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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Fortieth session**  
24 January–4 February 2022

## **Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)\***

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

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 174 stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Information provided by stakeholders**

##### **A. Scope of international obligations<sup>2</sup> and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies<sup>3</sup>**

2. Several submissions recommended the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance;<sup>4</sup> the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;<sup>5</sup> the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure; the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.<sup>6</sup> The International Observatory on Migration and Human Rights (ARGOS) recommended the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).<sup>7</sup> At least two submissions recommended the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).<sup>8</sup>

3. Joint submission 2 (JS2) recommended making the declaration that the State party recognizes the competence of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provided for under article 11 of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights regarding the inquiry procedure.<sup>9</sup>

4. Alerta Venezuela recommended that Venezuela bring itself up to date with its submission of pending reports to the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.<sup>10</sup>

5. Several submissions recommended issuing a positive response to visit requests from Human Rights Council special procedures mandate holders.<sup>11</sup>

6. Several submissions referred to letters of understanding signed by the State and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and called attention to the suspension by Venezuela of technical assistance programmes in June 2021 following the intervention of the United Nations High Commissioner at the Human Rights Council in March 2021, in which she referred to the human rights situation in Venezuela.<sup>12</sup> Several submissions recommended the establishment of an OHCHR office in Venezuela.<sup>13</sup> Several submissions reported that Venezuela had refused to cooperate with the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela established by the Human Rights Council.<sup>14</sup>

7. Several submissions recommended that Venezuela should reconsider its decision to withdraw from the American Convention on Human Rights and should return to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.<sup>15</sup> Joint submission 8 (JS8) and Laboratorio de Paz also reported on the establishment of the Special Monitoring Mechanism for Venezuela (MESEVE) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.<sup>16</sup>

## **B. National human rights framework<sup>17</sup>**

8. Alerta Venezuela reported that the Office of the Ombudsman had been issued a “B” status accreditation by the Subcommittee on Accreditation and that a new Ombudsman had been appointed in 2017 without following the constitutional procedure established for that purpose.<sup>18</sup> Alerta Venezuela and joint submission 13 (JS13) recommended aligning the functions of the Office of the Ombudsman with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).<sup>19</sup>

9. JS13 stated that the 2016–2019 National Human Rights Plan had been formulated without the broad participation of human rights organizations and that, two years after it had come to an end, no information was yet available to the public about its implementation or results.<sup>20</sup> The Human Rights Centre of the Catholic University of Venezuela recommended the publication of the results of the 2016–2019 National Human Rights Plan.<sup>21</sup> Alerta Venezuela recommended the formulation of a second national human rights plan based on a wide-ranging, participatory evaluation of the first plan with the assistance of OHCHR.<sup>22</sup>

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

### **1. Cross-cutting issues**

#### *Equality and non-discrimination<sup>23</sup>*

10. Caleidoscopio Humano reported that discriminatory and homophobic discourse resulted in hate crimes and stigmatization.<sup>24</sup> It recommended the prevention of all forms of discrimination, especially discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.<sup>25</sup>

11. Acción Solidaridad indicated that, as a result of discrimination, persons with HIV, especially homosexual men and transgender persons, continued to be deprived of access to health services. It recommended the design and implementation of inclusive public policies that placed special emphasis on the LGTBIQ+ population.<sup>26</sup>

12. Several submissions recognized the adoption of positive measures for combating discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.<sup>27</sup>

#### *Development, the environment, and business and human rights<sup>28</sup>*

13. Several submissions affirmed that unilateral coercive measures imposed on Venezuela by other countries had been the main obstacle impeding the implementation of human rights

and had adversely affected the population's living conditions.<sup>29</sup> These measures had restricted international imports and access to food, medicines, vaccines, medical and surgical equipment, basic inputs and a quality education.<sup>30</sup> Other submissions added that such measures also had a negative effect on the right of free determination and the free disposition of wealth<sup>31</sup> or that they had been a contributing factor to recent migration.<sup>32</sup> Several submissions indicated that the poverty situation in the country predated the imposition of unilateral coercive measures but that those measures had caused the pre-existing humanitarian emergency to become more severe.<sup>33</sup> Caritas Venezuela reported that those measures had reduced the State's ability to implement social programmes.<sup>34</sup> Joint submission 64 (JS64) referred to the system of exceptions to those measures.<sup>35</sup>

14. Joint submission 77 (JS77) reported on oil spills and their environmental impact.<sup>36</sup> Several submissions reported on mercury pollution caused by mining operations south of the Orinoco,<sup>37</sup> despite the fact that the Government had recognized the problem and made a number of different proposals in that connection.<sup>38</sup> Joint submission 18 (JS18) recommended the ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.<sup>39</sup> Joint submission 3 (JS3) characterized poor government management in the Valencia Lake basin as an environmental health emergency that had harmed water sources and the environment and had destroyed people's quality of life.<sup>40</sup> Just Atonement Inc. (JAY) referred to the high deforestation rate and climate change.<sup>41</sup>

15. Compromiso Compartido recommended that Venezuela should develop its own normative human rights framework for businesses in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights of the United Nations.<sup>42</sup>

#### *Human rights and counter-terrorism*

16. The Centro para los Defensores y la Justicia (Centre for Defenders and Justice) indicated that the Organized Crime and Financing of Terrorism Act, which contains ambiguous definitions of terrorism, the financing of terrorism and organized crime, had been used against non-governmental human rights organizations.<sup>43</sup>

## **2. Civil and political rights**

### *Right to life, liberty and security of person<sup>44</sup>*

17. Several communications reported on violence<sup>45</sup> and on an increase in extrajudicial killings which had been covered up as cases in which persons had put up resistance to the Special Forces (FAES), Criminal Investigations Bureau (CICPC), Bolivarian National Guard (GNB) and other similar agencies.<sup>46</sup> Several submissions reported on violence and the violent deaths of children and adolescents.<sup>47</sup> Several submissions recommended the design and implementation of public safety and security measures for reducing violence and the disproportionate use of force.<sup>48</sup> The Office of the Ombudsman expressed the hope that the Venezuelan State would strengthen its guarantees of protection for victims of violence.<sup>49</sup> Several submissions recommended the elimination of FAES.<sup>50</sup>

18. They also reported on repression and violence by armed groups of government supporters.<sup>51</sup> FUNDAREDES referred to the activity of irregular foreign armed groups in 21 Venezuelan states.<sup>52</sup> Joint submission 28 (JS28) denounced the "Plan Zamora", under which control of the forces of public order had been transferred to the military.<sup>53</sup>

19. Other submissions indicated that the police respected people's lives and safety in the course of their work.<sup>54</sup> The Comité de Víctimas de la Guarimba por la Verdad y la Justicia (Committee of Guarimba Victims for Truth and Justice) affirmed that the violence was triggered by protesters' violent acts.<sup>55</sup>

20. Several submissions reported that temporary and ongoing enforced disappearances had been committed following arrests made during political demonstrations,<sup>56</sup> along with acts of torture and ill-treatment.<sup>57</sup>

21. Several submissions stated that human rights violations needed to be investigated, the guilty parties needed to be tried and punished, and the victims needed to be provided with redress.<sup>58</sup>

22. Several submissions reported on the poor conditions in detention centres and underscored the overcrowding, impact of COVID-19, the problem of “self-government” and prison gangs, violence and deaths (from violence and from malnutrition), massacres in a number of prisons and the fact that a majority of prisoners had not been sentenced.<sup>59</sup> There were also reports on the poor situation of women prisoners,<sup>60</sup> persons with disabilities and transsexual persons.<sup>61</sup> The Observatorio Venezolano de Prisiones (Venezuelan Prison Observatory) recommended ensuring rigorous adherence to international standards and reducing the use of pretrial detention.<sup>62</sup> *Una Ventana a la Libertad* (A Window on Freedom) recommended implementation of the measures recommended by OHCHR and by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in order to improve prison conditions.<sup>63</sup>

