



人权理事会

普遍定期审议工作组

第二十届会议

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人权事务高级专员办事处根据人权理事会第 5/1 号决议附件
第 15(c)段和第 16/21 号决议附件第 5 段汇编的材料概述

多民族玻利维亚国*

本报告是 26 个利益攸关方为普遍定期审议所提供材料¹的概述。报告根据人权理事会第 17/119 号决定通过的一般准则编写，其中不含联合国人权事务高级专员办事处(人权高专办)的任何意见、看法或建议，亦不含对具体主张的任何判断或评定。报告所载资料均在尾注中一一注明出处，对原文尽可能不作改动。根据人权理事会第 16/21 号决议的规定，报告酌情单列一章，收录完全依照《巴黎原则》获资格认证的受审议国国家人权机构提供的材料。凡所收到的材料，均可在人权高专办的网站上查阅全文。编写本报告时考虑到普遍定期审议的周期及周期内发生的变化。

* 本文件在送交联合国翻译部门前未经编辑。



一. 完全依照《巴黎原则》获资格认证的受审议国国家人权机构提供的材料²

1. 人权监察员指出³，在保护特定群体不受歧视和他们的权利方面，⁴ 法律的执行还受到一些限制，也缺少补救的办法⁵。
2. 2013 年批准了一项关于老年人的法律，但没有提供预算。他们之中约有 10% 没有证件，主要是妇女和土著人民，因此不能享受全民养老金。⁶
3. 残疾人士在无障碍通行、住房、教育和就业方面，仍然受到歧视，必须从性别和多元文化的角度提供更好的预防和保护。⁷
4. 虽然有一项法规保护受到艾滋病毒感染的人的权利，但是歧视问题令人关切。缺乏一个全面并区别对待妇女和儿童的政策，而且预算不足。⁸
5. 尽管有法规，但对女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体的歧视仍然存在，尤其是在工作场所。⁹
6. 到目前为止，还没有根据人权条约规定酷刑罪。¹⁰ 尽管设立了防止酷刑局 (SERPRET)，但这一个司法部下的机构并不具备《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约任择议定书》所规定的条件。¹¹
7. 在修订内容不符合国家宪法和人权条约的军事刑法典方面也没有取得进展。¹²
8. 关于被剥夺自由者情况的建议¹³，缺乏一个考虑到人权、性别和年龄阶段的计划。84% 处在审前拘留情况下，拥挤程度达到 233%。在共享基础设施的中心，女人的条件最差，当她们要负责抚养孩子时，情况更糟。¹⁴
9. 通过了一项打击对妇女暴力行为的综合法案。¹⁵ 然而，该项法律没有配备规章或预算，以确保其能够实施。没有设立避难中心，为受害者提供保护；有关性别暴力的预防、护理和制裁体制也运转不良。有罪不罚情况再三发生，在诉诸司法方面持续存在性别上的障碍，案件被拖延的程度很高。¹⁶
10. 没有全面的保护儿童和青少年公共政策¹⁷，也没有消灭最恶劣形式童工的计划¹⁸。玻利维亚没有一个保护与被剥夺自由的父母亲生活在监狱里的孩子的政策。
11. 关于人口贩运，¹⁹ 它有一项全面的法律、一项公共政策和不同的国家机构；在控制儿童和青少年的出境方面已取得进展。²⁰ 建议加强边界当局、特别警察和检察官的工作；为受害者建造临时避难中心；提高预算拨款；对私人职业介绍所进行更大的管制²¹。有必要为受害者制定回返社会和就业的政策，和加快修订刑事诉讼法。²²

12. 关于司法方面的建议，²³正在等待刑事诉讼法法案、农业环境和劳动法案的通过。²⁴尽管于2011年选举了多民族宪法法院、最高法院和司法委员会的法官，在司法方面的危机依然存在。²⁵
13. 超过80%的监狱人口没有经过审判。应该指出的是，尽管人权监察员和其他机构的建议，刑事诉讼法的草案中，仍然以对社会或对受害者造成的实际危险，作为羁押的理由。²⁶
14. 在丘基萨卡和潘多事件发生五年多以后，由于程序问题，和对调查和对责任人进行制裁毫不关心，刑事诉讼至今还未告终。²⁷
15. 城镇失业率下降至3.2%，但主要的问题依然是就业不稳定。²⁸大多数妇女在非正规部门工作，超过30%为户主，她们有很多与自己的孩子在小规模矿场一起工作，缺少安全和健康条件。有必要制定处理这问题的公共政策。²⁹
16. 在社会保障方面，³⁰强调了导致退休年龄降低，设立援助养老金和基本养老金的变化。³¹然而，这方面的改革没有考虑到性别差异；管制家庭佣工的法律也排除了受薪女佣。³²
17. 强调了饮用水覆盖范围的扩张。但是，还没有通过有关管理和保护水源的法律。³³
18. 尽管增加了保健计划的预算和覆盖范围，³⁴必须指出医疗质量欠佳，也不够亲切，城乡之间的差异很大。令人关注的是缺乏国家宪法所规定的全民医疗保险。³⁵
19. 缺乏关于性权利和生殖权利的法规和公共政策；少女怀孕、产妇死亡率、非法堕胎、宫颈癌和乳腺癌持续存在。³⁶
20. 玻利维亚法律规定了教育权和跨文化双语教育权利，³⁷以及扫除文盲、促进包容性和持久性和教师培训等项目。但令人关切的是，还没有全面实施将残疾人士纳入教育系统。也缺乏预防校园暴力的综合措施。³⁸人权监察员将领导有关使这类人口走出监狱大门的行动，使35%的儿童被纳入大家庭和国家接待中心。³⁹
21. 土著人民⁴⁰有着最高的极端贫困率，他们组织分裂，并行机构林立，政府支持者和批评者之间内讧。⁴¹在事先、自由和知情的协商权利方面，可指出在宪法的裁决一级取得了进展，但需要通过一项法律，在国家宪法与国际条约框架内，规定参与式的协商。⁴²值得一提的是，采取了赋予土地政策以根除奴役制，和进行户口登记，以及瓜拉尼人捍卫自己权利的行为。尽管如此，这个问题已换了形式，还是继续维持这一制度。⁴³
22. 玻利维亚颁布了一项移民法，⁴⁴让移民享有平等的权利，包括特赦期转正。令人遗憾的是，手续费用过高，难以使用；没有全面的公共政策，方便自愿返回或融合，以及该项法律也排除了人权监察员的一项关于保护海外玻利维亚人的机制。⁴⁵

二. 其他利益攸关方提供的材料

A. 背景和框架

1. 国际义务范围⁴⁶

23. 美洲人权委员会报道说玻利维亚还没有批准《美洲人权公约废除死刑的议定书》(ACHR-P2)。⁴⁷ 世界反对死刑联盟敦请玻利维亚批准《美洲人权公约废除死刑的议定书》。⁴⁸

2. 宪法和法律框架

24. 人权观察社(HRW)建议玻利维亚在其国家立法中执行罗马规约, 包括纳入某些规定, 与国际刑事法院及时和全面合作, 调查和在其本国法院起诉灭绝种族罪、危害人类罪和战争罪。⁴⁹

25. 大赦国际建议玻利维亚根据已提出的建议, 确保其刑法典中有关酷刑的定义和处罚符合《禁止酷刑公约》及在落实国家预防机制时, 符合其《任择议定书》⁵⁰。⁵¹

26. 性权利倡议一女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体和联署材料 8 建议通过一项关于性别认同的法律。⁵² 联署材料 8 也建议修改民事登记法, 在其中规定可以以性别认同作为理由, 使变性者能在法律文件中修改名字和性别。⁵³

27. 联署材料 8 建议修正民法和家庭法, 因为其禁止同性伴侣组成家庭。及修正儿童和青少年法典的法规, 因为它禁止同性伴侣收养孩子。⁵⁴

28. 大赦国际建议玻利维亚通过目前正在讨论中的, 关于保证获得性和生殖健康服务信息权利的法案。⁵⁵

29. 联署材料 12 建议确保关于协商框架的法律草案符合国际法, 并确保在影响土著人民权利的项目决定方面, 能获得他们自由, 事先和知情的同意。⁵⁶

3. 体制和人权基础设施以及政策措施

30. 联署材料 12 建议, 改善儿童和青少年监察员办事处和检察官办公室的基础设施。⁵⁷

31. 联署材料 6 指出, 设立一个儿童和青少年部是必要的。⁵⁸

32. 大赦国际关注的是: 2013 年建立的、目前在司法部主持下的国家预防机制, 缺乏独立性⁵⁹。联署材料 6 指出, 应该创建一个拥有足够资源的独立机制, 并考虑对酷刑受害者进行全面赔偿。⁶⁰

33. 关于提高妇女地位的机制和政策建议,⁶¹ 联署材料 1 指出, 平等机会部副部长被降级, 减少了他制定公共政策和影响其他决策当局的能力。⁶²

34. 联署材料 6 指出, 应该先对 2009-2013 年国家人权计划的执行情况作出评估, 之后才通过一项新的国家人权计划, 其中应考虑到普遍定期审议和其他人权机制的建议, 并具有一项预算。⁶³

35. 联署材料 6 指出, 该国已制定了一项人权教育计划, 但至今未获总统令批准。⁶⁴

36. 联署材料 6 报道说该国已通过了法律和法规, 以规定保护老年人权利的措施, 但是在一部分的公共和私人机构中仍旧存在虐待和歧视, 联署材料 6 表示必须落实有关宣传老年人和老龄化的方案。⁶⁵

37. 大赦国际欢迎 2009-2015 年性与生殖健康国家战略计划⁶⁶, 并建议为其执行提供资源。⁶⁷

38. 性权利倡议—女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体和联署材料 8 提及有关性别认同的建议。⁶⁸ 联署材料 8 建议采取行动, 打击基于性取向和性别认同的歧视, 和落实将日惹原则体现在国家人权计划中的承诺。联署材料 8 建议, 责成反对种族主义和歧视全国委员会, 编写有关对上述人等的歧视案例报告, 并进行宣传和培训活动。⁶⁹

