



Human Rights Situation in Paraguay

**Shadow Report Submitted to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
against Women (CEDAW Committee) — 93rd Session (October 2026)**

Introduction

1. This report addresses some aspects related to women's rights, the situation of journalists, and gender equality, highlighting the progress achieved and the outstanding obligations of the Paraguayan State to guarantee the human rights of all women, without discrimination.

2. This document was prepared by a coalition of the following organizations: Consultorio Jurídico Feminista (Feminist Legal Clinic), Red de Mujeres Periodistas y Comunicadoras del Paraguay (Network of Women Journalists and Communicators of Paraguay), and Synergía – Initiatives for Human Rights.

Article 2: Legislation

Legal Gaps in Combating Discrimination

3. Paraguay still lacks comprehensive legislation to protect its citizens against all forms of discrimination, despite several recommendations made by the CEDAW Committee¹ and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)² specifically addressing this issue, and it is one of the few countries in the region without a general anti-discrimination law. This poses a real obstacle to implementing the general prohibition on discrimination established in article 46 of the National Constitution. The absence of implementing legislation leaves the country without an effective mechanism for reporting, sanctioning, and providing redress in cases of discrimination, and without a public policy framework to prevent and eradicate the cultural foundations that underpin discrimination. A bill was introduced in 2007 which was debated and then rejected by the Senate in November 2014.³ This bill was reintroduced in 2015 and has not yet been considered.⁴

Recommendations

4. Enact and implement legislation against all forms of discrimination and provide the necessary public policies to guarantee its effective enforcement.

Article 3: Gender Institutions

State-Led Anti-Gender Mobilization

¹ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee). Concluding Observations on the Seventh Periodic Report of Paraguay. 22 November 2017. Document CEDAW/C/PRY/CO/7, paragraphs 10 and 11.

² UPR, Third cycle: Iceland, para. 118.30; Nicaragua, para. 118.32; Pakistan, para. 118.33; Peru 118.34; Poland, para. 118.35; Palestine, para. 118.37; Ecuador, para. 118.38; Germany, para. 118.40; Belgium, para. 118.41; Mexico, para. 118.42; Netherlands, para. 118.43; United Kingdom, para. 118.44; Uruguay, para. 118.45; Argentina, para. 118.46; Canada, para. 118.47; Russia, para. 118.166). Second cycle: Guatemala, para. 102.41; Australia, para. 102.36; Colombia, para. 102.57; Greece, para. 102.37; Cuba, para. 102.39; Slovenia, para. 102.40; Brazil, para. 102.42; Uruguay, para. 102.45; Chile, para. 102.38; South Africa, para. 102.52; Sweden, para. 102.53; Canada, para. 102.54; Argentina, para. 102.55; United Kingdom, para. 102.56; Panama, para. 102.82.

³ Bill file S-74805, available at: <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/1163>

⁴ Bill file S-157013, available at <http://silpy.congreso.gov.py/expediente/106146>

5. In 2023, a large number of seats were renewed in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. This election brought several new parliamentarians who won their seats through disinformation campaigns on gender issues. Therefore, anti-gender proposals made up a significant share of the campaign rhetoric and actions of these individuals, most of whom belong to the ruling party, which holds a majority in both chambers.

6. These “campaign promises” led to the introduction of at least two relevant bills. The first bill⁵ was introduced in 2022, and it was widely debated during and after the election and post-election periods. It repeals a cooperation agreement between Paraguay and the European Union (EU) seeking to fund a program to transform Paraguay’s education system. This bill was introduced amid the debate over the educational transformation process spearheaded by the Ministry of Education and Science (MEC), during which anti-gender groups launched a disinformation campaign questioning whether the initial educational transformation document had a gender perspective (which, in fact, it did not). They argued that this project sought to “homosexualize” children with EU funding. In fact, the cooperation agreement is unrelated to this process: it concerns funding school supply kits and meals. Anti-gender groups succeeded in sowing confusion and linking the cooperation effort to the MEC process. In their election campaigns, several senators promised to push for a bill to repeal the cooperation agreement, which would entail returning several million euros already allocated. The new parliament began its term in July 2023 and brought the issue up for public debate on several occasions. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held several meetings with EU representatives, as the potential repeal had significant legal implications⁶ and affected the countries’ bilateral relations. In the end, the bill was shelved, but the lawmakers who had championed the proposal tried to justify their change of position, which meant breaking their campaign promises.

