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**Responses to the list of issues and questions for
consideration of the combined third and fourth periodic
report and the fifth periodic report**

Paraguay*

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

Responses to the list of issues and questions for consideration of the combined third and fourth periodic report and the fifth periodic report (CEDAW/C/PAR 3-4, CEDAW/C/PAR 5)

Republic of Paraguay

Constitution, laws and national machinery

1. Please describe the process used to prepare the combined third and fourth, and fifth periodic reports. In particular, indicate who participated in, and contributed to the process and whether the reports were submitted to Parliament or approved by the Office of the President of the Republic.

For the preparation of the combined third and fourth periodic report, an international consultant was hired, who assembled the information on the basis of personal interviews with sectoral specialists in various fields from the Women's Bureau of the Office of the President of the Republic and with focal points in the various institutions of the public sector which are involved in the implementation of the National Plan for Equal Opportunities; further information was later collected by means of a questionnaire based on the articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

This report was approved by the head of the Women's Bureau at the time and officially transmitted to the Commission on the Status of Women through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay.

2. The fifth report is inconsistent in its use of the terms "gender equity" and "equality". Please explain the State party's understanding of the difference between the two terms, if such a difference exists, and how the terms are applied. Also, the fifth report refers, on several occasions (e.g. on page 11), to the "dichotomy of gender versus party". Please explain.

While the gender perspective is a theoretical and methodological approach which makes it possible to recognize and analyse identities, perspectives, and relations between women and men, among women, and among men, especially in terms of power, it also facilitates a critical analysis of the socio-economic and political/legal structures which give rise to these identities and relations, which in turn are influenced by them. Equity, on the other hand, is a political concept which involves the formulation of proposals and the implementation of action to overcome female subordination and build an egalitarian society.

Gender policies in Paraguay are formulated from a gender and equity perspective, and are incorporated in plans and programmes. However, much still remains to be done to level the field between women and men so as to ensure equality of opportunity.

Although gender policies have progressed at the national level largely because of the participation of the women's movement and the access of women to public and decision-making positions, there are still obstacles to this progress when women in elected positions respond to the decisions of their political bloc or partisan group.

3. Please inform the Committee as to whether the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other

international human rights instruments are part of national legislation and, if so, whether they may be invoked before the courts.

Article 137 of the 1992 Constitution provides that the Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic. The Constitution, international treaties, conventions and agreements that have been approved and ratified, laws passed by Congress and other related legal provisions of lesser rank make up the national legal system, in descending order of importance.

Article 145 provides that the Republic of Paraguay, on an equal footing with other States, recognizes a supranational legal order which guarantees the validity of human rights, peace, justice, cooperation and development in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

Such decisions may be adopted only by an absolute majority of each house of Congress.

Article 141 provides that international treaties that have been duly concluded and approved by an act of Congress, and for which the instruments of ratification have been exchanged or deposited, form part of the domestic legal order.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was ratified by Paraguay in 1986 by Act No. 1215, and therefore forms part of national legislation and may be invoked before the courts.

[The same applies to:]

The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Convention of Belém do Pará, approved at the seventh plenary meeting of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) on 9 June 1994, in Belém do Pará, Brazil, and ratified by Paraguay by Act No. 605/95;

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 34/180, of 18 December 1979, and ratified by Paraguay by Act No. 1215/1986;

The American Convention on Human Rights (OAS-1992); International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 100 on equal remuneration for equal work, ratified by Paraguay in 1964; ILO Convention No. 111 on discrimination (employment and occupation), ratified by Paraguay in 1967; the Rome Treaty establishing the International Criminal Court, ratified by Paraguay by Act No. 1663 of 2001; the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention, approved by Act No. 2298 of 25 November 2003: deposit of the instrument of ratification with the United Nations is pending;

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989, and ratified by Act No. 1680/01; this Convention has been ratified by 179 countries and has virtually become a universal law of mankind, marking the beginning of a new era governed by the fundamental ethical principle of according respect and priority to the children of the world;

The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, 1993 (Act No. 900 of 1996); the Convention on the Rights

of the Child (Act No. 57 of 1990); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Act No. 5 of 1992); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Act No. 4 of 1992); the American Convention on Human Rights, Pact of San José, Costa Rica (Act No. 1 of 1989); the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women (Act No. 876 of 1986); the Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors (Act No. 1062 of 1997); the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture (Act No. 56 of 1990); the Inter-American Convention on the International Return of Children (Act No. 928 of 1996); the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons; the Inter-American Convention on Support Obligations (Act No. 899 of 1996); and Act No. 2134 of 2003, approving the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

Political participation

4. The fifth report refers to the proposal of the Women's Bureau of the Office of the President of the Republic (SMPR) and the Office of the Public Defender to reform the Electoral Code, with a view to ensuring women's participation in the decision-making bodies of the Republic ... by raising from 20 per cent to 50 per cent the minimum quota for participation by women in lists of electoral candidates ... and providing women with access to administrative posts (pages 13 to 14). What progress has been made in this regard?

Under the parliamentary agenda, in the meeting chamber of Congress, a public hearing was held on 24 August 2004, to consider a bill concerning the Paraguayan Electoral Code with a view to the establishment of mechanisms for the advancement of women to elected posts. The purpose of this hearing was to acquaint the Committee of the House of Representatives responsible for issuing an opinion on the bill with the various views on the matter, simultaneously and on an equal footing, through direct contact with interested persons. Political parties, legal personalities in general, and departmental and municipal authorities were represented by a spokesman/spokeswoman to present their views. The Committee on Social Equity and Gender of the House of Representatives issued two opinions on the basis of the views expressed in the hearing, one of them advising approval of the proposal for a 50 per cent quota and the other in favour of a 30 per cent quota, and both were transmitted to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs.

In order to inform the media and the general public about the proposal to amend the Electoral Code to increase the quota for the participation of women to 50 per cent, a public hearing was organized with the Office of the Public Defender, the Women's Bureau and women's organizations.

At the same time, the Minister for Women requested a hearing with the leaders of the political parties to seek support for the proposal and for women's participation. She also met with parliamentary women and with female senators and deputies on the same issue, in addition to coordinating a common agenda in relation to proposals for legal norms on equality.

The public has also been informed about the proposal through the press and in television programmes promoting the participation of society.

An agenda was established with various organizations which are part of the women's movement, and so far the following activities are envisaged: (a) a meeting of cooperative women on 25 September 2004 to include the issue of electoral reform and the proposal to establish a Ministry of Social Development. The National Committee of Women Cooperative Members has transmitted to the Committee on Social Equity and Gender its position of acceptance of the proposal by the Women's Bureau and the Women's Forum of the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR); (b) launching of the "*Si, Si, Si*" ("Yes, Yes, Yes") campaign; (c) departmental meetings to prepare for the national congress on decentralization and gender; (d) in October 2004, a congress of the MERCOSUR Women's Forum; (e) debate with women journalists to analyse the amendments to the Electoral Code, organized by the Kuña Aty foundation.

5. The fifth report states, on page 49, that "Women have won a significant proportion of second-tier posts, according to statistics from the Central Elections Commission: municipalities: 4.7 per cent of municipal mayors, 17.7 per cent of municipal councillors, and 14 per cent of departmental councillors". The report further states (on pages 21 and 22), that women's participation is low, and that the obstacles to women's political participation included lack of leadership by women, "women politicians' lack of self-esteem vis-à-vis their male peers", traditional sociocultural factors, the lack of support provided by the women's movement to candidacies, and the lack of economic resources. What specific measures are planned to overcome these obstacles, particularly to implement the provisions of the Convention as obligations of the State party?

Article 48 of the Paraguayan Constitution refers to facilitating the participation of women in all spheres of national life and article 117 provides that the access of women to public posts shall be promoted; other articles guarantee women's participation, but affirmative action is needed to improve democratic practices.

The specific action to be carried out under the Second National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, 2003-2007 (PIO II), under section 8, Social and political participation on the basis of equal opportunities with the objective of securing equitable access and equal participation for women and men in the power structures and decision-making processes, are to (a) systematically report discriminatory action against women with regard to their access, advancement and retention in decision-making posts and equitable participation in the power structures; (b) promote public support for women's participation in the power structures and their access to decision-making posts; (c) sensitize the sectors which have an impact on the access of more women to decision-making posts and train women in order to improve their capacities and enable them to gain access to the power structures; (d) formulate, promote and support amendments and/or adjustments in the legal norms to ensure the access of women to the power structures; (e) develop and support policies, programmes and projects aimed at ensuring women's access to decision-making posts and enhancing their social and political participation through affirmative action as an integral element of their citizenship; (f) carry out studies and research to increase knowledge about the political and social participation of women.

6. Pages 25 and 26 of the fifth report provide information concerning the international and regional forums attended by Paraguay's women representatives. Please give information concerning women's participation,

over the past three years, in government delegations to regional and international forums that are not aimed exclusively at women, and please indicate the position and status of these women.

Currently there are four women ambassadors in the Paraguayan diplomatic corps, several women in the second tier as counsellors, and five embassy ministers. In addition, in August 2003, the Government appointed two women as ministers in its cabinet: the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Education and Worship. There are also six women with the rank of minister heading the State secretariats for women, repatriated persons, children and adolescents, and tourism, the technical and planning secretariat, and the secretariat for social action. In addition, there are two women deputy ministers in education and industry. With women at the head of public institutions at high levels of decision-making in the Government, representation in international and regional forums which are not intended exclusively for women has increased over the past two years. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there are various women in charge of divisions and departments, such as the directors for regional forums, foreign cooperation, international treaties, and international economic organizations, who participate from time to time in meetings and forums at the international and regional levels. Although the percentage is not equal to that of men, significant progress has been made.

In 2003, for the first time a Paraguayan woman headed the permanent mission of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in the Inter-American system and the permanent mission for children, adolescence and youth at the United Nations.

Education and stereotypes

7. In addressing article 5 of the Convention, the fifth report provides information concerning “family education”, but does not focus on the subject of stereotypes, how social and cultural patterns of behaviour discriminate against women, or how such patterns represent obstacles to the achievement of genuine equality for women. The fifth report also clearly indicates that stereotypes continue to constitute a significant barrier to the achievement of equality. Such references may be found on page 16 (on traditional culture reflected in sexist language, the inequitable distribution of roles within the family, etc.), on page 27 (on cultural patterns of behaviour in schools) and on page 37 (on women’s sole responsibility for the care and rearing of children), as well as on page 18 of the combined third and fourth report (on sexist attitudes in personnel selection). What measures and strategies have been planned, adopted or implemented by the Government to change social stereotypes, in particular among indigenous and rural populations?

The Government has put into effect measures and strategies under PIO II, the major instrument for helping to incorporate a gender perspective in the elaboration, coordination, execution, monitoring and evaluation of public policies by means of effective laws and regulations and action to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination, and also for promoting equal opportunity and achievement, thus favouring the democratization of society. The inter-institutional Equal Educational Opportunity and Achievement Programme for Women (PRIOME) is responsible for the execution of the PIO II in the field of education, the general objective being to

“ensure full access to education for men and women and a proportionate length of attendance in the educational system, and the promotion and incorporation of gender equality in teaching practice”.