B. 与人权机制的合作

39. 在有关人权机制的建议方面,⁷⁰ 联署材料 6 表示, 玻利维亚缺乏关于执行和跟进各项建议的机制。⁷¹

C. 参照适用的国际人道主义法履行国际人权义务的情况

1. 平等和不歧视

40. 联署材料 12 提到有关性别歧视的建议⁷², 并建议就性别问题, 开展公众宣传活动。⁷³

41. 在有关歧视的建议方面,⁷⁴ 联署材料 1 日报道, 2012-2015 年的反对种族主义和各种形式歧视的政策还没有得到行政部门的批准, 妨碍了其执行和资源划拨。⁷⁵ 有许多的司法从业者和行政人员都不了解关于反对种族主义和一切形式歧视的第 045 号法律(2010 年), 妨碍了对投诉的处理。联署材料 1 指出, 需要研究媒体的作用及其节目中的性别歧视内容。⁷⁶

2. 生命权、人身自由和安全权

42. 联署材料 6 指出, 玻利维亚应采取预防措施, 改善司法系统的回应, 以便获得公民的信任, 和应采取行动对付私刑行为。⁷⁷

43. 联署材料 6 指出, 有必要完成对指称的酷刑行为的调查, 并提供适当的制裁和赔偿。⁷⁸ 人权观察(HRW)建议, 在调查酷刑的指控时应避免延误。⁷⁹

44. 大赦国际，人权观察，联署材料 1 和联署材料 12 提到关于监狱条件的建议。⁸⁰ 大赦国际建议，根据国际标准改善条件，并确保与父母同住在监狱中的儿童的特殊需求。⁸¹ 联署材料 12 建议，落实《联合国关于女性囚犯待遇和女性罪犯非拘禁措施的规则》。⁸² 人权观察建议缓解监狱的人满为患情况，为囚犯提供充分的营养和医疗保健，并限制他们控制监狱的权力，以减少敌对帮派之间的暴力。⁸³

45. 国际天主教青年服务协会建议改善妇女和儿童的拘留条件。⁸⁴ 联署材料 6 和 4 表示需要制定政策，为被剥夺自由者的儿女提供其他选择。⁸⁵ 联署材料 4 表达了对儿童和青少年在男人拘留中心遭受性侵害的关注。⁸⁶

46. 大赦国际和人权观察指出，玻利维亚支持有关维护妇女和女童权利的建议。⁸⁷ 防止和惩罚对妇女的暴力行为的立法已获通过并正在实施⁸⁸。然而人权观察注意到，妇女和女童仍然处于高风险状态，并建议落实法律中的规定，如建设妇女庇护所。⁸⁹ 联署材料 12 建议，就性别暴力对司法人员和政府官员以及广大公众进行培训和宣传。⁹⁰ 妇女站起来基金会报道说，该法律还未全面实施，因为以前的反对家庭暴力法律(1647 年)还未废除。法律上的漏洞和不一致之处妨碍了当局执行新的法律⁹¹。联署材料 1 表明，还没有设立专门的法庭，也没有集中信息的单一登记册。联署材料 1 建议创建防范机构，以确保照顾，保护妇女和为她们提供补救，以及惩罚肇事者。⁹²

47. 全面终止体罚儿童现象全球倡议报告说，尽管《儿童权利公约》和已被接受的普遍定期审议的建议，在家里、替代性照料场所、托儿所及惩戒机构内对儿童的体罚，都是合法的，其在当地制度中，作为一项判决的合法性也不清楚。⁹³ 全面终止体罚儿童现象全球倡议建议，通过儿童和青少年法典草案，其中禁止包括在家庭中对儿童的所有体罚。⁹⁴ 联署材料 4 强调，随着社会心态的变化，有必要制定预防政策。⁹⁵ 联署材料 12 建议，除其他外，要保证有关的公共和私营机构具有报告事件的内部程序。⁹⁶

48. 联署材料 1、联署材料 4、联署材料 6 和妇女站起来基金会，提到了防止和处理人口贩运案件的建议⁹⁷和措施。联署材料 1 指出，需要加强预防，保护和协助受害者。⁹⁸ 国际天主教青年服务协会指出，已经起草一项国家战略并建议修改刑法典，使之更为有效。⁹⁹ 联署材料 4 建议加强控制机制和实施打击性剥削和人口贩运的方案，确保对犯案者进行调查和制裁。¹⁰⁰ 妇女站起来基金会建议与政府机构，民间团体和私营机构合作，并与邻近的国家进行协调。¹⁰¹

49. 关于童工的各项建议，¹⁰² 联署材料 9 建议，制定一项关于逐步消除童工的国家战略计划，之后再落实教育童工的方案。¹⁰³

50. 联署材料 12 建议，通过执行一些考虑到其家庭现实并考虑到《儿童权利公约》第 27 条(3)的政策，保护未满 14 岁但不得不工作的儿童和青少年。¹⁰⁴ 妇女站起来基金会建议在全国各地开展“三重保证”运动，并与媒体合作，提高认识。¹⁰⁵ 联署材料 9 建议在所有公共和私营企业推广“三重保证”的政策。¹⁰⁶

51. 联署材料 4 和联署材料 12 建议实施公共政策，以消除危险的儿童工作。¹⁰⁷
52. 关于对街头儿童的建议，¹⁰⁸ 联署材料 9 建议开展宣传活动，克服街头一罪犯一吸毒者的概念，并采取辅导、社会和家庭支持以及融合的方案。¹⁰⁹
53. 国际天主教青年服务协会指出，奴役和强迫劳动的问题仍然存在，尤其是由于那些根深蒂固的文化习俗。¹¹⁰ 联署材料 6 指出，玻利维亚必须制定一个全面的计划，以解决强迫劳动和剥削的状况。¹¹¹

3. 司法(包括有罪不罚问题)和法治

54. 大赦国际、人权观察和联署材料 6 提到关于加强司法部门独立性和功能的建议。¹¹² 大赦国际建议解决积压案件的问题。¹¹³ 联署材料 6 指出，玻利维亚应该调整司法系统人员的选举程序，以确保他们的能力和诚信，制定晋升制度，加强司法机构，并确保其独立性。¹¹⁴ 人权观察建议制定标准，来限制法官对嫌疑犯审前羁押的自由裁量权，并采取替代性预防拘留办法，和严格限制其时间。¹¹⁵
55. 人权观察建议检察官对所有基于性别暴力的投诉，进行及时，彻底，公正的调查，其中包括指称的“杀害妇女”案件。¹¹⁶
56. 关于触犯法律的青少年的建议，联署材料 4 建议，在司法方面执行儿童权利公约规定的标准，以及实施一项国家政策，以确保他们能适当地重返社会和防止他们再次犯法。¹¹⁷
57. 人权观察指出，政府于 2008 年宣布设立一个真相调查委员会的计划并没有实现。¹¹⁸ 大赦国际建议，加强各种机制，为 1964 年和 1982 年之间的侵犯人权行为受害者提供司法正义，包括开展调查，将肇事者绳之以法；保证任何拟议的真相委员会满足独立性和自主性的条件，及它不会取代法院诉讼；和确保为受害者提供补偿，包括建立机制，以审查根据第 2640 号法律提出的赔偿申请。¹¹⁹
58. 关于落实消除有罪不罚现象的建议¹²⁰ 社会斗士论坛表示，在 6,000 宗根据 2640 号法律提出赔偿的申请中，由于要求严格，刚性期限和缺乏有关法规和条例的信息，只有不到三分之一获得成功。¹²¹ 社会斗士论坛和联署材料 6 提到在 2014 年发生的一宗纵火事件毁灭了社会斗士论坛保存的关于独裁政权受害者的宗卷，社会斗士论坛收集了这些宗卷，是为了向美洲人权委员会提交。¹²²
59. 联署材料 6 指出，由于无法获得独裁政权的军事档案，未能就数以百计的被迫失踪案件进行调查。¹²³ 人权观察建议武装部队积极配合调查。¹²⁴
60. 大赦国际指出，玻利维亚接受各项建议，以确保重点案件的进展，比如 2008 年在潘多的屠杀和 2008 年苏克雷暴力事件，¹²⁵ 这些审判仍在进行中。¹²⁶ 人权观察建议法院避免不必要的延误和对 1964 年至 1982 年独裁政府期间发生的侵犯人权行为，以及潘多和圣克鲁斯事件进行及时审判。¹²⁷
61. 2010 年，美洲人权法院宣布玻利维亚政府必须对莱纳一易卜生一卡德纳斯和何塞一路易斯一易卜生一吠尼亚先生的强迫失踪负责。¹²⁸

4. 宗教和信仰自由、言论自由、结社自由、和平集会自由，以及公共和政治生活参与权

62. 良知与和平义务国际—国际和睦团契提到了缺乏有关拒服兵役的规定，以及对那些尚未服完兵役，包括出于良心拒服兵役者，以及年龄不到 18 岁没有以志愿形式预服兵役者限制公民权利的问题。它报道说，在通过众议院于 2008 年批准的新兵役法草案方面没有取得任何进展。¹²⁹

63. 世界公民参与联盟—建设基金会感到关切的是，政府利用司法、财政和行政上手段，限制言论自由、媒体的独立性及信息和结社自由¹³⁰。他们呼吁政府谴责对记者的迫害和调查每一个案件。¹³¹

64. 人权观察指出，玻利维亚支持有关促进和保护言论自由的建议。¹³² 人权观察建议，确保在管制言论自由的所有立法方面符合国际标准，如美洲法律框架所列的关于言论自由权标准。¹³³

