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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-eighth session**  
6-17 November 2017

## **Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Argentina\***

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

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 36 stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

#### **II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles**

2. The National Ombudsman's Office (DPN) reported that Argentina had complied with recommendations 99.1,<sup>2</sup> 99.2<sup>3</sup> and 99.3<sup>4</sup> of the 2012 UPR, regarding the ratification of international instruments, and with recommendation 99.22,<sup>5</sup> on cooperating with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council in investigating cases of enforced and involuntary disappearances.<sup>6</sup>

3. DPN considered that Argentina had not complied with recommendation 99.23,<sup>7</sup> on following a participatory process when implementing the UPR recommendations, and recommended that the State participate in the UPR monitoring and evaluation programme developed by DPN.<sup>8</sup>

4. DPN recommended raising awareness of the rights of the Afrodescendent population and eliminating structural discrimination against indigenous peoples, migrants and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community.<sup>9</sup>

5. DPN pointed out that Argentina had not complied with recommendations 99.12,<sup>10</sup> 99.13,<sup>11</sup> 99.14,<sup>12</sup> 99.15<sup>13</sup> and 99.16,<sup>14</sup> on the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture, and noted that only a few provinces had introduced local

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



mechanisms, and that these were not independent and did not have sufficient resources. It recommended establishing the national preventive mechanism in every region of the country; investigating every complaint of torture; ensuring that victims received adequate compensation; and introducing a standard system for recording acts and victims of torture.<sup>15</sup>

6. DPN was alarmed by the figures on prison overcrowding in certain provinces and said that Argentina had not complied with recommendations 99.35,<sup>16</sup> 99.36,<sup>17</sup> 99.37,<sup>18</sup> 99.38,<sup>19</sup> 99.39,<sup>20</sup> 99.40,<sup>21</sup> 99.41,<sup>22</sup> 99.42,<sup>23</sup> 99.43,<sup>24</sup> 99.44<sup>25</sup> and 99.45.<sup>26</sup> It recommended reviewing the use of pretrial detention and making greater use of alternatives to imprisonment.<sup>27</sup>

7. Noting that Argentina continued to try those responsible for crimes against humanity, DPN recommended stepping up the investigations of human rights violations, including those committed by employers, and drew attention to systematic delays in granting reparation to victims.<sup>28</sup>

8. Regarding recommendation 99.65,<sup>29</sup> DPN reported that comprehensive services to assist trafficked persons were virtually non-existent.<sup>30</sup>

9. DPN noted that there had been no awareness or information campaign on sexual health, and reported that, owing to the criminalization of abortion, many women resorted to unsafe clandestine procedures.<sup>31</sup> With reference to recommendation 99.95,<sup>32</sup> it said that, six years after the Supreme Court's ruling *F., A.L. s/medida autosatisfactiva*, which reaffirmed women's right to abort in the cases provided for by law, only eight provinces had completely aligned their practices with the ruling, others had done so only partially, and six still had no procedures for providing legal abortions.<sup>33</sup>

10. DPN noted that there were still differences in the wages received by men and women for the same work, and recommended implementing the "New Jobs for Women" training programme.<sup>34</sup>

11. DPN noted that Act No. 27.210 of 2015, which established the category of lawyers for victims of gender-based violence, had still not been implemented. It also highlighted the need for the central registry of cases of violence against women to harmonize its methodology with the provincial registries, and recommended designing a national survey to estimate the incidence of various forms of violence against women.<sup>35</sup> DPN observed that the number of femicides had increased and that a centre had been set up in 2016 to monitor femicides.<sup>36</sup>

12. DPN drew attention to the difficulties experienced by indigenous peoples when they tried to obtain recognition and communal land title for their territories, recognition of their communities as legal persons, and access to justice and the enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights.<sup>37</sup>

13. According to DPN, the employment quotas for persons with disabilities were not observed. DPN recommended that measures be taken to ensure the persons with disabilities had access to all levels of education on an equal footing.<sup>38</sup>

### III. Information provided by other stakeholders

#### A. Scope of international obligations<sup>39</sup> and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies<sup>40</sup>

14. Amnesty International (AI) welcomed the fact that in 2014 Argentina had provided a mid-term review of the implementation of the recommendations it had accepted during its previous UPR.<sup>41</sup>

15. The Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia (ACIJ) said it had no knowledge of any participatory consultation process being conducted with civil society organizations in the preparation of the national UPR report.<sup>42</sup>

## B. National human rights framework<sup>43</sup>

16. AI reported that for the past eight years the National Ombudsman's Office had been without leadership and called on Argentina to designate a new Ombudsman.<sup>44</sup>

17. Several organizations noted that, more than four years after the adoption of Act No. 26.827 creating the national preventive mechanism against torture, the latter had not yet been established and the members of the national committee for the prevention of torture had not yet been designated. They called on Argentina to implement the law establishing the national preventive mechanism without further delay.<sup>45</sup> Joint Submission (JS) 5 recommended setting up provincial torture prevention mechanisms that meet the criteria for independence set out in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensuring they had the necessary resources.<sup>46</sup>

18. JS1 recommended that Argentina establish a permanent governmental mechanism to implement the UPR recommendations in cooperation with relevant ministries and in consultation with civil society, the NHRI and all relevant stakeholders.<sup>47</sup>

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

### 1. Cross-cutting issues

#### *Equality and non-discrimination*<sup>48</sup>

19. JS4 said that Act No. 26.743 of 2012, on gender identity, had brought about some important changes, but its implementation had been patchy and unsatisfactory in parts of the country.<sup>49</sup>

20. The Federación Argentina de Lesbianas, Gays, Bisexuales y Trans (FALGBT) noted that the current law on discriminatory acts recognized neither gender identity nor sexual orientation as prohibited grounds for discrimination.<sup>50</sup>

21. The Red de Mujeres Trabajadoras Sexuales de Latinoamérica (RedTraSex) recommended the adoption of a law to regulate the exercise of sex work, with the aim of reducing the stigmatization of sex workers and discrimination against them.<sup>51</sup>