Since it began implementing PIO II, PRIOME has developed the following basic lines of action in putting it into effect:

(a) Review and modification of the curricula at the various formal and informal levels of education;

(b) Analysis of texts and educational material in the context of the educational reform;

(c) Training in teacher training and the introduction of teachers to new ideas;

(d) Raising the teaching community’s awareness of the principle of equal educational opportunity for men and women;

(e) Review of Ministry of Education and Culture regulations in order to introduce changes ensuring that educational practice is directed towards equal opportunity for men and women;

(f) Study and research to identify the main gender gaps that have an impact on the length of time that boys, girls and adolescents stay in school. In this connection, a classroom monitoring study was conducted to detect any discriminatory practices in the classroom and in the teaching community. The results of this study were then checked personally by leading education officials;

(g) Empowerment with a view to helping develop the autonomy and active participation of young and adolescent girls in the educational system;

(h) Sponsorship and support of policies, programmes and projects to ensure access to education and continuing attendance in school of women and men on the basis of equal opportunities. For instance, PRIOME is part of the lead team for the National Plan for Values Education, together with the national committee for cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the national scholarship council.

PRIOME proposed that one course of action would be to do research on sexist practices in the classroom, and the results of an investigation carried out by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) were jointly reviewed by that agency and Paraguayan governmental and non-governmental bodies. As a result, three main areas of action were chosen: (a) public educational policies; (b) policies directed towards the community; and (c) policies directed towards the schools.

The Women’s Bureau launched a campaign this year entitled “Equals in Everything”. Its goal is to promote PIO II making both the public at large and the key actors in society aware of the gaps that still exist. The campaign gives priority to four of the areas of action under PIO II, one of them being a culture of equality. The objective in this area is to bring about cultural changes that will make people aware of the gender gap and encourage the elimination of stereotypes based on assigned roles for men and women.

The campaign relies on audio-visual material used on television, over the radio and in the press. This is the Paraguayan public’s first experience with a campaign

conducted in the mass media that uses a multimedia approach to subjects like the sharing of household tasks.

University debates and formal encounters among media executives, journalists and opinion makers are also being organized to advocate a culture of equality and encourage discussion of subjects like stereotyped roles, inequality in employment, domestic violence or active participation by women in various sectors.

8. Please provide statistics for enrolment and dropout rates, by school grade, in percentage and absolute terms, broken down for each region of the country and for rural and urban areas, and including data on illiteracy and enrolment levels for indigenous women and women from rural areas, as well as data concerning the measures introduced to improve literacy. Please also indicate the initial results of the National Programme for Bilingual Education.

Breakdown of school enrolment

Pre-school level

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Percentage	50.5	49.5
Countrywide total	60 337	59 197

Primary school: first and second cycle

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Percentage	51.6	48.4
Countrywide total	489 510	459 173

Primary school: third cycle

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Percentage	50.6	49.4
Countrywide total	148 230	144 478

Secondary education: Bachelor's degree

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Percentage	49.6	50.4
Countrywide total	81 830	83 054

Teacher-training institutions

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Percentage	30.6	69.4
Countrywide total	7 710	17 459

Gross enrolment rates

<i>Countrywide total</i>	<i>Pre-school (5-year-olds)</i>	<i>First and second cycle (6- to 11- year-olds)</i>	<i>Third cycle (12- to 14-year- olds)</i>	<i>Third cycle (13- to 15-year- olds)</i>	<i>Secondary school (16- to 18-year- olds)</i>
Percentage	81	108	76	79	44

Percentage of over age male or female pupils

<i>Countrywide total</i>	<i>Pre-school (5-year-olds)</i>	<i>First and second cycle (6- to 11- year-olds)</i>	<i>Third cycle (12- to 14-year- olds)</i>	<i>Third cycle (13- to 15-year- olds)</i>	<i>Secondary school (16- to 18-year- olds)</i>
Percentage	19	17	38	32	26

Continuing education and special education

Countrywide total	31 565
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	<i>General total</i>	<i>Vocational education</i>	<i>Job training</i>	<i>Youth and adult education</i>	<i>Literacy education</i>
Countrywide total	69 690	23 351	18 905	23 656	1 778

School dropout rates*Primary education: first and second cycle*

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Countrywide total	28 480	25 584	19 537	34 527

Primary education: third cycle

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Countrywide total	11 093	8 966	11 652	8 407

Secondary school: Bachelor's degree

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Countrywide total	4 993	4 058	6 720	2 339

Education of indigenous peoples in Paraguay*Percentage of literacy by linguistic family and ethnicity*

<i>Linguistic family</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Literacy rate</i>	<i>Illiteracy rate</i>
	Pai-Tavytera	94.11	5.79
	Mbyà	83.47	15.39
	Avá-Guaraní	63.56	34.86
Tupi-Guaraní	Guarayo	18.65	81.35
	Ñandeva	49.6	50.35
	Aché-Guayaki	47.34	52.04
Zamuco	Ayoreo	61.09	38.91
	Chamacoco	46.75	53.06
	Nivaclé	42.24	56.92
Mataco-Mataguayo	Maká	49.98	50.95
	Manjuí	77.95	22.05
	Lengua	59.26	39.08
	Sanapaná	71.95	27.45
Lengua Maskoy	Guaná	81.48	18.52
	Angaité	78.13	21.76
	Toba-Maskoi	61.90	35.83
Guaikurú	Toba-Qom
Overall literacy/illiteracy rates		35.9	63.0

Indigenous formal education: breakdown of enrolment by level and sex

<i>Level and sex</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1997 Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2001 Public</i>	<i>Subsidized private</i>
Introductory education	532	338	194	1 036	457	579
Male	271	176	95	544	233	311
Female	261	162	99	492	224	268

<i>Level and sex</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1997 Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2001 Public</i>	<i>Subsidized private</i>
Primary education	9 917	6 074	3 843	10 059	6 026	4 033
Male	5 351	3 264	2 087	5 440	3 267	2 173
Female	4 566	2 810	1 756	4 619	2 759	1 860

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Educational Planning Department, 2001 Yearbook.

Bilingual intercultural education

One of the valuable achievements of the educational reform was the design and introduction of the bilingual (Spanish/Guaraní) educational programme into the system. It is a planned process of teaching in two languages in primary school, meaning that bilingual education is not limited solely to the teaching of the two official languages (their function as languages taught) but that it involves using both languages as vehicles for transmitting the content of other areas of knowledge (their function as languages of instruction).

At the secondary school level, the ability to communicate in the two official languages is reinforced and consolidated, and this is achieved by a methodological community approach set in the context of a functional programme for the teaching of language and literature. The aim in secondary school is to develop further the capacity to analyse literary and non-literary texts and to produce written texts in literary and other genres. At the secondary level, a third language is introduced in the official curriculum. The schools, depending on their resources, are able to choose one or more foreign languages: English, Portuguese, Italian, French or German. (See more requested information in annex 1.)

9. What plans have been made to overcome the current flaws in school syllabuses and ensure that the gender perspective is integrated into school curricula and into teacher training programmes? Are there plans to incorporate awareness of and training in gender equality and human rights as an integral part of school curricula?

PIO II, drawn up by the Women's Bureau with input from civil society organizations and approved by presidential decree, includes education among its areas of action. PRIOME, established by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Women's Bureau under an inter-institutional agreement, falls into this area, and its main goal is to incorporate a gender component into educational policies. The programme is implemented by an operational technical coordination unit established within the Educational Development Department reporting directly to the Deputy Minister of Education.

Main activities of PRIOME

Within the framework of the cooperation between UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Women's Bureau and PRIOME with a view to improving the education of girls in Paraguay, the effectiveness of PRIOME was evaluated so that new strategies could be devised and the strength and weaknesses of the programme during its eight years of operation could be determined. A strategic planning workshop for the period 2003-2007 was also held to consider making the

assessment of PRIOME a regular occurrence. The following points were considered: the fuller incorporation of the programme into the Ministry of Education and Culture in legal, budgetary and technical terms; linking the programme more closely to the cross-cutting planning being done throughout the system; undertaking monitoring and regular assessments; putting greater emphasis on developing concepts, methodologies and techniques for incorporating a gender perspective into teaching and training; advancing the development of curricula, texts and teaching materials and teacher training that incorporate the gender perspective.

An inter-institutional agreement concluded between the Women's Bureau, the Fundación en Alianza and the Instituto Buscando la Vida is being implemented to develop a training programme that takes a gender perspective on personal development from the standpoint of integrated physical training, intended for a group of male and female department heads within the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Women's Bureau. Through progressive practical training, the programme would encourage thinking and the acquisition of tools to encourage and support the incorporation of a gender perspective into the educational system.

An inter-institutional Network on Gender in Education, comprising male and female technical experts in the various departments of the Ministry, has been set up to advance reflection, views and training on the gender perspective as applied to specific activities within their departments, thus constituting a dynamic network. The Network is, moreover, open to other male and female technical experts within the Ministry who wish to participate. In addition to advancing the integration of a gender perspective, the Network's goals are to create space for personal training and enrichment, especially so that the human bond created in the "Gender perspective in education" course is not lost; to apply and encourage the application of projects the experts themselves have designed; to have PRIOME move to institutionalize the Network through a ministerial resolution endorsed by the National Council on Gender in Education.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Education and Culture, PRIOME has constituted a technical team whose purpose is to provide a space for reflection and analysis with a view to redefining the issuance of academic titles in gender-neutral language. The programme coordinators believe that a change in gender language should be accompanied by a change in attitudes and habits; it is also important for a gender focus to be emphasized in all discriminatory situations, such as academic certificates and degrees.

PRIOME is part of the lead team for the Day of Awareness for incorporating a gender perspective into the National Plan for Values Education, coordinated by the Ministry of Education and Culture. This initiative is organized by the Women's Bureau, through PRIOME, and with the participation of civil society, with a view to studying the following questions: how gender affects the understanding of values, as well as how current values affect gender awareness or understanding, what is meant by gender analysis, what are the values underlying gender analysis, and so forth. Another purpose of this workshop is to gather views from the civil society with regard to proposals concerning the National Plan for Values Education.

Together with a team from the Ministry of Education and Culture, PRIOME also plays an integral role, particularly through gender consultancy, in the lead team for the Guaraní-Spanish Biliteracy Programme, on such topics as gender and organizing the community in the areas of production, health and education. After

two years of implementation in the Departments of Itapúa, Caaguazú and San Pedro, this programme has reached its second phase. It is directed towards groups of men and women who are always left behind by the educational system and are in situations of vulnerability. A total of more than 3,200 persons participated in the programme, of whom 75 per cent were women and 25 per cent men. Communities, government authorities and non-governmental organizations are gradually taking over the administration, support and monitoring of the model programme. The Ministry of Education and Culture is now seeking more international cooperation with a view to reproducing the model in other Paraguayan departments.

10. The fifth report states that progress has been made with respect to students who become pregnant and teachers who are single mothers, who “five years ago would have been dismissed from school” (page 19). Please indicate how this progress was achieved and whether the right of pregnant students to remain in educational institutions, whether public or private, is respected at the national level.

Students and teachers who are pregnant or have given birth enjoy the rights accorded to them under the Labour Code, which stipulates that they must not be excluded from the school system on grounds of pregnancy. In addition, they have the legal support of the 1992 Constitution, articles 46 and 73, and of the General Education Act. Another tool of the Ministry of Education and Culture is the Strategic Plan for Educational Reform, known as Paraguay 2020, essentially designed to address bilingual education and gender perspective.

The Labour Code provides for 84 days of maternity leave, and a one-hour daily break for breastfeeding. It also provides for substitute teachers, administered by the appropriate educational authorities.

Hundreds of complaints have been filed for sexual harassment and abuse of minors in the educational system. Once it has verified such complaints, the Legal Office of the Ministry of Education and Culture initiates an inquiry; at the same time, these cases are turned over to the Public Prosecutor in the area of civil law. Since 2001, such complaints have been systematically recorded, and approximately 20 cases have been settled.

