Nam commended progress in poverty reduction, universal school meals coverage, employment formalization, and the mental health policy and plan.

76. Albania welcomed the reduction of poverty and the protection of women and children. It expressed concern about the law on non-governmental organizations, and the law on journalists and human rights defenders, about the rights of Indigenous Peoples and about prison overcrowding.

77. Algeria made recommendations.

78. Paraguay reported unprecedented investments in hospital infrastructure, the expansion of oncology and paediatric services, and strengthened maternal health strategies. Mental health reforms were continuing towards a community-based model.

79. Paraguay reported an increase in State budgets and staffing to advance women's rights. Several new laws had been adopted to prevent and address cases of femicide, strategies had been strengthened to transform sociocultural patterns that sustained inequality between men and women, and a database of parents failing to pay child support had been developed.

80. In the area of education, Paraguay had implemented the 2023–2028 national improvement programme, strengthened teacher training, expanded inclusive education, and made affective-based sexual education mandatory from 2026. More than 18,900 higher education scholarships had been awarded by 2026.

81. On Indigenous rights, Paraguay reaffirmed the constitutional protections, the implementation of the National Plan for Indigenous Peoples 2020–2030, and consultation processes, as well as significant investments to safeguard the territorial rights and social inclusion of Indigenous Peoples.

82. On labour rights, the delegation highlighted stronger protections against violence, harassment and discrimination through updated prevention, care and investigation mechanisms, and by raising mandatory standards through the Unified Advisory and Complaint System. Forced labour and child labour were being addressed through new national strategies covering the period 2026–2030.

83. Armenia welcomed the strengthening of the national mechanism for reporting, implementation and follow-up, which included digital monitoring tools and enhanced international cooperation.

84. Australia welcomed the measures taken by Paraguay to prevent gender-based violence. It expressed concern about limited progress on sexual and reproductive rights and about discrimination against LGBTQIA+ persons.

85. Azerbaijan commended the democratic and social policy reforms undertaken by Paraguay, and its efforts to combat disappearances. Azerbaijan noted challenges in healthcare, education, judicial efficiency and detention conditions, as well as anti-discrimination gaps.

86. The Bahamas praised the reaccreditation of the Ombudsman's Office with "A" status, the "Hambre Cero en las Escuelas" ("Zero Hunger in Schools") programme, the education reform plan and the adoption of the National Mental Health Policy.

87. Belgium praised the efforts of Paraguay to protect children from economic exploitation yet urged a stronger commitment to fully safeguard children's rights.

88. Bhutan welcomed initiatives to address gender equality and to combat violence against women and girls, and commended efforts to reduce poverty and expand access to social services.
89. Brazil welcomed the legal frameworks against racial discrimination, and the accession of Paraguay to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons. It urged Paraguay to expand its fight against gender-based discrimination and impunity for violence against women.
90. Brunei Darussalam acknowledged the efforts of Paraguay to address poverty, to reform mental healthcare, to strengthen education and to respond to climate change.
91. Bulgaria welcomed the National Poverty Reduction Plan 2023–2030. It also praised the integration of disability rights into the national risk management policy, which included priority evacuation measures in flood-prone areas.
92. Cameroon welcomed efforts to strengthen poverty reduction policies and social protection and to promote economic and social rights.
93. Canada congratulated Paraguay on the SIMORE Plus system. It remained deeply concerned by the shrinking of civic space and the increased regulatory pressure on journalists and civil society.
94. Chile welcomed the adoption of Law No. 7389/2024 establishing the National Integrity, Transparency and Anti-Corruption Framework.
95. China expressed concern about organized crime and human trafficking in Paraguay, as well as about healthcare services in rural areas, discrimination and violence against women and children, and the high rate of unregistered births.
96. Colombia welcomed the reaccreditation of the Ombudsperson's Office with "A" status, as well as the successful implementation of SIMORE.
97. Costa Rica made recommendations.
98. Croatia acknowledged the efforts made to combat extreme poverty and dropout rates. It expressed concern about teenage pregnancies.
99. Cuba made recommendations.
100. Cyprus welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education, the National Human Rights Plan and the reaccreditation of the Ombudsman's Office with "A" status.
101. Czechia welcomed recent measures addressing violence against women and girls, including the adoption of legislation reinforcing prevention efforts.
102. Djibouti welcomed strengthened public policies to fight poverty, the National Development Plan 2050 and the National Poverty Reduction Plan 2023–2030.
103. The Dominican Republic commended SIMORE as a regional good practice, as well as Paraguay's strong South-South cooperation.
104. Ecuador highlighted the accession by Paraguay to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.
105. Egypt welcomed the adoption of the Fourth Human Rights Network Action Plan (2024–2028).
106. El Salvador highlighted the fight against poverty, and the guarantee of essential rights, including food, health and education.
107. Equatorial Guinea recognized the commitment of Paraguay to multilateralism reflected in its ongoing cooperation with protection mechanisms.