#### *Development, the environment, and business and human rights*

22. JS21 noted that in the Gran Chaco region the increase in crop and livestock agribusinesses had rapidly expanded the area of agricultural land, mostly for genetically modified soybean production, the negative effects of which included desertification, drought and loss of biodiversity, and recommended drawing up a plan to mitigate and remedy the harmful effects of the current development model.<sup>52</sup>

### 2. Civil and political rights

#### *Right to life, liberty and security of person*<sup>53</sup>

23. JS10 claimed that the public security policies pursued in recent years had focused on hiring more police, stepping up random checks of individuals and vehicles, and massive police operations in poor districts. It reported many cases of detention without a judicial order, widespread house searches and police harassment of poor young people, in the form of arbitrary detention, threats, injuries and, in extreme cases, executions or enforced disappearances to cover up police brutality.<sup>54</sup>

24. JS10 and JS18 highlighted the continued existence of rules that gave the security forces the power to detain people without a judicial order even where no one was caught in flagrante delicto.<sup>55</sup> JS10 said that in 2016 procedural protocols had been approved that expanded that power.<sup>56</sup>

25. Several organizations reported on the widespread use by the police of profiling and persecution practices against indigenous peoples, Afrodescendants and Latin-American migrants and LGBT persons, in particular trans and *travestís*.<sup>57</sup>

26. FALGBT pointed out that the codes of misdemeanours and contraventions of some provinces still contained open-ended definitions of offences against “public morals”, “decency” or “decorum”, which were frequently used by the police to harass and prosecute LGBT persons.<sup>58</sup> RedTraSex noted that the fight against human trafficking was often used as an excuse for the arbitrary detention of independent sex workers and compulsory searches of their homes.<sup>59</sup>

27. JS5 and JS18 observed that in recent years the reform of crime policy had made pretrial detention the norm, and that half of the people deprived of liberty were in pretrial detention. They reported on widespread prison overcrowding, which had reached critical levels in Buenos Aires, Mendoza and Chaco, and on the use of police cells to hold detainees for long periods.<sup>60</sup>

28. JS5 said that prison buildings were ill-maintained, badly lighted and poorly ventilated, food was in short supply and of poor quality, and no personal hygiene products or blankets were provided. It also said that the lack of health care was the main cause of death in federal and Buenos Aires prisons.<sup>61</sup> JS19 reported on various causes of death among persons deprived of their liberty, including faked “suicides” that were often a cover for brutality or the failure to intervene when a fire broke out.<sup>62</sup>

29. JS19 observed that the marked increase in the number of women in prison had not been matched by an overhaul of prison facilities, which as a rule were ill-suited to the needs of women.<sup>63</sup> JS14 and the Office of the Ombudsman of the Province of Buenos Aires (DPBA) observed that trans and *travestí* persons continued to be housed in male or female detention centres with no respect for their gender identity, and that they had to endure various forms of ill-treatment and violence, as well as being deprived of their hormonal treatments.<sup>64</sup>

30. A number of organizations reported on the arbitrary detention of the leader of the Tupac Amaru neighbourhood association, Milagro Sala, and pointed out that the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and other international organizations had requested her release.<sup>65</sup>

31. JS22 reported on the negative effects of placing older people in institutions and pointed to the lack of mechanisms for detecting human rights violations in geriatric homes. It recommended establishing an ombudsman for older persons and alternatives to institutionalization based on care in the family and community.<sup>66</sup>

32. JS9 reported that it was still common in Argentina to inter persons with mental disabilities for lengthy periods, and stressed that there was no overall plan for sustainable outpatient treatment. It recommended carrying out as soon as possible a national census of persons interred in psychiatric hospitals, and fully applying Act No. 26.657 of 2012 on mental health.<sup>67</sup>

*Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law*<sup>68</sup>

33. Several organizations noted that, although important progress had been made in prosecuting those responsible for human rights abuses during the 1976-1983 military dictatorship, some serious delays continued. They recommended ensuring that trials of perpetrators of human rights abuses committed during the dictatorship were resolved promptly.<sup>69</sup> JS6 noted that a bicameral commission had been established in 2015 to identify economic complicity during the last military dictatorship but no members had yet been appointed.<sup>70</sup>

34. JS6 acknowledged that Argentina had implemented various policies to bolster the memory, truth and justice process, but drew attention to some recent retrograde steps and expressed concern about the preservation of background documents dealing with human rights abuses during the dictatorship.<sup>71</sup> JS6 also expressed concern about the appointment of a former military officer as director of the National Witness and Defendant Protection

Programme and reported the lack of progress in the investigation in the case of Jorge Julio López, a witness who had been the victim of enforced disappearance.<sup>72</sup>

35. With regard to recommendation 99.68,<sup>73</sup> Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that the delayed appointment of permanent judges by the Council of Judiciary had led to temporary appointments of judges and could threaten judicial independence.<sup>74</sup>

36. Cultural Survival (CS) noted that indigenous peoples' access to justice remained a significant challenge due to language barriers, limited access to information, difficulties in finding adequate judicial counsel, and discriminatory practices by judicial officials.<sup>75</sup>

37. With regard to recommendation 99.10,<sup>76</sup> JS3 recommended passing a law on juvenile justice that did not lower the age of criminal responsibility and that created a specialized system of justice in line with international human rights standards.<sup>77</sup>

38. HRW recommended that Argentina take further steps to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the 1994 bombing of the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association and the officials allegedly responsible for interfering with the initial investigations. It also recommended carrying out an independent and impartial investigation into the death of the prosecutor in charge of investigating the bombing.<sup>78</sup>

39. JS22 recommended establishing coordination mechanisms for the bodies responsible for investigating the abduction of children, and creating a DNA database accessible to all to enable the biological identification of persons whose cases were outside the sphere of competence of the National Genetic Databank, whose genetic archives covered only the relatives of persons who had been abducted and disappeared during the dictatorship.<sup>79</sup>