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*<sup>64</sup>

23. Several submissions reported on the lack of independence in the justice system and, in particular, in the Supreme Court of Justice, which had dissolved the National Assembly, assumed parliamentary functions by virtue of its decisions 155 and 156 of 2017, removed the Attorney General from her post for having refused to put demonstrators on trial and interfered in the Bar Association or university elections.<sup>65</sup> Several submissions reported that judges were not secure in their posts because competitive examinations had not been held and that they were therefore vulnerable to political pressure.<sup>66</sup> Cases of corruption,<sup>67</sup> of intentionally delaying trial proceedings<sup>68</sup> and of impunity had also been observed.<sup>69</sup> Several submissions underlined the importance of community justices of the peace.<sup>70</sup> Several submissions also reported on obstacles impeding access to justice,<sup>71</sup> especially for children and adolescents.<sup>72</sup>

24. Several submissions questioned the observance of the rule of law in the country in view of the dissolution of the National Assembly, the establishment of the National Constituent Assembly and its investiture with supranational parallel powers and authorities, the existence of standing decrees of states of emergency that made it possible to govern outside the bounds of the Constitution and the concentration of power in the executive branch and the co-optation of the Supreme Court.<sup>73</sup>

25. Several submissions reported that the Public Prosecution Service lacked independence, that the appointment of the new Attorney General by the National Constituent Assembly was unconstitutional, that civil service career paths had been done away with and that most public prosecutors had not been confirmed in their posts.<sup>74</sup>

26. Joint submission 1 (JS1) recommended promulgating a new organic law for the Supreme Court; providing judges, prosecutors and public defenders with stability and autonomy in their posts; and appointing judges and public prosecutors on the basis of competitive examinations in accordance with the Constitution.<sup>75</sup> The Asociación Civil Reforma Justicia (Civil Association for Justice Reform) recommended overhauling the Supreme Court and the Public Prosecution Service, refraining from trying civilians in military courts and abiding by the decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.<sup>76</sup>

27. The joint communication 43 (JS43) reported on the lack of effective guarantees for the functioning of lawyers, including threats and harassment, interference, surveillance and criminalization of lawyers by the Government. It added that lawyers were hindered in their ability to prepare an adequate defence of their clients. JS43 recommended to refrain from any action that may constitute harassment, persecution or interference in the work of lawyers and take effective measures to ensure that threats, harassment and other violations are effectively investigated and perpetrators are prosecuted.<sup>77</sup>

28. Several submissions reported that civilians continued to be tried by the military justice system, that anti-terrorism courts had not observed due process and that decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights continued to be disregarded.<sup>78</sup>

29. Joint submission 76 (JS76) reported on the failure to investigate cases of corruption<sup>79</sup> and recommended the amendment and implementation of the Anti-Corruption Act.<sup>80</sup>

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*<sup>81</sup>

30. Several submissions reported that there was a lack of official information and that information access has become increasingly restricted owing to the closure of information

outlets, the violation of freedom of expression and the criminalization of the national and international press, journalists and reporters.<sup>82</sup> They questioned the Government's application of the Constitutional Act against Hate and for Peaceful Coexistence and Tolerance of 2017 and the regulation of the National Telecommunications Commission (CONATEL). The absence of a law on public information access was also noted.<sup>83</sup> Several submissions recommended the passage of a law on public information access in line with international standards and the repeal of the Constitutional Act against Hate and for Peaceful Coexistence and Tolerance.<sup>84</sup>

31. Several submissions stated that the right of association had been violated, social protest had been criminalized and repressed, and people taking part in public anti-government demonstrations had been attacked. They noted that demonstrators had been stigmatized by the Government, which called them "enemies from within", traitors or terrorists.<sup>85</sup> Several submissions reported that arbitrary arrests had been made during protests.<sup>86</sup>

32. Several submissions denounced attacks on human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations.<sup>87</sup> These attacks took the form of death threats and threats of bodily harm, stigmatization, raids, arbitrary arrests, judicial proceedings, the blocking of web pages and social surveillance.<sup>88</sup> Laboratorio de Paz asserted that senior government officials, the People's Protection System for Peace, and government platforms and programmes such as *Con el Mazo Dando*, *Misión Verdad* or *La Hojilla* were responsible for these attacks.<sup>89</sup> Several submissions recommended the cessation of all harassment, criminalization and persecution of civil society organizations and human rights defenders.<sup>90</sup> JS8 recommended dismantling the groups responsible for repression and arbitrary detentions.<sup>91</sup>

33. The application of Administrative Instructions Nos. 001/2021 and 002/2021, which provide for the establishment of a mandatory registry to which organizations must provide certain information, and the threatened approval of the highly controversial International Cooperation Act were also reported.<sup>92</sup> Several submissions recommended the derogation of Administrative Instruction No. 002/2021.<sup>93</sup>

34. Several submissions denounced the persecution of political leaders and their family members and the violation of political rights and constitutional principles in the six elections held since 2017.<sup>94</sup> The election observers network of the Asociación Civil Asamblea de Educación (Civil Education Assembly Association) denounced the restriction of free participation, limitations on election observers, the use of public resources for government proselytizing and the violation of the principle of secret ballots.<sup>95</sup> The Global Observatory for Communication and Democracy recommended the establishment of guarantees for the appointment of an independent elections authority, the withdrawal of the disqualifications of opposition political leaders, the updating and screening of voter lists and the modification of regulations dealing with election observers.<sup>96</sup> Other submissions stated that political participation had increased.<sup>97</sup>

#### *Prohibition of all forms of slavery*<sup>98</sup>

35. Joint submission 12 (JS12) reported that neither the bill on trafficking in persons nor policies and measures to prevent trafficking and exploitation had been approved.<sup>99</sup> JS12 recommended passage of the bill on human trafficking.<sup>100</sup>

36. The Centre for Human Rights of Andrés Bello Catholic University reported that various modern forms of slavery, including labour and sexual exploitation, were taking place in the National Strategic Development Zone of the Orinoco Mining Arc despite the existence of laws and regulations designed to prevent slavery and the presence of public prosecutors specializing in that subject.<sup>101</sup> Joint submission 25 (JS25) denounced the trafficking of indigenous women and transsexual women.<sup>102</sup>

37. JS12 referred to the human trafficking and smuggling networks operating by land along the southern border and by sea along the north-eastern Caribbean coast.<sup>103</sup> JS25 and joint submission 27 (JS27) added that adolescents who had disappeared or drowned were thought to have been victims of these networks.<sup>104</sup> Mulier provided information on trafficking cases and victims and noted that the official figures were an undercount.<sup>105</sup> JS25 recommended the optimization of official records on victims of the crime of human trafficking.<sup>106</sup>

*Right to privacy and family life*<sup>107</sup>

38. The joint submission 30 (JS30) questioned the legal framework allowing the collection of personal data; the Digital Identity Programme; the state-sponsored phishing attacks; and the lack of privacy regulatory body.<sup>108</sup> JS30 made several recommendations in this regard.<sup>109</sup> Joint submission 53 (JS53) referred to the need to legislate on same-sex marriage.<sup>110</sup>

**3. Economic, social and cultural rights***Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*

39. The Venezuelan Human Rights Education and Action Programme (PROVEA) observed that, since 2015, the purchasing power of wages had steadily declined and workers' quality of life had deteriorated, the country had undergone a continuing de-industrialization process, trade unions had been persecuted and the military had encroached on administrative labour activities.<sup>111</sup> Joint submission 56 (JS56) reported on women's unemployment.<sup>112</sup>