65. 自 2008 年以来，无国界记者组织(RSF-RWB)敦促玻利维亚承认，近期针对媒体工作者的罪行的严重性，并进行彻底的调查。¹³⁴

66. 拉巴斯记者协会提到一名记者在塔里哈省受到攻击的事件及当局对一名记者和三个媒体提出的种族主义指控。¹³⁵

67. 无国界记者组织报道说，在 2011 年通过了一项关于电信、信息技术和通信的新法律。它感到遗憾的是，该法律允许政府侦听电话；它建议废除该法律的第 111 条和 112 条。¹³⁶ 在现有法律下，通过网络媒体表达自己的记者、博客和网民都没有保障。¹³⁷

68. 世界公民参与联盟—建设基金会呼吁玻利维亚创造一个让民间社会可以按照《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》和《联合国人权捍卫者宣言》所保障的权利运作的有利环境；进行调查并将暴力侵犯人权捍卫者的人绳之以法，并撤回驱逐外国民间社会组织的威胁。¹³⁸

69. 大赦国际建议修订第 351 号法律和第 1597 号最高法令，以确保对非政府组织和非营利机构的规定，不妨碍其独立性或合法工作的能力。¹³⁹ 联署材料 6 指出，应为非政府组织提供法律保障。¹⁴⁰

70. 2011 年 10 月 17 日，美洲人权委员会敦促玻利维亚，保障参与反对建造一条公路，通过 Isiboro-安全土著领土和国家公园的游行示威者的人身安全。¹⁴¹ 它建议进行及时和独立的调查，并将涉嫌犯罪的责任人绳之以法。¹⁴²

71. 关于妇女参政的建议，¹⁴³ 联署材料 1 表明，应加强各项机制，以执行关于“打击针对妇女的政治骚扰和暴力”的第 243 号法律。¹⁴⁴

5. 工作权和公正良好工作条件权

72. 联署材料 1 提到关于劳动和社会保障的建议¹⁴⁵，并表示，劳动力市场指标显示，妇女仍然处于不利地位。¹⁴⁶ 联署材料 12 个建议为妇女创造更多体面工作的机会，包括让她们获得信贷。¹⁴⁷

73. 联署材料 8 建议协助企业主做到对女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体不进行歧视，并谴责对这些群体的歧视和拒绝他们工作的做法。¹⁴⁸

74. 联署材料 6 指出，劳动部应建立机制，以确保聘用残疾人士。¹⁴⁹

6. 社会保障权和适足生活水准权

75. 生命水源基金表示，尽管在承认用水和卫生设施是一项人权方面取得了进展，在 El Alto，获得水源仍然是一项挑战，它要求实现千年发展目标。¹⁵⁰

76. 联署材料 12 建议玻利维亚保证，作为优先事项，实现饮水权利。¹⁵¹

77. 关于住房方面的建议，¹⁵² 联署材料 1 对无法获得按性别分类的数据来评估妇女在这方面的进展表示关切。¹⁵³

7. 健康权

78. 联署材料 6 指出，一般来说，公共卫生制度是有缺陷的。医院供应和专科服务有待提高，应提供资源和消除服务质量的差距。¹⁵⁴

79. 联署材料 12 提到改善获得医疗服务机会的建议。¹⁵⁵ 联署材料 12 建议将免费的医疗保险扩大到五到十八岁的所有儿童，并为各个年龄阶段的妇女，提供免费医疗服务。¹⁵⁶

80. 大赦国际指出，关于减少产妇死亡率和就性和生殖权利进行立法的建议仍有待落实。¹⁵⁷

81. 联署材料 1 指出，产妇死亡率仍然很高，特别是在农村地区。联署材料 1 说少女怀孕的情况令人关切，并表示有必要在各教育中心提供性与生殖健康信息。¹⁵⁸

82. 国际项目援助方案社和 SRI 建议实施公共政策，保障妇女获得合法堕胎服务。¹⁵⁹

83. 国际项目援助方案社、SRI 和大赦国际建议改革刑法，使任何情况下的堕胎合法化。¹⁶⁰ 人权观察表示，应针对治疗性堕胎及强奸和乱伦情况下的堕胎必须先获得司法授权的规定进行司法改革。¹⁶¹

84. 大赦国际指出，在该国堕胎被定为罪行，除非该妇女的生命或健康受到威胁，或者当怀孕是强奸或乱伦的后果。大赦国际欢迎宪法法院在 2014 年决定，堕胎需要申请司法授权是违反宪法的。¹⁶² 大赦国际建议，确保寻求或获得堕胎

的妇女和女孩，以及提供这一手术的医生，不会受到刑事制裁；以及消除一切进行安全和合法堕胎的实际障碍，并保证提供性与生殖保健服务。¹⁶³

85. 联署材料 8 建议，为医疗人员提供关于重点关注女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体的指南。¹⁶⁴

86. 关于艾滋病毒/艾滋病人士，联署材料 6 指出，它关注的是未能为全面的照料，包括提供抗逆转录病毒药物，作出预算拨款。¹⁶⁵

8. 受教育权

87. 联署材料 9、联署材料 1、联署材料 4、联署材料 6 和 12 提到教育方面的建议。¹⁶⁶ 联署材料 9 建议批准教育改革的规章；推动人权培训；继续儿童的户籍登记，特别是原住民人口和流落街头儿童的登记；制定国家政策，增加受教育的机会，推广技术教育方案。¹⁶⁷ 联署材料 6 指出，应当制定政策，提高教育质量。¹⁶⁸ 联署材料 12 建议增加教育和人类发展预算，并为城郊和农村地区提供充分和公平的教育基础设施。¹⁶⁹ 联署材料 1 指出，必须具有关于残疾人教育和扫盲的统计数据。¹⁷⁰

88. 联署材料 12 建议玻利维亚，在学校课程和师资培训中引进有关性别的问题。¹⁷¹

89. 联署材料 8 建议，建立保证女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋和变性者群体教育机会的准则，包括通过一项法律禁止基于性倾向和性别认同的欺凌。¹⁷²

9. 残疾人

90. 关于残疾人的建议，¹⁷³ 联署材料 6 指出，第 233 号常规法中关于残疾人的规章法令与该法律有抵触，该领域的若干组织已经拒绝执行。¹⁷⁴

10. 土著人民

91. 国际天主教青年服务协会建议巩固土著人民的权利，并核实有关消除对土著人歧视的法律得到执行。¹⁷⁵

92. 大赦国际指出，没有充分落实所有关于土著人民权利的建议。¹⁷⁶ 大赦国际建议玻利维亚，确保有关土著人民协商权和自由，事先和知情同意权的立法符合国际人权义务，及确保土著人民的所有代表都参与立法的协商程序。¹⁷⁷

93. 玻利维亚土著人民联盟—CONAMAQ 提到没有履行与土著人民协商的义务，并指出政府干预土著运动的目的是分裂和削弱体制。¹⁷⁸ 玻利维亚土著人民联盟—CONAMAQ 建议玻利维亚加强体制努力，以落实对土著人民的人权承诺，特别是国际劳工组织第 169 号公约，联合国土著人民权利宣言和宪法第 30 条中所包含的承诺。¹⁷⁹

94. 国际人权诊所(IHRC)建议采取措施，确保受到规划经济或发展项目影响的土著人民能根据国际劳工组织第 169 号公约，得到充分和公平的协商。¹⁸⁰

95. 大赦国际建议，保证任何关于在 Isiboro-安全土著领土和国家公园建造高速公路的决定，在 2012 年协商过程中受影响社区提出的关切未得到充分解决之前，不得继续进行。¹⁸¹

11. 移民、难民和寻求庇护者

96. 妇女站起来基金会建议，建立有关登记移民流动资料和宣传新移民法(2013 年)的机制，特别是在中转地点。¹⁸²

97. 联署材料 6 指出，该国应该加入 1961 年海牙《减少无国籍状态公约》。¹⁸³

98. 联署材料 6 指出，当局应该避免作出公民的安全与外籍市民有关的发言，否则会促进侮辱，歧视和仇外心理。¹⁸⁴

99. 2013 年 11 月 25 日，美洲人权法院宣布玻利维亚侵犯了寻求和接受庇护的权利、不驱回的原则、在充分保障下申诉的权利、司法保护权，身心完整权，孩子和家庭受保护的权力，对 Pacheco Tineo 家庭成员造成了损害。¹⁸⁵

12. 环境问题

100. CORIDUP 指出，现已关闭的 KOLLO 金矿，对土著社区依赖的水源和土壤造成严重污染，政府还没有履行其义务。CORIDUP 建议改革采矿法律和执法手段，规定采矿公司必须全面负责矿场的关闭、清理、恢复、开垦保证和长期环境监测。¹⁸⁶

101. 联署材料 2 表明，来自 Desaguadero, Huanuni, Poopó, Cañadón Antequera 子流域的农村社区以及第一民族乌鲁对环境污染造成的负面变化感到关切。联署材料 2 建议玻利维亚制定一项公共政策，以解决这个问题。¹⁸⁷

注

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

Civil Society

Individual submissions:

ACISJF – IN VIA	Association Catholique Internationale de Services pour la Jeunesse Femenine/Asociación Católica Internacional de Servicios para la Juventud Femenina, Genève (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
APLP	Asociación de Periodistas de La Paz, La Paz, (Bolivia);
Coalition of NGOs	Foundation Levántate Mujer, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Genève (Switzerland);
CORIDUP	Coordinadora en Defensa del Río Desaguadero y los Lagos Uru Uru y Poopó, Oruro (Bolivia);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Genève (Switzerland);