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*<sup>80</sup>

40. JS4 observed that the higher one went up the hierarchy, the fewer women were to be found in the executive branch and judiciary, and that compliance with Act No. 25.674 of 2001, which established a "union quota for women", was virtually zero.<sup>81</sup>

41. CS noted that, despite the law on quotas, indigenous peoples still held significantly fewer executive positions in the public sector.<sup>82</sup>

42. Various organizations pointed to the criminalization of social protest and highlighted a number of cases of arbitrary detention and due process violations.<sup>83</sup> AI noted that in 2016 the Ministry of Security had issued the "Action Protocol for State Security in Public Manifestations", which was used to criminalize people for peacefully exercising their right to demonstrate.<sup>84</sup> It also called on Argentina to investigate reports of persecution and criminalization of indigenous communities, ensure due process and fair trial in criminal cases and repeal the antiterrorist law as far as indigenous communities were concerned.<sup>85</sup>

43. HRW recommended that Argentina reform the definition of "sedition" included in the Criminal Code to ensure its compatibility with international standards on the right to freedom of expression.<sup>86</sup> JS8 recommended rejecting the rules in the new Code of Misdemeanours of Jujuy Province that penalized social protest.<sup>87</sup>

44. HRW noted that in 2015 the Government had adopted a temporary set of decrees that effectively replaced the 2009 media law and created a new, supposedly temporary, agency that lacked structural independence from the executive.<sup>88</sup>

45. Regarding recommendations 99.77,<sup>89</sup> 99.78,<sup>90</sup> 99.79<sup>91</sup> and 99.80,<sup>92</sup> AI and HRW noted that in 2016 Congress had passed a national law ensuring access to public information held by State bodies.<sup>93</sup>

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery*<sup>94</sup>

46. JS4 pointed out that the national plan to prevent human trafficking provided for in Act No. 26.842 of 2012 had still not been drawn up, and that provincial and municipal regulations on that subject had not been brought into line with national and international standards. It recommended that an adequate budget be provided for the agencies responsible for investigating this offence and for taking care of victims, and that a mechanism be set up to provide coordination at the federal level.<sup>95</sup>

47. JS11 recommended that Argentina conduct a nationwide assessment of all manifestations of child sexual exploitation; adopt a national action plan to end child sexual exploitation; ensure that law enforcement agencies had the resources and skills to investigate and respond to it; and offer tailored recovery and reintegration services to victims.<sup>96</sup> JS11 also recommended that Argentina invite the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to visit the country.<sup>97</sup>

*Right to privacy and family life*

48. JS15 recommended that Argentina establish a strong and independent oversight mechanism for the intelligence agency and the newly established Office for the Interception of Communications created within the Supreme Court.<sup>98</sup> JS15 also expressed concern at the proposed reform to the Code of Criminal Procedure introducing special methods of investigation such as remote surveillance of computer equipment.<sup>99</sup>

49. JS15 noted that Act No. 25.326 regulating the protection of personal data was largely unenforced and recommended that the proposed amendments to it ensured that it complied with internationally recognized data protection principles.<sup>100</sup>

### 3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work<sup>101</sup>*

50. The Sociedad Intercontinental de Derechos Humanos (SID) noted that Argentina had high levels of unemployment and the economic situation had deteriorated badly since 2012.<sup>102</sup>

51. JS4 reported that women's participation in the workplace was still lower than that of men, that it was less secure, and that it was concentrated in sectors where informal work was more common.<sup>103</sup>

52. FALGBT recommended passing a national law on employment quotas for trans people.<sup>104</sup>

*Right to an adequate standard of living<sup>105</sup>*

53. CS indicated that rates of poverty, illiteracy, chronic disease and unemployment were reported to be higher than average in areas with large indigenous populations.<sup>106</sup>

54. JS12 observed that Argentina had a structural shortage of housing that been made worse by the recent economic recession. It recommended ensuring the full social and urban integration of towns and settlements, reversing all instances of segregation, and passing a framework law on national land management that promoted planning and land-use policies that were in line with international human rights standards.<sup>107</sup>

55. JS21 said that the increase in crop and livestock farming in the Chaco region, with huge purchases of land by national and transnational corporations, had made it difficult for smallholders and rural communities to have access to land and water. That situation led to conflicts over land tenure and had a particularly negative impact on the rights of campesino and indigenous women. JS21 also expressed concern about the budget cuts to the support programmes for family farms.<sup>108</sup>

56. JS12 reported on several cases of forced evictions both in towns and in the countryside, and recommended that the Government adopt a protocol on procedures to be followed by the security forces that was in line with international human rights standards.<sup>109</sup>

57. JS17 highlighted the denial of basic rights to people living on the street, and the violence to which they were often subjected. It recommended adopting a national law on the subject and drawing up a comprehensive national plan to address the issues faced by such people.<sup>110</sup>

*Right to health<sup>111</sup>*

58. JS19 said that Argentina had made progress in the field of health, but expressed concern about a number of recent measures, such as the reduction of benefits under the

Comprehensive Medical Assistance Plan and the suspension of the “Argentina Sonríe” programme, under which people on low incomes were supposed to receive dental prosthetics.<sup>112</sup>

59. JS4 recommended drawing up public policies to prevent forced teenage pregnancies and births and enforcing the laws on sexual health and responsible procreation and comprehensive sex education.<sup>113</sup> JS2 observed that the comprehensive sex education programme, which had provided such education for children and adolescents, had been closed down in 2017.<sup>114</sup>

60. JS20 observed that, despite the Supreme Court ruling in the “*F., A.L. s/medida autosatisfactiva*” case in 2012, which had reaffirmed women’s right to abort in the circumstances provided for by law, and the publication by the Ministry of Health of the protocol for the comprehensive care of persons with the right to a legal abortion, women faced many obstacles to the exercise of their rights, such as the wrongful and arbitrary use of conscientious objection by medical staff, the violation of professional secrecy and the harassment and persecution of women and girls who turned to the health services for an abortion, or after a miscarriage. JS20 recommended that the State guarantee access to legal abortion in every part of the country and that it push for a debate and the adoption of a law on legal, safe and free abortion.<sup>115</sup>