*Right to social security*

40. Joint submission 63 (JS63) referred to the coverage of old-age pensions and the situation of pensioners and retirees living abroad.<sup>113</sup> Joint submission 60 (JS60) questioned the use of the "Sistema Patria" for pensions.<sup>114</sup>

*Right to an adequate standard of living*<sup>115</sup>

41. Several submissions indicated that both poverty and extreme poverty had increased in recent years.<sup>116</sup> PROVEA recommended resuming the practice of periodically publishing poverty statistics and ensuring that social participation mechanisms were in place in the realm of public policy as a means of combating poverty.<sup>117</sup>

42. Several submissions praised the work being done by the Government's various missions despite the imposition of unilateral coercive measures.<sup>118</sup>

43. Several submissions stated that during the present complex humanitarian emergency, the country was experiencing one of the worst food crises on the planet, with millions of people subject to severe food insecurity. They reported that the Government had organized Local Supply and Production Committees (CLAPs) to address the problem, but noted that public information was lacking and that those Committees had become politicized.<sup>119</sup> Other submissions underscored the importance of CLAPs, despite the imposition of unilateral coercive measures.<sup>120</sup> Caritas Venezuela recommended improving and de-politicizing government food security programmes providing access to subsidized food supplies.<sup>121</sup> The World Peace Council asserted that unilateral coercive measures had severely restricted the country's access to international food markets.<sup>122</sup> Joint submission 24 (JS24) recommended working with the private sector and civil society to reactivate the food system.<sup>123</sup>

44. Two submissions drew attention to the nationwide housing shortage and to the shortages in the states of Anzoátegui and Lara, in particular.<sup>124</sup> The World Peace Council emphasized that Venezuela had guaranteed the right to housing.<sup>125</sup> Several submissions recognized the importance of the Great Venezuelan Housing Mission.<sup>126</sup>

45. Several submissions referred to problems with water and sanitation, unreliable access to water and poor water quality.<sup>127</sup> JS24 recommended ensuring uninterrupted access to quality sanitary services, safe water, sanitation, electricity and gas for domestic use.<sup>128</sup>

*Right to health*<sup>129</sup>

46. Several submissions stated that, as a consequence of the complex humanitarian emergency, in conjunction with the COVID-19 pandemic, enjoyment of the right to health had deteriorated even further in the country.<sup>130</sup> The public health system had collapsed as services steadily deteriorated, the institutional structure began to break down, operational facilities were dismantled or investment was channelled into parallel structures such as the "Barrio Adentro" Programme. As a result, the population no longer had access to various kinds of free public health services.<sup>131</sup> They reported on the situation in public hospitals,

noting that most hospital services were no longer operational, their infrastructure was seriously deficient, they lacked medicines and equipment, had problems with their water and electricity supplies, were short-staffed and were plagued by problems of both accessibility and affordability.<sup>132</sup> Several submissions praised primary health care services and the 7+7 system of lockdowns to cope with the pandemic and drew attention to the negative effect that unilateral coercive measures were having on the enjoyment of the right to health.<sup>133</sup> JS2 and JS39 recommended ensuring the availability of basic medical supplies, the medicines on the World Health Organization (WHO) list of essential medicines, medical equipment, water, electricity and skilled health-care staff in the network of treatment centres of the Public Health System.<sup>134</sup> JS39 recommended promulgation of the National Public Health System Act.<sup>135</sup>

47. Several submissions noted that the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic had been based on exclusionary, erratic plans lacking in transparency that had not involved health-care, academic or scientific personnel to any appreciable degree. They reported problems with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests, a lack of personal protective equipment for health-care staff, deaths of staff as a result of the pandemic and the harassment of doctors who had denounced the situation existing in the country's hospitals. The number of positive cases and deaths were thought to be higher than the official figures indicated.<sup>136</sup> The World Peace Council highlighted the small number of COVID-19 victims.<sup>137</sup> Specific problems in the provision of assistance to indigenous peoples were also reported.<sup>138</sup> Joint submission 26 (JS26) recommended reinforcing decentralized COVID-19 diagnostic and surveillance systems, ensuring the availability of personal protective equipment for health-care staff and publicizing the National COVID-19 Vaccination Plan.<sup>139</sup>

48. Several submissions referred to the lack of health-care services and treatment for persons suffering from chronic diseases<sup>140</sup> such as kidney failure,<sup>141</sup> hemophilia,<sup>142</sup> lymphoma,<sup>143</sup> HIV/AIDS<sup>144</sup> or cancer.<sup>145</sup> The suspension of the organ donor programme was another cause of great concern.<sup>146</sup> Joint submission 5 (JS5) recommended taking all possible steps to permit the entry into the country of the materials, medicines and inputs needed so that all persons with chronic conditions could continue with their treatments.<sup>147</sup> JS41 recommended establishing a large and diverse multisectoral working group by mid-2022 to draw up a sustainable national strategy to address the issue of HIV.<sup>148</sup>

49. Joint submission 22 (JS22) noted that little information was available on the mental health situation.<sup>149</sup>

50. Several submissions denounced the deterioration in the situation of J.M. de los Ríos Hospital for the treatment of children and adolescents and reported on cases of avoidable deaths.<sup>150</sup> The continuing deterioration of the situation in terms of maternal and infant death rates in the country was also discussed,<sup>151</sup> with particular reference being made to indigenous peoples.<sup>152</sup> The Office of the Ombudsman expressed the hope that the State would continue to provide the necessary maintenance services for maternal and infant health-care centres.<sup>153</sup> JS10 recommended ensuring the provision to that hospital of the necessary biosafety equipment, hygiene materials and medical services.<sup>154</sup>

51. Several submissions indicated that recommendations on sexual and reproductive health had not been acted upon and that abortion had not been decriminalized.<sup>155</sup> They also reported on the high rate of teenage pregnancies, despite the introduction of the National Early and Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Reduction Plan (PRETA),<sup>156</sup> and the scarcity of modern contraceptive methods, while recognizing the action taken by the State to work through community health-care services.<sup>157</sup> The Asociación Venezolana para una Educación Sexual Alternativa (Venezuelan Association for Alternative Sex Education) (AVESA) recommended the implementation of remote systems for providing sexual and reproductive health information and counseling services free of charge.<sup>158</sup> The Centro de Estudios de Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos (Sexual and Reproductive Rights Research Centre) (CEDESEX) recommended decriminalizing abortion at least in cases of rape, incest and the non-viability of the fetus and when the pregnancy posed a danger to the life or health of the pregnant woman.<sup>159</sup>

*Right to education*<sup>160</sup>

52. Several submissions reported on the impact that the complex humanitarian emergency has had at all levels of education in the country, on the school drop-out rate and on forced displacements.<sup>161</sup> They also reported on absenteeism caused by the lack of basic utilities such as water, electricity and sanitation in public schools,<sup>162</sup> the shortage of qualified teachers<sup>163</sup> and school violence.<sup>164</sup> Several submissions noted a decrease in weekly food supplies and in the quality of the food provided under the School Meal Programme,<sup>165</sup> the coordination problems and methodological difficulties in remote teaching encountered by the *Cada Familia Una Escuela* (“Each Family is a School”) Plan that had been introduced to help cope with the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>166</sup> and the lack of up-to-date public information.<sup>167</sup> EXCUBITUS recommended designing a plan for repairing school infrastructure and launching an energetic plan for encouraging students and teachers who have left the schools to return.<sup>168</sup>