7. The second bill, which bans the promotion, encouragement, or teaching of “gender ideology” in educational institutions, was introduced by the same group of lawmakers at the beginning of the legislative session (July 2023).⁷ The bill does not define “gender ideology,” nor does it specify the ban’s implications. Regardless of whether gender ideology exists, this text was publicly criticized because the National Constitution prohibits censoring any ideology, which rendered the bill unconstitutional. In response, the Senate Committee on Children made significant amendments to prohibit the gender “perspective” in education and children’s policies.⁸ The bill is still pending review. These bills run counter to the various recommendations Paraguay received in previous UPR review cycles regarding gender equality.⁹

8. Contrary to the position of the CEDAW Committee, which in 2017 expressed concern about the anti-gender movement and recommended the repeal of Resolution 29664

⁵ Bill file available at: <https://silpy.congreso.gov.py/web/expediente/127085>

⁶ Here are some of those arguments: <https://www.cjfeminista.org/derogacion-convenioue/>

⁷ Bill file available at: <https://silpy.congreso.gov.py/web/expediente/128370>

⁸ A legal analysis of this bill is available here: <https://www.cjfeminista.org/consideraciones-sobre-el-proyecto-de-ley-genero/>

⁹ UPR, Second cycle: Spain, para. 102.51; Chile, para. 102.31; Singapore, para. 102.50; Laos, para. 102.137; Honduras, para. 102.43; Bolivia, para. 102.69; Israel, para. 102.75; Cuba, para. 102.72; Belgium, para. 102.68; Morocco, para. 102.79; Canada, para. 102.70; Pakistan, para. 102.48; Macedonia, para. 102.86; Egypt, para. 102.49; Djibouti, para. 102.73; Türkiye, para. 102.87; Costa Rica, para. 102.71, Korea, para. 102.83.

issued by the Ministry of Education and Science (MEC),¹⁰ the resolution is still in force. Furthermore, both this resolution and its subsequent implementation¹¹ have exacerbated the stalemate regarding gender issues in education.

9. In addition, on 7 November 2025, the MEC issued Resolution 1803/25, which “expands” Resolution 29664.¹² The text declares materials issued before the effective date of Resolution 29664 to be obsolete and establishes a glossary of terms with which the materials must comply. The resolution does not include a list of materials to be removed or modified, does not establish a procedure for reviewing the materials, and does not clarify whether the materials will be “corrected” or “removed.” However, its annex refers to “replacing” the terms, including the terminology to be replaced: a) the terms “equality,” “gender equality,” “gender approach,” “gender perspective,” “equity,” and “gender equity” shall not be used. These terms will be replaced by “equality between men and women” or “equality between man and woman”; b) regarding the word “sex,” the resolution states that the word “gender” is to be removed from all educational materials regardless of format, and that the provisions of the National Constitution are to be respected, namely article 49 which states that “The family is the foundation of society; its comprehensive protection will be promoted and guaranteed. This includes the stable union of a man and a woman, their children, and the community” which has nothing to do with the definition of sex (the National Constitution does not define what “sex” is, and the article in question pertains only to family and marriage; c) it defines inclusion solely as including students with disabilities, omitting any other reference to inclusion.

10. The Paraguayan state has received recommendations regarding the importance of strengthening the Ministry of Women as the body responsible for advancing women and the lead agency for gender policies.¹³ Far from complying with these recommendations, and amid anti-gender protests, a bill creating the Ministry of the Family was introduced.¹⁴ It would take over the responsibilities of the Ministry of Women, the Ministry of Children and Adolescents, and the Ministry of Youth. Similarly, the Ministry of Women faced budget cuts in 2022 and 2023, and only marginal increases in 2024 and 2025; even so, the annual average for the five years from 2021 to 2025 is about 750,000 USD less than the average for the 2016-2020.¹⁵

Recommendations

11. Repeal Resolution 29664/17 and Resolution 1803/25 of the Ministry of Education and Science;

¹⁰ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee). Concluding Observations on the Seventh Periodic Report of Paraguay. 22 November 2017. Document CEDAW/C/PRY/CO/7, paragraphs 8 and 9.