Employment and poverty

11. The fifth report states, on page 18, that “40 per cent of the population live in extreme poverty”, and yet, on page 39, it is stated that “15.5 per cent of the population live in extreme poverty”. Please explain this discrepancy and indicate the measures that will be taken to ensure that a gender perspective is included in the poverty-reduction policies being prepared by the Social Advisory Council.

Approximately one third of the population of Paraguay was in a state of poverty between 1995 and 2000; by 2002, however, an increase of approximately 14.9 per cent had occurred, consigning almost half the population to poverty. According to a study by Line Bareiro, entitled “*Aportes desde la perspectiva de género a la estrategia de reducción de la pobreza y la desigualdad en Paraguay*” (“Contributions from a gender perspective of the strategy for the reduction of poverty and inequality in Paraguay”), prepared in the context of a series of studies by the National Tripartite Commission to examine and promote women’s

participation in the workforce, under the auspices of ILO, there is actually a discrepancy between the measurements of poverty by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and by the Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC): according to ECLAC, overall poverty in Paraguay in 1999 was 60.6 per cent and extreme poverty 33.9 per cent, whereas according to DGEEC overall poverty was 33.7 per cent.

With the technical and financial support of ILO, the National Tripartite Commission is carrying out a set of studies with a view to making available to the public in general and to organizations working on that theme in particular a common knowledge base allowing for a deeper understanding of the challenges involved in surmounting poverty, generating decent work, and promoting gender equality.

In view of the commitment taken by Paraguay at the Millennium Summit in 2000, the Government requested a group of institutions to design a National Strategy to Reduce Poverty, Inequality and Social Exclusion, which has become a national policy encompassing several governmental administrations. For that purpose, work is being carried out in a coordinated manner with various entities of the public sector, among them the technical team of the Women's Bureau.

In accordance with the National Strategy to Reduce Poverty, Inequality and Social Exclusion, a Crisis Cabinet was recently created to devise a coordinated, harmonized and mutually acceptable action plan for the various levels of government, with a view to addressing the problems of rural life through integrated action to transform the agro rural production model on a medium and long-term basis. Work is also under way on the establishment of the Protection and Social Advancement Network for people living in extreme poverty. This network will consist of a series of programmes that together will provide care for all members of families living in extreme poverty, in accordance with their characteristics and needs. These programmes will be carried out in a coordinated manner, in conjunction with other existing programmes for persons living in extreme poverty.

12. The fifth report states that despite the introduction of laws guaranteeing equal pay (e.g. ILO Convention No. 100 on equal remuneration for equal work, of 2000), differences remain. Please provide information about the factors hampering the implementation of such laws, and about the measures planned in this regard.

The primary obstacles are: (a) lack of knowledge of the laws; (b) the need for structural reforms to ensure equal remuneration in both the private and the public sectors; (c) the economic crisis causing low quality of employment, in particular for women, and the accompanying discriminatory stereotypes.

A resources access programme is to be developed, with support from ILO, within the framework of PIO II, to create employment policies for women in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice and Labour; to provide access to resources (credit, technical assistance, land ownership) in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; and to promote the bill "Equal Opportunities in the Civil Service and in Employment".

13. What progress has been made to eliminate discriminatory practices from the Labour Code, such as the fact that the right to maternity leave does not extend to women who hold elected office, the fact that full benefits of allowances and pensions are not given to private-sector teachers or self-

employed workers, and the lack of mechanisms to enable housewives to receive social security and pensions benefits? Please also explain why private companies continue to use pregnancy tests when hiring women workers.

On the basis of a case in which maternity leave in accordance with the Labour Code could not be provided to a member of the Asunción municipal council, a memorandum was submitted to Parliament, and is being studied with a view to the elaboration of a bill. The Women's Bureau is backing the proposals for legislative reform by organizing awareness-raising activities, through publicity campaigns, studies and other initiatives to generate change in the culture of Paraguayan society. With respect to social security, the Tripartite National Commission to examine and promote women's participation in the workforce is organizing a series of panel discussions and debates to analyse the current situation with a view to making proposals.

Private companies do not use pregnancy tests as a formal selection requirement, since the Constitution, the labour laws and the Health Code expressly prohibit the marginalization of women from the work force on grounds of pregnancy. In practice, however, there is discrimination against women on the basis of maternity, and their rights to maternity leave and breastfeeding breaks are not granted; this is an obstacle to their continued employment.

14. No comparative data is provided concerning the proportions for men and women workers by sector, their wage levels, or sectoral trends, which the Committee requested following its consideration of the previous report of Paraguay. Please provide this information, if available.

According to the 2002 census, the economically active population includes 1,964,160 persons. Of these, 72.5 per cent are men and 34.7 per cent are women. Of the economically active population of women, 26.6 per cent work in the agricultural sector, 17.8 per cent in the industrial sector and 52.1 per cent in the service sector; and women make up 36.5 per cent, 21.1 per cent and 39.7 per cent of each of these sectors, respectively.

Distribution of the economically active population by occupational category expressed as a percentage

<i>Occupational category</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Countrywide total</i>
Self-employed worker	30.6	46.4	41.4
Unremunerated family worker	2.7	6.6	5.4
Employer	2.3	3.7	3.2
Domestic employee	25.4	0.6	8.5
Employee or labourer	35.3	40.8	39.0
Not available	1.7	1.3	1.4

Source: 2002 census.

<i>Category of unemployment</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>
Open unemployment	10.1	6.7	8.1

<i>Category of unemployment</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>
Disguised unemployment	8.7	3.1	5.3
Total unemployment	17.9	9.6	13.0

<i>Category of underemployment</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total underemployed population	28.3	21.5	24.1
Visible underemployed population	11.6	5.1	7.6
Invisible underemployed population	16.7	16.4	16.5

Source: Permanent Household Survey (EPH) 2003.

Average monthly income from principal activity by area and sex
(among Guaraní, March 2001)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Rural	241 942	399 271
Urban	536 770	733 682
Total	709 030	1 081 292

Source: DGEEC, Integrated Household Survey (EIH) 2000/2001.

15. The fifth report states, on page 29, that labour participation by individuals aged 12 and over had held steady at around 51 per cent. Please indicate whether this means that child labour is permitted and, if so, what percentage of children work.

The economically active population is calculated starting at age 12 because in rural areas the harvesting of agricultural products is normally carried out by the family, including sons and daughters, and in urban areas, domestic child labour is a reality. The Labour Code (Act No. 213/93), chapter II “Ability to hire”, article 36, establishes that minor children over the age of 12 and under the age of 18 may enter into a work contract with permission, but that permission may be subjected to conditions, limited or revoked by the child’s legal guardian. According to a study carried out by Lilian Soto, entitled “*La situación de las trabajadoras domésticas en Paraguay y el trabajo infantil domestico remunerado*” (“The situation of domestic women workers in Paraguay and remunerated domestic child labour”), the occupations of child workers, which for the purposes of the study are girls and boys from 10 to 17 years old, are as follows:

<i>Occupational category</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Domestic employee	11
Private-sector employee	8
Private-sector labourer	22
Self-employed worker	13
Unremunerated family worker	46

According to the study entitled “*Seguimiento de Indicadores sobre la Niñez Trabajadora, según Encuesta de Hogares*” (“Monitoring indicators on working children, in accordance with the Household Survey”, prepared by Roberto Céspedes, in 2001 the number of working girls and boys was 241,954, or 4.2 per cent of the total population for that year. Working children constituted 21 per cent of the total number of children in 2001; the number of working children between the ages of 15 and 17 was almost triple that of working children between the ages of 10 and 14.

The National Plan to Eradicate Child Labour was adopted on 8 June 2004, under Decree No. 2645. Paraguay has ratified ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, concerning the minimum age for admission to employment of 14 years and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. A National Coordination Council of the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI), in which the Women’s Bureau participates, has been set up with a view to eradicating all forms of child labour.

Health

Under the Government of President Nicanor Duarte Frutos, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare is creating a policy designed to enhance social protection on a basis of equality and to implement the national health system, involving in the first phase institutional revitalization in the areas of guidance, administration, funding and monitoring; subsequent phases will be carried out with the consensus of all social actors and the public.

The national health policy seeks to make health a central element of sustainable human social development, and envisages a health system which accords attention to the needs and wishes of the population and ensures adequate conditions for health and access to effective and efficient services, with high quality care on an equal basis.

Local contingency plans have been formulated in 18 health regions. These activities are reinforced by the work of health advocates and volunteers, mobile units, dispensaries, posts, clinics and regional and specialized hospitals, organized into a network of services to assist the community with the level of care that corresponds to needs, using a system of referrals and counter-referrals.

16. What specific measures are planned to prevent the main causes of female mortality, and how much access to health and medical services is provided for rural women, women who speak only Guaraní, women immigrants and women in society’s most vulnerable groups (the elderly, disabled persons, etc.)?

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare operates a cervical, uterine and breast cancer prevention programme with national coverage. Its main areas of activity are training of male and female technicians from all of the country’s health regions and monitoring of the management of cytotechnology laboratories. Social assistance needs to be strengthened in order to meet the needs of the population.

In this regard, the Women’s Bureau is implementing a project to establish and strengthen a network of sexual and reproductive health monitors, both male and female, which will train monitors to serve as intermediaries between the health services and the general population, with a view to promoting use of the services.

Emphasis has been placed on “improving health care” through direct inpatient and outpatient care.

Through the implementation of the primary health care strategy, the basic infrastructure and resources of essential health services are being strengthened, and integral care programmes are being carried out for the various age groups of the population (children, adolescents, women and older persons), with an emphasis on rural indigenous people and marginalized urban populations.

The Ministry of Health plans to increase and revitalize social services for older persons.

Services have been provided mainly in homes for senior citizens caring for older persons in crisis situations, in community centres in Asunción and the municipalities of the Central department caring for vulnerable older persons on a part-time basis, and through senior citizen’s training programmes within the health-care programme.

In the area of disability, the Government of Paraguay has set itself the goal of reducing the social exclusion of disabled persons by encouraging their participation in society. The national programme for community-based rehabilitation and accessibility projects has been launched; this programme involves a number of governmental and non-governmental institutions.

With respect to access by indigenous peoples, a project entitled “comprehensive assistance to indigenous women in the Presidente Hayes region” was developed and implemented in response to the needs expressed by inhabitants of that region, following action carried out within the framework of Operation Public Health-Chaco Paraguayo, which emphasizes access by indigenous populations and the provision of medicines to all hospitals under the direction of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the presence of health advocates in all indigenous communities and the provision of supplies of Pozo Colorado hospital.

The Social Welfare Institute includes a women’s section, the purpose of which is to support women in crisis situations and to provide training so as to reduce their vulnerability, with an emphasis on self-management and the eradication of domestic violence.

The Sub-Bureau of Health, in conjunction with the Department of Assistance to Vulnerable Groups and the Office of the First Lady, are responsible for providing care and services for people with limited resources.

17. What progress has been achieved in implementing the National Reproductive Health Plan for the period from 1997 to 2001? The Committee would also like to know whether the National Reproductive Health Plan for the period from 2003 to 2008 has been approved, and whether there are plans to introduce sex information and education programmes, including information about family planning and contraceptives use, especially in rural areas and for the indigenous population, as well as for adolescents.

The first National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan (1997-2001) was an important tool for guiding government action with regard to sexual and reproductive health. It was especially significant given the degree of inter-institutional cooperation involved in its execution. In addition, it revealed weak areas and gave

rise to suggestions for the formulation of a new national plan, which would deal not only with reproductive health but with sexual health as well.