53. Several submissions reported that the quality of primary and secondary education in the country has deteriorated,<sup>169</sup> that teaching has become politicized and restricted to a narrow range of thought,<sup>170</sup> that instruction in human rights is lacking in basic educational institutions<sup>171</sup> and that school governance systems are improvised and inefficient.<sup>172</sup> Compromiso Compartido recommended ensuring the availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability of the right to education.<sup>173</sup>

54. Several submissions drew attention to educational government missions and to community education despite the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the right to education.<sup>174</sup>

55. Several submissions stated that there was a government policy aimed at creating budgetary shortfalls for autonomous public universities and asserted that this policy had negatively affected the quality of higher education and had reduced these institutions’ ability to invest in infrastructure and to provide their teachers with decent salaries, in addition to leading to higher drop-out rates.<sup>175</sup> A number of organizations reported that the principle of the independence of universities has been violated,<sup>176</sup> that the Government has interfered with student government elections,<sup>177</sup> that critical and scientific thought has been criminalized<sup>178</sup> and that there have been reprisals against academicians who have expressed critical views and especially against the Venezuelan Association of University Rectors (AVERU).<sup>179</sup> Joint submissions 17 (JS17) and 37 (JS37) recommended discontinuing all policies that violate the principle of university autonomy and guaranteeing equal treatment for all existing institutions.<sup>180</sup>

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

*Women*<sup>181</sup>

56. JS12 reported on the negative stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes that had adversely affected women in public and private media and stated that sexist and discriminatory language targeting women who had disagreed with the Government had been used in official media outlets.<sup>182</sup> Other submissions indicated that the status of women had improved.<sup>183</sup>

57. Several submissions referred to verbal, psychological, physical and sexual violence against women, which had been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic,<sup>184</sup> and difficulties in lodging complaints.<sup>185</sup> Several submissions referred to femicides.<sup>186</sup> Joint submission 79 (JS79) reported on State-sponsored sterilization campaigns and the impossibility of obtaining a legal, safe abortion.<sup>187</sup> *Mujeres para el Mundo* (Women for the World) recommended the use of the Latin American model protocol for investigating violent gender-motivated deaths of women.<sup>188</sup> *Mulier* recommended promoting the provision of comprehensive care to women victims of violence free of charge.<sup>189</sup>

58. Several submissions stated that the Organization Act on Women’s Right to a Life Free of Violence needed to be more strictly enforced and that implementing regulations needed to be put in place.<sup>190</sup> JS53 referred to intra-gender violence among lesbian women.<sup>191</sup> Several submissions recommended the approval of the implementing regulations for that law,<sup>192</sup> and JS39 recommended the approval of a national plan for combating violence against women.<sup>193</sup>



59. The Red Electoral Ciudadana (Citizens' Elections Network) reported on the absence of a legal framework for women's participation and gender parity, the discretionary actions of the National Electoral Council, the absence of regulatory enforcement measures and the lack of visibility of the role played by women in elected office.<sup>194</sup> JS12 recommended amending the Elections Organization Act to incorporate mechanisms for providing equitable access to elective positions.<sup>195</sup>

#### *Children*<sup>196</sup>

60. Several submissions indicated that the System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (SIPINA) had been dismantled as a number of new agencies had been created that worked in parallel with it. They also indicated that there was no plan for the protection of child and adolescent victims of sexual violence and that there was no comprehensive national sex education programme.<sup>197</sup>

61. Several submissions indicated that children and adolescents had reported being subjected to physical and humiliating punishments<sup>198</sup> and recommended the design and implementation of a public policy on mental health focusing on the protection of children and adolescents.<sup>199</sup>

#### *Persons with disabilities*<sup>200</sup>

62. Several submissions reported on problems relating to the accessibility of means of public communication and of sources of information, the failure to make regular use of Venezuelan Sign Language and accessibility issues in connection with the infrastructure of educational institutions, public hospitals, public transit and courthouses.<sup>201</sup> The Centro de Estudios para la Discapacidad (Disability Research Centre) (CEDISC) recommended employing Venezuelan Sign Language interpreters and subtitles for official communications.<sup>202</sup> It was also noted that the State had failed to provide specific statistics.<sup>203</sup> The Asociación Civil Red Ciega (Civil Network of Blind Persons Association) (ACRC) observed that the State had made major investments in order to be able to provide health services to persons with disabilities; it had also made large investments in information technologies for the education system, in labour laws and in public spaces.<sup>204</sup> ACRC recommended guaranteeing labour quotas and access to COVID-19 vaccines for workers with disabilities.<sup>205</sup>

63. The Confederación de Sordos de Venezuela (Confederation of Deaf Persons of Venezuela) (CONSERVEN) reported on the dual discrimination and gender-based violence faced by women with disabilities.<sup>206</sup> The Vanessa Peretti Foundation (FUNVAPE) referred to the difficulties in registering for identification documents encountered by children and adolescents with disabilities.<sup>207</sup>

64. Joint submission 15 (JS15) noted that the "Plan de la Patria" (2019–2025) was not an educationally inclusive initiative in respect of persons with disabilities<sup>208</sup> and asserted that the Government's bill on the protection of persons with disabilities was tainted by a medical/charity-based approach.<sup>209</sup>

#### *Minorities and indigenous peoples*<sup>210</sup>

65. Several communications reported the attacks suffered by indigenous peoples due to mining activities; the lack of consultation; the halted demarcation of indigenous lands; the environmental destructions threatening the livelihood of indigenous peoples<sup>211</sup> and made several recommendations.<sup>212</sup> Several submissions reported on the deaths of indigenous persons resulting from mining activities and stated that the operations of irregular armed groups in their territories were depriving them of their traditional food sources.<sup>213</sup> JS23 and the Fundación Centro para la Reflexión y la Acción Social (Centre for Reflection and Social Action Foundation) (CERLAS) added that mining ventures in the Orinoco Mining Arc had led to the murder of indigenous persons, people being pressed into forced labour and the displacement of persons from their place of origin.<sup>214</sup> The Fundación Proyecto Social (Social Project Foundation) (FPS) discussed the problem of political participation on the part of indigenous peoples.<sup>215</sup>

*Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons*<sup>216</sup>

66. Several submissions reported that, owing to the complex humanitarian emergency, millions of people had emigrated between 2016 and mid-2021, sparking a human mobility crisis involving transportation constraints and the commission of abuses while people were in transit. Many of those people had also been victims of discrimination, xenophobia and exploitation in their host countries.<sup>217</sup> A number of them had returned to the country, and some had been publicly maligned by the authorities.<sup>218</sup> ARGOS indicated that a number of these people had been evicted, fired, discriminated against and had suffered from other forms of aggression in their host countries.<sup>219</sup>

67. The Centre for Human Rights of Andrés Bello Catholic University recommended the issuance of implementing regulations for the Aliens and Migration Act, including for migration categories derived from the Organization Act on Refugees and Asylum Seekers, that incorporate the broad definition of refugees set forth in the Cartagena Declaration.<sup>220</sup> ARGOS recommended the establishment of the national migrations commission whose founding was provided for in the Migration Act.<sup>221</sup>