61. JS2 recommended that Argentina provide women and girls with disabilities with information and access to all available contraceptive methods on request, and that it guarantee the accessibility of public and private health services.<sup>116</sup>

62. The Alliance Defending Freedom International (ADF International) reported on the issue of the right to life in the context of abortion. It also noted the high levels of maternal mortality in Argentina and the disparities in maternal mortality rates between provinces and recommended improving health care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health, with a special focus on women from poor, rural or indigenous backgrounds.<sup>117</sup> CS referred to the acute condition of maternal and infant health in rural areas due to lack of adequate health-care services and facilities and the limited number of trained doctors who understood indigenous cultures.<sup>118</sup>

63. CS recommended that Argentina provide basic health-care services to indigenous communities and that it prohibit discriminatory practices such as denial of care based on ethnicity.<sup>119</sup> It also noted that indigenous communities experienced major health issues as a direct result of pollution from extractive industries, referring to several projects affecting Mapuche communities.<sup>120</sup> JS21 drew attention to the big increase in the use of agrochemicals in the Gran Chaco region and pointed out that soybean monoculture was poisoning the air, soil and water.<sup>121</sup>

64. FALGBT observed that, even though the right to full health of trans people was guaranteed by law, their effective enjoyment of that right was limited by the lack of training of medical personnel and difficulties in obtaining medical insurance that covered the treatments needed for trans people to fully realize their trans identity.<sup>122</sup>

65. With regard to recommendation 99.4,<sup>123</sup> JS4 and JS13 observed that the smoking epidemic continued to be the number one cause of premature, avoidable deaths in Argentina, and recommended ratifying the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.<sup>124</sup> JS13 also recommended that Argentina comprehensively ban advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products and introduce a national tobacco tax law.<sup>125</sup>

#### *Right to education*<sup>126</sup>

66. JS4 noted that inequalities between rural and urban areas persisted in education and that the structural problems of illiteracy and lack of educational infrastructure were concentrated in the poorest provinces.<sup>127</sup>

67. CS reported that the implementation of and access to intercultural bilingual education was highly irregular and unsystematic, a key issue being the lack of indigenous teachers. It recommended that Argentina develop and implement, in partnership with indigenous peoples, culturally relevant education in indigenous languages.<sup>128</sup>

68. ACIJ reported that Argentina had not implemented policies to support students with disabilities in mainstream schools or put an end to discriminatory practices such as the refusal to enrol students on grounds of their disability.<sup>129</sup>

69. FALGBT said that the complete or partial failure in some provinces to implement the National Comprehensive Sex Education Programme had hindered efforts to genuinely confront violence against and the bullying of LGBT children and adolescents.<sup>130</sup>

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

##### *Women*<sup>131</sup>

70. JS4 observed that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, like other international human rights instruments, had constitutional rank in Argentina, but its actual implementation continued to be limited and patchy in different parts of the country.<sup>132</sup> JS21 suggested recommending that Argentina extend the field of action of bodies like the National Council for Women to cover rural areas.<sup>133</sup>

71. JS4 pointed out that, even though Act No. 26.485 of 2009, on comprehensive protection from all forms of violence against women, recognized the various forms of violence against women, other civil and criminal laws and some local laws continued to limit it to domestic settings.<sup>134</sup>

72. JS4 and DPBA noted that information on violence against women was still patchy and sporadic, which made it difficult to assess the true dimensions of the various manifestations of the problem.<sup>135</sup>

73. AI welcomed the launch in 2016 of a new comprehensive National Plan of Action for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women for 2017-2019, but was concerned that the goals of the Plan were too broad, generic and difficult to monitor.<sup>136</sup> JS2 recommended including special measures in the Plan to prevent and eradicate violence against women with disabilities.<sup>137</sup>

74. JS4 expressed concern at the limited access to justice of women victims of violence, the biggest obstacles being their lack of access to legal aid and the persistence of sexist stereotypes among justice officials.<sup>138</sup> The Mesa Intersectorial para la Prevención y Erradicación de la Violencia de Género y la Protección Integral de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes de Capilla del Monte (Mesa Intersectorial) and the Centro de Protección Familiar (CeProFa) foundation reported on the worsening problems of gender-based violence in some municipalities and on the obstacles to the full implementation of preventive policies and policies on victim protection and victims' access to justice.<sup>139</sup>

75. HRW noted that unpunished killings of women remained a serious concern.<sup>140</sup> DPBA and JS4 drew attention to disparities in the criteria applied by the national and provincial authorities when collating information on femicides.<sup>141</sup>

##### *Children*<sup>142</sup>

76. ACIJ said that the situation as regards the vulnerability and poverty of children in Argentina was serious, and noted the disparities between provinces in terms of access to basic rights. It stressed the need for detailed information on the situation of children and the need to take steps to ensure that children and adolescents in every part of the country had equal access to social rights.<sup>143</sup>

77. With regard to recommendation 99.8,<sup>144</sup> JS3 recommended the implementation, at the national, provincial and local levels, of public policies to strengthen the National Protection System, including mechanisms for follow-up, evaluation and monitoring, with the participation of civil society and children and adolescents themselves.<sup>145</sup>

78. With regard to recommendation 99.11,<sup>146</sup> JS1, JS3 and ACIJ observed that, over 11 years after the passage of the law establishing an ombudsman on the rights of children and adolescents, no one had yet been appointed to the position.<sup>147</sup>

79. JS1 noted the high level of violent abuse of children, including sexual abuse, in Argentina, the ineffectiveness of the programmes to address the situation and the lack of



adequate support for child victims of violence after a complaint had been made.<sup>148</sup> JS3 recommended training judicial officials on a gender-based approach to childhood, sexual abuse and violence, as well as introducing legislative changes to avoid victims being forced to form new ties with their aggressor.<sup>149</sup>