IHRC-UO	International Human Rights Clinic, Oklahoma (United States of America);
PLS	Plataforma de Luchadores Sociales contra la Impunidad por la Justicia y por la Memoria Histórica del Pueblo Boliviano, La Paz, (Bolivia);
RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders International, Paris (France);
SRI-Colectivo TLGB	Colectivo LGBT de Bolivia & the Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada);
WCADP	World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil (France);
<i>Joint Submissions:</i>	
JS1	<p>Joint submission No. 1 – Informe sobre los Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres by: Coalition of 39 NGOs for UPR-Bolivia, La Paz, (Bolivia):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Coordinación); 2. Foro Ciudadano de Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad e Igualdad – Oruro (AMUPEI); 3. Centro de Capacitación y Formación Política para Mujeres (CCIMCA); 4. Asamblea Permanente de los Derechos Humanos Regional El Alto; 5. Asociación de Alcaldesas y Concejalas de Bolivia – ACOBOL; 6. Campaña Boliviana por el Derecho a la Educación; 7. Capacitación y Derechos Ciudadanos (CDC); 8. Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (CBDHDD); 9. Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir; 10. Casa de la Mujer; 11. Centro Afroboliviano para el Desarrollo Integral y Comunitario (CADIC); 12. Centro de Información y Desarrollo de la Mujer (CIDEM); 13. Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza; 14. Centro Femenino Victoria; 15. Centro Juana Azurduy; 16. Coalición Comunitaria Cotahuma; 17. Colectivo DECIDE; 18. Colectivo Cabildeo; 19. Coordinadora de la Mujer; 20. Equipo de Comunicación Alternativa con Mujeres (ECAM); 21. Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras de Bolivia (FENCOMIN); 22. Fundación Centro de Cultura Popular (FCCP); 23. Fundación Construir; 24. Fundación La Paz; 25. Fundación Solón; 26. IPAS Bolivia; 27. Instituto de Formación Femenina Integral (IFFI); 28. Mesa Nacional de Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos; 29. Observatorio del Racismo; 30. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer (ONAEM); 31. Programa de Apoyo al Desarrollo Municipal PADEM; 32. Red Boliviana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía – REMTE; 33. Red de Participación y Justicia; 34. Red Habitat; 35. Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social (UNITAS); 36. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA); 37. Centro de Investigación y Apoyo Campesinado (CIAC); 38. Instituto Politécnico Tomás Katari (IPTK); 39. Coordinadora de la Mujer (COOMUJER).
JS2	<p>Joint submission No. 2 by: Central Kochi Piakala, Oruro (Bolivia) y Organización Territorial de Bases, Oruro (Bolivia);</p>
JS3 (Ipas & SRI)	<p>Joint submission No. 3 by: Ipas & the Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI). The members of the Sexual Rights Initiative coalition are: Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD) (in consultative status with ECOSOC), Akahatá – Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros, Coalition of African Lesbians (CAL), Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action (CREA; India), Federation for Women and Family Planning (Poland) (in consultative status with ECOSOC), Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR), Ottawa (Canada);</p>

- JS4 **Joint submission No. 4** – Informe sobre los Derechos Humanos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes – by Coalición de 27 organizaciones de la sociedad civil/ONG presentes en Bolivia: Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Coordinación); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Pando; Asociación Colmena Juvenil; Asociación de Mujeres Profesionales de Potosí; Asociación de Residentes y Refugiados Peruanos en Bolivia (ARPEBOL); Canadian Feed The Children – Bolivia; Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos Democracia y desarrollo (CBDHDD); Casa de la Mujer – Santa Cruz; Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir; Centro Afroboliviano para el Desarrollo Integral y Comunitario (CADIC); Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico (CEINDES); CIES, Salud Sexual Salud Reproductiva; Coalición Boliviana por los Derechos de las Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes; Colectivo Decide; Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional (DNI); Eco Jóvenes; Foro Indígena; Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo; Junta Vecinal de Oro FEJUVE; Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación (red AIPE); Mesa Nacional de Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos; Misión Adalum; Observatorio del Racismo; Plan Internacional; Save The Children; Terre Des Hommes. Holanda; Visión Mundial Bolivia, La Paz, (Bolivia);
- JS5 **Joint submission No. 5** by: Coalicion AGUA CON VIDA – coalición de organizaciones sociales de base, La Paz, (Bolivia);
- JS6 – Coalición DH **Joint submission No. 6** – Informe de la Coalicion de ONGs-Bolivia by: – Coordinación: Comunidad de Derechos Humanos; Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia y Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo con la participación de 253 organizaciones: DEPARTAMENTO DE LA PAZ: 1. Acción Internacional por la Salud Bolivia (AIS Bolivia); 2. Agrónomos y Veterinarios sin Fronteras; 3. Agua Sustentable; 4. Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad y la Igualdad (AMUPEI); 5. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia; 6. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos La Paz; 7. Asamblea Permanente de los Derechos Humanos Regional El Alto; 8. Asociación Civil de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Cultura (ADESPROC-Libertad); 9. Asociación Colmena Juvenil; 10. Asociación de Alcaldesas y Concejalas de Bolivia – ACOBO; 11. Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación (AIPE); 12. Asociación de Residentes y Refugiados Peruanos en Bolivia (ARPEBOL); 13. Campaña Boliviana por el Derecho a la Educación; 14. Canadian Feed The Children – Bolivia; 15. Capacitación y Derechos Ciudadanos (CDC); 16. Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (CBDHDD); 17. Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir – Bolivia; 18. Centro Afroboliviano para el Desarrollo Integral y Comunitario (CADIC); 19. Centro de Cultura Popular (AMAZ-CCP); 20. Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social (CEJIS); 21. Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario (CEDLA); 22. Centro de Información y Desarrollo de la Mujer (CIDEM); 23. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico (CEINDES); 24. Centro de Orientación Socio Legal para Adultos Mayores (COSLAM); 25. Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza (CPMGA); 26. Centro Femenino Victoria M; 27. Centro Juana Azurduy; 28. CIES Salud Sexual y Salud Reproductiva; 29. Coalición Boliviana por los Derechos de las Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes; 30. Coalición Comunitaria Cotahuma; 31. Colectivo DECIDE; 32. Comunidad de Derechos Humanos; 33. Confederación de Trabajadores en Salud de Bolivia; 34. Coordinadora de la Mujer; 35. Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional (DNI); 36. ECO JOVENES; 37. Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras de Bolivia (FENCOMIN); 38. Foro Boliviano sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo (FOBOMADE); 39. Foro Indígena; 40. Fundación Centro de Cultura Popular (FCCP); 41. Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo; 42. Fundación Construir; 43. Fundación Jubileo; 44. Fundación La

Paz; 45. Fundación Solón; 46. Fundación Tierra; 47. Instituto Politécnico Tomás Katari (IPTK); 48. Instituto de Investigación sobre las secuelas de la Tortura y la Violencia Estatal (ITEI); 49. IPAS Bolivia; 50. Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente (LIDEMA); 51. Mesa Nacional de Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos; 52. Misión Adulam; 53. Observatorio del Racismo; 54. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer (ONAEM); 55. Programa de Apoyo al Desarrollo Municipal PADEM; 56. Red Bol; 57. Red Boliviana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía – REMTE; 58. Red de Lucha Contra la Violencia en Razón de Género y Generacional; 59. Red de Participación y Justicia; 60. Red Habitad; 61. SaveThe Children – Bolivia; 62. Terre Des Hommes. Holanda; 63. Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social (UNITAS); 64. Visión Mundial – Bolivia. DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTA CRUZ; 65. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Santa Cruz; 66. Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad – Cotoca; 67. Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad – Pailón; 68. Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad – Santa Cruz; 69. Colectivo Rebeldía; 70. Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional – Santa Cruz (DNI-SC); 71. Desafío – Santa Cruz; 72. Epuá Kuñatay – Santa Cruz; 73. Foro Vecinal – Santa Cruz; 74. Manos para el Mundo; 75. Paz y Esperanza – Santa Cruz; 76. Plataforma de Lucha Contra la violencia – Santa Cruz; 77. Radio Alternativa – Santa Cruz; 78. Radio Santa Cruz; 79. Red Nacional Niños de la Calle – Santa Cruz. DEPARTAMENTO DE COCHABAMBA; 80. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos Cochabamba-A.P.D.H-C; 81. Asociación Cochabambina de la Tercera Edad; 82. Ayllus de Cochabamba; 83. Centro Cuarto Intermedio – CCI; 84. Centro una Brisa de Esperanza – CUBE; 85. CIES – Cochabamba; 86. Comisión Interinstitucional De Derechos Humanos Cochabamba – C.I.D.H.C.; 87. Comité de Diversidades Sexuales y Genéricas de Cochabamba – DSG; 88. Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional – Cochabamba (DNI-CBBA); 89. Federación Cochabambina de personas con discapacidad – FECOPDIS; 90. Federación Pequeños Comerciantes – Cochabamba; 91. Fundación Uramanta; 92. INFANTE – Cochabamba; 93. Movimiento Franciscano “Justicia y Paz” Bolivia; 94. Oficina Jurídica para la Mujer; 95. Plataforma de Mujeres por la Ciudadanía y la Equidad – PMCE; 96. Programas País – Cochabamba; 97. Red de Mujeres Emprendedoras; 98. RED-TREBOL. DEPARTAMENTO DE TARIJA; 99. Aldeas Infantiles SOS – Tarija; 100. Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad y la Igualdad – Tarija (AMUPEI); 101. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Tarija; 102. Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija (CCIMCAT); 103. Centro de Estudios Regionales y Desarrollo de Tarija (CERDET); 104. CIES – Tarija; 105. Colectivo TLGB Que Churo; 106. Comunicadores Populares ECAM; 107. Federación de estudiantes de secundaria Tarija; 108. Federación de Personas con discapacidad de Tarija; 109. Federación de Personas con Discapacidad Tarija; 110. Fundación Amanecer – Tarija; 111. Junta de Distrito – Tarija; 112. Junta Departamental de pe Padres –Tarija; 113. Junta Distrital de Padres y Madres de Familia – Tarija; 114. Mujeres en Acción; 115. Mujeres Profesionales –Tarija; 116. Organización de Productores de Tarija (OPTAR). 117. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer Tarija (ONAEM-TAR); 118. Pastoral Social Fátima; 119. Pastoral Social Virgen de Fátima – Tarija; 120. Plataforma de Mujeres de Tarija; 121. Red de Mujeres – Tarija; 122. Red de Organizaciones Juveniles – Tarija; 123. Trabajadoras del Hogar Tarija; 124. Trabajadores del Programa de Empleo Urgente Productivo – Tarija (PEUP); 125. Visión Mundial – Tarija; 126. Vivo en Positivo – Tarija. DEPARTAMENTO DE PANDO; 127. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Pando; 128. Asociación de Deporte Integrado de Personas con Discapacidad – Pando; 129. Asociación de Personas Con Discapacidad de