The main obstacles to the implementation of this Plan were: (a) lack of financial and human resources; (b) lack of social and political commitment and will at all levels; (c) lack of coordination among programmes; (d) lack of a sexual and reproductive rights perspective in a legal framework; (e) lack of information concerning services; (f) lack of intra- and intersectoral communication; (g) social and cultural barriers, such as taboos, machismo and lack of education; (h) religious resistance; (i) resistance from personnel providing services in the health and education sectors; (j) limitations imposed by distances and inhospitable sites; (k) discrimination on grounds of gender, generation or ethnicity; (l) sexual orientation or socio-economic situation; (m) lack of awareness or consistent dissemination of information concerning the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan (1997-2001). To deal with those obstacles, the second National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan (2003-2008) was approved by resolution No. 223/03 of the Ministry of Public Health. It was declared to be in the national interest and entered into force pursuant to Executive Order No. 1702/04.

The Plan establishes the strategic goal of improving the sexual and reproductive health of the people of Paraguay through integrated and sustainable policies, programmes and plans that ensure comprehensive services for individuals and communities, focusing on rights, quality, gender and equality.

The areas of activity which have been selected are: safe motherhood; family planning; breastfeeding; sexual and reproductive education; prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS; programmes for adolescent boys and girls promoting sexual and reproductive health; early detection and treatment of cancer in men and women; prevention and care of anaemia and other nutritional disorders; prevention of sexual violence, including psychological and physical case; training and oversight programmes for providers of sexual and reproductive health services, including traditional midwives.

The National Council on Sexual and Reproductive Health, which is part of the Women's Bureau, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, is implementing at the national level a project entitled "Consolidation of the network of sexual and reproductive health monitors", by training 1,028 women and 184 men, in sexual and reproductive health, negotiating skills and network management; these persons, who must have leadership capacity and a high level of commitment to voluntary work, will work in community networks and will be able to monitor sexual and reproductive health services in their respective communities.

18. In the suggestions and recommendations contained in the report issuing from its fifteenth session, during which it considered the combined first and second report of Paraguay (A/51/38 (SUPP)), the Committee stressed the urgency for the State party to take measures to deal with the high level of maternal mortality and illegal abortions. The fifth report (pages 6 and 34) provides confirmation that abortion is still the leading cause of death among women. What urgent measures does the Government plan to adopt in this regard?

With regard to maternal mortality, the Ministry of Health has launched the Safe Motherhood Initiative, comprising segments on family planning, antenatal care, quality and empathy of treatment and safe birth.

Access to health-care services has been improved by providing free care for children under five years of age and pregnant women. Services provided within the Ministry of Health network have been free of charge since November 2003. Along with these services, a birth kit is provided consisting of basic medical supplies for use at the time of giving birth.

Epidemiological screening of maternal health and mortality, is carried out regularly; it involves monitoring and oversight visits to health-care providers throughout the country.

One safe motherhood strategy is training in obstetric risk management. It consists of training men and women doctors and licensed obstetric practitioners working in the health districts in basic management of births and obstetric and neonatal emergencies.

An expert group has been convened to conduct a study and design a basic mother-child protection model to be implemented nationally as part of a series of health sector reforms. The group has completed a feasibility study, the results of which are being processed.

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare conducted a field survey within the framework of the “Strategic approach to the reduction of maternal mortality in Paraguay” project in four health regions (Concepción, Central, Alto Paraná and Presidente Hayes), consisting of workshops with experts from those regions and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Women’s Bureau.

The problem of illegal abortions is being addressed at the preventive level.

Access to family planning and the provision of contraceptives are free of charge, and are provided through advocacy and care.

19. Please provide more information concerning the incidence of HIV/AIDS among indigenous women and women in rural areas. What measures are planned to prevent and/or combat HIV/AIDS among these population groups?

In 2002 the Health Sciences Research Institute conducted a study in the western region, Chaco, where no cases of HIV/AIDS infection were recorded. The national programme to combat HIV/AIDS is divided into health regions which are subdivided into districts, but it makes no distinction between rural and urban areas. However, no cases of HIV/AIDS have been recorded among indigenous women.

The National Programme to Control HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (PRONASIDA) includes a “Women’s Programme” directed at vulnerable groups; however, its approach is more practical than strategic. The Women’s Bureau accords priority to health activities aimed at raising awareness of women’s vulnerability to contracting HIV and the stigmatization of carriers on the basis of gender.

A 48-hour sex education workshop was held for managers of programmes on contagious diseases; PRONASIDA programme managers were among the participants. The workshop was organized jointly by the Women’s Bureau, the

Health Sciences Research Institute, and the Universidad Nacional de Asunción with the support of WHO. There is one remaining module in which the content of the respective programmes will have to be modified.

Some important points should be mentioned regarding the current situation of HIV/AIDS in Paraguay:

- The decline of the male to female ratio in AIDS cases, to the detriment of women. In 1992 the ratio was approximately 28:1, or one infected woman for every 28 infected men; in 1999 it was 3:1.
- The increase in heterosexual transmission rates: at the beginning of the epidemic, most transmission was among male homosexuals. This trend has been reversing at an ever increasing rate, as more women become infected because of the increase in heterosexual transmission.

Some general advances in the fight against the pandemic are as follows:

The HIV laboratory has participated in the epidemiological screening programme, so as to determine the prevalence of the infection among sectors of the population such as female sex workers and homosexuals (MSM), and genotype studies on HIV-positive patients conducted in conjunction with the United States Naval Medical Research Institute Detachment (NAMRID), with headquarters in Lima, Peru, and the Institute of Tropical Medicine (IMT).

The standard manual for comprehensive care for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PWAs) has been redesigned and reviewed, following meetings held to reach consensus on the manual, and the decentralization of treatment centres has begun.

Prices of antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) have been reduced by almost 50 per cent and may be further reduced through negotiations with laboratories with regard to regional pricing.

New enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) testing equipment has been installed in health regions, such as the major cities Encarnación, Ciudad del Este and Coronel Oviedo and is being installed in Pedro Juan Caballero.

There are plans to conduct awareness-raising activities with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) at the beginning of November.

Rural women

20. After considering the combined first and second report the Committee recommended, in its own report (A/51/38 (SUPP)), that the State party increase its efforts to guarantee equality in land distribution and ownership. What measures have been taken to implement Law 1863/02 establishing the Agrarian Act, which promotes women's access to land ownership, guaranteeing tenure by establishing that they can hold title to land?

In order to support the process of decentralization, while ensuring the inclusion of a gender perspective at all territorial levels, activities are being devised with departmental and municipal authorities in line with the objectives of P10 II.

Through the application of this strategy at the national level, it is hoped that better links will be forged between the institutions that formulate and implement

sectoral and regional gender policy in the country's interior, promoting equal opportunities for men and women. Part of the process consists in promoting the implementation of the Agrarian Act.

21. The fifth report states that approximately 25 per cent of households are headed by women and that, according to the 2002 Census, the percentage is higher in rural areas. Please indicate whether programmes have been introduced to benefit this group of women, who “are the most vulnerable to falling deeper into poverty”.

In accordance with section 4, goal 4.7 of the First National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, 1997-2001 (P10 I), which provides for promotion of access by rural women to production services and resources. Women's Bureau assisted in the preparation of statistical studies to identify de facto discrimination in the allocation of land and credit to rural women; it worked in coordination with the institutions responsible for programmes for allocation and ownership of land and rural settlements, according priority to the interests of women heads of household. The Women's Bureau played an active part in the process of amending legislation resulting in the Agrarian Act, which specifically safeguards women's access to land ownership, guaranteeing tenure through the acquisition of title, credit and appropriate technical support.

The Women's Bureau is implementing the following specific projects in the country's interior: the Rural Development in Critical Areas (CONAMURI) project and the Network of Centres for Women's Development Initiatives (CIDEM). The former project is directly benefiting 1,300 women via production projects and indirectly benefiting 9,100 persons in the departments of Concepción, San Pedro, Alta Paraná, Canindeyú, Caaguazú, Guairá, Villa Hayes, Cordellera and Caazapá. As regards the CIDEM Network project, the Women's Bureau is making strenuous efforts to monitor, supervise and evaluate the implementing bodies and the proper use of the funds donated to the 144 subsidized microprojects, and to verify the proper use of equipment and furniture donated to various institutions.

The Pilot Project for Community Development (PRODECO) is designed to stimulate the development of impoverished, socio-economically excluded rural and urban communities, devoting special attention to the most vulnerable sectors and bearing in mind gender equality. The Women's Bureau, pursuant to an agreement signed with the Social Action Bureau (SAS), is one of the institutions involved in the entire implementation process that is now under way. The agreement also provides that actions carried out under the project must be in conformity with Act No. 34, which established the Women's Bureau and with PIO II.

In order to finance microprojects for agricultural investment in primary or secondary processing and/or other activities and conservation measures, as well as technical assistance and training in the implementation of management of such projects, a project entitled “rural community investment” is being implemented; the Women's Bureau follows up on activities in order to ensure that more women heads of household, single mothers and/or daughters providing economic support benefit from the various microprojects being implemented in 10 departments. The Women's Bureau negotiated with the Ministry of agriculture for 20 per cent of all projects to be allocated specifically to women's committees.

As another way to stimulate production initiatives for rural women heads of household and as a part of the programme to strengthen women's bureaux in departmental governments, our office is working to acquire domestic and industrial sewing machines for donation to women's organizations, as basic tools to meet training and production needs for certain revenue-generating lines of work in response to petitions from women collected during the Government Days organized by the Minister for Women.

Trafficking in persons and the exploitation of prostitution

22. The report refers to article 54 of the Constitution and to Act No. 1160 and article 139 of the Penal Code concerning the exploitation of prostitution and trafficking in persons. It makes no reference, however, to the number of women victims of trafficking, the number of traffickers detained, punished and sentenced, or the number of women victims of trafficking who have returned to their own countries of origin to resume their lives. Please provide this information.

According to INTERPOL, 42 women victims of trafficking have been recorded in Paraguay, the number of traffickers detained, punished or sentenced is not recorded, and only four persons have been recorded in all these cases. A total of 54 persons were expelled, and only one woman was rescued.

23. Please describe the results of the efforts made by MERCOSUR, Chile and Bolivia to combat trafficking, the abuse of women and children, and sex tourism.

Among the participants at the ninth MERCOSUR Meeting on Women's Issues, held in May 2003 in Paraguay, was Laura Langberg, a specialist and focal point on trafficking in women and children at the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM). She gave a presentation on a study on human trafficking focusing on sexual exploitation of women and children in the Americas described the situation in a number of countries, and submitted a series of recommendations for action at the national and regional levels. The delegations submitted to the Political Consultation and Coordination Forum of MERCOSUR the following declaration, to be incorporated into the Joint Communiqué of the Presidents of MERCOSUR and associated countries: "They expressed deep concern at the problem of trafficking in human beings, particularly women and children, which not only constitutes a human rights violation but is also closely linked to other threats to security at the national and hemispheric levels, such as illicit trafficking in persons, trafficking in drugs and the expansion of transnational criminal organizations. Consequently, they recommended to the authorities responsible for the corresponding areas in MERCOSUR that they should include this issue in their agendas and begin considering these matters together with a view to realizing coordinated efforts." The delegations further agreed to conduct a survey of relevant data and information in their respective countries, and to present them at their next meeting, to be held in Brazil in November 2004.

In Paraguay, following the Meeting on Women's Issues, the Women's Bureau gave priority to the issue of trafficking in persons. It organized a visit by Dr. Phillip Linderman, a specialist at the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the State Department of the United States, during his stay in January 2004. He met with the inter-agency human rights committee of the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, through which the subject of trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, was successfully placed on the agenda of various ministries, providing an initial framework for promoting awareness and beginning work with a view to eradicating the scourge of trafficking. An ad hoc inter-agency board to combat trafficking in persons has been created, with representatives from civil society; it is preparing a joint action plan.