108. In conclusion, Paraguay reaffirmed its commitment to the universal periodic review. The delegation reiterated the focus on institutional strengthening, modernization of the State and the implementation of policies with a human rights approach, ensuring that the benefits reached the entire population in a concrete way, especially those in more vulnerable situations.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

109. The following recommendations will be examined by Paraguay, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixty-third session of the Human Rights Council:

109.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica) (Haiti);

109.2 Ratify the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance and the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, and effectively implement them in national legislation (Switzerland);

109.3 Ratify the Ljubljana-The Hague Convention on mutual legal assistance, given the commitment of Paraguay to multilateralism and international law (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

109.4 Adopt appropriate laws to give effect to its obligations under international human rights law (Mauritius);

109.5 Align its legislative framework with its international human rights obligations (Algeria);

109.6 Advance the effective implementation of the First Action Plan for the National Care Policy (2025–2030), ensuring the allocation of sufficient resources and the strengthening of inter-institutional coordination (Ecuador);

109.7 Continue implementing the National Poverty Reduction Plan 2023–2030, ensuring its territorial execution, inter-institutional coordination, and its focus on vulnerable groups, considering the contributions it has made in recent years to improving the living conditions of the population (El Salvador);

109.8 Step up measures aimed at reducing the poverty level of the population, including through its National Development Plan 2050 and National Poverty Reduction Plan 2023–2030 (Tajikistan);

109.9 Strengthen measures to combat all forms of discrimination, and finalize the process of developing the National Plan for People of African Descent (Togo);

109.10 Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the independence and financial autonomy of the Human Rights Ombudsman (Algeria);

109.11 Continue efforts that allow the Office of the Ombudsman to effectively exercise its mandate in line with international standards (Georgia);

109.12 Continue strengthening national implementation and follow-up frameworks, including SIMORE Plus, ensuring effective coordination, monitoring and stakeholder participation (Armenia);

109.13 Continue strengthening SIMORE, ensuring its sustainability, the use of disaggregated data, and the participation of all State institutions (Dominican Republic);

109.14 Adopt a comprehensive law against all forms of discrimination, in accordance with international human rights standards (Panama);

- 109.15 Adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination, covering all grounds and areas of social life, in accordance with international standards (Cameroon);
- 109.16 Enhance and implement effective legislation to prevent and punish acts of racism or racial discrimination consistent with obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international human rights treaties (Pakistan);
- 109.17 Approve a law to prevent and punish all forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, in accordance with international human rights standards (Colombia);
- 109.18 Prioritize the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that explicitly prohibits discrimination on all grounds (Rwanda);
- 109.19 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to address all forms of inequality (Azerbaijan);
- 109.20 Adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination and ensure effective remedies for victims (Gambia);
- 109.21 Adopt a comprehensive law against discrimination that prohibits all its forms, including those based on ethnic origin, gender identity and sexual orientation (Mexico);
- 109.22 Adopt a comprehensive national anti-discrimination law that prohibits all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 109.23 Adopt legislation to guarantee comprehensive prohibition of discrimination, including on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia);
- 109.24 Adopt a comprehensive law that prohibits all discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, ethnic origin or other status (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 109.25 Adopt and implement a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that expressly prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and guarantees effective mechanisms for protection, reporting and redress (Chile);
- 109.26 Adopt comprehensive laws banning discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);
- 109.27 Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that covers all forms of discrimination, including those based on sexual orientation and gender identity, as recommended and accepted during the previous cycle (Uruguay);
- 109.28 Enact a comprehensive law explicitly prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of social origin, ethnicity, disability, sex, gender identity and sexual orientation (Montenegro);
- 109.29 Promote the development of legislation against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and combat any hate speech with comprehensive public policies and awareness campaigns (Spain);
- 109.30 Strengthen the effective implementation and enforcement of legislation addressing all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or belief, and sex (Indonesia);
- 109.31 Strengthen the fight against all forms of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (France);

- 109.32 Continue to strengthen the rules that expressly prohibit all forms of discrimination based on social or ethnic origin, disability, sex, gender identity and sexual orientation (Ecuador);
- 109.33 Ensure full protection against all forms of discrimination by expanding the scope in the existing legislation to also include discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 109.34 Take effective actions to combat structural discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as hate speech against LGBTI persons (Cuba);
- 109.35 Adopt and effectively implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, and strengthen measures to prevent, investigate and punish discrimination and hate crimes against women, people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (North Macedonia);
- 109.36 Strengthen the fight against discrimination against women, people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Haiti);
- 109.37 Advance implementation of measures to combat racial discrimination and promote inclusion of people of African descent, including through improved disaggregated data collection and awareness-raising initiatives to support evidence-based policymaking (The Bahamas);
- 109.38 Work to combat discrimination and hate speech, particularly that targeting people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Iraq);
- 109.39 Take measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, especially for Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendants (Guyana);
- 109.40 Strengthen national legislation to combat racism, discrimination and xenophobia, and ensure the combating of all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Egypt);
- 109.41 Strengthen efforts to implement Act No. 6940 to prevent and punish racism and discrimination against people of African descent (Gambia);
- 109.42 Strengthen the implementation of concrete and effective policies and measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, in particular racism and racial discrimination against people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples (Djibouti);
- 109.43 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, through the provision of a robust legal framework for the protection of all groups in vulnerable situations (India);
- 109.44 Continue to advance measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, particularly in rural areas and among marginalized communities (Serbia);
- 109.45 Establish a comprehensive regulatory framework against all forms of discrimination, including accessible and effective mechanisms for reporting, redress and sanctions, with special attention to people and groups in vulnerable situations (Peru);
- 109.46 Guarantee effective access to justice for all people, particularly marginalized groups, and address the inequalities and discrimination that continue to hinder access to justice for certain communities (Lebanon);
- 109.47 Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to ensure equal protection and effective remedies for all and publish regular data on enforcement and remedies provided (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 109.48 Take effective measures to ensure substantive equality between men and women (Russian Federation);