¹¹ Among other things, the MEC has used this resolution to start administrative proceedings against teachers for using materials addressing gender issues. For more on this, see: <https://delparaguay.com.py/nota/sumariaron-a-dos-profesores-por-ensenar-ideologia-de-genero>; <https://www.abc.com.py/nacionales/2022/11/14/docentes-que-utilizaron-materiales-sobre-ideologia-de-genero-seran-sumariados-dicen-desde-el-mec/>

¹² The official text of Resolution 1803 is available online but does not include the terminology annex: <https://www.mec.gov.py/sigmec/resoluciones/769-2023-RAMIREZ.pdf>. The annex is available in this press release: <https://www.abc.com.py/nacionales/2025/11/09/mec-suprime-la-palabra-genero-de-todos-los-materiales-educativos/>

¹³ CEDAW Committee. Concluding Observations on the Seventh Periodic Report of Paraguay. 22 November 2017. Document CEDAW/C/PRY/CO/7, para. 14 and 15.

¹⁴ Bill file available at: <https://silpy.congreso.gov.py/web/expediente/141311>

¹⁵ Source: Prepared by the authors based on data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, available on its website: www.mef.gov.py

12. Expand capacity-building on gender equality for government officials.
13. Withhold consideration of bills that undermine gender equality.
14. Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Women as the lead agency for gender policies.

Article 5: Gender Stereotypes and Violence

15. Gender-based violence is widespread in Paraguay. The National Survey on the Situation of Women in Paraguay (ENSIMUP), conducted in 2021 by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), indicates that 78.5% of women aged 18 and older have experienced some form of violence at least once in their lives. This amounts to approximately 8 out of every 10 women. Of all the women, 60.9% reported suffering sexual violence at some point in their lives, and 25.1% reported having experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. The contrast between these data and the data on police reports and prosecutions reveals a huge gap between crime and its prosecution, punishment, and the protection of victims and survivors.

Lack of a Unified Violence Registry

16. In 2024, the National Police recorded 6,070 reports of domestic violence. Of these, 29.4% of the victims were aged between 18 and 29, and 21.5% were aged between 30 and 39. The victim's relationship with the perpetrator is most often that of a partner or former partner in 57.7% of cases, followed by sons and daughters in 11.8% of cases.¹⁶ Data released by the Office of the Public Prosecutor showed that the most frequently reported criminal offense in 2025 was domestic violence, with 38,379 reports, accounting for 13.2% of all reported criminal offenses and averaging about 105 reports per day.¹⁷ In 2025, the courts of the peace, which issue protective orders, recorded 30,747 reports, or about 84 reports per day.¹⁸

17. Although article 29 of Act No. 5777/16 on the comprehensive protection of women against all forms of violence stipulates that a unified and standardized system for recording violence against women must be created, this system is not yet fully operational. Thus, each institution that receives reports has statistics on the number of cases filed, but the total number of women reporting violence is unknown because there is no unified registry. This is because a woman might have gone to the police, the prosecutor's office, health centers, and a court of the peace—and while each of these institutions keeps their own records, whose data are not cross-referenced to obtain accurate information on how many women have reported violence in Paraguay.

18. A further complication is that the criminal offense of domestic violence (article 229 of the Criminal Code) includes violence against other family members, and the Office of the Public Prosecutor does not keep disaggregated data showing how many cases involve violence against women or gender-based violence. Similarly, the procedure for granting protective measures established in Act No. 1600/00 against domestic violence is not limited to violence against women. Just like the Office of the Public Prosecutor, courts of the peace do not

¹⁶ Data provided by the National Police through a public records request. Available at: <https://informacionpublica.paraguay.gov.py/#/ciudadano/solicitud/92810>

¹⁷ Information available at <https://ministeriopublico.gov.py/nota/datos-abiertos-de-enero-a-diciembre-de-2025-15965>

¹⁸ Information available at <https://www.pj.gov.py/notas/29434-el-poder-judicial-presenta-estadisticas-sobre-la-tramitacion-de-casos-de-violencia-en-2025>

disaggregate their data. Accurate data is essential to reflect the number of women who resort to the protection system and to enable actions tailored to the reality on the ground.

Recommendations

19. Effectively implement the Unified and Standardized System for Recording Violence Against Women, in accordance with the provisions of article 29 of Act No. 5777/16.