Pando (ASPEDICAPAN); 130. Asociación de Sordos – Pando (ASORPANDO); 131. Asociación del Adulto Mayor – Pando; 132. Central Indígena de Mujeres Amazónicas de Pando (CIMAP); 133. Centro de Educación Especia – Pando; 134. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – Pando (CIPCA); 135. Comité de Personas con Discapacidad – Pando (CODEPEDIS); 136. Federación del Adulto Mayor-Pando; 137. Instituto Boliviano de la Ceguera – Tukuy Pacha (IBC-Pando); 138. Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal – Pando (INIAF); 139. Organización de Mujeres Balquirias. DEPARTAMENTO DEL BENI: 140. Activistas por los Derechos Humanos CIMAYAL – BENI; 141. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos del Beni; 142. Asociación de No Videntes; 143. Asociación de Sordos del Bien (ASORBENI); 144. Central de Mujeres Indígenas del Beni (CMIB); 145. Central de Pueblos Edénicos del Beni (CEM-B); 146. Central De Pueblos Indígenas del Beni (CPIB); 147. Centro Artesanal San Antonio; 148. Concejo departamental de Personas con Discapacidad del Beni (CODEPEDIS Beni); 149. Coordinadora de la Mujer Beni (COOMUJER –BENI); 150. Escuela Superior de Formación de Maestros; 151. Federación Beniana de Personas con Discapacidad; 152. Federación de Trabajadoras en Educación del Beni; 153. Federación de Trabajadoras en Salud Pública del Beni; 154. Federación de Trabajadores por Cuenta Propia del Beni; 155. Fundación para el Desarrollo Participativo Comunitario – Beni; 156. Instituto para el Desarrollo Humano del Beni (IDH – Beni); 157. Junta de Vecinos 6 de Agosto; 158. Junta de Vecinos Okinawa; 159. Psicólogos sin Fronteras Beni; 160. Red de Jóvenes Tú Decides; 161. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar Germán Busch; 162. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar Las Amigas; 163. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar Pedro Ignacio Muiba; 164. Sub Central Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro-Secure (TIPNIS); 165. Tribunal Disciplinario de la Central De Pueblos Indígenas del Beni (CPIB). DEPARTAMENTO DE CHUQUISACA; 166. Articulación De Mujeres Por La Equidad E Igualdad – AMUPEI; 167. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Chuquisaca (A.P.D.H.CH.); 167. Asociación Ángeles con Esperanza; 169. Asociación de Intérpretes de Lenguaje de Señas – Sucre; 170. Asociación de Mujeres Adultas Mayores de Chuquisaca (ASAMACH); 171. Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad Física Nueva Esperanza; 172. Asociación De Sordos De Chuquisaca (ASORCH); 173. Centro Cultural Kuska – Sucre; 174. Centro de Estudios y Apoyo al Desarrollo Local (CEADL); 175. Centro de Mujeres Ocuri; 176. Centro Juana Azurduy; 177. Colectivo Feministas Callejeras; 178. Comunidad ALLINKAUSAY TUKUYPAJ; 179. CONSORCIO BOLIVIANO DE JUVENTUDES (COMBOJUV); 180. Deporte Integrado de personas con Discapacidad – Sucre; 181. Federación de Juntas Vecinales de Sucre (FEJUVE Sucre); 182. FEDERACION DEPARTAMENTAL DE LAS PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD CHUQUISACA; 183. Fundación Tierra – Sucre; 184. Fundación Unir – Sucre; 185. Huellas; 186. INSTITUTO POLITECNICO TOMAS KATARI – IPTK; 187. Jóvenes Buscando un Mejor Futuro (JBUMF); 188. Líder ONG; 189. Nación Qhara Qhara Suyo; 190. Nueva Esperanza; 191. Observatorio de Derechos Humanos; 192. PDF CU; 193. Programa Nina; 194. Proyecto Integral de Desarrollo – PROINDES; 195. Radio Tomas Katari de América; 196. REALIDADES; 197. Red de Lucha Contra la Violencia de Género Generacional; 198. Sociedad Científica Estudiantes de Derecho. DEPARTAMENTO DE ORURO; 19. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos – Oruro (APDH – OR) 200. Asociación Civil Equidad T.L.G.B. Oruro; 201. Asociación Comunitaria Distrito 3, Oruro; 202. Asociación Comunitaria Distrito 1, Oruro; 203. Asociación Departamental del Adulto Mayor de Oruro; 204. Asociación Nacional del Adulto Mayor de Bolivia; 205. Centro de Capacitación y Formación Política para Mujeres (CCIMCA); 206. Centro de Investigación Educativo y de

Servicios Oruro; 207. CIES – Oruro; 208. Comité Ejecutivo Foro Ciudadano (AMUPEI “EBA”); 209. COMUNIDAD SORA (Provincia Dalence – Oruro); 210. Consejo Consultivo Foro Ciudadano AMUPEI “EBA”; 211. Consultorio Jurídico Integral para la Mujer; 212. Diversidad de Genero Unidos Oruro; 213. Federación de Juntas Vecinales, Juventudes – Oruro (FEDJUVE JUVENTUDES); 214. Federación Departamental de Discapacidad – Oruro (FEDEPDIS Oruro); 215. Federación Departamental de Trabajadores Gremiales de Oruro; 216. FORO – AMUPEI EBA; 217. Fraternidad Cristiana de Personas con Discapacidad – Oruro (FRATER Oruro); 218. Fundación Levántate Mujer; 219. Junta de Vecinos del Distrito 3 de Oruro; 220. Junta de Vecinos Plan 500 – Oruro; 221. Magisterio Huanuni; 222. Organización de Mujeres Bartolina Sisa – Oruro; 223. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer – Oruro (ONAEM); 224. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar Oruro (SINTRAHOR); 225. Unión Departamental del Adulto Mayor UDAM; 226. Universidad Privada Abierta Latinoamericana. DEPARTAMENTO DE POTOSÍ: 227. Asamblea Feminista Comunitaria; 228. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Potosí; 229. Asociación de Esposas de Policías; 230. Asociación de Mujeres Profesionales de Potosí; 231. Asociación Nacional de Suboficiales, Sargentos, Clases y Policías (ANSSCLAPOL); 232. Centro de Investigación y Apoyo Campesinado – Potosí (CIAC); 233. Centro de Orientación Socio Legal para las personas Adultas Mayores – Potosí (COSLAM); 234. Colectivo “A Mi Manera” TLGB; 235. Colectivo Cabildeo – Potosí; 236. Comunidad Paranturi Bartolina Sisa; 237. Consejo de Adultos Mayores; 238. Contexto; 239. Cooperativa Minera San Cristóbal; 240. Deporte Integrado Potosí de Personas con Discapacidad; 241. F.D.M.Q.O.P.; 242. Federación de Trabajadoras por Cuenta Propia – Potosí; 243. Fraternidad Cristiana de Personas con Discapacidad – Potosí (FRATER Potosí); 244. Fundación ACLO; 245. Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina; 246. MUSUQ ÑAN – Nuevos Horizontes por un Cambio Social; 247. Nuevo Potosí; 248. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer – Potosí (ONAEM); 249. Personas con Discapacidad Encargadas de la Vigilancia del Parque Vehicular; 250. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar de Potosí; 251. Sociedad Unión Potosí; 252. Universidad Autónoma Tomás Frías; 253. Vida Independiente;

- JS7 **Joint submission No. 7** by: CIDOB-CONAMAQ: Confederación de los Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia (CIDOB) – Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ), La Paz-Santa Cruz de la Sierra, (Bolivia);
- JS8 **Joint submission No. 8** by: Mano Diversa Asociación Civil; Red Trebol – Red Nacional de Mujeres Trans de Bolivia; MTN – Mesa de Trabajo Nacional Asociación Civil; ILGA – International Lesbian and Gay Association, Bolivia;
- JS9 **Joint submission No. 9** by: Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (FMSI), Roma (Italia) y Observatorio Infantojuvenil (Universidad Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno – Facultad de Humanidades), Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría Bolivia, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia;
- JS 10 (CPTI-IFOR) **Joint submission No. 10** by: Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) – International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), Genève (Switzerland);
- JS 11 **Joint submission No. 11** by: CIVICUS Johannesburg (South Africa) and Fundación CONSTRUIR, Bolivia;

JS 12 **Joint submission No. 12** by: Edmund Rice International, Franciscans International, Therapy and Research Institute on the Effects of Torture and State Violence (Instituto de Terapia e Investigación sobre las Secuelas de la Tortura y la Violencia Estatal), Maryknoll Global Concerns Group in Bolivia, VIVAT International, Cochabamba/New York/Geneva;

National human rights institution(s):

DPB Defensoría del Pueblo, La Paz, (Bolivia);*

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR-OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights – Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. (United States of America).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

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

ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

OP-ICESCR Optional Protocol to ICESCR

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP 1 Optional Protocol to ICCPR

ICCPR-OP 2 Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

OP-CEDAW Optional Protocol to CEDAW

CAT Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

OP-CAT Optional Protocol to CAT

CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child

OP-CRC-AC Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict

OP-CRC-SC Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

OP-CRC-IC Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure

ICRMW International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

OP-CRPD Optional Protocol to CRPD

CPED International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Reference is made in the present document to the following recommendations (A/HRC/14/7, para. 98):