Furthermore, according to the 2004 edition of the Trafficking in Persons Report prepared by the Government of the United States, Paraguay has been placed on “Tier 2 Watch List”, owing to the interest shown by senior Government officials in seeking to intensify efforts against the serious problem of trafficking in persons, and the Women’s Bureau has received support in order to implement a bilateral project to combat trafficking in persons in Paraguay.

24. Among the main causes for concern identified by the Committee in its report (A/51/38 (SUPP)) on its fifteenth session, during which it considered the combined first and second report of Paraguay, were the “legal and administrative errors in cases of adoption, which perpetuated the undesirable international traffic in girls and boys”. Please indicate the measures taken to correct these errors with a view to preventing and eliminating trafficking in children.

Owing to numerous irregularities detected in judicial procedures and in practices developed in the context of the international adoption of children, there has been a social mobilization in order to prevent the systematic violation of the rights of children offered for adoption. This led to the adoption of Act. No. 900/96, bringing domestic legislation into line with the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. In order to convert the Convention into operational legislation in accordance with its spirit, Congress adopted Act No. 1136/97, the Adoption Act, inspired by the doctrine of comprehensive protection provided for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Thus, Paraguay has its own law on adoptions, which sets out the conditions in which children may be adopted. Intercountry adoption has been restricted.

That same Act establishes an Adoptions Centre, under the authority of the Secretariat for Childhood and Adolescence, and sets up the Board of Directors of the Adoptions Centre, comprising representatives of government bodies and non-governmental organizations. The Board individually analyses and decides on each application for adoption. Each adopted child is monitored by the Centre’s social workers.

Violence against women

25. Please indicate whether penalties other than economic penalties (fines) (see paragraph 10 of the combined third and fourth report) may be imposed on the aggressor under article 229 of Act No. 1600 on domestic violence. Please also indicate whether the Law has been invoked before the national courts and, if so, please describe the number and type of cases submitted and the penalties imposed.

Act No. 1600/2000, the Domestic Violence Act, is a civil-law instrument which provides for emergency protection measures, establishes that the proceedings and care for the victims must be free of charge; it gives magistrates’ courts the

power to receive complaints and to apply emergency protective measures to preserve the safety of victims. As for the criminal law, the Penal Code protects the family against domestic violence, providing for fines to be paid by the perpetrators.

There is no computerized record of complaints of domestic violence from which precise figures could be provided, although the Women's Bureau and the non-governmental organization *Kuña Aty*, both members of the National Network Against Domestic Violence, do keep records. A consultancy project to assess the application of the Domestic Violence Act has shown that 90 per cent of complaints received by magistrates' courts come from women, and that psychological abuse is the object of the greatest number of complaints. Expulsion from the family home is the emergency protection measure most often applied by the magistrates.

26. In view of the position of non-governmental organizations, which have criticized Act No. 1600 for excluding other forms of violence that are already defined in the Belém do Pará Convention, for the negative implications of the fact that the violence must be “habitual”, and for the fact that the perpetrator is left at liberty to take reprisals against the victim (page 5), please inform the Committee of the measures planned to address this concern.

The Domestic Violence Act is in line with the treaties ratified by Paraguay, particularly the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (the Convention of Belém do Pará), which refers to the types of violence against women on grounds of gender. Article 1 of the Act establishes rules to protect any person subjected to physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering. The women's movement, and women's and gender bureaux have criticized the Penal Code, article 229 of which states that any person who, in the family context, habitually commits acts of physical violence against another person living in the same home shall be fined.

The Paraguayan Women's Coordination Unit (CMP), during the presentation of the draft Domestic Violence Act, “abandoned the possibility of penalizing such acts under the criminal law, although they were convinced of the seriousness of domestic violence and of the profound damage it causes, as a means of facilitating complaints and with the certainty that that non-criminalization of the offender helps to break the silence” (Gagliardone, 2002, pp 77 and 80), and this decision was respected by both chambers of Congress in promulgating the Act.

There is currently a proposal whereby the Women's Bureau and organizations of women legal professionals will assess the experience of the application of the Act and the Penal Code, and submit proposals to Parliament for amendments to the Penal Code in relation to protection from domestic violence. It has been agreed that this initiative will be carried forward in collaboration with the Minister for Women and the Supreme Court of Justice.

As for proposed measures to ensure that the attacker does not take reprisals against the victim, the Public Prosecutor's Office is working to establish a unit of prosecutors specializing in family violence. Following the investigation of each case, those prosecutors would formally accuse the perpetrator of violating the victim's physical integrity under chapter II of the Penal Code, with a possible prison sentence of up to 10 years. This initiative is supported by the Women's Bureau.

27. Please specify the penalties set forth in the Penal Code (Law 1160/97) for the sex offences mentioned on page 10 of the fifth report and explain why the penalties for sex crimes are reduced if the aggressor and the victim are related.

The Penal Code penalizes sexual harassment (article 133) with prison terms of up to two years or a fine; domestic violence (article 229) with a fine; sexual coercion (article 128) with imprisonment of 2 to 15 years; trafficking in persons (article 129) with prison terms of up to six years, subject to extenuating circumstances which may reduce the penalty to a fine; sexual abuse of those who cannot defend themselves (article 130) with fines or in some cases with imprisonment of three to ten years; sexual abuse of persons held in custody (article 131) with prison terms of up to three years or a fine; sexual abuse of children (article 135) with imprisonment of up to 10 years if intercourse has occurred, subject to extenuating circumstances which may reduce the penalty to a fine; sexual abuse of persons over whom the perpetrator has guardianship (article 136) with three years' imprisonment or a fine; sexual intercourse with a minor who has not attained the age of consent (article 137) with a fine; and incest (article 230) with prison terms of two to five years or a fine.

Some legislators still believe that marriage, kinship and events within the family are matters of a private, rather than a public nature. This means that most of these offences can be prosecuted only on the basis of an application by the victim, in other words, they are a matter for private prosecution.

28. In its fifth report, the State party refers to the statement of March 2004 published by women in the departments of Caaguazú, San Pedro and Caazapá, together with the Women's Secretariat of the National Campesino Federation (FNC), denouncing situations of "mistreatment, torture and extreme violence" against campesinos, and particularly against women from these departments (page 5 of the fifth report). What measures have been adopted to eliminate violence against campesinos with respect to these complaints?

The Government has established a committee to negotiate with the campesinos and examine cases of abuse in various geographical areas. In cases where it is considered necessary, land will be purchased from the major landowners and allotted to campesinos. Women heads of household will also be helped under this plan.

As for the complaints of mistreatment, the Women's Bureau conducted an investigation in the areas from which the complaints had supposedly come; it did not, however, find any women who, on an individual basis, declared that they had been mistreated. The issue of violence is being looked into by women's bureaux at the Department level. The Women's Bureau of the Office of the President of the Republic is promoting the creation of special centres to care for women victims of violence in the Departments of Paraguari, Misiones, Presidente Hayes and Cordillera.

29. Please indicate any measures, whether already introduced or planned, to ensure respect for the human rights of women and adolescent prisoners, bearing in mind that chapter VIII, on women's rights, of the Third Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Paraguay, of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, describes various types of violence (i.e., subhuman disciplinary punishments, sexual abuse and rape, lack of medical care,

provision of medicines (especially tranquilizers) without medical prescription, drug trafficking and prolonged preventive detention) and discrimination to which adult women and young women are subject in the Buen Pastor women's prison.

In the framework of the prison reform project organized by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Ministry of Justice and Labour, conclusions have been reached following an exhaustive study of the country's prison system, the failings of Paraguay's prisons have been recognized and plans are being made for a thorough restructuring of the system.

As the first measure in the reform process, it is proposed that infrastructure should be modified and that women awaiting trial should be separated from those who have been convicted. A project involving garment production has been introduced in the women's prison, organized by the Ministry of Justice and Labour and the TRASOL Foundation, enabling 40 women to earn money which is sent to their family members.

In the area of health, the Women's Bureau and the Office of the First Lady have promoted activities in the areas of gynaecological care, disease prevention, and sexual and reproductive services.

Since August 2003, visits have been made to Buen Pastor and Emboscada jails, and to prisons in the Departments of Concepción, Itapúa, Misiones, San Pedro and Amambay. The visits were organized jointly with women Members of Parliament and in coordination with the Supreme Court of Justice and the Ministry of Justice and Labour.

Interviews with adolescent girls have shown that, because of gender discrimination, they have been excluded by society owing to offences they have committed.

Equality before the law and equality in family relations

30. The combined third and fourth report includes information about the implementation of the provisions of article 15 of the Convention, on equality with men before the law, and article 16, on equality in all matters relating to marriage and family relations. No information is given with respect to these articles in the fifth report. The guidelines on the form and content of the reports to be submitted by States parties stipulate that if there is nothing new to report under any article, it should be so stated. Please indicate whether it is indeed the case that there has been nothing new to report under articles 15 and 16 since the combined third and fourth report was prepared.

Concerning article 15 of the Convention, all but two of the countries in the world have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, basing their decision on the doctrine of comprehensive protection.

Act No. 1680, promulgated in 2001, enshrines the Childhood and Adolescence Code, the result of many years of coordinated efforts involving numerous bodies, organizations and individuals seeking to improve the living conditions of the country's children. The Code establishes and regulates the rights, guarantees and duties of children and adolescents, in keeping with the Constitution, the Convention

on the Rights of the Child, international human rights agreements to which Paraguay is a party, and domestic legislation.

The current Code establishes the municipal Children's Rights Councils (CODENIS) for the purpose of providing children and adolescents with the sustained protection, promotion and defence of their rights, free of charge. The National Secretariat on Childhood and Adolescence was also established, at ministerial level, answerable to the Executive.

December 2003 marked the introduction of the National System for the Integral Protection and Promotion of Childhood and Adolescence and the National Secretariat, which launched the National Policy for Childhood and Adolescence (POLNA) and the National Plan of Action for Childhood and Adolescence (PNA). The purpose of these policies is to set out some basic strategies to promote the full inclusion in Paraguay's social agenda of the question of the integral protection of children and adolescents.

With reference to article 16 of the Convention, article 184 of the Childhood and Adolescence Code deals with the question of expert deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) blood tests and other, similar scientific tests that will be applied as a matter of priority. The judiciary will award the necessary resources to carry out such tests and regulate the implementation of this article.

The Supreme Court of Justice has issued no ruling on this as yet. The Court's Supervisory Council resolves cases in which official guardians act for the poor but not those involving parties earning the minimum legal wage.

The Women's Bureau is working, jointly with the Paraguay Bar Association, to examine and draft the Responsible Parenthood Project, which is currently under consideration by Parliament in the form of a bill. This bill would establish the legal basis for carrying out the State's mandate, as provided for under article 55 of the Constitution, of setting up institutions to promote and protect responsible parenthood.

The Public Prosecutor's Office has offered to work with the Women's Bureau on proposals to establish special prosecution units to address punishable acts directed against women, children and adolescents, the purpose being to devote more personal attention to women, adolescent and child victims at the national level and within the country's interior. The proposals are due to be implemented from February 2005.

The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women — the Convention of Belém do Pará — which was approved at the seventh plenary meeting of the General Assembly of OAS on 9 June 1994, in Belém do Pará, Brazil, was ratified by Paraguay under Act No. 605/95. Article 60 of the Constitution, which provides for protection against violence, reads as follows: "The State will promote policies aimed at preventing violence within the family and other actions that undermine family solidarity".