*Persons with disabilities*<sup>150</sup>

80. JS2 recommended removing the concept of “disability” from the Civil Code, while retaining that of limited capacity in order to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities and establishing mechanisms to monitor and update the limitations established therein.<sup>151</sup>

81. JS2 recommended drawing up and implementing a national plan on the rights of persons with disabilities, incorporating a gender perspective and allowing for the participation of civil society organizations.<sup>152</sup>

82. JS4 and APDH claimed that Act No. 26.657 of 2010 on protection mental health had not been fully implemented.<sup>153</sup> JS9 drew attention to the inadequate budget for mental health at the federal level and at the level of the City of Buenos Aires; the lack of community-based care mechanisms; and the deactivation of mechanisms for interministerial coordination and consultation with civil society on the subject.<sup>154</sup>

83. JS2 observed that Argentina had not incorporated a gender-based approach in its laws or policies on disabilities and that, therefore, women with disabilities were afforded no particular protection from violence and their sexual and reproductive rights and access to justice, formal education and the labour market were not guaranteed.<sup>155</sup>

*Minorities and indigenous peoples*<sup>156</sup>

84. CS noted that previous UPR recommendations on indigenous peoples, including recommendations 99.31,<sup>157</sup> 99.74,<sup>158</sup> 99.109,<sup>159</sup> 99.110<sup>160</sup> and 99.111,<sup>161</sup> had not been implemented and that indigenous peoples were denied access to basic services, lacked title to their lands, and were mostly excluded from social and political life.<sup>162</sup> CS recommended that Argentina develop a national action plan to fulfil the rights of indigenous peoples and implement the recommendations formulated in 2012 by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.<sup>163</sup>

85. AI and CS noted numerous violations of indigenous peoples’ right to free, prior and informed consent, especially in the context of extractive industries and agribusiness projects.<sup>164</sup> JS16 noted that there was no legislation on procedures for prior, free and informed consultations with indigenous peoples.<sup>165</sup>

86. AI noted that 11 years after the enactment of Act No. 26.160, which ordered the suspension of evictions of indigenous communities and instructed the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs to carry out a survey of land occupied by them, little progress had been made and violent evictions continued to take place.<sup>166</sup> JS16 was concerned that the State had not given the indigenous communities affected by Act No. 26.160 the final dossier containing the results of the survey, even though, for most of them, that was the only public record of their territorial claim.<sup>167</sup>

87. JS16 recommended expediting the demarcation of the boundaries of the territory of the indigenous communities of the Lhaka Honhat Association of Indigenous Communities, granting them collective title to those lands and building the necessary infrastructure to relocate Creole families outside the ancestral lands of the indigenous communities in the Association.<sup>168</sup>

*Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and internally displaced persons*<sup>169</sup>

88. Several organizations noted that the adoption of the 2017 Necessity and Urgency Decree introduced important changes in Argentina’s migration policy, departing from its traditional emphasis on integration and protection of migrant rights. They reported that the Decree emphasized criminalization of undocumented migrants; introduced barriers to admission and permission to stay; accelerated expulsion procedures; limited the possibility of procedural protections for peoples in deportation proceedings; and eased limitations on the scope and duration of detention measures.<sup>170</sup>

89. AI and Global Detention Project (GDP) noted with concern that, in August 2016, the National Directorate of Migration and the Ministry of Security had announced plans for a detention centre for irregular migrants.<sup>171</sup> JS3 and AI called on Argentina to ensure that measures restricting the freedoms of migrants were based on the law, were used as a last resort and were proportionate in all situations.<sup>172</sup>

90. JS14 reported that migrant *travestís* and trans persons legally residing in Argentina could not enjoy the rights recognized by the law on gender identity, since they were required to apply for residency using their original identity documents and then rectify their personal data after obtaining Argentinian residency. During this lengthy process their appearance was not consistent with their identity documents, exposing them to abuses and discriminatory acts.<sup>173</sup>

### Notes

- <sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org). (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with “A” status).

#### *Civil society*

##### *Individual submissions:*

ACIJ	Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia (Argentina);
ADF International	Alliance Defending Freedom International (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
APDH	Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos (Argentina);
CeProFa	Fundación Centro de Protección Familiar (Argentina);
CS	Cultural Survival (United States of America);
DPBA	Defensor del Pueblo de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (Argentina);
FALGBT	Federación Argentina de Lesbianas, Gays, Bisexuales y Trans (Argentina);
GDP	Global Detention Project (Switzerland);
HRW	Human Rights Watch (Switzerland);
Mesa Intersectorial	Mesa Intersectorial para la prevención y Erradicación de la Violencia de Género y la Protección integral de niños, niñas y adolescentes de Capilla del Monte (Argentina);
RedTraSex	Red de Mujeres Trabajadoras Sexuales de Latinoamérica (Argentina);
SID	Sociedad Intercontinental de Derechos Humanos (Argentina).

##### *Joint submissions:*

JS1	<b>Joint submission 1 submitted by:</b> Marist Foundation for International Solidarity (FMSI) (Switzerland); VIVAT International (United States of America); Edmund Rice International (Switzerland);
JS2	<b>Joint submission 2 submitted by:</b> Akahata — Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros (Argentina); Sexual Rights Initiative - SRI (Switzerland);
JS3	<b>Joint submission 3 submitted by:</b> Colectivo de Derechos de Infancia y Adolescencia: Asociación para la Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Humanos — XUMEK (Argentina); Surcos (Argentina); Asociación Civil Práctica alternativa de derecho - PRADE (Argentina); Fundación Emmanuel (Argentina); Fundación Ayuda a la Niñez y Juventud Che Pibe (Argentina); Foro por la Niñez La Pampa (Argentina); Fundación de Ayuda Integral a Discapacidad e Infancia - FAIDI (Argentina); Colectivo de Derechos de Infancia y Adolescencia (Argentina); Colectivo Cordobés por los Derechos de Niños, Niñas y Jóvenes (Argentina); Asociación Civil El Amanecer (Argentina); Asociación Civil Crecer Juntos (Argentina); Asociación Azul (Argentina); Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos

- JS4 **Humanos y Estudios Sociales - ANDHES (Argentina); Asociación Derechos de la Infancia - ADI (Argentina);**  
**Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales — ANDHES (Argentina); Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos — APDH (Argentina); Asociación Católica por el Derecho a Decidir — CDD (Argentina); Asociación Lola Mora (Argentina); Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad — CEDES (Argentina), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina); Centro de Intercambios y Servicios para el Cono Sur - CICSA — AFM (Argentina); Comisión Argentina para Refugiados y Migrantes — CAREF (Argentina); Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres -CLADEM-Argentina (Argentina); Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género – ELA (Argentina); Feministas en Acción (Argentina); Fundación Interamericana del Corazón Argentina — FIC (Argentina); Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad — MEI (Argentina); Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer — FEIM (Argentina); Fundación Siglo 21 (Argentina); Instituto de Género, Derecho y Desarrollo-INSGENAR (Argentina); Observatorio de Violencia de Género — OVG (Argentina);
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina); Asociación para la Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Humanos — XUMEK (Argentina);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Asociación Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo (Argentina); Madres de Plaza de Mayo - Línea Fundadora (Argentina); Familiares de Desaparecidos y Detenidos por Razones Políticas (Argentina); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina); Agrupación H.I.J.O.S Regional — Capital Federal (Argentina); Fundación Memoria Histórica y Social Argentina (Argentina); Asociación Buena Memoria (Argentina); Familiares y Compañeros de los 12 de la Santa Cruz (Argentina); Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos — APDH (Argentina); APDH - La Matanza (Argentina); Comisión por la Memoria de Zona Norte (Argentina) ; Movimiento Ecueménico por los Derechos Humanos — MEDH (Argentina);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales — ANDHES (Argentina); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina); Colectivo para La Diversidad — COPADI (Argentina); Comisión Argentina para Refugiados y Migrantes — CAREF (Argentina); Instituto Argentino para la Igualdad, Diversidad e Integración — IARPIDI (Argentina); Centro de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Nacional de Lanús (Argentina); Red de Migrantes y Refugiados en Argentina (Argentina); Global Detention Project (Switzerland);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales — ANDHES (Argentina); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina); Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia — ACIJ (Argentina);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina); Cátedra de Criminología y Control Social - Universidad Nacional de Rosario (Argentina); Equipo de Investigación en Políticas de

- Seguridad y Derechos Humanos - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (Argentina);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Argentinean Committee for the follow-up of the Convention on the Rights of the Child- CASACIDN (Argentina); ECPAT International (Thailand);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina); Habitar Argentina (Argentina);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Fundació Interamericana del Corazón Argentina (Argentina); O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law - Georgetown University (United States of America); Fundació para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables - FUNDEPS (Argentina); Fundació para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer — FEIM (Argentina);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** OTRANS Argentina (Argentina); Convocatoria Federal Trans y Travesti de Argentina (Argentina); Akahatá - Equipo de Sexualidades y Géneros (Argentina); Sexual Rights Initiative - SRI (Switzerland);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Asociación por los Derechos Civiles — ADC (Argentina); Privacy International - PI (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Parlamento de Naciones Originarias (Argentina); Observatorio en Derechos Humanos y Pueblos Indígenas — ODHPI (Argentina); Red Agroforestal Chaco Argentina — REDAF (Argentina), Asociación de Abogados en Derecho Indígena — AADI (Argentina), Acompañamiento Social de la Iglesia Anglicana del Norte Argentino — ASOCIANA (Argentina); Asociación Civil por los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas - ADEPI-Formosa (Argentina); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales — CELS (Argentina); Junta Unida de Misiones -JUM-Chaco (Argentina); Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos — APDH (Argentina); Equipo Nacional de la Pastoral Aborigen — ENDEPA (Argentina); Maestría en Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Nacional de Salta (Argentina); Comisión de Juristas Indígenas de la República Argentina — CJIRA (Argentina);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Revelares, observatorio de personas en situación de calle (Argentina); Asociación Civil No tan distintas - Mujeres en situación de vulnerabilidad social (Argentina); Asociación Civil Proyecto 7 - Gente en situación de calle (Argentina); Acción Pública Ciudadana (Argentina); Centro de integración Frida (Argentina); Centro de integración Monteagudo (Argentina); Comisión de Derechos Humanos -Colegio de Abogados de la Provincia de Salta (Argentina); Fundación Manos Abiertas (Argentina); Fundación Markani (Argentina); Maestría de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Humanidades de la Universidad Nacional de Salta (Argentina);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Asociación Pensamiento Penal (Argentina); Red Internacional de Derechos Humanos (Switzerland);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Fundació Red Nacional de Derechos Humanos — RENADDHH (Argentina); Consejo Nacional para la Defensa del Derecho Humano a la Salud (Argentina);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales - ANDHES (Argentina); Asociación Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, Argentina - CDD (Argentina); Asociación

- Lola Mora (Argentina); Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad - CEDES (Argentina); Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales - CELS (Argentina); Centro de la Mujer - CEDEM (Argentina); Centro Intercambio y servicios Cono Sur - CISCESA (Argentina); Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres - CLADEM (Argentina); Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género - ELA (Argentina); Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer - FEIM (Argentina); Instituto de Género, Derecho y Desarrollo - INSGENAR (Argentina); Lesbianas y Feministas por la descriminalización del Aborto (Argentina); Mujeres por Mujeres, Mujeres Autoconvocadas de Trelew (Argentina); Observatorio de Violencia de Género de la Defensoría del Pueblo de la Provincia de Buenos Aires - OVG (Argentina); **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Fundación Plurales (Argentina); Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz - Fundapaz (Argentina); Redes Chaco (Argentina); Federación Agraria (Argentina); **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Grupo de Mujeres de la Argentina — Foro de VIH Mujeres y Familia (Argentina); Cannabis Medicinal Argentina (CAMEDA).
- JS21
- JS22