1. To consider ratifying or acceding to the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet party (Nigeria); to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland); to consider ratifying, as early as possible, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Second Protocol thereto (Argentina);

2. To continue to exercise its right to self-determination and independence and to move forward with its sovereign commitment to positioning its legal system so as to meet the needs of its people, as already being done (Cuba);

3. To strengthen its legal framework and mechanism for promoting and protecting the human rights of its population (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

4. To promote the adoption, on a priority basis, of the draft bill for the prevention and elimination of all forms of discrimination and to consider favourably the criminalization of racial discrimination, in keeping with recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and other international mechanisms (Mexico); to include the criminalization of all forms of racial discrimination in the draft bill on the elimination of all forms of discrimination, expected to be adopted by the Legislature, as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on indigenous people, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations country team, if that has not yet been done (Guatemala);

5. To strengthen the national mechanisms for the advancement of women so that a gender perspective is reflected, in a cross-cutting manner, as a priority issue in policies and sectoral programmes (Mexico);
6. To adopt, as early as possible, a comprehensive law against the trafficking in human beings and to adopt the measures necessary to prevent and combat that scourge (Argentina); and to conclude the development of a national strategy for combating the trafficking in persons and their illicit movement (Belarus);
7. To promulgate, as soon as possible, the new integral law on the sale of children, sexual exploitation and trafficking, and to take concrete and immediate actions to strengthen the National Council against Human Trafficking (Poland);
8. To continue to implement the policies aimed at guaranteeing the best interests of children and adolescents, and to consider the establishment of a children's ombudsman in that context (Bangladesh); to establish an office of the children's ombudsman (Poland);
9. To consider the achievement of the human rights goals approved by resolution 9/12 of the Human Rights Council (Brazil) 3;
10. To strengthen efforts to ensure respect for fundamental human rights (Palestine);
11. To expand its ongoing policies and programmes in order to consolidate the realization of a Bolivia that is plurinational and based on equality and social justice for all (Cuba);
12. To initiate sectoral policies taking into account the needs of certain vulnerable groups (Algeria);
13. To take effective measures and provide funds for the development of standards and policies to meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups in various areas, in particular education, health and housing (Islamic Republic of Iran);
14. To devote special attention to protecting and promoting the rights of women and children in the processes of developing and implementing national policy (Belarus);
15. To reinforce the policy of promoting children's rights and the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, according to Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly resolution 64/142 (Brazil)¹ ;
16. To expeditiously adopt, implement and monitor policies and programmes aimed at combating the sale of children and sexual exploitation and trafficking (Slovakia);
17. To embark on a clear road map for the swift implementation of the legislation and regulatory framework for the new Constitution so that it can make progress with regard to economic, social and cultural rights and to achieve the Millennium Development Goal related to poverty reduction (Syrian Arab Republic);
18. To continue to cooperate with the United Nations and other international organizations to strengthen human rights in Bolivia (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
19. To extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Brazil); to consent, as early as possible, to all outstanding requests by special procedures to visit Bolivia (Republic of Korea); to respond positively, as soon as possible, to unanswered requests for visits by special procedures rapporteurs (France);
20. To strengthen the fight against discrimination and violence against women (Brazil); to repeal without delay all legislation that discriminates against women, including discriminatory provisions in its criminal and civil law (Netherlands);
21. To continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against indigenous peoples (Azerbaijan);
22. To continue its work to eliminate discrimination against women and children among indigenous peoples (Kyrgyzstan);
23. To continue to move forward in implementing programmes and measures aimed at combating all forms of discrimination (Colombia);
24. To continue to promote equal opportunities and to fight poverty (Angola);
25. To continue efforts to ensure equal opportunities for girls and women in terms of education, access to employment, housing and working conditions (Egypt);
26. To include sexual orientation and gender identity in all laws and initiatives combating discrimination and promoting equality, and to develop public education and sensitivity programmes and make them available, including to police, military, judicial, prison and other authorities (Netherlands);
27. To amend domestic legislation, in keeping with its international commitments, to include the concept of torture (Argentina);

28. To improve detention conditions in general, particularly for women and children (Italy); To take concrete measures to prevent prison overcrowding and enhance prison education and training in order to reintegrate inmates into society (Turkey); to intensify efforts to improve the situation in detention centres and prisons, with a special focus on ensuring the separation of juvenile convicts from adult inmates (Slovakia);
29. To ensure that all children living in detention are accorded special protection, including the nutrition, health and educational services necessary for their proper development (Austria);
30. To make greater efforts to protect children and women from all forms of abuse, in particular trafficking and domestic violence (Slovenia);
31. To take specific measures to combat domestic violence against women and children (France); to take all measures necessary to eradicate gender violence, including the classification of femicide and its adequate penalization (Netherlands); to take further measures to put an end to violence against women (Azerbaijan);
32. To create a unified data register on violence against women, as well as norms to address the murder of women, and to promulgate Framework Law 810 on Sexual and Reproductive Rights in the country (Spain); to establish a unified registry of cases of violence against women, and to intensify efforts to improve human rights for women (Norway);
33. To incorporate into the new plans the need for a unified register of cases of violence against women, and to increase efforts to combat that scourge and impunity for those who commit such acts, and in particular to consider criminalizing the crime of femicide (Costa Rica);
34. To continue to strengthen measures to eliminate all forms of servitude and forced labour, including with international cooperation and assistance, and social programmes aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the victims of that scourge (Mexico); to intensify efforts to eliminate the servitude and forced labour persisting in some parts of the country (Azerbaijan);
35. To study the possibility of seeking technical assistance in the area of reintegration programmes for exploited children and regarding juvenile justice (Malaysia);
36. To adopt specific measures to protect boys, girls and adolescents from all violence against them, to eradicate child labour, to combat the exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents and to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment (Costa Rica);
37. To strengthen measures to abolish servitude and forced labour in the country, with the assistance of the International Labour Organization, and to seek technical assistance in the reintegration of programmes aimed at exploited children, juvenile justice and follow-up to the study on violence against children (Spain); to intensify efforts to combat the manifestation of servitude (Algeria);
38. To continue to implement protection programmes for girls and boys, in particular to eliminate child labour (Chile); to take effective measures to protect children from exploitative forms of labour and work in hazardous areas (Germany); to urgently adopt and implement measures to address child labour, in particular its exploitative forms (Slovakia);
39. To accelerate judicial reforms in order to ensure the independence and impartiality of the system and a corruption-free environment (Slovakia); to continue reforms to improve the judicial system (Turkey); to ensure that the judiciary system respects the principle of independence from the executive branch, as well as the rule of law (Slovenia); to guarantee the full independence of the judiciary system, in accordance with relevant international standards (France);
40. To adopt the measures necessary to ensure the independence of the judicial branch from the executive branch in order to promote the rule of law and guarantee the proper functioning of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court (Italy); To delay no longer in appointing members of the highest judicial authorities and to ensure the impartiality of those members (Denmark); to end the paralysis of the Constitutional Tribunal by appointing new judges (Germany); to ensure that the draft electoral law under the new constitution and the process of appointments guarantee the independence of the judiciary (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
41. To consider more comprehensive measures that go beyond the 15 integrated justice services referred to in the national report (Denmark);
42. To take measures to ensure that the Constitutional Court, which is provided for under the Constitution, becomes functional as soon as possible (Algeria); to promote judicial independence and strengthen the rule of law by ensuring that key institutions such as the Constitutional Tribunal and the Supreme Court operate in a free, fair and transparent manner and serve as an effective and independent check on the executive and legislative branches (United States of America);

43. To designate members of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Tribunal who are of proven technical ability and are independent of any external influence (Norway); to identify means by which the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court can carry out their functions, especially through the designation of members of proven technical ability, moral probity and independence from external influence (Netherlands); to adopt legislation, fill vacancies and provide adequate resources to ensure that institutions such as the judiciary, which play a vital role in protecting and implementing human rights, are independent and effective (Canada);
44. To promptly adopt effective measures to ensure that the judicial authorities are elected by direct universal suffrage, in order to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judicial bodies, often represented by members of elite classes as a result of unsound management by previous Governments, which has caused impunity and delays in the area of justice (Nicaragua);
45. To continue efforts to implement the provisions of the new Constitution in order to ensure that indigenous peoples fully enjoy their rights (Slovenia); to ensure that the implementation of indigenous systems of justice conforms to international human rights standards, including those set out in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);
46. To take the measures necessary to ensure that the traditional indigenous justice system complies with the provisions of the international human rights treaties that Bolivia has ratified (Netherlands); to ensure that the separation of ordinary and indigenous courts does not contribute to tensions among different communities, but rather promotes inclusion and social stability by, *inter alia*, bringing the jurisdiction into full conformity with the new Constitution (Austria); to ensure that all judgments and sentences handed down by indigenous courts respect international provisions and, in that regard, to establish an appeals system and an independent monitoring system (Switzerland);
47. To take the measures necessary to make the ordinary justice system effective and independent of political pressures, devoting particular attention to the problem of violence against women (Switzerland);
48. To debate thoroughly, in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, the issue of the right of individuals to appeal in cases addressed by communal courts, before the law on jurisdiction delimitation is adopted and, in that context, to devote particular attention to the contradiction between article 28 of the Procedural Penal Code and article 192.1 of the new Constitution (Finland);
49. To take steps to reduce the use of pre-trial custody, to increase alternatives to imprisonment and to develop policies to protect the best interests of children with a parent in detention (Austria);
50. To adopt the measures necessary to prevent cases of lynching, in particular through the strengthening of the police and justice sectors (Chile);
51. To take further measures to bring to justice all perpetrators of abuse in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit human rights violations (Sweden); to expedite impartial investigations into the violent incidents in Santa Cruz and Pando with a view to identifying those responsible and bringing them to justice in a fair trial before an independent court (Austria); to conclude a thorough and impartial judicial investigation into the acts of violence in Pando (United Kingdom);
52. To thoroughly investigate complaints filed by journalists and to promote good relations with and among media institutions (Norway); to take measures to protect journalists from acts of violence and intimidation (Germany);
53. To more effectively enforce the criminal penalties for official corruption (United States of America);
54. To consider making further efforts to train law enforcement officials, judges and police officers in the area of human rights (Egypt);
55. To fully guarantee freedom of expression, ensuring that regulation in respect of the mass media is carried out in accordance with international human rights instruments (Chile); to robustly support and uphold the universal principle of freedom of expression, recognizing that such freedom is essential to a fully functioning democracy (United States of America); to contribute to an atmosphere supportive of independent and diverse media, including by encouraging all actors, including public officeholders and political actors, to condemn any attempt to intimidate the media and by fully investigating all complaints of media harassment and prosecuting those responsible (Canada);
56. To develop the new media legislation on the basis of broad consultation with all stakeholders, and to ensure full respect for international standards on human rights (Slovenia);
57. To approve, as soon as possible, the draft law against assault and gender-based political violence (United Kingdom);