*Notes*

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

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

ACRC	Asociación Civil Red Ciega (Venezuela);
ACRJ	Asociación Civil Reforma Judicial (Venezuela);
AcSol	Acción Solidaria (Venezuela);
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights (United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
AGUACLARA	Fundación Aguaclara (Venezuela);
APURE	Comuna Agro-artesanal Indígena Fruto de Burro (Venezuela);
ARGOS	Observatorio Internacional de Migraciones y Derechos Humanos (Argentina);
AVDDHH	Alerta Venezuela (Venezuela);
AVESA	Asociación Venezolana para una Educación Sexual y Alternativa (Venezuela);
AVH	Asociación Venezolana de Hemofilia (Venezuela);
AVJ	Asociación Venezolana de Juristas (Venezuela);
BOQUERONE	Comuna las 3R de Boquerones (Venezuela);
CADEF	Centro de Acción y Defensa por los Derechos Humanos (Venezuela);
CCT	Consejo Comunal El Renacer de la URB.TURUMO (Venezuela);
CH	Caleidoscopio Humano (Venezuela);
CDH-UCAB	Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (Venezuela);
CPDHUCV	Centro para la Paz y los Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (Venezuela);
CDH-UNIMET	Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (Venezuela);
CDJ	Centro para los Defensores y la Justicia (Venezuela);
CECODAP – REDHNNNA	Centros Comunitarios de Aprendizaje (CECODAP) Red por los Derechos Humanos de los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (REDHNNNA);
CEDESEX	Centro de Estudios de Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos (Venezuela);
CEDISC	Centro de Estudios para la Discapacidad –Universidad Monteavila (Venezuela);
CEPAZ	Centro de Justicia y Paz (Venezuela);
CERLAS	Fundación Centro para la Reflexión a la Acción Social

	(Venezuela);
CFD	Centro de Formación para la Democracia (Venezuela);
CIPS	Comuna Independencia y Patria Socialista (Venezuela);
CIVILIS	CIVILIS Derechos Humanos (Venezuela);
CJDH	Centro Juvenil de Derechos Humanos (Venezuela);
CoCo	Compromiso Compartido (Venezuela);
CODHEZ	Comisión para los Derechos Humanos del Estado de Zulia (Venezuela);
CONSORVEN	Confederación de Sordos de Venezuela (Venezuela);
CONVIVE	Caracas Mi Convive (Venezuela);
COSTA ORINOCO	Comuna Solicialista Urañon Costa Orinoco (Venezuela);
CV	Caritas Venezuela (Venezuela);
CVG	Comité de Víctimas de la Guarimba por la Verdad y la Justicia (Venezuela);
DA	Defensa Activa (Venezuela);
Dale Letra	Movimiento Ciudadano Dale Letra (Venezuela);
DdP	Defensoría del Pueblo de Venezuela (Venezuela)
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice (France);
ECOSOC	Comuna Agroproductiva “Guaicaipuro Del Sur” (Venezuela);
EL GUAMAL	Comuna Socialista el Guamal Costa Arauca (Venezuela);
EPAC	Espacio Público (Venezuela);
EXCUBITUS	EXCUBITUS Derechos Humanos en Educación A.C. (Venezuela);
EZEQUIEL	Comuna Socialista Ezequiel Zamora (Venezuela);
FASF	Fundación Agua sin Fronteras (Venezuela);
FMPCA	Fundación Movimiento por la Calidad del Agua (Venezuela);
FPS	Fundación Proyecto Social (Venezuela);
FPV	Foro Penal Venezolano (Venezuela);
FUNCAMAMA	Fundación de Lucha contra el Cáncer de Mama (Venezuela);
FUNDALATIN	FUNDALATIN (Venezuela);
FUNDAREDES	FUNDAREDES (Venezuela);
FUNDAVIVIENDA	Fundación venezolana por el derecho a la vivienda (Venezuela);
FUNVAPE	Fundación Vanessa Peretti (Venezuela);
Genero con Clase	Fundación Genero con Clase (Venezuela);
GRUPO SURES	SURES Estudio y Defensa en Derechos Humanos (Venezuela);
GTEMV REDHNNNA	REDHNNNA Venezuela;
HRF	Human Rights Foundation;
HRW	Human Rights Watch (United States of America);
IPYS	Instituto Prensa y Sociedad Venezuela (Venezuela);
KAPE KAPE	Asociación Civil Kape Kape (Venezuela);
JAY	Just Atonement Inc. (United States of America);
JUANA	Comuna Socialista Campesina Juana Gacho (Venezuela);
LdP	Laboratorio de Paz (Venezuela);
LOE	La Otra Escuela (Venezuela);
MAPANI	Madres y Padres por los Niños en Venezuela (Venezuela);
MpM	Mujeres para el Mundo (Venezuela);
MPP	Movimiento de Pobladoras y Pobladores (Venezuela);
MPPPC	Consejo Comunal Santa Rosalía (Venezuela);
Mulier	Mulier (Venezuela);
MUV	Asociación Civil Médicos Unidos de Venezuela (Venezuela);
NGO	Resonalia;
ODP	Observatorio de Derechos de Propiedad (Venezuela);
OEV	Observatorio Electoral Venezolano (Venezuela);
OGCD	Observatorio Global de Comunicación y Democracia (Venezuela);
ORGANIZACIÓN SOCIAL	Consejo comunal José Antonio Sucre (Venezuela);
OVCS	Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Social (Venezuela);
OVP	Observatorio Venezolano de Prisiones (Venezuela);
OVV	Observatorio Venezolano de Violencia (Venezuela);

PO	Padres Organizados (Venezuela);
PF2021	Prepara Familia (Venezuela);
PROMEDEHUM	PROMEDEHUM (Venezuela);
PROVEA	Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (Venezuela);
REC	Red Electoral Ciudadana (Venezuela);
REDHELARA	Catedra de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Centroccidental Lisandro Alvarado (UCLA) (Venezuela);
ROAE	Red de Observación Electoral de la Asociación Civil Asamblea de Educación (Venezuela);
ROBERT	Comuna socialista campesina Robert Serra (Venezuela);
SAR	Scholars at Risk (United States of America);
SUNACOOMRDA	Cooperativa las Colinas del Mirador (SUNACOOOP) (Venezuela);
UNAF	Unión Afirmativa de Venezuela (Venezuela);
UPFPCHLA	Comuna Socialista Agroecológica de Yurubi (Venezuela);
UPFPCHLCA	Unidad productiva familiar panadería, pastelería, charcutería, lunchería y cafetería “Amacilis” (Venezuela);
UVAL	Una Ventana a la Libertad (Venezuela);
WPC	World Peace Council (Grecia).
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	<b>Joint submission 1 submitted by:</b> Acceso a la Justicia; CIVILIS (Venezuela);
JS2	<b>Joint submission 2 submitted by:</b> Acción Solidaria A.C; Codevida A.C (Venezuela);
JS3	<b>Joint submission 3 submitted by:</b> Fundación Agua sin Fronteras; Fundación Agua Clara (Venezuela);
JS4	<b>Joint submission 4 submitted by:</b> Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB); Centro de Investigación de la Comunicación de la UCAB (CIC-UCAB); Colegio Nacional de Periodistas (CNP); Comité por una Radiotelevisión de Servicio Público; Espacio Público; Expresión Libre; Instituto de Investigaciones de la Comunicación de la UCV (ININCO-UCV); Instituto Prensa y Sociedad Venezuela; Transparencia Venezuela; Un Mundo sin Mordaza. (Venezuela);
JS5	<b>Joint submission 5 submitted by:</b> Amigos Trasplantados de Venezuela (ATV); Coalición de Organizaciones por el Derecho a la Salud y la Vida (CODEVIDA) (Venezuela);
JS6	<b>Joint submission 6 submitted by:</b> Aula Abierta; Alianza Global De Jóvenes Políticos (AGlo Joven Venezuela); Alianza Nacional Todos Por La Educación (TXLE); Asociación Civil Asamblea de Educación (ACAE); Cátedra de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Centroccidental “Lisandro Alvarado” (UCLA); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-UNIMET); Centro Para La Paz y Los Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (CPDHUCV); Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas de La Universidad del Zulia (LUZ); Excubitus Derechos Humanos en Educación; Federación de Centros Universitarios (FCU) de la Universidad de Los Andes (FCU-ULA); FCU de la Universidad Nacional Experimental del Táchira (FCU-UNET); FCU de la Universidad Yacambú (FCU-UNY); Federación de Estudiantes de Derecho de Venezuela (FEDEVE); Federación Nacional de Estudiantes de Derecho (FENEDE); Federación Nacional de Sociedades de Padres y Representantes (FENASOPADRES); Federación Venezolana de Estudiantes de Administración y Contaduría (FEVEAC); Federación Venezolana de Estudiantes de Ciencias Políticas (FEVECIPO); Federación Venezolana de Estudiantes de Medicina (FEVEMED); Frente Estudiantil Nacional de Acción Democrática (FENAD); Gritemos Con Brío (GcB); Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de la ULA (ODH-ULA) (Venezuela);
JS7	<b>Joint submission 7 submitted by:</b> Alianza de Organizaciones de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Anzoátegui; Defensa Activa; Fundación Prodefensa a la Niñez y a la Educación FUNDAPEN; Democracia Emprendedora DEME; Vigilancia Integral del Derecho a la Salud A.C VIDAS (Venezuela);
JS8	<b>Joint submission 8 submitted by:</b> Civilis Derechos Humanos; Laboratorio de Paz; Provea; Gobiernatec; Funcamama; Promedehum; StopVIH; DefensActiva; Centro de Formación para la Democracia; Redhanz; Fundapden; Fundación Agua Sin Fronteras; Cadef; 100% Estrogeno; Agencia Cojedeña de Investigación; Codhez; Médicos Unidos de Venezuela Capítulo Carabobo; Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos de la Federación de