- 109.49 Intensify efforts to improve the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);
- 109.50 Redouble efforts to address the structural crisis in prison, by reducing excessive use of pretrial detention and improving detention conditions (Rwanda);
- 109.51 Improve detention conditions and reduce the excessive use of pretrial detention (Azerbaijan);
- 109.52 Reduce the use of pretrial detention and guarantee detention conditions that comply with international standards (Albania);
- 109.53 Eradicate overcrowding with alternatives to pretrial detention, eliminate prolonged isolation, and guarantee independent investigations into torture and ill-treatment (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 109.54 Reduce prison overcrowding by expanding alternatives to pretrial detention and improve prison overcrowding in line with international standards (Gambia);
- 109.55 Classify torture as an autonomous crime, in full compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, strengthening the training of security officials and justice operators (Chile);
- 109.56 Strengthen efforts to enforce the prohibition of torture and investigate all allegations (Marshall Islands);
- 109.57 Improve prison conditions, reduce overcrowding, and ensure that allegations of torture or ill-treatment, particularly those concerning children, are investigated, that perpetrators are held accountable, and that victims, especially children, receive the necessary support, including psychological support (Lebanon);
- 109.58 Work to improve the conditions in detention centres, and to end the torture of children, especially those detained in police stations and prisons (Iraq);
- 109.59 Adopt measures to prevent and address the disappearance of persons, through the establishment of effective protocols for immediate search and locating, conduct prompt and independent investigations, and strengthen the accompaniment, access to information, and comprehensive support for families (Costa Rica);
- 109.60 Strengthen its legal and regulatory framework regarding its law enforcement officials and ensure that the police, law enforcement agents and armed forces act with restraint and in conformity with international human rights law (Poland);
- 109.61 Invest in preventive measures such as strengthening online safety standards and expanding education programmes on violence prevention and rights awareness (Cyprus);
- 109.62 Take effective measures to combat corruption and ensure judicial independence and access to justice (Germany);
- 109.63 Advance reforms to enhance the independence and efficiency of the judiciary and guarantee equal access to justice for all (Ukraine);
- 109.64 Strengthen the independence, efficiency and accountability of the judiciary (Azerbaijan);
- 109.65 Take measures to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, by improving the transparency of judicial proceedings and accountability (Mauritius);
- 109.66 Address the inequalities and discrimination that hinder effective access by all to the judicial system (Romania);

109.67 Continue to uphold the independence of the judiciary through the full implementation of electronic issuance, to reduce the judicial burden and ensure transparency in the investigation of serious crimes such as torture (Equatorial Guinea);

109.68 Enhance access to justice by addressing structural barriers and improving the efficiency and independence of the judicial system (Ethiopia);

109.69 Strengthen the administration of justice to ensure access to justice for all, including by improving the transparency and timeliness of judicial proceedings (Japan);

109.70 Strengthen the compensation mechanism for victims of human rights violations perpetrated during the dictatorship (Colombia);

109.71 Establish an effective protection mechanism for human rights defenders (France);

109.72 Promote the approval of a comprehensive law to protect journalists and human rights defenders (Spain);

109.73 Guarantee freedom of the press and the protection of journalists, including by ending restrictions on freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (France);

109.74 Review and amend legislation and administrative practices to ensure that journalists, human rights defenders and civil society actors can operate free from intimidation or undue restriction, and publish annual data on investigations and outcomes related to alleged harassment or threats (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

109.75 Repeal the law on non-profit organizations and adopt the law on the protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Albania);

109.76 Adopt, improve and implement legislation in order to guarantee full protection and assistance for human rights defenders and journalists (Romania);

109.77 Promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists and human rights defenders by adopting the draft Law on the Protection of Journalists and Human Rights Defenders (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

109.78 Finalize and adopt the draft legislation on the protection of journalists and human rights defenders with a view to establishing an effective and independent protection mechanism, and ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigations and accountability for attacks, and other forms of violence against them (Czechia);

109.79 Enact as a matter of priority the Law for the Protection of Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in order to establish a robust and independent protection mechanism (Ireland);

109.80 Adopt a law protecting journalists and human rights defenders from threats, violence and intimidation, and ensure prompt, independent, effective and impartial investigations into such acts (Belgium);

109.81 Intensify efforts to develop a comprehensive policy for the protection of journalists and human rights defenders to effectively prevent and investigate attacks against them (Marshall Islands);