58. To continue to promote the democratization of mass media through the promotion of bilingualism and the use of media in rural areas (Lebanon);
59. To study the possibility of formulating national policy on short-, medium- and long-term employment (Malaysia);
60. To continue to implement its macro-economic and structural policy in such a way as to ensure the enjoyment of human rights, and to achieve dignified living conditions for the entire population of Bolivia (Russian Federation);
61. To continue to provide technical and financial assistance for the development of agricultural production in the context of the enjoyment of the right to decent food, in particular with support for medium-sized and small enterprises (Russia Federation);
62. To continue to fight poverty with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh); to intensify programmes to combat poverty with the assistance of the international community, as needed (Algeria); to strengthen measures to reduce poverty (Azerbaijan); to continue efforts to eliminate poverty (Kyrgyzstan);
63. To strengthen efforts to eradicate extreme poverty through the amendment of its macro-economic and structural policies (Islamic Republic of Iran);
64. To share experiences in the implementation of the Zero Malnutrition Programme and the Juana Azurduy voucher programme, which has reduced the maternal mortality and child malnutrition rates (Bangladesh);
65. To continue efforts aimed at the broader and more just redistribution of national wealth (Algeria); to adopt the measures necessary to ensure that its social programmes reach the most vulnerable groups of society (Panama);
66. To continue active cooperation with international organizations on the provision of technical assistance to support people with disabilities (Kyrgyzstan);
67. To continue to implement programmes for the protection of women's rights, in particular pregnant women, with a view to significantly reducing the maternal and infant mortality rates and the malnutrition rate (Chile); to continue to implement measures to reduce maternal mortality (Turkey);
68. To continue its reforms to improve the level and the quality of social protection, education and health (Belarus);
69. To take further efforts to ensure that all women enjoy their right to sexual and reproductive health, and to increase access to health services, particularly in rural areas, in order to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality, especially among young, rural and indigenous women (Sweden); to continue to promote the implementation of the pilot project aimed at vaccination against cervical cancer (Colombia);
70. To continue to make efforts to sustainably increase coverage and benefits under the Bono Juana Azurduy voucher system with a view to reducing levels of maternal and infant mortality and chronic malnutrition among children under the age of 2 (Colombia);
71. To explore possibilities for further cooperation at the regional and international levels with relevant stakeholders with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty eradication, nutrition, water and sanitation and environmental sustainability (Malaysia); to seek development assistance from development partners and United Nations specialized agencies in order to find solutions to identified challenges hampering the enjoyment of human rights and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (Nigeria); to continue efforts to ensure the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular by ensuring universal primary education and combating illiteracy, which would guarantee that the population enjoys its social and economic rights (Lebanon);
72. To develop a national strategy for human rights education in the school system, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, with the full participation of all stakeholders (Italy);
73. To consolidate the progress made within the framework of literacy programmes (Algeria);
74. To continue to strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples, placing priority on the adoption of a law to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination and criminalizing such offences (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); to intensify measures to ensure that indigenous peoples' rights are respected at the community level (Norway);
75. To continue efforts to ensure a life of dignity for members of indigenous communities (Pakistan);

76. To continue to consolidate the rights of indigenous peoples both in practice and within its legal framework, thereby guaranteeing their participation and consultation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
77. To continue to effectively address the precarious situation of the Guaraní indigenous peoples (Germany);
78. To consider intensifying its efforts to eliminate discrimination against migrants (Egypt).
- 4 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.4 (Mexico; Guatemala); 98.12 (Algeria); 98.13 (Islamic Republic of Iran); 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan); 98.23 (Colombia); 98.24 (Angola); 98.26 (Netherlands); 98.66 (Kyrgyzstan) and 98.74 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Norway) . See Endnote 3 above.
- 5 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 5.
- 6 Ibid, para. 6
- 7 Ibid, para. 7.
- 8 Ibid, para. 8.
- 9 Ibid, para. 9.
- 10 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.27 (Argentina). See Endnote 3 above.
- 11 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 34.
- 12 Ibid, para. 36.
- 13 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.28 (Austria) and 98.49 (Austria). See Endnote 3 above.
- 14 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 29.
- 15 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.5 (Mexico); 98.14 (Belarus); 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan); 98.20 (Netherlands); 98.25 (Egypt); 98.30 (Slovenia); 98.31 (France; Netherlands; Azerbaijan); 98.32 (Spain; Norway); 98.33 (Costa Rica); 98.57(United Kingdom); 98.64(Bangladesh); 98.67 (Chile; Turkey); 98.69 (Colombia); 98.70 (Colombia). See Endnote 3 above.
- 16 Defensoría del Pueblo, paras.19–20.
- 17 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.8 (Bangladesh; Poland); 98.14 (Belarus); 98.15 (Brazil); 98.16 (Slovakia); 98.29 (Austria); 98.30 (Slovenia); 98.31 (France; Netherlands; Azerbaijan); 98.36 (Costa Rica); 98.38 (Chile; Germany; Slovakia); 98.49 (Austria); 98.70 (Colombia). See Endnote 3 above.
- 18 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 22–24.
- 19 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.6 (Argentina; Belarus); 98.7 (Poland) and 98.16 (Slovakia). See Endnote 3 above.
- 20 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 38.
- 21 Ibid, para. 39.
- 22 Ibid, para. 40.
- 23 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.2 (Cuba); 98.3 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic); 98.39 (Slovakia; Turkey; Slovenia; France); 98.40 (Italy; Denmark; Germany; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); 98.42 (Algeria; United States of America); 98.43 (Norway; Netherlands; Canada); 98.44 (Nicaragua); 98.47 (Switzerland); 98.49 (Austria); 98.51 (Sweden; Austria, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland); 98.53 (United States of America). See Endnote 3 above.
- 24 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 41.
- 25 Ibid, para. 42.
- 26 Ibid, para. 43.
- 27 Ibid, para. 44.
- 28 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.25 (Egypt); 98.59 (Malaysia). See Endnote 3 above.
- 29 Defensoría del Pueblo, paras.12–13.
- 30 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.25 (Egypt). See Endnote 3 above.
- 31 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 14.
- 32 Ibid, para. 15.
- 33 Ibid, para. 17.
- 34 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.68 (Belarus). See Endnote 3 above.
- 35 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 10.
- 36 Ibid, para. 21.
- 37 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.25(Egypt); 98.68 (Belarus); 98.73 (Algeria). See Endnote 3 above.
- 38 Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 11.
- 39 Ibid, para. 25.

- ⁴⁰ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.21(Azerbaijan); 98.34 (Mexico; Azerbaijan); 98.37 (Algeria); 98.45 (Slovenia; Canada); 98.46 (Netherlands; Austria; Switzerland); 98.75 (Pakistan); 98.76 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); 98.77 (Germany). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁴¹ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 26.
- ⁴² Ibid, para. 27.
- ⁴³ Ibid, para. 28.
- ⁴⁴ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.30 (Slovenia); 98.78 (Egypt). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁴⁵ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 37.
- ⁴⁶ The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CMW | Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| CED | Committee on Enforced Disappearances |
| SPT | Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture |
- ⁴⁷ Submission from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, page 2. <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/a-53.html> (accessed on 26 May 2014).
- ⁴⁸ World Coalition against the Death Penalty, para. 4.
- ⁴⁹ HRW, page 5.
- ⁵⁰ AI, page 4. See also submission and recommendations from HRW, pages 1–2 and 5 and JS6, para. 25.
- ⁵¹ A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.27 (Argentina). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁵² SRI – Colectivo TLGB para. 8. See also submission from JS8.
- ⁵³ JS8, para. 36.
- ⁵⁴ JS8, para. 40. See also submissions from SRI – Colectivo TLGB, para. 6 and JS6, paras. 55–56.
- ⁵⁵ AI, page 4. See also submissions from JS1, paras. 24–27 and JS6, para. 62.
- ⁵⁶ JS12, paras. 47–50.
- ⁵⁷ JS12, para. 17.
- ⁵⁸ JS6, paras. 47–48.
- ⁵⁹ AI, page 1.
- ⁶⁰ JS6, paras.24–25.
- ⁶¹ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.5 (Mexico) and 98.14 (Belarus). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁶² JS1, paras. 1–4.
- ⁶³ JS6, paras. 5–6.
- ⁶⁴ JS6, paras. 5–6.
- ⁶⁵ JS6, paras. 64–65.
- ⁶⁶ AI, page 2.
- ⁶⁷ AI, page 5.
- ⁶⁸ A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.26 (The Netherlands). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁶⁹ JS8, paras. 29–45. See also recommendations from SRI – Colectivo TLGB.
- ⁷⁰ A/HRC/14/7, para. 98, recommendations 98.1 (Nigeria; Switzerland; Argentina); 98.3 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic); 98.9 (Brazil); 98.10 (Palestine); 98.18 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic); 98.46 (Netherlands; Austria; Switzerland); 98.54 (Egypt); 98.72 (Italy). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁷¹ JS6, para. 2.
- ⁷² A/HRC/14/7, para. 98, recommendations 98.4 (Mexico; Guatemala); 98.5 (Mexico); 98.20 (Netherlands); 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan); 98.24 (Angola); 98.25 (Egypt). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁷³ JS12, paras. 37–41.
- ⁷⁴ A/HRC/14/7, para. 98, recommendations 98.4 (Mexico, Guatemala); 98.20 (Netherlands); 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan); 98.26 (Netherlands). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁷⁵ JS1, para. 5.
- ⁷⁶ JS1, paras. 6–9. See also submission from JS6, para. 19–21.
- ⁷⁷ JS6, paras. 30–31.
- ⁷⁸ JS6, para. 25.