The urgent need to address this pressing problem, which is not confined to the home and is becoming a real social problem, led the Government, in accordance with its commitment in ratifying the Convention of Belém do Pará, to promulgate Act No. 1600/2000, the Domestic Violence Act, which extends protection not only to women but also to other members of the household, such as children and the elderly.

Table 2.1

Primary and secondary enrolment, by grade and sex and by Department, urban or rural area and type of school

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Asunción																					
Urban	7 025	6 576	13 601	6 213	6 252	12 465	6 063	6 067	12 130	6 255	6 204	12 459	6 152	6 008	12 160	5 715	5 966	11 681	37 423	37 073	74 496
State	3 300	3 068	6 368	2 887	2 867	5 754	2 855	2 773	5 628	2 909	2 887	5 796	2 830	2 712	5 542	2 655	2 725	5 380	17 436	17 032	34 468
Private	1 828	1 670	3 498	1 728	1 636	3 364	1 673	1 629	3 302	1 685	1 649	3 334	1 669	1 584	3 253	1 583	1 627	3 210	10 166	9 795	19 961
Subsidized private	1 897	1 838	3 735	1 598	1 749	3 347	1 535	1 665	3 200	1 661	1 668	3 329	1 653	1 712	3 365	1 477	1 614	3 091	9 821	10 246	20 067
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7 025	6 576	13 601	6 213	6 252	12 465	6 063	6 067	12 130	6 255	6 204	12 459	6 152	6 008	12 160	5 715	5 966	11 681	37 423	37 073	74 496
State	3 300	3 068	6 368	2 887	2 867	5 754	2 855	2 773	5 628	2 909	2 887	5 796	2 830	2 712	5 542	2 655	2 725	5 380	17 436	17 032	34 468
Private	1 828	1 670	3 498	1 728	1 636	3 364	1 673	1 629	3 302	1 685	1 649	3 334	1 669	1 584	3 253	1 583	1 627	3 210	10 166	9 795	19 961
Subsidized private	1 897	1 838	3 735	1 598	1 749	3 347	1 535	1 665	3 200	1 661	1 668	3 329	1 653	1 712	3 365	1 477	1 614	3 091	9 821	10 246	20 067
Concepción																					
Urban	1 430	1 358	2 788	1 300	1 260	2 560	1 227	1 276	2 503	1 218	1 200	2 418	1 113	1 041	2 154	1 048	1 042	2 090	7 336	7 177	14 513
State	1 002	912	1 914	910	837	1 747	854	888	1 742	831	839	1 670	760	716	1 476	711	688	1 399	5 068	4 880	9 948
Private	21	29	50	14	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	45	80
Subsidized private	407	417	824	376	407	783	373	388	761	387	361	748	353	325	678	337	354	691	2 233	2 252	4 485
Rural	3 098	2 747	5 845	2 715	2 448	5 163	2 508	2 333	4 841	2 451	2 078	4 529	1 902	1 849	3 751	1 704	1 546	3 250	14 378	13 001	27 379
State	2 944	2 627	5 571	2 602	2 359	4 961	2 431	2 245	4 676	2 366	2 022	4 388	1 830	1 799	3 629	1 652	1 505	3 157	13 825	12 557	26 382
Private	20	13	33	5	1	6	2	3	5	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	3	3	30	22	52
Subsidized private	134	107	241	108	88	196	75	85	160	84	56	140	70	48	118	52	38	90	523	422	945
Total	4 528	4 105	8 633	4 015	3 708	7 723	3 735	3 609	7 344	3 669	3 278	6 947	3 015	2 890	5 905	2 752	2 588	5 340	21 714	20 178	41 892
State	3 946	3 539	7 485	3 512	3 196	6 708	3 285	3 133	6 418	3 197	2 861	6 058	2 590	2 515	5 105	2 363	2 193	4 556	18 893	17 437	36 330
Private	41	42	83	19	17	36	2	3	5	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	3	3	65	67	132
Subsidized private	541	524	1 065	484	495	979	448	473	921	471	417	888	423	373	796	389	392	781	2 756	2 674	5 430

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
San Pedro																					
Urban	1 071	993	2 064	1 015	839	1 854	1 008	923	1 931	901	879	1 780	860	832	1 692	745	757	1 502	5 600	5 223	10 823
State	980	912	1 892	938	773	1 711	960	872	1 832	829	825	1 654	806	767	1 573	690	716	1 406	5 203	4 865	10 068
Private	-	3	3	-	4	4	2	-	2	5	1	6	3	-	3	3	3	6	13	11	24
Subsidized private	91	78	169	77	62	139	46	51	97	67	53	120	51	65	116	52	38	90	384	347	731
Rural	6 429	5 655	12 084	5 809	5 287	11 096	5 587	5 068	10 655	5 142	4 726	9 868	4 558	4 066	8 624	3 822	3 465	7 287	31 347	28 267	59 614
State	6 396	5 612	12 008	5 759	5 254	11 013	5 543	5 040	10 583	5 104	4 696	9 800	4 530	4 037	8 567	3 802	3 438	7 240	31 134	28 077	59 211
Private	12	10	22	15	8	23	15	8	23	21	12	33	12	14	26	9	17	26	84	69	153
Subsidized private	21	33	54	35	25	60	29	20	49	17	18	35	16	15	31	11	10	21	129	121	250
Total	7 500	6 648	14 148	6 824	6 126	12 950	6 595	5 991	12 586	6 043	5 605	11 648	5 418	4 898	10 316	4 567	4 222	8 789	36 947	33 490	70 437
State	7 376	6 524	13 900	6 697	6 027	12 724	6 503	5 912	12 415	5 933	5 521	11 454	5 336	4 804	10 140	4 492	4 154	8 646	36 337	32 942	69 279
Private	12	13	25	15	12	27	17	8	25	26	13	39	15	14	29	12	20	32	97	80	177
Subsidized private	112	111	223	112	87	199	75	71	146	84	71	155	67	80	147	63	48	111	513	468	981
Cordillera																					
Urban	1 684	1 502	3 186	1 420	1 381	2 801	1 472	1 359	2 831	1 457	1 452	2 909	1 299	1 285	2 584	1 302	1 239	2 541	8 634	8 218	16 852
State	1 410	1 235	2 645	1 177	1 157	2 334	1 231	1 149	2 380	1 208	1 217	2 425	1 087	1 080	2 167	1 112	1 018	2 130	7 225	6 856	14 081
Private	10	11	21	6	10	16	5	2	7	7	7	14	6	1	7	3	4	7	37	35	72
Subsidized private	264	256	520	237	214	451	236	208	444	242	228	470	206	204	410	187	217	404	1 372	1 327	2 699
Rural	2 486	2 221	4 707	2 290	1 986	4 276	2 261	2 009	4 270	2 184	1 869	4 053	1 904	1 760	3 664	1 750	1 609	3 359	12 875	11 454	24 329
State	2 428	2 168	4 596	2 242	1 944	4 186	2 218	1 974	4 192	2 145	1 828	3 973	1 866	1 724	3 590	1 718	1 567	3 285	12 617	11 205	23 822
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized private	58	53	111	48	42	90	43	35	78	39	41	80	38	36	74	32	42	74	258	249	507
Total	4 170	3 723	7 893	3 710	3 367	7 077	3 733	3 368	7 101	3 641	3 321	6 962	3 203	3 045	6 248	3 052	2 848	5 900	21 509	19 672	41 181
State	3 838	3 403	7 241	3 419	3 101	6 520	3 449	3 123	6 572	3 353	3 045	6 398	2 953	2 804	5 757	2 830	2 585	5 415	19 842	18 061	37 903
Private	10	11	21	6	10	16	5	2	7	7	7	14	6	1	7	3	4	7	37	35	72
Subsidized private	322	309	631	285	256	541	279	243	522	281	269	550	244	240	484	219	259	478	1 630	1 576	3 206
Guairá																					
Urban	1 159	1 076	2 235	1 080	1 033	2 113	1 051	974	2 025	980	983	1 963	959	921	1 880	851	911	1 762	6 080	5 898	11 978
State	1 028	947	1 975	936	896	1 832	928	860	1 788	879	871	1 750	861	820	1 681	756	795	1 551	5 388	5 189	10 577

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized																					
private	131	129	260	144	137	281	123	114	237	101	112	213	98	101	199	95	116	211	692	709	1 401
Rural	2 650	2 404	5 054	2 381	2 118	4 499	2 183	2 001	4 184	2 095	1 854	3 949	1 855	1 571	3 426	1 532	1 370	2 902	12 696	11 318	24 014
State	2 633	2 393	5 026	2 374	2 109	4 483	2 174	1 992	4 166	2 089	1 847	3 936	1 849	1 562	3 411	1 527	1 365	2 892	12 646	11 268	23 914
Private	10	9	19	4	6	10	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	24	24	48
Subsidized																					
private	7	2	9	3	3	6	4	5	9	4	5	9	4	8	12	4	3	7	26	26	52
Total	3 809	3 480	7 289	3 461	3 151	6 612	3 234	2 975	6 209	3 075	2 837	5 912	2 814	2 492	5 306	2 383	2 281	4 664	18 776	17 216	35 992
State	3 661	3 340	7 001	3 310	3 005	6 315	3 102	2 852	5 954	2 968	2 718	5 686	2 710	2 382	5 092	2 283	2 160	4 443	18 034	16 457	34 491
Private	10	9	19	4	6	10	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	24	24	48
Subsidized																					
private	138	131	269	147	140	287	127	119	246	105	117	222	102	109	211	99	119	218	718	735	1 453
Caaguazú																					
Urban	2 617	2 484	5 101	2 472	2 436	4 908	2 452	2 295	4 747	2 382	2 308	4 690	2 192	2 092	4 284	1 871	1 875	3 746	13 986	13 490	27 476
State	2 232	2 110	4 342	2 125	2 073	4 198	2 058	1 945	4 003	2 039	1 982	4 021	1 864	1 766	3 630	1 577	1 579	3 156	11 895	11 455	23 350
Private	54	62	116	54	57	111	69	58	127	55	60	115	56	61	117	38	55	93	326	353	679
Subsidized																					
private	331	312	643	293	306	599	325	292	617	288	266	554	272	265	537	256	241	497	1 765	1 682	3 447
Rural	7 104	6 493	13 597	6 596	5 941	12 537	6 204	5 579	11 783	5 912	5 425	11 337	5 188	4 889	10 077	4 509	4 293	8 802	35 513	32 620	68 133
State	7 058	6 440	13 498	6 542	5 883	12 425	6 155	5 526	11 681	5 855	5 373	11 228	5 167	4 860	10 027	4 482	4 256	8 738	35 259	32 338	67 597
Private	23	33	56	38	36	74	36	30	66	44	36	80	14	20	34	24	26	50	179	181	360
Subsidized																					
private	23	20	43	16	22	38	13	23	36	13	16	29	7	9	16	3	11	14	75	101	176
Total	9 721	8 977	18 698	9 068	8 377	17 445	8 656	7 874	16 530	8 294	7 733	16 027	7 380	6 981	14 361	6 380	6 168	12 548	49 499	46 110	95 609
State	9 290	8 550	17 840	8 667	7 956	16 623	8 213	7 471	15 684	7 894	7 355	15 249	7 031	6 626	13 657	6 059	5 835	11 894	47 154	43 793	90 947
Private	77	95	172	92	93	185	105	88	193	99	96	195	70	81	151	62	81	143	505	534	1 039
Subsidized																					
private	354	332	686	309	328	637	338	315	653	301	282	583	279	274	553	259	252	511	1 840	1 783	3 623
Caazapá																					
Urban	514	470	984	474	420	894	467	452	919	462	439	901	388	413	801	364	379	743	2 669	2 573	5 242
State	448	387	835	410	362	772	389	375	764	406	367	773	325	353	678	307	310	617	2 285	2 154	4 439
Private	5	4	9	5	6	11	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	29
Subsidized																					
private	61	79	140	59	52	111	71	75	146	56	72	128	63	60	123	57	69	126	367	407	774