109.82 Guarantee the right to freedom of association, dialogue, and the active participation of all civil society organizations working in the field of human rights, as well as the full protection of journalists and human rights defenders, in accordance with international standards (Switzerland);

109.83 Redouble its efforts to effectively protect human rights defenders and to create a safe environment for their work (Poland);

- 109.84 Ensure the prompt and transparent investigation and prosecution of those responsible for attacks, reprisals and other abuses against journalists and human rights defenders, including through adequate national legislation (Italy);
- 109.85 Take urgent measures to eradicate harassment, intimidation and attacks against peasant leaders, environmental defenders, Indigenous Peoples and journalists (Cuba);
- 109.86 Ensure that legislation affecting civil society organizations is in line with international human rights standards and obligations, including the right to freedom of association (Czechia);
- 109.87 Guarantee freedom of association and protect civil society organizations, including LGBTIQ+ organizations, by amending or repealing restrictive provisions of the current NGO law (Colombia);
- 109.88 Ensure full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of expression and opinion and association, by removing excessive foreign funding restrictions and administrative burdens on civil society organizations (Australia);
- 109.89 Review and amend the “Law Establishing Control, Transparency and Accountability for Non-Profit Organizations” to ensure consistency with international human rights law and standards on freedom of association and assembly (Canada);
- 109.90 Align the provisions of the Non-Profit Organizations Control, Transparency and Accountability Act with the highest standards of human rights protection, including the right to privacy (Brazil);
- 109.91 Review Law No. 7363/2024 and harmonize it with international human rights obligations to guarantee a safe, enabling and favourable environment for civil society, including access to financing under transparent and facilitative conditions (Chile);
- 109.92 Repeal Law No. 7363/24 or adjust it to the principles of necessity and proportionality, in order to guarantee freedom of association in accordance with international human rights law (Mexico);
- 109.93 Amend Law No. 7363/2024 and related regulations to remove restrictions on civil society organizations and ensure the protection of personal data (Germany);
- 109.94 Adopt the law establishing the Ministry of the Family, and take the necessary measures to support families to enable them to play their various roles in society (Qatar);
- 109.95 Strengthen the scope of the Comprehensive Strategy for Family Protection and the Programme for Improving Education in Paraguay in order to promote conditions of cohesion within the family environment and to improve the quality of education (El Salvador);
- 109.96 Ensure legal recognition of same-sex couples (Iceland);
- 109.97 Continue efforts to eliminate child labour and trafficking, by adopting regulatory instruments and policies to eliminate the practice of *criadazgo* (Italy);
- 109.98 Take urgent and effective measures to prevent and eradicate child labour, in particular the practice of *criadazgo*, by immediately classifying this form of exploitation as an autonomous crime in the penal code, as well as reinforcing social protection programmes with sufficient resources (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 109.99 Strengthen public awareness and debate on the practice of *criadazgo* and adopt comprehensive legislation to prohibit it, supported by a preventive, adequately resourced, and integrated approach involving both the social protection and judicial systems (Belgium);

- 109.100 Adopt a law that explicitly prohibits and punishes the practice of *criadazgo*, establishing prevention programmes with adequate budgets and in coordination with the Municipal Children's Councils (Chile);
- 109.101 Adopt comprehensive legislation that explicitly criminalizes the practice of *criadazgo* and strengthens protections against forced labour, exploitation and servitude (Canada);
- 109.102 Adopt comprehensive policies for the protection of girls, boys and adolescents, including the reduction of *criadazgo*, child marriage and teenage pregnancy, as well as access to comprehensive sexuality education (Spain);
- 109.103 Eradicate the practice of *criadazgo* by promoting the approval of a specific legal framework that defines and penalizes child domestic labour, thus protecting the most vulnerable children (Equatorial Guinea);
- 109.104 Intensify efforts to eliminate unpaid domestic child labour (Bulgaria);
- 109.105 Step up effective measures to eradicate unpaid and forced child labour, including by developing the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers (Romania);
- 109.106 Continue efforts to prevent and eradicate child labour (Mozambique);
- 109.107 Take measures to address the issues of child labour, especially in rural areas and in the domestic sector, and ensure their reintegration into the education and social protection systems (Sri Lanka);
- 109.108 Strengthen measures to combat child labour and child exploitation, particularly in the rural and informal sectors (Mongolia);
- 109.109 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in person, particularly of children, and ensure justice and redress for victims (Iraq);
- 109.110 Take further measures to combat trafficking in persons, especially children, and ensure the necessary protection and support for victims (Egypt);
- 109.111 Strengthen child protection and anti-trafficking frameworks, including prevention and victim support mechanisms, particularly for women and children (Nigeria);
- 109.112 Strengthen responses to trafficking in persons, by incorporating comprehensive provisions in the Criminal Code and ensuring the effective investigation and prosecution of all related offences (Rwanda);
- 109.113 Combat the expansion of organized crime by strengthening the fight against drug trafficking, human trafficking and corruption (France);
- 109.114 Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and punish human trafficking, strengthening mechanisms and inter-institutional coordination to prevent trafficking and sexual violence and to care for victims thereof, with the active participation of civil society and relevant actors (Uruguay);
- 109.115 Strengthen governance and inter-institutional cooperation to prevent and combat human trafficking (Dominican Republic);
- 109.116 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and child exploitation (Armenia);
- 109.117 Amend the Criminal Code to penalize trafficking in persons, effectively investigate all acts of trafficking in persons, bring perpetrators to prosecution, and allocate sufficient resources for the provision of assistance to victims (Qatar);
- 109.118 Formulate a national strategy to combat human trafficking and effectively punish such activities (China);