Barriers to Access to Justice for Victims and Survivors of Violence¹⁹

20. The main problem identified is the attitude of the people working within the system. Aside from structural and budgetary barriers, the obstacle women cite most often is officials' attitudes, which deter them or, in some cases, create a real barrier to filing a complaint or following up on the process. Regarding the **police**, women report mistreatment and skepticism; their complaints are not recorded, they are required to present their ID cards, and the police do not automatically notify either the courts of the peace or the Office of the Public Prosecutor. Regarding the **courts of the peace**, women report that they require a police report (which is illegal), fail to meet procedural deadlines, issue "standardized" measures that do not meet women's needs, have limited office hours, and have few offices that provide round-the-clock service. They also note that although it is a free procedure that does not require legal representation, women are not given guidance to help them understand the process; instead, they are directly asked to be accompanied by an attorney to receive information about their case. The **Office of the Public Prosecutor** is the place women turn to most often—perhaps because it is the institution the public knows best—and the number of complaints received confirms this. Women report that the staff are hostile and do not advise them on the possibility of going to the court of the peace, or on the limits and scope of the institution's authority. For example, many women believe that the Office of the Public Prosecutor can issue protective measures, but there is no guidance on the process or the timeframes involved.

Recommendations

21. Take steps to disseminate information about the legal and institutional resources available to victims and survivors of violence; This information must be linguistically accessible (in Spanish and, at least, in Guaraní) and available nationwide.

22. Take steps to change the gender stereotypes held by the people working in the Judiciary.

23. Take disciplinary action against officials of the Judiciary who fail to fulfill their legal obligations.

24. Allocate sufficient resources for the system to protect women from violence.

Changes to the Legal Framework and Adoption of Protocols

25. In June 2022, Act No. 6934 was enacted, amending article 229 of Act No. 1160/1998 "Criminal Code", modified by Acts No. 3440/2008, 4628/2012 and 5378/2014. This act amends the criminal definition of domestic violence and expressly establishes that acts of violence—which may be physical or psychological—can occur within a romantic relationship or after someone refuses to reconcile with a former partner, even if the couple is not living together, and against relatives. These cases are punishable by up to six years, which makes it a crime. The article provides that the sentence may be increased to up to eight years when there

¹⁹ Section based on the report entitled: "Barreras y nudos críticos en el tratamiento de las denuncias de las mujeres sobre violencia basada en género," (Barriers and critical issues in handling women's reports of gender-based violence) available at: <https://www.cjfeminista.org/barreras-y-nudos/>

is a history of recidivism or a prior alternative sentence for the same criminal act; when the crime is committed against children or adolescents or in their presence; when a weapon is used to commit the act of violence; and when the acts of violence occur in the shared residence or at the victim's residence.

26. In addition, protocols were adopted, most notably, the “Protocol for investigating violence against women in the family setting from a gender perspective; of the Office of the Public Prosecutor in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior, the National Police, and the Ministry of Women,” implemented by the Office of the Public Prosecutor (2015); the “Manual on comprehensive care for victims of domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence in the health system,” issued by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (2021); and the “Protocol for addressing cases of domestic and intrafamily violence against women. Intended for the judges and officials of magistrate’s courts and courts of first instance in civil and commercial matters,” issued by the Supreme Court of Justice (2021); and the “Protocol for the conduct of specialized public defenders under Act No. 5777/2016,” issued by the Office of the Public Defender (2021). There is no information on assessments of the extent to which these protocols are being implemented. However, barriers to women’s access to justice persist. These barriers stem primarily from the attitudes of judicial officials.

Recommendations

27. Effectively implement the current regulations and adopted protocols. Organize a series of training sessions on the content and proper application of laws and protocols, aimed primarily at the officials responsible for their enforcement;

28. Assess the effectiveness of public policies in preventing and responding to gender-based violence, and identify corrective measures;

29. Create and develop public policies to support victims of gender-based violence. For example, some countries grant tax exemptions to companies that hire women victims of violence.