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	3 061	2 754	5 815	2 852	2 458	5 310	2 622	2 355	4 977	2 402	2 102	4 504	2 093	1 820	3 913	1 643	1 500	3 143	14 673	12 989	27 662
State	3 033	2 720	5 753	2 813	2 428	5 241	2 589	2 325	4 914	2 368	2 077	4 445	2 064	1 792	3 856	1 629	1 483	3 112	14 496	12 825	27 321
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized private	28	34	62	39	30	69	33	30	63	34	25	59	29	28	57	14	17	31	177	164	341
Total	3 575	3 224	6 799	3 326	2 878	6 204	3 089	2 807	5 896	2 864	2 541	5 405	2 481	2 233	4 714	2 007	1 879	3 886	17 342	15 562	32 904
State	3 481	3 107	6 588	3 223	2 790	6 013	2 978	2 700	5 678	2 774	2 444	5 218	2 389	2 145	4 534	1 936	1 793	3 729	16 781	14 979	31 760
Private	5	4	9	5	6	11	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	29
Subsidized private	89	113	202	98	82	180	104	105	209	90	97	187	92	88	180	71	86	157	544	571	1 115
Itapúa																					
Urban	3 075	2 936	6 011	2 708	2 594	5 302	2 549	2 480	5 029	2 453	2 416	4 869	2 175	2 164	4 339	1 949	2 010	3 959	14 909	14 600	29 509
State	2 211	2 097	4 308	1 947	1 837	3 784	1 816	1 731	3 547	1 783	1 706	3 489	1 558	1 563	3 121	1 380	1 441	2 821	10 695	10 375	21 070
Private	217	187	404	205	196	401	175	204	379	174	177	351	154	150	304	153	135	288	1 078	1 049	2 127
Subsidized private	647	652	1 299	556	561	1 117	558	545	1 103	496	533	1 029	463	451	914	416	434	850	3 136	3 176	6 312
Rural	7 498	6 532	14 030	6 652	5 738	12 390	5 975	5 425	11 400	5 378	5 081	10 459	4 541	4 340	8 881	3 717	3 496	7 213	33 761	30 612	64 373
State	7 309	6 374	13 683	6 477	5 595	12 072	5 814	5 306	11 120	5 256	4 963	10 219	4 412	4 214	8 626	3 625	3 402	7 027	32 893	29 854	62 747
Private	38	27	65	25	27	52	13	14	27	18	15	33	17	14	31	9	14	23	120	111	231
Subsidized private	151	131	282	150	116	266	148	105	253	104	103	207	112	112	224	83	80	163	748	647	1 395
Total	10 573	9 468	20 041	9 360	8 332	17 692	8 524	7 905	16 429	7 831	7 497	15 328	6 716	6 504	13 220	5 666	5 506	11 172	48 670	45 212	93 882
State	9 520	8 471	17 991	8 424	7 432	15 856	7 630	7 037	14 667	7 039	6 669	13 708	5 970	5 777	11 747	5 005	4 843	9 848	43 588	40 229	83 817
Private	255	214	469	230	223	453	188	218	406	192	192	384	171	164	335	162	149	311	1 198	1 160	2 358
Subsidized private	798	783	1 581	706	677	1 383	706	650	1 356	600	636	1 236	575	563	1 138	499	514	1 013	3 884	3 823	7 707
Misiones																					
Urban	1 011	1 006	2 017	918	957	1 875	911	850	1 761	897	847	1 744	882	837	1 719	767	782	1 549	5 386	5 279	10 665
State	904	887	1 791	823	860	1 683	828	741	1 569	821	764	1 585	777	753	1 530	696	704	1 400	4 849	4 709	9 558
Private	22	25	47	15	16	31	14	9	23	6	2	8	11	4	15	7	5	12	75	61	136
Subsidized private	85	94	179	80	81	161	69	100	169	70	81	151	94	80	174	64	73	137	462	509	971
Rural	920	790	1 710	849	668	1 517	832	690	1 522	790	708	1 498	688	683	1 371	697	615	1 312	4 776	4 154	8 930
State	912	782	1 694	833	663	1 496	832	690	1 522	790	708	1 498	688	683	1 371	697	615	1 312	4 752	4 141	8 893
Private	8	8	16	16	5	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	13	37

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Subsidized private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 931	1 796	3 727	1 767	1 625	3 392	1 743	1 540	3 283	1 687	1 555	3 242	1 570	1 520	3 090	1 464	1 397	2 861	10 162	9 433	19 595
State	1 816	1 669	3 485	1 656	1 523	3 179	1 660	1 431	3 091	1 611	1 472	3 083	1 465	1 436	2 901	1 393	1 319	2 712	9 601	8 850	18 451
Private	30	33	63	31	21	52	14	9	23	6	2	8	11	4	15	7	5	12	99	74	173
Subsidized private	85	94	179	80	81	161	69	100	169	70	81	151	94	80	174	64	73	137	462	509	971
Paraguari																					
Urban	1 016	984	2 000	994	951	1 945	1 028	963	1 991	1 037	945	1 982	927	942	1 869	950	888	1 838	5 952	5 673	11 625
State	791	756	1 547	789	733	1 522	831	756	1 587	838	726	1 564	734	770	1 504	764	721	1 485	4 747	4 462	9 209
Private	7	9	16	7	10	17	7	8	15	4	3	7	2	4	6	4	5	9	31	39	70
Subsidized private	218	219	437	198	208	406	190	199	389	195	216	411	191	168	359	182	162	344	1 174	1 172	2 346
Rural	2 963	2 410	5 373	2 595	2 304	4 899	2 605	2 350	4 955	2 545	2 373	4 918	2 300	2 051	4 351	2 022	1 830	3 852	15 030	13 318	28 348
State	2 928	2 389	5 317	2 571	2 289	4 860	2 577	2 327	4 904	2 517	2 347	4 864	2 271	2 037	4 308	1 996	1 818	3 814	14 860	13 207	28 067
Private	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	12
Subsidized private	29	18	47	24	15	39	27	21	48	28	26	54	29	14	43	26	12	38	163	106	269
Total	3 979	3 394	7 373	3 589	3 255	6 844	3 633	3 313	6 946	3 582	3 318	6 900	3 227	2 993	6 220	2 972	2 718	5 690	20 982	18 991	39 973
State	3 719	3 145	6 864	3 360	3 022	6 382	3 408	3 083	6 491	3 355	3 073	6 428	3 005	2 807	5 812	2 760	2 539	5 299	19 607	17 669	37 276
Private	13	12	25	7	10	17	8	10	18	4	3	7	2	4	6	4	5	9	38	44	82
Subsidized private	247	237	484	222	223	445	217	220	437	223	242	465	220	182	402	208	174	382	1 337	1 278	2 615
Alto Paraná																					
Urban	6 771	6 414	13 185	6 122	5 666	11 788	5 608	5 507	11 115	5 284	5 069	10 353	4 703	4 661	9 364	3 932	4 188	8 120	32 420	31 505	63 925
State	5 369	5 111	10 480	4 860	4 497	9 357	4 427	4 304	8 731	4 166	3 978	8 144	3 681	3 601	7 282	3 112	3 224	6 336	25 615	24 715	50 330
Private	761	724	1 485	704	623	1 327	625	607	1 232	595	548	1 143	543	513	1 056	420	459	879	3 648	3 474	7 122
Subsidized private	641	579	1 220	558	546	1 104	556	596	1 152	523	543	1 066	479	547	1 026	400	505	905	3 157	3 316	6 473
Rural	5 728	5 083	10 811	4 884	4 301	9 185	4 376	4 117	8 493	3 985	3 528	7 513	3 253	3 004	6 257	2 640	2 472	5 112	24 866	22 505	47 371
State	5 590	4 922	10 512	4 764	4 175	8 939	4 270	4 006	8 276	3 860	3 428	7 288	3 194	2 951	6 145	2 582	2 405	4 987	24 260	21 887	46 147
Private	84	98	182	72	80	152	60	66	126	72	56	128	42	29	71	41	46	87	371	375	746
Subsidized private	54	63	117	48	46	94	46	45	91	53	44	97	17	24	41	17	21	38	235	243	478
Total	12 499	11 497	23 996	11 006	9 967	20 973	9 984	9 624	19 608	9 269	8 597	17 866	7 956	7 665	15 621	6 572	6 660	13 232	57 286	54 010	111 296
State	10 959	10 033	20 992	9 624	8 672	18 296	8 697	8 310	17 007	8 026	7 406	15 432	6 875	6 552	13 427	5 694	5 629	11 323	49 875	46 602	96 477

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																					
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Private	845	822	1 667	776	703	1 479	685	673	1 358	667	604	1 271	585	542	1 127	461	505	966	4 019	3 849	7 868	
Subsidized private	695	642	1 337	606	592	1 198	602	641	1 243	576	587	1 163	496	571	1 067	417	526	943	3 392	3 559	6 951	
Central																						
Urban	15 592	14 434	30 026	14 084	13 272	27 356	13 077	12 614	25 691	12 614	12 598	25 212	11 830	11 879	23 709	10 915	11 139	22 054	78 112	75 936	154 048	
State	11 692	10 672	22 364	10 609	9 872	20 481	9 830	9 511	19 341	9 623	9 578	19 201	9 129	9 138	18 267	8 468	8 725	17 193	59 351	57 496	116 847	
Private	1 583	1 525	3 108	1 505	1 432	2 937	1 318	1 159	2 477	1 127	1 106	2 233	995	1 005	2 000	901	847	1 748	7 429	7 074	14 503	
Subsidized private	2 317	2 237	4 554	1 970	1 968	3 938	1 929	1 944	3 873	1 864	1 914	3 778	1 706	1 736	3 442	1 546	1 567	3 113	11 332	11 366	22 698	
Rural	5 629	5 005	10 634	5 004	4 491	9 495	4 349	4 142	8 491	4 224	3 934	8 158	3 646	3 472	7 118	3 132	3 119	6 251	25 984	24 163	50 147	
State	5 001	4 378	9 379	4 452	3 975	8 427	3 842	3 677	7 519	3 751	3 517	7 268	3 281	3 109	6 390	2 835	2 803	5 638	23 162	21 459	44 621	
Private	231	224	455	186	178	364	136	126	262	108	93	201	74	60	134	44	48	92	779	729	1 508	
Subsidized private	397	403	800	366	338	704	371	339	710	365	324	689	291	303	594	253	268	521	2 043	1 975	4 018	
Total	21 221	19 439	40 660	19 088	17 763	36 851	17 426	16 756	34 182	16 838	16 532	33 370	15 476	15 351	30 827	14 047	14 258	28 305	104 096	100 099	204 195	
State	16 693	15 050	31 743	15 061	13 847	28 908	13 672	13 188	26 860	13 374	13 095	26 469	12 410	12 247	24 657	11 303	11 528	22 831	82 513	78 955	161 468	
Private	1 814	1 749	3 563	1 691	1 610	3 301	1 454	1 285	2 739	1 235	1 199	2 434	1 069	1 065	2 134	945	895	1 840	8 208	7 803	16 011	
Subsidized private	2 714	2 640	5 354	2 336	2 306	4 642	2 300	2 283	4 583	2 229	2 238	4 467	1 997	2 039	4 036	1 799	1 835	3 634	13 375	13 341	26 716	
Ñeembucú																						
Urban	670	571	1 241	638	577	1 215	631	580	1 211	608	614	1 222	522	560	1 082	519	572	1 091	3 588	3 474	7 062	
State	517	465	982	469	431	900	489	433	922	462	451	913	373	422	795	389	442	831	2 699	2 644	5 343	
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subsidized private	153	106	259	169	146	315	142	147	289	146	163	309	149	138	287	130	130	260	889	830	1 719	
Rural	510	460	970	526	431	957	552	408	960	477	430	907	454	366	820	351	308	659	2 870	2 403	5 273	
State	510	460	970	526	431	957	552	408	960	477	430	907	454	366	820	351	308	659	2 870	2 403	5 273	
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subsidized private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1 180	1 031	2 211	1 164	1 008	2 172	1 183	988	2 171	1 085	1 044	2 129	976	926	1 902	870	880	1 750	6 458	5 877	12 335	
State	1 027	925	1 952	995	862	1 857	1 041	841	1 882	939	881	1 820	827	788	1 615	740	750	1 490	5 569	5 047	10 616	
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subsidized private	153	106	259	169	146	315	142	147	289	146	163	309	149	138	287	130	130	260	889	830	1 719	