- 109.119 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons particularly in border and high-risk areas, in close coordination with civil society organisations (Malaysia);
- 109.120 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including through effective investigation and prosecution as well as victim support and reintegration services (Gambia);
- 109.121 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons through effective investigation and prosecution of cases and by allocating adequate resources for victim protection and support (Philippines);
- 109.122 Include specific provisions in the Criminal Code to penalize human trafficking and ensure effective and impartial investigation, prosecution and punishment for all offences of trafficking (Algeria);
- 109.123 Include specific provisions in the Penal Code to criminalize trafficking in persons and ensure that all forms of trafficking are rigorously investigated and punished, and that sufficient resources are allocated to support victims (Lebanon);
- 109.124 Strengthen the National Programme for the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons through the allocation of sufficient financial resources for victim identification and support services (India);
- 109.125 Intensify efforts to formalize the labour market and enhance workforce capabilities by effectively implementing the Integrated Strategy for Employment Formalization 2025–2028 (India);
- 109.126 Promote practical policies on generating decent employment, formalizing work and strengthening the capabilities of the workforce (Tajikistan);
- 109.127 Continue efforts to implement targeted policies to reduce gender gaps in employment, income, and access to productive resources (Morocco);
- 109.128 Take effective measures to strengthen safe employment and educational environments for the empowerment of women (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 109.129 Strengthen measures to expand social protection, especially for children and persons with disabilities (Nepal);
- 109.130 Continue strengthening social protection and inclusive policies by improving coordination among public institutions and ensuring equitable inclusive access to benefits for all (Bhutan);
- 109.131 Continue implementing the social protection system to promote social inclusion and cohesion that guarantees access to fundamental rights such as education, health and employment (Tajikistan);
- 109.132 Intensify efforts to reduce poverty and socioeconomic inequalities, with particular attention to rural and marginalized communities (Ethiopia);
- 109.133 Continue strengthening measures to reduce poverty and social inequalities, in particular for women, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations (Indonesia);
- 109.134 Continue to strengthen policies and programmes aimed at reducing poverty (Brunei Darussalam);
- 109.135 Continue targeted poverty reduction and social inclusion programmes for rural and remote populations (Nigeria);
- 109.136 Enhance the implementation of targeted public policies to reduce disparities between urban and rural areas (Morocco);

109.137 Strengthen implementation of poverty-reduction and rural development programmes, including by expanding cash transfer and employment support initiatives for vulnerable households in rural areas (The Bahamas);

109.138 Strengthen poverty reduction measures in rural areas to bring outcomes on a par with urban centres, particularly for people of African descent and persons in vulnerable situations (Pakistan);

109.139 Develop and implement strategies to address food and nutrition security in rural areas and Indigenous communities (Guyana);

109.140 Strengthen measures to eradicate child poverty and ensure every child's right to an adequate standard of living, including access to safe housing, clean water, and sanitation (Maldives);

109.141 Further enhance access to basic services, such as adequate housing, water and sanitation, for persons in vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities (Japan);

109.142 Strengthen implementation and monitoring capacities within the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to ensure universal access to healthcare services, in particular to sexual and reproductive health services and modern contraceptives (Estonia);

109.143 Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and ensure universal access to SRHR services and information (Iceland);

109.144 Adopt legislative and policy measures to strengthen sexual and reproductive health and rights, including ensuring access to sexual health services and education (Australia);

109.145 Guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including through the decriminalization of abortion (France);

109.146 Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents, ensuring that sexual and reproductive health and gender-related education is mandatory in school curriculums (Ireland);

109.147 Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents, including access to health education, with special attention paid to prevention of teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Croatia);

109.148 Consider strengthening access to sexual and reproductive health services, including by ensuring adequate implementation and funding of national plans and measures to reduce maternal mortality and prevent sexual violence (Portugal);

109.149 Adopt measures to improve the accessibility of contraceptive information and services for adolescents and youth in rural areas (Slovenia);

109.150 Continue efforts to prevent early pregnancies and protect sexual and reproductive rights, including through the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan and the adoption of comprehensive reproductive health policies (Thailand);

109.151 Continue making progress in implementing measures to guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health services (Spain);

109.152 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and eliminate legal, administrative and practical barriers that hinder access to safe abortion services (Iceland);

109.153 Continue efforts to prevent sexually transmitted infections, and to promote educational awareness on the importance of these preventive measures (Malaysia);