Article 6: Trafficking in persons

30. Paraguay remains a country of origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking, particularly of women and girls. Recent data shows that this phenomenon persists: between 2021 and 2025, 389 reports of human trafficking were filed, rising from 67 in 2024 to 99 in 2025. Of the reported victims, 63% are women and 48% are children and adolescents. Furthermore, 68.1% of the identified victims were victims of trafficking for labor exploitation, and 31.9% were victims of sexual exploitation. In addition, an institutional analysis of cases from 2019–2024 found that 26% of the victims belonged to indigenous communities.²⁰

31. The situation of missing persons is particularly concerning. While the data available does not show a direct link between this issue and human trafficking, the lack of interoperable data and records prevents us from ruling out such a link. Between November 2020 and June 2026, the National Police recorded 13,390 reports of missing persons, of which 6,082 involved children and adolescents and 101 involved indigenous people. At the time of drafting this report, 4,036 cases remained active—that is, cases in which the search is still ongoing, and

²⁰ Information available at https://www.ministeriopublico.gov.py/nota/aumento-del-48-en-causas-de-trata-de-personas-y-su-impacto-en-las-personas-17836?utm_source

the individuals have not yet been located.²¹ The disaggregated data available for 2024 also shows that 75.7% of children and adolescents reported as missing were girls and adolescent women. In response to a query regarding missing persons cases involving indications of human trafficking, sexual exploitation, or labor exploitation, the National Police stated that it “does not track” those categories and that the records on missing persons and human trafficking are kept separately.²² This fragmentation limits the identification of risk factors and the analysis of potential recruitment and exploitation patterns, which are particularly relevant given the high proportion of children and adolescents among the reported missing persons.

Recommendations

32. Ensure the interoperability between systems recording human trafficking and missing persons cases by cross-referencing information to enable the early detection of potential situations of recruitment and exploitation.

Article 14: Disadvantaged Women

Protection of Journalists and Violence Against Women Journalists and Women in the Media

33. Violence against women journalists in Paraguay reflects a structural phenomenon in which gender discrimination combines with harassment to silence critical voices. The government has made no progress in enacting a law to protect journalists²³ or implementing effective investigation and punishment mechanisms that include a gender perspective. This omission perpetuates impunity and risk for journalists.

34. The disproportionate impact on women is particularly severe: eight out of ten have experienced sexual harassment during their careers, and over half of all cases of workplace violence involve women. Furthermore, 88% of the cases were not reported.²⁴ Violence against women journalists takes many forms, including sexual harassment in the workplace and online violence. A prime example of sexual harassment and the barriers to reporting it is the case of media personality and manager Carlos Granada,²⁵ who was accused by a group of female employees at a television station owned by a multinational corporation. The complaint included allegations of sexual harassment and coercion. Public protests and social mobilization prompted the media outlet to expedite the investigation and act. Granada was sentenced to ten years in prison. Several of the women journalists who covered the case were forced to resign and have not continued their professional careers, which sends a negative message to women and acts as a deterrent to reporting incidents.

35. Another prime example of cyberviolence is the campaign launched against journalist Mercedes (Menchi) Barriocanal. The case began when Juan Vera, a well-known leader of self-proclaimed pro-life and pro-family groups, disclosed the journalist's phone number after she criticized the House of Representatives' decision to approve the repeal of the law that

²¹ These include 960 active cases from 2020, 814 from 2021, 526 from 2022, 750 from 2023, 865 from 2024, 640 from 2025, and 345 from 2026.

²² Data provided by the National Police through a public records request. Available online at <https://informacionpublica.paraguay.gov.py/#!/solicitud/104098>

²³ The bill to protect journalists and human rights defenders is available online: <https://silpy.congreso.gov.py/web/expediente/128109>

²⁴ This finding is based on a survey of women journalists and communicators. For more on this, see: <https://www.ultimhora.com/6-cada-10-comunicadoras-fueron-victimas-acoso-sexual-laboral-n3035342>; https://www.instagram.com/p/CIUeZ3sufK6/?igsh=Zzg0MDImcndiZnA%3D&img_index=2

²⁵ More information available at <https://www.ministeriopublico.gov.py/nota/condenan-a-periodista-a-10-anos-de-prision-por-coaccion-sexual-coaccion-y-acoso-15692>

allowed the EU to provide funding for the education system. Vera posted Barriocanal's cell phone number on Facebook and WhatsApp groups with the intent to incite harassment.²⁶ In response, the journalist was granted protective measures,²⁷ but she had to file a private criminal complaint for the assailant to face criminal charges.²⁸

Recommendations

36. Pass the bill on the protection of journalists and human rights defenders and establish measures to ensure its effective implementation;
37. Incorporate a gender perspective into efforts to address the rights of women journalists and women in the media;
38. Take steps to end impunity in cases of violence against women in the media.