- ⁷⁹ HRW, page 5.
- ⁸⁰ A/HRC/14/7, para. 98, recommendation 98.28 (Italy, Turkey and Slovakia) and A/HRC/14/, recommendation 98.49 (Austria). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁸¹ AI, page 5. See also submission from JS1, paras. 15–19.
- ⁸² JS12, paras. 51–62.
- ⁸³ HRW, page 3 and 5.
- ⁸⁴ ACISJF IN-VIA page 3.
- ⁸⁵ JS6, para. 48 and JS4, paras. 19–20.
- ⁸⁶ JS4, paras. 19–20.
- ⁸⁷ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.4 (Mexico, Guatemala), 98.5 (Mexico), 98.6 (Argentina, Belarus), 98.14 (Belarus), 98.20 (Brazil, Netherlands), 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan), 98.25 (Egypt), 98.30 (Slovenia), 98.31 (France, Netherlands, Azerbaijan), 98.33 (Costa Rica), 98.47 (Switzerland) and 98.57 (United Kingdom). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁸⁸ AI, page 1.
- ⁸⁹ HRW, page 6.
- ⁹⁰ JS12, paras. 42–46.
- ⁹¹ Foundation Levántate Mujer, pages 4–5. See also submission from ACISJF IN-VIA. See also submission JS1, paras. 28–37.
- ⁹² JS1, paras. 28–37.
- ⁹³ A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.36 (Costa Rica). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁹⁴ Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, page 1 and para. 2.1. See also submission JS4, paras. 11–17.
- ⁹⁵ JS4, paras. 11–17.
- ⁹⁶ JS12, paras. 7–17. See additional recommendations in para. 17.
- ⁹⁷ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.6 (Argentina, Belarus) and 98.30 (Slovenia). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁹⁸ JS1, paras. 38–41.
- ⁹⁹ ACISJF IN-VIA, pages 3–4.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS4, paras. 7–9.
- ¹⁰¹ Foundation Levántate Mujer, pages 1–2.
- ¹⁰² A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.36 (Costa Rica) and 98.38 (Chile, Germany, Slovakia). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁰³ Joint submission No. 9 by Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional y Observatorio Infantojuvenil, Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia, pages 6–9.
- ¹⁰⁴ JS12, paras. 23–28.
- ¹⁰⁵ Foundation Levántate Mujer, pages 3–4.
- ¹⁰⁶ Joint submission No. 9 by Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional y Observatorio Infantojuvenil, Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia, pages 5–6.
- ¹⁰⁷ JS4, paras. 23–27. JS12, para. 28.
- ¹⁰⁸ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.3 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic); 98.12 (Algeria); 98.65 (Algeria, Panamá); 98.8 (Bangladesh, Poland). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁰⁹ Joint submission No. 9 by Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional y Observatorio Infantojuvenil, Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia, pages 6–9.
- ¹¹⁰ ACISJF IN-VIA pages 3–4.
- ¹¹¹ JS6, paras. 28–29.
- ¹¹² A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.39 (Slovakia, Turkey, Slovenia, France);98.40 (Italy, Denmark, Germany, United Kingdom); 98.42 (Algeria, United States of America); 98.43 (Norway, Netherlands, Canada); 98.44 (Nicaragua); 98.47 (Switzerland). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹¹³ AI, page 4.
- ¹¹⁴ JS, paras. 11–14.
- ¹¹⁵ HRW, page 5. See also submission from JS12, paras. 51–62 and JS6, para. 51.

- 116 HRW, page 6.
117 JS4, paras. 30–32.
118 HRW, pages 1–2. See also submission AI, page 4 and JS6, para. 9.
119 AI, page 4.
120 A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.51 (Sweden, Austria, United Kingdom). See Endnote 3 above.
121 Plataforma de Luchadores Sociales contra la Impunidad por la Justicia y por la Memoria Histórica (PLS), pages, 1–2. See annexes for cases cited. See also submission from JS6, para. 7.
122 Plataforma de Luchadores Sociales contra la Impunidad por la Justicia y por la Memoria Histórica (PLS), pages, 1–2. See annexes for cases cited. See also submission from JS6, para. 7.
123 JS6, para. 7.
124 HRW, page 5.
125 A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.51 (Sweden, Austria, United Kingdom). See Endnote 3 above.
126 AI, page 1.
127 HRW, pages 1–2 and 5. See submission for description of cases.
128 Submission from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, page 3. See also I/A Court H.R., Case of Ibsen Cárdenas and Ibsen-Peña v. Bolivia. Merits, Reparation and Costs. Judgment of September 1, 2010. Series C No. 217 (Available at: <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en/decisions-and-judgments>).
129 Conscience and Peace Tax International – International Fellowship of Reconciliation, pages 1–5. See submission for case cited.
130 CIVICUS and Fundación CONSTRUIR, pages 2–5.
131 CIVICUS and Fundación CONSTRUIR, para. 6.3.
132 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.52 (Norway, Germany) and 98.55 (Chile, United States of America, Canada). See Endnote 3 above.
133 HRW, page 4 and 6.
134 RSF-RWB, pages 1 and 3. See submission for cases cited.
135 APLP, pages 1–5. See submission for cases cited.
136 RSF-RWB, page 3.
137 RSF-RWB, page 2.
138 CIVICUS and Fundación CONSTRUIR, paras. 6, 6.1 and 6.2. See also submission JS6, paras. 15–18.
139 AI, page 5. See also submission JS6, paras. 15–18.
140 JS6, para. 18.
141 Submission from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, page 3. See also 108/11 – IACHR Urges Bolivia to Guarantee Protesters Physical Integrity and Security, Washington D.C., October 17, 2011. See also submission from CIDOB-CONAMAQ, paras. 15–17 and paras. 23–24.
142 AI, pages 3 and 5. See also submission from CIDOB-CONAMAQ.
143 A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.57 (United Kingdom). See Endnote 3 above.
144 JS1, paras. 10–14. See also submission JS12, paras. 47–60 and JS6, paras. 67–69.
145 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.25 (Egypt) and 98.67 (Chile, Turkey). See Endnote 3 above.
146 JS1, paras. 42–54.
147 JS12, para. 41.
148 JS8, para. 43.
149 JS6, paras. 52–54.
150 Fundación Agua ConVida, pages 1–9.
151 JS12, para. 36.
152 A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.25 (Egypt). See Endnote 3 above.
153 JS1, paras. 55–58.
154 JS6, paras. 45–46.
155 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.13 (Islamic Republic of Iran) and 98.68 (Belarus). See Endnote 3 above.
156 JS12, para. 36.
157 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.32 (Spain), 98.67 (Chile, Turkey); 98.69 (Sweden, Colombia) and 98.70 (Colombia). See Endnote 3 above.
158 JS1, paras. 24–27. See also submission from JS4, paras. 33–34.
159 Ipas & SRI, paras. 22 and 26. See also submission from JS1, paras. 24–27.
160 AI, pages 3–4. Ipas & SRI, para. 19.
161 HRW, page 6. See also submission from Ipas & SRI and JS1.

- ¹⁶² AI, page 2.
- ¹⁶³ AI, pages 3–4. See also submission from HRW and case cited in page 5.
- ¹⁶⁴ JS8, para. 44.
- ¹⁶⁵ JS6, paras. 65–66.
- ¹⁶⁶ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.13 (Islamic Republic of Iran); 98.68 (Belarus); 98.72 (Italy); 98.25 (Egypt); 98.71 (Malaysia, Nigeria, Lebanon) and 98.73 (Algeria). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁶⁷ Joint submission No. 9 by Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional y Observatorio Infantojuvenil, Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia, pages 2–4. See also submission JS1, paras. 20–23.
- ¹⁶⁸ JS6, paras. 43–44.
- ¹⁶⁹ JS12, paras. 18–22.
- ¹⁷⁰ JS1, paras. 20–23. See also JS4, paras. 21–22.
- ¹⁷¹ JS12, paras. 37–41.
- ¹⁷² JS8, para. 45.
- ¹⁷³ A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.66 (Kyrgyzstan). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁷⁴ JS6, paras. 52–54.
- ¹⁷⁵ ACISJF IN-VIA, page 4.
- ¹⁷⁶ AI, page 1.
- ¹⁷⁷ AI, page 5. See also submission from CIDOB-CONAMAQ.
- ¹⁷⁸ CIDOB-CONAMAQ, pages 1–10. See submission for cases cited.
- ¹⁷⁹ CIDOB-CONAMAQ, para. 32. See submission for cases cited.
- ¹⁸⁰ International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma (IHRC-UO), page 2.
- ¹⁸¹ AI, page 5. See also submission from CIDOB-CONAMAQ.
- ¹⁸² Foundation Levántate Mujer, page 5.
- ¹⁸³ JS6, paras. 57–58.
- ¹⁸⁴ JS6, paras. 57–58.
- ¹⁸⁵ Submission from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, page 3. See also I/A Court H. R., Case of Pacheco Tineo Family v. Bolivia. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 25, 2013. Series C No. 272 (Available at: <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en/decisions-and-judgments>).
- ¹⁸⁶ CORIDUP, pages 1–4.
- ¹⁸⁷ JS2 – Central Kochi Piakala y Organización Territorial de Bases, pages 1–8.