- 109.154 Ensure an equitable public health system, and access to essential medicines, supplies and medical transportation, with an approach that respects Indigenous languages and traditions (Slovakia);
- 109.155 Allocate the necessary resources to ensure universal and equitable access to quality medical assistance, medicines and services within the national health system (Romania);
- 109.156 Continue efforts to expand equitable access to healthcare services, particularly through family and community health units and regional hospitals, and further strengthen coverage in rural and remote areas by ensuring the sustainability of services, adequate human resources and continued attention to barriers to access (Eritrea);
- 109.157 Continue efforts to improve access to quality healthcare, particularly in rural areas and for Indigenous Peoples (Republic of Korea);
- 109.158 Continue enhancing access to quality public healthcare, including by increasing investment in healthcare infrastructure and services, particularly in rural areas (Indonesia);
- 109.159 Continue strengthening access to quality healthcare, with particular attention to rural and remote communities (Viet Nam);
- 109.160 Take action to ensure access to healthcare, especially for people from rural and Indigenous communities (Sri Lanka);
- 109.161 Expand investment in the health sector to ensure equitable access for all, particularly in rural areas and for affordable maternal healthcare (Bhutan);
- 109.162 Scale up quality health services in rural areas (China);
- 109.163 Increase public investment in healthcare and education to ensure equitable access and quality services (Azerbaijan);
- 109.164 Set and implement time-bound targets to reduce disparities affecting Indigenous and rural communities in access to health and essential services, with progress reported through publicly available national monitoring mechanisms (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 109.165 Strengthen implementation and monitoring capacities to expand access to and improve the quality of comprehensive healthcare at the primary care level, especially among vulnerable populations (Colombia);
- 109.166 Establish effective public policies to reverse low public investment in health and the lack of access to treatments, supplies and medications (Cuba);
- 109.167 Accelerate the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive national healthcare system with sustainable financing (Morocco);
- 109.168 Take measures to ensure equitable access to healthcare and education (Guyana);
- 109.169 Develop strategies to ensure access to menstrual products for all women and girls, especially in Indigenous communities (Guyana);
- 109.170 Strengthen measures to guarantee equitable access to free education, especially in rural areas (Panama);
- 109.171 Strengthen the quality and inclusivity of the free, compulsory pre-primary, primary and secondary education systems (Sierra Leone);
- 109.172 Intensify efforts to increase school enrolment, particularly at the pre-primary and secondary levels, while continuing to promote and ensure gender equality in education (Maldives);
- 109.173 Strengthen efforts to increase enrolment rates, particularly at the pre-primary and secondary levels, and continue to promote gender equality in education (Sierra Leone);

109.174 Consider sharing best practices for providing free education, and effective funding models, to support the equitable and sustainable implementation of compulsory education (Sierra Leone);

109.175 Ensure universal access to free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education for all children and strengthen programmes to reduce school dropout rates (North Macedonia);

109.176 Strengthen inclusive education policies, guaranteeing the integration of students with disabilities and those in vulnerable situations (Dominican Republic);

109.177 Invest further in inclusive education to guarantee equitable access to quality learning for all children, including those with disabilities, in both urban and rural areas (Viet Nam);

109.178 Redouble its efforts to enhance access to quality education for all, particularly for girls, persons with disabilities and rural children (Nepal);

109.179 Continue investing in education, with a particular emphasis on expanding access to quality education for children in rural areas and Indigenous children (Marshall Islands);

109.180 Review and repeal Ministry of Education and Sciences resolution 1803/2025 which banned all use of the term “gender” in educational materials, to ensure inclusive and evidence-based education (Canada);

109.181 Build on ongoing initiatives to improve access and retention in education, including school support programmes and learning recovery measures, by reinforcing efforts to ensure equal educational opportunities and quality learning outcomes for students in vulnerable and rural communities (Eritrea);

109.182 Strengthen the national education system by ensuring that education of children is free and accessible, as well as reinforcing the adequate training of teachers (Costa Rica);

109.183 Ensure access to comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);

109.184 Remain committed to ensuring quality education as a common good (Brunei Darussalam);

109.185 Strengthen environmental laws to prevent exposing the rural and Indigenous communities to toxic substances, particularly hazardous pesticides, and establish a solid and environment-friendly management system to dispose of hazardous substances and wastes (Sri Lanka);

109.186 Consider the possibility of moving forward with the internal consultation processes related to the ratification of the Escazú Agreement, as a tool for strengthening environmental governance (Panama);

109.187 Further enhance efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change (Brunei Darussalam);

109.188 Strengthen the implementation of national inclusion and development policies through adequate funding and improve access to essential services for remote and rural communities (Nigeria);

109.189 Maintain and deepen policies aimed at promoting and protecting women’s rights through labour, social, and economic inclusion initiatives, as well as strengthen early childhood care through the Seeds of the Future programme (El Salvador);