*National human rights institution(s):*

- DPN Defensor del Pueblo de la Nación Argentina (Argentina).
- <sup>2</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.1 (Portugal).
- <sup>3</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.2 (Hungary) (Portugal) (Iraq).
- <sup>4</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.3 (Uruguay).
- <sup>5</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.22 (Belarus).
- <sup>6</sup> See DPN, paras. 5-10.
- <sup>7</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.23 (Norway).
- <sup>8</sup> See DPN, para. 11.
- <sup>9</sup> See DPN, para. 52.
- <sup>10</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.12 (Brazil).
- <sup>11</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.13 (Honduras).
- <sup>12</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.14 (Tunisia).
- <sup>13</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.15 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).
- <sup>14</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.16 (United States of America).
- <sup>15</sup> See DPN, paras. 43-44.
- <sup>16</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.35 (Germany).
- <sup>17</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.36 (Hungary).
- <sup>18</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.37 (India).
- <sup>19</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.38 (Mexico).
- <sup>20</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.39 (Morocco).
- <sup>21</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.40 (Slovakia).
- <sup>22</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.41 (Slovenia).
- <sup>23</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.42 (Spain).
- <sup>24</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.43 (Switzerland).
- <sup>25</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.44 (Algeria).
- <sup>26</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.45 (Austria).
- <sup>27</sup> See DPN, para. 6.
- <sup>28</sup> See DPN, para. 62.
- <sup>29</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.65 (Sri Lanka).
- <sup>30</sup> See DPN, para. 39.
- <sup>31</sup> See DPN, paras. 32-35.
- <sup>32</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.95 (Switzerland).
- <sup>33</sup> See DPN, para. 35.
- <sup>34</sup> See DPN, para. 27.
- <sup>35</sup> See DPN, paras. 30-31.
- <sup>36</sup> See DPN, para. 26.
- <sup>37</sup> See DPN, para. 56.
- <sup>38</sup> See DPN, para. 60.
- <sup>39</sup> The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
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.

<sup>40</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.1, 99.2, 99.3, and 99.22.

<sup>41</sup> See AI, p. 1.

<sup>42</sup> See ACIJ, para. 3.

<sup>43</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.5, 99.9, 99.12-99.16, and 99.23.

<sup>44</sup> See AI, pp. 3, 10.

<sup>45</sup> See JS5, p. 7; JS18, pp. 2-3; and AI, pp. 1-2, 9.

<sup>46</sup> See JS5, p. 7. See also JS18, p. 2; and DPBA, paras. 3-4.

<sup>47</sup> See JS1, para. 53.

<sup>48</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.21, 99.27-99.32, and 99.76.

<sup>49</sup> See JS4, p. 2. See also JS14, p. 2.

<sup>50</sup> See FALGBT, para. 18.

<sup>51</sup> See RedTraSex, paras. 54 and 56.

<sup>52</sup> See JS21, pp. 2-3 y 8.

<sup>53</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.33-99.45.

<sup>54</sup> See JS10, pp. 1-5 and 7-8. See also JS17, para. 5; JS18, pp. 6-9.

<sup>55</sup> See JS10, p. 5, and JS18, pp. 9-11.

<sup>56</sup> See JS10, pp. 5-6.

<sup>57</sup> See JS7, paras. 40-47; JS14, pp. 2-3; JS18, p. 9; CS, p. 5; FALGBT, paras. 42-44, 50 and 48.

<sup>58</sup> See FALGBT, para. 34. See also JS14, p.6; JS18, p. 9; and DPBA, para. 12.

<sup>59</sup> See RedTraSex, paras. 27-40, and 56.

<sup>60</sup> See JS5, pp. 1, and 3-4; JS18, pp. 3-4.

<sup>61</sup> See JS5, pp. 2-3. See also JS19, p. 6; and HRW, pp. 2-3.

<sup>62</sup> See JS19, p. 5. See also JS5, pp. 4-5; JS18, p. 5; and JS22, p. 9.

<sup>63</sup> See JS19, p. 7. See also JS4, p. 11; and DPBA, paras. 5-11.

<sup>64</sup> See JS14, pp. 3-5; and DPBA, paras. 15-17. See also FALGBT, paras. 28-32.

<sup>65</sup> See JS8, pp. 1, 3-8; APDH, paras. 1-5; and HRW, p. 2; AI, p. 8.

<sup>66</sup> See JS22, pp. 1-7.

<sup>67</sup> See JS9, pp. 2-4, and 12. See also JS2, para. 22.

<sup>68</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.10, and 99.68-99.73.

<sup>69</sup> See JS6, pp. 1-3 and 7; AI, pp. 8 and 10; and HRW, p. 1. See also JS4, p. 3; and JS19, pp. 3-4.

<sup>70</sup> See JS6, p. 2.

<sup>71</sup> See JS6, pp. 4-5.

<sup>72</sup> See JS6, pp. 5-6. See also HRW, p. 1.

<sup>73</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.68 (Switzerland).

<sup>74</sup> See HRW, p. 3.

<sup>75</sup> See CS, p. 6.

<sup>76</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.10 (Chile).

<sup>77</sup> See JS3, paras. 6-7 and 11.