Discrimination Against Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender (LBT) Women

39. Despite the various recommendations received from different treaty bodies²⁹ and the Human Rights Council (HRC) under the UPR,³⁰ the State has not taken measures to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender expression and gender identity (SOGIE). The State has accepted the HRC's recommendations but has not yet implemented them. As noted above, Paraguay lacks mechanisms for reporting discrimination, including discrimination based on SOGIE, which also means there is no official data on discrimination cases.

40. Paraguay still lacks a law recognizing the gender identity of transgender persons, which disproportionately affects every aspect of their lives. For example, transgender people continue to face discrimination based on their gender identity and/or gender expression in the field of healthcare. Healthcare workers and administrative staff at healthcare facilities discriminate against transgender people in ways ranging from disparaging glances, stigmatizing comments, and whispering to all kinds of mistreatment.³¹ In addition, when a transgender person seeks healthcare, it is assumed that they are seeking treatment for a sexual health issue or HIV/AIDS. Another very persistent form of abuse is failing to respect the name a person has chosen for themselves and insisting on calling them by their legal name. As a result, many transgender persons choose not to seek healthcare, which makes them particularly vulnerable.

²⁶ Martinez, V. (2024, August 16). *Corte ratifica condena a Juan Vera por violar intimidad de Menchi Barriocanal* (Court upholds Juan Vera's sentence for violating Menchi Barriocanal's privacy). Resumen de Noticias. <https://www.rdn.com.py/2024/08/16/corte-ratifica-condena-a-juan-vera-por-violar-intimidad-de-menchi-barriocanal/>

²⁷ Justicia dispone medidas de protección para Menchi Barriocanal (2022, December 7) (Court orders protective measures for Menchi Barriocanal). *Judiciales Net*. <https://www.judiciales.net/justicia-dispone-medidas-de-proteccion-para-menchi-barriocanal/>

²⁸ Ibid. 26

²⁹ Concluding observations: Paraguay. Document CRC/C/PRY/CO/3, para. 53 and CEDAW Committee. Concluding observations: Paraguay. CEDAW/C/PRY/CO/6, paragraph 27.

³⁰ UPR, Third cycle: Iceland, para. 118.30; Israel, para. 118.31; Portugal, para. 118.36; Ecuador, para. 118.38; France, para. 118.39; Germany, para. 118.40; Belgium, para. 118.41; Mexico, para. 118.42; Netherlands, para. 118.43; United Kingdom, para. 118.44; Uruguay, para. 118.45; Argentina, para. 118.46; Canada, para. 118.47; Chile, para. 118.155; Australia, para. 118.185). (Second cycle: Colombia, para. 102.57; Israel, para. 102.33, and France, para. 102.58.

³¹ Mendieta, M. (2018). *Informe 2017. Situación de violencia hacia el colectivo trans* (2017 Report: The Situation of Violence Against the Trans Community). Asunción: Panambi.

41. Lesbian women in prison still lack access to conjugal visits, despite the absence of any legal barrier to such visits.

42. The only progress made during this period is the enactment of Act No. 7018/2022 on mental health. Its article 3 (Definitions) establishes that “under no circumstances may a mental health diagnosis be made based solely on: (...) c) Sexual choice or identity.” This article prohibits so-called “conversion therapies,” which aim to “modify” a person’s sexual orientation or gender identity. These therapies are considered a form of torture.³² Despite the regulatory progress, there is no information on the action taken by the Paraguayan State to implement this provision effectively.

Recommendations

- 43. Effectively enforce the ban on conversion therapies, as established by the Mental Health Act;
- 44. Enact a law that recognizes the gender identity of transgender persons;
- 45. Take legislative and public policy measures to eliminate discrimination based on SOGIE;
- 25. Ensure access to conjugal visits for lesbian women in prison.

³² Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2020, July 13). ‘Conversion therapy’ can amount to torture and should be banned says UN expert. [Press release]
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/stories/2020/07/conversion-therapy-can-amount-torture-and-should-be-banned-says-un-expert>