109.190 Step up measures to increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);

- 109.191 Adopt legislative measures, including quota laws, to promote the full, equal and effective participation of women in political life and decision-making processes (Costa Rica);
- 109.192 Strengthen the participation of women in political life (Mozambique);
- 109.193 Further promote a gender-sensitive approach to the treatment of women in prison and protect their rights, including by addressing the disproportionate impact of penalties on them (Thailand);
- 109.194 Increase efforts to protect the rights of women and children, in particular by further strengthening the fight against gender-based violence and child labour (Togo);
- 109.195 Take all necessary measures to promote women's rights and combat gender-based violence (France);
- 109.196 Implement specific measures aimed at further strengthening the promotion and protection of the human rights of girls and women (Bulgaria);
- 109.197 Strengthen the prevention of and response to violence against women and girls, including by revising the existing legislation to comprehensively address all forms of digital violence against women (Estonia);
- 109.198 Implement a comprehensive system of prevention, support and redress to combat violence against women and girls (Qatar);
- 109.199 Establish and implement a comprehensive system for prevention, support and redress to effectively combat violence against women, girls and adolescents (Serbia);
- 109.200 Scale up the implementation of existing legislation to prevent and address violence against women and girls, including through adequate resources (Germany);
- 109.201 Take further measures to prevent and combat violence against women and girls, including femicide, by implementing a comprehensive system of prevention, support and redress (Republic of Korea);
- 109.202 Consider implementing a comprehensive system of prevention, care and redress in order to combat violence against women, girls and adolescents (Ecuador);
- 109.203 Combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women, girls and adolescents and implement a comprehensive system of prevention, support and redress (Cyprus);
- 109.204 Strengthen existing legal frameworks to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including femicide (Iceland);
- 109.205 Further increase efforts to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence and violence against children, including by strengthening comprehensive mechanisms of prevention, protection and accountability in this regard (Czechia);
- 109.206 Reinforce the efforts to combat gender-based violence and ensure adequate protection and support services for victims (Ethiopia);
- 109.207 Ensure the effective implementation of the law protecting women against all forms of violence, as well as the law on feminicide, and allocate sufficient resources to guarantee their enforcement (Belgium);
- 109.208 Strengthen the application of Law 5777/16 on Comprehensive Protection for Women against all forms of violence, through adequate resources, training of officials, and effective systems for prevention of, response to and sanctioning of gender violence (Spain);

109.209 Strengthen specialized services for victims of violence, including shelters, legal aid and psychosocial support, particularly in rural areas (Mongolia);

109.210 Adopt effective measures to prevent and punish gender-based violence, ensuring access to justice, safe shelters, comprehensive care for victims, and awareness-raising campaigns (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

109.211 Intensify action to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, by addressing implementation gaps in the investigation and prosecution of cases and expanding survivor-centred support services (Philippines);

109.212 Adopt measures to prevent sexual abuse, including by implementing a comprehensive national plan for preventing and responding to sexual violence (Romania);

109.213 Take measures to ensure the implementation of the 2016 law to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls by adopting a systemic and nationwide approach, based on scientific evidence and with adequate funding (Switzerland);

109.214 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat gender-based violence, while ensuring effective protection and assistance for victims (Ukraine);

109.215 Reinforce measures to prevent and respond to violence against women, girls and adolescents, including through effective implementation of legislation and adequate resource allocation (Armenia);

109.216 Strengthen institutional mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women, with a view to ensuring effective protection of victims, guaranteeing their access to justice, rehabilitation and all appropriate forms of assistance (Djibouti);

109.217 Reinforce measures and initiatives to protect women and girls from all forms of discrimination or violence and to ensure accountability for perpetrators (Pakistan);

109.218 Combat violence against women and children, enact legislation to prohibit early marriage, ensure proper birth registration, and prevent statelessness (China);

109.219 Take effective measures to prevent and combat sexual abuse and child labour and to ensure the protection of children from all forms of exploitation (Islamic Republic of Iran);

109.220 Strengthen the comprehensive protection of children by guaranteeing the best interests of the child in decision-making, and intensify actions to eradicate early marriage, child labour, sexual exploitation and trafficking (Uruguay);

109.221 Expand the national plan to eradicate violence against children, including measures to prevent sexual abuse through comprehensive sexuality education and the criminalization of all forms of sexual violence against children and adolescents (Mexico);

109.222 Strengthen the institutional response to sexual abuse of children, including by reviewing the Penal Code to ensure criminalization of all acts of sexual violence against children, with penalties proportionate to the seriousness of the offences, and by reinforcing prevention and protection mechanisms (Thailand);

109.223 Adopt the necessary measures to prevent, combat and punish all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse of children, including online (Algeria);