- <sup>78</sup> See HRW, p. 4.
- <sup>79</sup> See JS22, pp. 12-13 and 27.
- <sup>80</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.77-99.84.
- <sup>81</sup> See JS4, pp. 6-7.
- <sup>82</sup> See CS, p. 5.
- <sup>83</sup> See JS8, p. 8; APDH, para. 2; CS, p. 5; AI, pp. 7-8; and FALGBT, paras. 42-44.
- <sup>84</sup> See AI, pp. 7-8. See also JS10, p. 5.
- <sup>85</sup> See AI, p. 10. See also CS, p. 7.
- <sup>86</sup> See HRW, p. 2. See also JS8, p. 12.
- <sup>87</sup> See JS8, pp. 8-9 and 12.
- <sup>88</sup> See HRW, p. 2. See also JS19, pp. 9-10.
- <sup>89</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.77 (Belgium).
- <sup>90</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.78 (Canada).
- <sup>91</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.79 (Switzerland).
- <sup>92</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.80 (Norway).
- <sup>93</sup> See AI, p. 3; and HRW, p. 2.
- <sup>94</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.58 -99.65.
- <sup>95</sup> See JS4, p. 6.
- <sup>96</sup> See JS11, pp. 3, 5 and 7-8.
- <sup>97</sup> See JS11, p. 3.
- <sup>98</sup> See JS15, p. 9.
- <sup>99</sup> See JS15, pp. 5-6 and 9.
- <sup>100</sup> See JS15, p. 7.
- <sup>101</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.88.
- <sup>102</sup> See SID, p. 10. See also JS12, p. 1.
- <sup>103</sup> See JS4, p. 8.
- <sup>104</sup> See FALGBT, para. 47.
- <sup>105</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.18, 99.85 and 99.87.
- <sup>106</sup> See CS, p. 4. See also JS16, pp. 9-10.
- <sup>107</sup> JS12, pp. 1, 9-10.
- <sup>108</sup> JS21, pp. 2-3, 5 and 7. See also JS12, p. 9.
- <sup>109</sup> See JS12, pp. 7-9, 10.
- <sup>110</sup> See JS17, paras. 4-9, 11.
- <sup>111</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.4, 99.17, 99.20 and 99.89-99.96.
- <sup>112</sup> See JS19, pp. 10-12.
- <sup>113</sup> See JS4, p. 4. See also JS20, p. 5.
- <sup>114</sup> See JS2, para. 36. See also AI, p. 5; JS4, p. 9.
- <sup>115</sup> See JS20, pp. 2-4, 8. See also JS2, para. 29; AI, p.4-5 and 9; CeProFa, pp. 3-4; and HRW, p. 3.
- <sup>116</sup> See JS2, paras. 10 and 12. See also JS4, p. 9.
- <sup>117</sup> See ADF International, paras. 3-19.
- <sup>118</sup> See CS, p. 4.
- <sup>119</sup> See CS, pp. 4 and 9. See also JS4, p. 9.
- <sup>120</sup> See CS, pp. 4 and 7.
- <sup>121</sup> See JS21, p. 4.
- <sup>122</sup> See FALGBT, para. 40. See also JS4, p. 9.
- <sup>123</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.4 (Uruguay).
- <sup>124</sup> See JS4, p. 10; and JS13, pp. 4 and 15.
- <sup>125</sup> See JS13, p. 15.
- <sup>126</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.17, 99.97.
- <sup>127</sup> See JS4, p. 7. See also JS21, p. 6.
- <sup>128</sup> See CS, p. 5, 7. See also JS21, p. 6.
- <sup>129</sup> See ACIJ, para. 22.
- <sup>130</sup> See FALGBT, para. 35.
- <sup>131</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.6, 99.7, 99.24-99.26 and 99.46-99.61.
- <sup>132</sup> See JS4, p. 2.
- <sup>133</sup> See JS21, p. 7.
- <sup>134</sup> See JS4, p. 2. See also DPBA, para. 20.
- <sup>135</sup> See JS4, p. 4; and DPBA, para. 21. See also JS2, para. 15; and AI, p. 9.
- <sup>136</sup> See AI, pp. 2-3. See also JS4, p. 5.
- <sup>137</sup> See JS2, para. 18.
- <sup>138</sup> See JS4, pp. 2-3; See also CeProFa, p. 5.
- <sup>139</sup> See Mesa Intersectorial, pp. 1-6; and CeProFa, pp. 4-8.
- <sup>140</sup> See HRW, p. 3.
- <sup>141</sup> See DPBA, para. 22; and JS4, p. 4.

- <sup>142</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.8, 99.11, 99.46, 99.59, 99.66-99.67 and 99.74-99.75.
- <sup>143</sup> See ACIJ, paras. 13-14 and 18.
- <sup>144</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.8 (Portugal).
- <sup>145</sup> See JS3, para. 5. See also ACIJ, paras. 11-12.
- <sup>146</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.11 (Honduras) (Russian Federation) (Trinidad and Tobago).
- <sup>147</sup> See JS1, paras. 40-43; JS3, paras. 12-13; and ACIJ, para. 6.
- <sup>148</sup> See JS1, paras. 14, 30-31 and 36.
- <sup>149</sup> See JS3, para. 18.
- <sup>150</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.13 and 99.98-99.107.
- <sup>151</sup> See JS2, para. 34.
- <sup>152</sup> See JS2, para. 33.
- <sup>153</sup> See JS4, p. 3; and APDH, para. 6. See also JS2, para. 1.
- <sup>154</sup> See JS9, pp. 6-8, and 10-11. See also APDH, para. 7; and DPBA, paras. 35-37.
- <sup>155</sup> See JS2, para. 3.
- <sup>156</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.31, 99.74 and 99.108-99.112.
- <sup>157</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.31 (Bolivia).
- <sup>158</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.74 (México).
- <sup>159</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.109 (Peru).
- <sup>160</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.110 (South Africa).
- <sup>161</sup> See A/HRC/22/4, para. 99.111 (Spain).
- <sup>162</sup> See CS, p. 2.
- <sup>163</sup> See CS, p. 7.
- <sup>164</sup> AI, p. 7; and CS, p. 2-4. See also JS16, p. 2.
- <sup>165</sup> See JS16, p. 2.
- <sup>166</sup> See AI, p. 6. See also JS16, p. 5, 10.
- <sup>167</sup> See JS16, p. 5.
- <sup>168</sup> See JS16, p. 10.
- <sup>169</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/4, paras. 99.31 and 99.112-99.118.
- <sup>170</sup> See JS3, paras. 20-23; JS7, paras. 2-22; AI, p. 2, 9; GDP, p. 2, 3-4; DPBA, para. 33. See also JS4, p. 10.
- <sup>171</sup> See AI, p. 3; and GDP, p. 2. See also JS7 paras. 32-34.
- <sup>172</sup> See JS3, para. 25; and AI, p. 9.
- <sup>173</sup> See JS14, p. 2. See also FALGBT, para. 33.