- Colegios de Abogados de Venezuela del estado Apure; Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos de la Federación de Colegios de Abogados de Venezuela del estado Táchira; Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos de la Federación de Colegios de Abogados de Venezuela del estado Lara; Amigos Trasplantados de Venezuela; Unión Vecinal para la Participación Ciudadana; Asociación Venezolana para la Hemofilia; Defiende Venezuela; Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de Los Andes; EPIKEIA Derechos Humanos; Cátedra de la Paz y Derechos Humanos Mons. Oscar A. Romero (Universidad de Los Andes); Vicaría de Derechos Humanos de la Arquidiócesis de Barquisimeto; Red de Derechos Humanos del Estado Lara; Fundación de derechos humanos de los llanos – Fundehullan; Centro de Animación Juvenil; Codehciu; Fundación Mavid Carabobo; Fundimma; FUNDA-PDEN; FUNDAVA; Mulier; Monitor Social A.C; AVH Nueva Esparta; ORPANAC (Venezuela);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** A.C. Asamblea de Educación; A.C. Padres Organizados de Venezuela; Federación Nacional de Sociedades de Padres y Representantes de Venezuela (Venezuela);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Prepara Familia; Caleidoscopio Humano (Venezuela);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos; Caleidoscopio Humano (Venezuela);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer (CISFEM); Observatorio Venezolano de los DDHH de las Mujeres (OVDHM); Asociación Cauce (CAUCE); Voces Vitales Venezuela (VVV); Asociación de Mujeres por el Bienestar y Asistencia Recíproca (AMBAR); Federación Venezolana de Abogadas (FEVA) (Venezuela);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana; Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello; EXCUBITUS A.C. (Venezuela);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Centro Comunitario de Aprendizaje (CECODAP); Red por los Derechos Humanos de los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (REDHNNNA) (Venezuela);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Centro de Estudios para la Discapacidad –Universidad Monteavila; Fundación Vanessa Peretti (Venezuela);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Red de Activistas Ciudadanos por los Derechos Humanos (REDAC); Centro de Justicia y Paz (CEPAZ); Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) (Venezuela);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Aula Abierta; Federación de Asociaciones de Profesores Universitarios de Venezuela (FAPUV); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (APUCV); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad del Zulia (APUZ); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad de Carabobo (APUC); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad de Los Andes (APULA); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Experimental del Táchira (APUNET); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Centroccidental “Lisandro Alvarado” (APUCLA); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Experimental Francisco de Miranda (APUNEFM); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Occidentales Ezequiel Zamora (APUNELLEZ); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Experimental Politécnica Antonio José de Sucre (UNEXPO); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Simón Bolívar (APUSB); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Experimental Sur del Lago (APUNESUR); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Experimental Simón Rodríguez (APUNESR); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Rómulo Gallegos (APUNELLARG) Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Experimental "Rafael Marial Baralt" (APUNERMB); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad de Oriente (APUDO); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Pedagógica Experimental Libertador (APROUPEL); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Experimental de Guayana (APUNEG); Asociación de Profesores de la Universidad Nacional Abierta (APAUNA); El Consejo Nacional de Profesores Universitarios Jubilados y Pensionados de Venezuela (CONAPUJUPEV); Federación de Centros Universitarios de la Universidad Centroccidental “Lisandro Alvarado” (FCU-UCLA); Federación de Centros Universitarios de la Universidad Yacambú (FCU-UNY); Federación de Centros Universitarios de

- la Universidad de Los Andes (FCU-ULA); Federación de Centros Universitarios de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (FCU UCV); Federación de Centros Universitarios de la Universidad Nacional Experimental del Táchira (FCU-UNET), Federación de Centros Universitarios de la Universidad de Carabobo (FCU-UC) y; Movimiento Estudiantil PROudistas. (Venezuela);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Clima21- Ambiente y Derechos Humanos; Todos por el Futuro (Venezuela);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** FundaRedes; Proyecto 860; Gritemos con Brío; FundaSidarta; FundaHemofialia; Fundación Renal del Táchira; Observatorio de Género de Proyecto 860 (Venezuela);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Centro de Animación Juvenil; Observatorio de Violencia-Trujillo; Centro de Acción y Formación Especializada en Derechos Humanos (CAFÉ DDHH) (Venezuela);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Coalición de Organizaciones por el Derecho a la Salud y la Vida (Codevida), conformada por Acción Solidaria (Acsol), Amigos Trasplantados de Venezuela (ATV), Asociación Venezolana de Hemofilia (AVH), la Fundación que Lucha Contra el Cáncer de Mama (Funcamama) y Prepara Familia (Venezuela);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Confederación de Sordos de Venezuela (CONSORVEN); Centros de Estudios para la Discapacidad (CEDISC) (Venezuela);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Acceso a la justicia; Acción Solidaria; Observatorio de DDHH de la Universidad de los Andes; Centro de Justicia y Paz (Cepaz); Dale Letra; Hearts on Venezuela; Codhez; Voto joven; Civilis derechos humanos; Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-UNIMET); Observatorio Global de Comunicación y Democracia; Caleidoscopio Humano; Sinergia; Provea; Funcamama; Gobiernatec; FundaRedes; Laboratorio de Paz; Excubitus DDHH; Prepara familia; Unión Afirmativa; Aula Abierta; Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB) (Venezuela);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Federación Internacional de Derechos Humanos (FIDH); Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (PROVEA) (Venezuela);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-Unimet), Unión Afirmativa, Transparencia Venezuela, Centro de Justicia y Paz (Cepaz), Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, la Red por los Derechos Humanos de los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (REDHNNA), el Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (IJ-UCAB) y Caleidoscopio Humano, parte del Grupo de Trabajo de Esclavitud Moderna en Venezuela (GTEMV) (Venezuela);
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Provea – Programa Venezolano de Educación Acción en Derechos Humanos; Codevida – Coalición de Organizaciones por el Derecho a la Salud y la Vida; Acción Solidaria; Amigos Trasplantados de Venezuela (ATV); Funcamama – Fundación de Lucha contra el Cáncer; Asociación Venezolana para la Hemofilia (AVH); Senos Ayuda AC; Prepara Familia; ConviteAC; Acoana; OVS – Observatorio Venezolano de la Salud; MUV - Médicos Unidos de Venezuela Laboratorio de Paz (Venezuela);
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Red por los Derechos Humanos de los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (REDHNNA); Centro de Educación y Capacitación para la Vida (CECAVID) (Venezuela);
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** SINERGIA- Red venezolana de organizaciones de la sociedad civil; CIVILIS Derechos Humanos (Venezuela);
- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** Fundación para la Prevención de la Violencia Contra las Mujeres (FUNDAMUJER); Centro de Justicia y Paz (CEPAZ); Red Naranja; Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR); Red de Activistas Ciudadanos para los Derechos Humanos (REDAC) (Venezuela);
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** Access Now; Espacio Público; Venezuela Inteligente (Venezuela);
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (REDLAC); Espacio Público (South Africa);
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Cultural Survival; American Indian Law Clinic of the University of Colorado (United States of America);

- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** Law Society of England and Wales; Centro de Justicia y Paz (CEPAZ); Acceso a la Justicia (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by:** The Women’s International Democratic Federation (WIDF); Participación Activa y Social por los Derechos de la Mujer y la Paz (PAS); Red de Mujeres de Vargas (RMV) (El Salvador);
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by:** Acceso a la Justicia, Acción Solidaria, Centro de Derechos Humanos Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB), Centro de Derechos Humanos Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-UNIMET), Centro de Justicia y Paz (Cepaz), Civilis Derechos Humanos, PROVEA: Programa Venezolano de Educación Acción en Derechos Humanos (Venezuela), CONVITE, Laboratorio de paz, y Prepara familia;
- JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by:** Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de Los Andes (ODHULA), Defiende Venezuela; Fundación para el Depido Proceso (DPLF) y EPIKEIA Derechos Humanos;
- JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by:** EPIKEIA Derechos Humanos; Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de Los Andes (ODHULA); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (CDHUCV); Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas de la Universidad del Zulia, Aula Abierta, y El Pitazo;
- JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by:** Foro venezolano por el Derecho a la Educación (FOVEDE); Campaña Latinoamericana por el Derecho a la Educación (CLADE); Centro internacional de Investigación Otras Voces en Educación (CII-OVE); Red Global/Glocal por la Calidad Educativa; y Movimiento Magisterial de Base – Venezuela;
- JS39 **Joint submission 39 submitted by:** Alianza con Ellas, Centro para la Justicia y Paz (CEPAZ), Fundación de Lucha Contra el Cáncer de Mama (Funcamama), Prepara Familia, Uniandes Acción Popular, Unión Afirmativa de Venezuela, y Acción Solidaria;
- JS40 **Joint submission 40 submitted by:** Grupo de Trabajo sobre Asuntos Indígenas (GTAI) y Grupo de Trabajo Socioambiental de la Amazonía Wataniba;
- JS41 **Joint submission 41 submitted by:** International Council of AIDS Service Organisations (ICASO), Acción Ciudadana Contra el Sida (ACCSI), Red Venezolana de Gente Positiva (RVG+);
- JS42 **Joint submission 42 submitted by:** IIMA – Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, VIDES International – International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development, Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Vicariato Apostolico de Puerto Ayacuco-Amazonas, Venezuela;
- JS43 **Joint submission 43 submitted by:** Lawyers for Lawyers (L4L) (Netherlands) and International Bar Association’s Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI) (United Kingdom).
- JS44 **Joint submission 44 submitted by:** Laboratorio de Paz and Programa Venezolano de Educación Acción en Derechos Humanos Provea;
- JS45 **Joint submission 45 submitted by:** Fundación Vida Jurídica; Casa de la Mujer “Juana Ramírez La Aventadora” and Red Naranja;
- JS46 **Joint submission 46 submitted by:** Asociación Civil Mujeres para el Mundo (Venezuela) y Red Naranja;
- JS47 **Joint submission 47 submitted by:** Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de Los Andes (ODHULA) (Venezuela); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (CDHUCV) (Venezuela); Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas de la Universidad del Zulia (Venezuela), Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDHUCAB) (Venezuela); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-UNIMET) (Venezuela), Académicos contra la pobreza (ASAP) Capítulo Venezuela; Aula Abierta, y EPIKEIA Derechos Humanos;
- JS48 **Joint submission 48 submitted by:** Red Electoral Ciudadana, Centro de Justicia y Paz (Cepaz) (Venezuela) and Observatorio Global de Comunicación y Democracia (OGCD);
- JS49 **Joint submission 49 submitted by:** PROMEDEHUM, Fundación Primeros Auxilios Ulandinos (PAULA) and Civilis Derechos Humanos;
- JS50 **Joint submission 50 submitted by:** Red Electoral Ciudadana, Red Electoral Ciudadana (REC), Centro de Justicia y Paz (Cepaz) (Venezuela), Observatorio Global de Comunicación y Democracia (OGCD) and Voto Joven (Venezuela);

- JS51 **Joint submission 51 submitted by:** CECODAP and REDHNNNA;
- JS52 **Joint submission 52 submitted by:** DefensActiva and Defensa en Acción;
- JS53 **Joint submission 53 submitted by:** Union Afirmativa; Red Naranja (Venezuela);
- JS54 **Joint submission 54 submitted by:** Caleidoscopio Humano; Red Naranja (Venezuela);
- JS55 **Joint submission 55 submitted by:** Consejo Nacional de la Sexo Diversidad; Movimiento Sexo Diverso LGBTIQ+ (Venezuela);
- JS56 **Joint submission 56 submitted by:** Mujeres sin Fronteras; Red Naranja (Venezuela);
- JS57 **Joint submission 57 submitted by:** Aula Abierta; Comisión para los Derechos Humanos del Estado Zulia (CODHEZ); Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad de los Andes; Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas de la Universidad del Zulia (Venezuela);
- JS58 **Joint submission 58 submitted by:** MonitorDescaVe; A.C. Consorcio Desarrollo y Justicia; Gritemos con Brío; A.C. EmpoderaME (Venezuela);
- JS59 **Joint submission 59 submitted by:** Defiende Venezuela (DV); Un Mundo Sin Mordaza (UMSM) (Venezuela);
- JS60 **Joint submission 60 submitted by:** CONVITE-LARA; Comité de DDHH para la Defensa de Pensionados, Jubilados, Adultos Mayores y Personas con Discapacidad (Venezuela);
- JS61 **Joint submission 61 submitted by:** Fundacion de Derechos Humanos de los llanos (FUNDEHULLAN); Red Justicia y Libertad; Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de los Llanos (Venezuela);
- JS62 **Joint submission 62 submitted by:** HumVenezuela, A.C. Médicos Unidos de Venezuela, Acceso a la Justicia, Acción Solidaria, Agua sin fronteras, Amigos Trasplantados de Venezuela, Campo ONG, Capítulo Carabobo de Médicos Unidos de Venezuela, Casa del Nuevo Pueblo, Cátedra de Derechos Humanos de la UCLA, Civilis Derechos Humanos, Clima21 - Ambiente y Derechos Humanos, Coalición de Organizaciones por el Derecho a la Salud y la Vida – Codevida, Convite AC, Defensa Activa, Defiende Venezuela, Centro de Animación Juvenil (CAJ), Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB), Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-Unimet), Centro para la Paz – Cepaz, Observatorio Venezolano de la Salud (OVS), Excubitus DHE, Fuerza Ecológica Calabozo (Fecolca), Fundación Aguaclara, Fundación de Lucha Contra el Cáncer de Mama (Funcamama), Fundación Mavid Carabobo, Grupo Interdisciplinario para el abordaje de la Emergencia Humanitaria Compleja en Agua (GIEHC Agua), Comisión para los Derechos Humanos del estado Zulia – Codhez, Comisión para los Derechos Humanos y la Ciudadanía – Codehciu, Confederación de Sordos de Venezuela – Consorven, Fundación para la Alimentación y Nutrición “José María Bengoa”- Fundación Bengoa, Laboratorio de Paz, Madres y Padres por los Niños en Venezuela (Mapani), Movimiento Ciudadano Dale Letra, Mulier, Oficina de DDHH del Vicariato Apostólico de Puerto Ayacucho, Padres Organizados de Venezuela, Prepara Familia, Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (Provea), Promedehum, Redhlara, Sinergia, StopVIH, Unión Afirmativa, Unión Vecinal para la Participación Ciudadana (Venezuela);
- JS63 **Joint submission 63 submitted by:** Convite Asociación Civil • Mullier Asociación Civil • Comité de DDHH para la Defensa de Pensionados, Jubilados, Adultos Mayores y Personas con Discapacidad • Promedehum • Defensa en Acción • Defensa Activa • Sinergia Asociación Civil • Programa Venezolano Educación Acción en Derechos Humanos PROVEA • Oportunidad AC • Confederación Sordos de Venezuela CONSORVEN • Fundación Váyalo • Consorcio Desarrollo y Justicia • Asociación Gremial de Pensionados y Jubilados en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela Residentes en Chile PENSIVECH A.G. • Asociación Civil Venezolanos Pensionados y Jubilados en Ecuador ACVEPJ • Asociación de Pensionados y Jubilados Venezolanos en EEUU APJV-EEUU • Asociación de Pensionados y Jubilados de Venezuela en USA ASOPEJUVE-USA • Asociación de Pensionados de Venezuela en Canarias – España ASOPEVEC • Asociación de Pensionados y Jubilados de Venezuela en la comunidad de Madrid – España ASOPEVEJUCMA • Asociación Pensionados Italo-Venezolanos Residentes en Italia APEVEREIT • Asociación de Pensionados y/o Jubilados de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela Residenciados en la República de Panamá APEJUVE • Asociación de Pensionados y Jubilados de Venezuela en