109.224 Strengthen measures to address child poverty, as well as child abuse and sexual abuse of children (Cuba);

- 109.225 Ensure comprehensive birth registration and the issuance of birth certificates for all children born in the territory of Paraguay immediately after the birth (North Macedonia);
- 109.226 Simplify the birth registration procedure in order to ensure registration and the issuance of birth certificates for all children born in Paraguay (Montenegro);
- 109.227 Step up the activities of the “Right to an Identity” programme, including in rural and remote areas, and ensure comprehensive free-of-charge birth registration and the issuance of birth certificates for all children born in the territory of Paraguay (Croatia);
- 109.228 Ensure that all children, including children with disabilities, complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education (Poland);
- 109.229 Redouble efforts to ensure that all children, especially children with disabilities, have access to quality education, including in rural and remote areas (Qatar);
- 109.230 Strengthen efforts to protect children, with a particular focus on child disappearances, and ensure prompt, effective and impartial investigation and follow-up of cases (Republic of Korea);
- 109.231 Continue making progress in the comprehensive protection of children, eliminating the legal exceptions that allow marriage before the age of 18 (Panama);
- 109.232 Reform the current legislation to absolutely prohibit child marriage, eliminating all exceptions that allow marriage before the age of 18 (Costa Rica);
- 109.233 Amend legislation to ensure that the minimum age of marriage is set at 18 years without exceptions (Cyprus);
- 109.234 Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years without exceptions (Iceland);
- 109.235 Increase financial, physical and human resource allocation to enhance education services for children with disabilities (Sri Lanka);
- 109.236 Continue steps towards the comprehensive availability of rehabilitation services, assistive devices and disability certification services in all regions (Georgia);
- 109.237 Adopt a national strategy to promote an age-sensitive and gender-responsive human rights model of disability and effectively involve persons with disabilities in the development, implementation and regular evaluation of the strategy (Croatia);
- 109.238 Continue and intensify efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities, especially children, in accordance with the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2015–2030 (Djibouti);
- 109.239 Take additional measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and other groups in vulnerable situations (Russian Federation);
- 109.240 Work to improve the conditions of persons with disabilities, especially those suffering from mental illnesses, and investigate any mistreatment they experience (Iraq);
- 109.241 Ensure that all persons with disabilities have access to quality health services and greater opportunities for suitable employment (Ecuador);
- 109.242 Strengthen efforts to ensure the full integration of persons with disabilities in society, and expand access to health, education and rehabilitation services, while ensuring universal access to public services (Jordan);

109.243 Ensure the full inclusion of persons with disabilities by improving accessibility and expanding access to inclusive education and social support systems (Ukraine);

109.244 Take measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination and violence against women with disabilities (Sri Lanka);

109.245 Strengthen the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, in particular by guaranteeing their land rights, their access to water and basic services and their effective participation in decision-making processes (Cameroon);

109.246 Strengthen the protection of Indigenous communities, including land rights and access to justice and basic services (Germany);

109.247 Continue promoting the rights of Indigenous Peoples, ensuring access to land and basic services, and prior, free and informed consultation (Dominican Republic);

109.248 Strengthen mechanisms for the restitution of Indigenous lands and guarantee effective access to essential services (Albania);

109.249 Guarantee the restitution of lands to Indigenous Peoples (Mozambique);

109.250 Make further advancements in the implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights, including the right to political participation and land rights (Italy);

109.251 Take measures to prevent forced evictions of Indigenous Peoples, protect their lands and ensure their access to justice and healthcare (Islamic Republic of Iran);

109.252 Work to improve the living conditions of people in rural areas and in communities inhabited by minorities and Indigenous Peoples (Iraq);

109.253 Strengthen the capacity of the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs and inter-agency coordination to ensure better access to quality education and adequate healthcare, while enhancing the legal and policy framework to better protect Indigenous Peoples' rights (Malaysia);

109.254 Adopt effective measures to guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including access to culturally appropriate health, education and justice services, as well as the protection of their lands (Peru);

109.255 Guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples in practice and ensure their legal protection (Russian Federation);

109.256 Continue to uphold the rights of Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, including by ensuring their access to healthcare, education and other basic services (Philippines);

109.257 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to strengthen the protection of Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups (Slovakia);

109.258 Continue efforts in strengthening dialogue and cooperation with Indigenous communities in the implementation of existing policies and programmes (Slovakia);

109.259 Strengthen policies protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including communities living in border areas, ensuring their right to cross-border mobility and equitable access to quality public services (Brazil);

109.260 Improve access to quality healthcare, education, water and sanitation services for Indigenous communities, including through targeted infrastructure investment and culturally sensitive public services (The Bahamas);

109.261 **Ensure the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and other local stakeholders in environmental and disaster risk reduction decision-making processes (Marshall Islands);**

109.262 **Improve access to culturally and linguistically appropriate services for Indigenous women and girls who are victims of domestic and sexual violence (Slovakia);**

109.263 **Adopt and implement legislation and policies on migration, guaranteeing full respect for migrants' rights regardless of their status, including access to basic services and the adoption of appropriate regularization and protection measures (Peru);**

109.264 **Accelerate the adoption and implementation of a legal framework for migration (Cameroon);**

109.265 **Adopt the migration law and ensure its full alignment with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);**

109.266 **Ensure that national legislation is aligned with the provisions of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt).**

110. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

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## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Paraguay was headed by the Minister of Justice, H.E. Rodrigo NICORA, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Javier Dejesús Esquivel González, General Public Defender;
  - Mr. Raúl Cano Ricciardi, Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations in Geneva;
  - Mr. Rafael Caballero Campos, Vice minister of Justice;
  - Mr. Rafael Escobar, General Director of Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
  - Ms. Belén Morra, Director-General for Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Ana Rolón, Deputy Representative, Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations in Geneva;
  - Mr. Sergio Velilla, Director of International Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
  - Ms. Leticia Ocampos Núñez, Director of Human Rights of the Ministry of Children and Adolescents;
  - Ms. Carmen Parquet, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations in Geneva;
  - Ms. Amalia Beatriz Franco Rodríguez, Third Secretary, General Human Rights Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay.
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