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Amambay																					
Urban	1 237	1 229	2 466	1 085	1 040	2 125	1 071	978	2 049	941	999	1 940	834	877	1 711	686	848	1 534	5 854	5 971	11 825
State	1 066	1 041	2 107	907	863	1 770	910	833	1 743	789	825	1 614	685	704	1 389	549	695	1 244	4 906	4 961	9 867
Private	41	50	91	39	37	76	38	29	67	23	28	51	22	25	47	18	22	40	181	191	372
Subsidized private	130	138	268	139	140	279	123	116	239	129	146	275	127	148	275	119	131	250	767	819	1 586
Rural	1 007	951	1 958	768	630	1 398	609	512	1 121	494	453	947	355	313	668	302	291	593	3 535	3 150	6 685
State	978	925	1 903	750	606	1 356	588	494	1 082	476	446	922	348	304	652	292	284	576	3 432	3 059	6 491
Private	29	26	55	18	24	42	21	18	39	18	7	25	7	9	16	10	7	17	103	91	194
Subsidized private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2 244	2 180	4 424	1 853	1 670	3 523	1 680	1 490	3 170	1 435	1 452	2 887	1 189	1 190	2 379	988	1 139	2 127	9 389	9 121	18 510
State	2 044	1 966	4 010	1 657	1 469	3 126	1 498	1 327	2 825	1 265	1 271	2 536	1 033	1 008	2 041	841	979	1 820	8 338	8 020	16 358
Private	70	76	146	57	61	118	59	47	106	41	35	76	29	34	63	28	29	57	284	282	566
Subsidized private	130	138	268	139	140	279	123	116	239	129	146	275	127	148	275	119	131	250	767	819	1 586
Canindeyú																					
Urban	471	404	875	386	381	767	366	360	726	346	332	678	272	297	569	258	287	545	2 099	2 061	4 160
State	457	399	856	379	368	747	354	357	711	336	324	660	265	291	556	250	280	530	2 041	2 019	4 060
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized private	14	5	19	7	13	20	12	3	15	10	8	18	7	6	13	8	7	15	58	42	100
Rural	3 431	3 103	6 534	2 730	2 524	5 254	2 614	2 332	4 946	2 289	2 072	4 361	1 909	1 781	3 690	1 447	1 357	2 804	14 420	13 169	27 589
State	3 364	3 035	6 399	2 693	2 468	5 161	2 565	2 287	4 852	2 242	2 039	4 281	1 864	1 735	3 599	1 423	1 319	2 742	14 151	12 883	27 034
Private	53	61	114	25	41	66	37	26	63	38	28	66	26	28	54	17	30	47	196	214	410
Subsidized private	14	7	21	12	15	27	12	19	31	9	5	14	19	18	37	7	8	15	73	72	145
Total	3 902	3 507	7 409	3 116	2 905	6 021	2 980	2 692	5 672	2 635	2 404	5 039	2 181	2 078	4 259	1 705	1 644	3 349	16 519	15 230	31 749
State	3 821	3 434	7 255	3 072	2 836	5 908	2 919	2 644	5 563	2 578	2 363	4 941	2 129	2 026	4 155	1 673	1 599	3 272	16 192	14 902	31 094
Private	53	61	114	25	41	66	37	26	63	38	28	66	26	28	54	17	30	47	196	214	410
Subsidized private	28	12	40	19	28	47	24	22	46	19	13	32	26	24	50	15	15	30	131	114	245

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Presidente Hayes																					
Urban	521	501	1 022	440	417	857	479	422	901	405	472	877	353	348	701	301	336	637	2 499	2 496	4 995
State	339	346	685	283	263	546	298	259	557	258	299	557	223	209	432	187	190	377	1 588	1 566	3 154
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized private	182	155	337	157	154	311	181	163	344	147	173	320	130	139	269	114	146	260	911	930	1 841
Rural	1 334	1 258	2 592	1 093	1 060	2 153	1 013	856	1 869	855	752	1 607	659	578	1 237	535	491	1 026	5 489	4 995	10 484
State	921	883	1 804	747	749	1 496	663	569	1 232	552	476	1 028	425	346	771	328	315	643	3 636	3 338	6 974
Private	40	56	96	42	42	84	53	47	100	45	39	84	41	39	80	40	35	75	261	258	519
Subsidized private	373	319	692	304	269	573	297	240	537	258	237	495	193	193	386	167	141	308	1 592	1 399	2 991
Total	1 855	1 759	3 614	1 533	1 477	3 010	1 492	1 278	2 770	1 260	1 224	2 484	1 012	926	1 938	836	827	1 663	7 988	7 491	15 479
State	1 260	1 229	2 489	1 030	1 012	2 042	961	828	1 789	810	775	1 585	648	555	1 203	515	505	1 020	5 224	4 904	10 128
Private	40	56	96	42	42	84	53	47	100	45	39	84	41	39	80	40	35	75	261	258	519
Subsidized private	555	474	1 029	461	423	884	478	403	881	405	410	815	323	332	655	281	287	568	2 503	2 329	4 832
Boquerón																					
Urban	147	131	278	110	124	234	124	122	246	111	103	214	90	121	211	129	94	223	711	695	1 406
State	59	50	109	33	50	83	35	36	71	51	39	90	28	51	79	58	42	100	264	268	532
Private	40	41	81	41	39	80	43	44	87	29	33	62	40	42	82	44	23	67	237	222	459
Subsidized private	48	40	88	36	35	71	46	42	88	31	31	62	22	28	50	27	29	56	210	205	415
Rural	647	586	1 233	557	526	1 083	535	440	975	432	363	795	306	321	627	317	253	570	2 794	2 489	5 283
State	177	135	312	136	131	267	112	90	202	93	63	156	55	58	113	58	40	98	631	517	1 148
Private	93	109	202	89	97	186	112	89	201	101	94	195	87	88	175	96	81	177	578	558	1 136
Subsidized private	377	342	719	332	298	630	311	261	572	238	206	444	164	175	339	163	132	295	1 585	1 414	2 999
Total	794	717	1 511	667	650	1 317	659	562	1 221	543	466	1 009	396	442	838	446	347	793	3 505	3 184	6 689
State	236	185	421	169	181	350	147	126	273	144	102	246	83	109	192	116	82	198	895	785	1 680
Private	133	150	283	130	136	266	155	133	288	130	127	257	127	130	257	140	104	244	815	780	1 595
Subsidized private	425	382	807	368	333	701	357	303	660	269	237	506	186	203	389	190	161	351	1 795	1 619	3 414
Alto Paraguay																					
Urban	132	127	259	106	100	206	82	90	172	59	75	134	62	68	130	48	63	111	489	523	1 012

Department, urban or rural area and type of school	Enrolment by grade and sex																				
	1			2			3			4			5			6			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State	92	90	182	79	67	146	62	68	130	48	47	95	43	43	86	32	44	76	356	359	715
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized private	40	37	77	27	33	60	20	22	42	11	28	39	19	25	44	16	19	35	133	164	297
Rural	200	181	381	178	171	349	125	104	229	111	110	221	75	74	149	67	61	128	756	701	1 457
State	190	169	359	153	152	305	123	103	226	103	102	205	71	72	143	67	61	128	707	659	1 366
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized private	10	12	22	25	19	44	2	1	3	8	8	16	4	2	6	-	-	-	49	42	91
Total	332	308	640	284	271	555	207	194	401	170	185	355	137	142	279	115	124	239	1 245	1 224	2 469
State	282	259	541	232	219	451	185	171	356	151	149	300	114	115	229	99	105	204	1 063	1 018	2 081
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized private	50	49	99	52	52	104	22	23	45	19	36	55	23	27	50	16	19	35	182	206	388
Countrywide total																					
Urban	46 143	43 196	89 339	41 565	39 700	81 265	39 666	38 312	77 978	38 410	37 935	76 345	35 613	35 346	70 959	32 350	33 376	65 726	233 747	227 865	461 612
State	33 897	31 485	65 382	30 561	28 806	59 367	29 155	27 891	57 046	28 276	27 725	56 001	26 029	25 759	51 788	23 693	24 339	48 032	171 611	166 005	337 616
Private	4 589	4 340	8 929	4 323	4 082	8 405	3 976	3 751	7 727	3 710	3 614	7 324	3 501	3 389	6 890	3 174	3 185	6 359	23 273	22 361	45 634
Subsidized private	7 657	7 371	15 028	6 681	6 812	13 493	6 535	6 670	13 205	6 424	6 596	13 020	6 083	6 198	12 281	5 483	5 852	11 335	38 863	39 499	78 362
Rural	54 695	48 633	103 328	48 479	43 082	91 561	44 950	40 721	85 671	41 766	37 858	79 624	35 686	32 938	68 624	30 187	28 076	58 263	255 763	231 308	487 071
State	52 372	46 412	98 784	46 434	41 211	87 645	43 048	39 059	82 107	40 044	36 362	76 406	34 369	31 649	66 018	29 064	26 984	56 048	245 331	221 677	467 008
Private	647	677	1 324	535	545	1 080	491	433	924	468	382	850	324	304	628	291	309	600	2 756	2 650	5 406
Subsidized private	1 676	1 544	3 220	1 510	1 326	2 836	1 411	1 229	2 640	1 254	1 114	2 368	993	985	1 978	832	783	1 615	7 676	6 981	14 657
Total	100 838	91 829	192 667	90 044	82 782	172 826	84 616	79 033	163 649	80 176	75 793	155 969	71 299	68 284	139 583	62 537	61 452	123 989	489 510	459 173	948 683
State	86 269	77 897	164 166	76 995	70 017	147 012	72 203	66 950	139 153	68 320	64 087	132 407	60 398	57 408	117 806	52 757	51 323	104 080	416 942	387 682	804 624
Private	5 236	5 017	10 253	4 858	4 627	9 485	4 467	4 184	8 651	4 178	3 996	8 174	3 825	3 693	7 518	3 465	3 494	6 959	26 029	25 011	51 040
Subsidized private	9 333	8 915	18 248	8 191	8 138	16 329	7 946	7 899	15 845	7 678	7 710	15 388	7 076	7 183	14 259	6 315	6 635	12 950	46 539	46 480	93 019

Note: Includes indigenous schools.