- Portugal ASOVENPENPORT • Asociación de Pensionados y Jubilados Venezolanos en Uruguay APEJUVENUR (Venezuela);
- JS64 **Joint submission 64 submitted by:** Acceso a la justicia, Acción solidaria, Aula Abierta, Cepaz, Centro de derechos humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-UNIMET), Civilis ddhh, Codhez, Dale letra, Excubitus ddhh, Funcamama, Observatorio de derechos humanos de la Universidad de los Andes, Observatorio Global de Comunicación y Democracia, Prepara familia, Provea, Sinergia, Unión Afirmativa, CCPR (Venezuela);
- JS65 **Joint submission 65 submitted by:** Confederación de Sordos de Venezuela (CONSORVEN) and Fundación Vanessa Peretti (FUNVAPE),
- JS66 **Joint submission 66 submitted by:** Centro Gumilla and Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (Provea);
- JS67 **Joint submission 67 submitted by:** Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV) and FUNDALATIN;
- JS68 **Joint submission 68 submitted by:** Comité de Familiares de las Víctimas de los Sucesos de Febrero y Marzo (COFAVIC), Organización Mundial contra la Tortura (OMCT) and Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional (CEJIL);
- JS69 **Joint submission 69 submitted by:** Panamerican and Caribbean Union for Human Rights (USA), Asociación de Empresarios e Industriales Sin Fronteras (Colombia) Asociación de Venezolanos en Paraguay, ASOVEN Chile, BANHO BO IDADANIA DO RECIFE, Caribbean kids and family therapy Organization, Gerluga de Colombia, Unión Venezolana en Perú, VENEX Bonaire, VENEX Curazao, and VeniAruba Solidaria;
- JS70 **Joint submission 70 submitted by:** Fundación de Lucha Contra el Cáncer de Mama (FUNCAMAMA); Fundación Manos Amigas por la Vida - Fundación Mavid, Asociación Civil Casa del Nuevo Pueblo, A.C. Padres Organizados de Venezuela, Asociación Civil Médicos Unidos de Venezuela (MUV) Capítulo Carabobo, Amigos Trasplantados de Venezuela, Colegio de Enfermeras (os) de Carabobo, Sindicato de Educadores Regionales (S.E.R) CARABOBO, Sindicato Venezolano de Maestros de Carabobo (SINVEMACA), Voces Q' Suman, and La Fundación MOVIMIENTO POR LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA;
- JS71 **Joint submission 71 submitted by:** Red de Derechos Humanos del estado Lara (REDHELARA), Médicos Unidos de Venezuela, Capítulo Lara, Fundación Vida Renal Contigo, and Fundación SOS Renales;
- JS72 **Joint submission 72 submitted by:** Red por los Derechos Humanos de Niños, niñas y Adolescentes (REDHNNNA), Centro de Educación y Capacitación para la Vida (CECAVID) and Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la UCAB (Venezuela);
- JS73 **Joint submission 73 submitted by:** Fundación Reflejos de Venezuela and Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales;
- JS74 **Joint Submission 74 Submitted By:** Grupo Social Cesap, Fundación Eugenio Mendoza, Federación De Instituciones Privadas de Atención al Niño, Joven y la Familia, Escuela de Vecinos de Venezuela, Fundación Vivienda Popular , Fundación Tierra Viva, Banco del Libro, Acción Campesina, Asociación de Planificación Familiar Plafam, Universidad Valle Del Momboy, Fundación Contra la Parálisis Infantil, Fundación Universidad Metropolitana, Dividendo Voluntario para la Comunidad, Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico (Cedice), Fundación Museo de los Niños, Queremos Elegir, Organización Nacional de Trasplante de Venezuela, Acción Solidaria, Niña Madre, Proadopción, Liderazgo y Visión, Uniandes, Centro de Investigación Social (Cisor), Observatorio Venezolano de Prisiones, Opción Venezuela, Asociación Venezolana de Servicios de Salud de Orientación Cristiana (Avessoc), Instituto Venezolano de Estudios Sociales y Políticos (Invesp) , Buena Voluntad, Convite , Fundación Ensayos para el Aprendizaje Permanente (Fepap), Educrédito, Asociación Venezolana para la Hemofilia (Avh), Senosayuda, Unión Vecinal para la Participación Ciudadana, Fundación de Lucha Contra el Cáncer de Mama (Funcamama), Asociación Venezolana de Mujeres (Avm), Instituto Venezolano para el Desarrollo Integral del Niño (Invedin), Fundación Bengoa, Escuela de Ciudadanos, Fundación Aguaclara, Fundación Cooperación Internacional e Integración para el Desarrollo y el Esfuerzo Regional (Ciider), Fundación Reflejos de Venezuela, Instituto Prensa y Sociedad (Ipys Venezuela), Transparencia Venezuela, Futuro Presente, Stop Vih, Supetarec, Asoviluz, Cepaz, Prepara Familia, Centro de Desarrollo Integral Sucre (Cedisuc), Civilis, Fundación Tierra Blanca, Una Ventana a la Libertad, Acceso a la Justicia, Esda: Entorno Sociedad Desarrollo y Ambiente, Médicos Unidos de

JS75	Venezuela, Fundación Ayúdate, Asociación Venezolana de Conciertos, Sociedad Anticancerosa de Venezuela, Control Ciudadano, El Paragüero; <b>Joint submission 75 submitted by:</b> Confederación de Sordos de Venezuela (CONSORVEN) Centro de Estudios para la Discapacidad de la Universidad Monteávila (CEDISC-UMA) Fundación Vanessa Peretti (FUNVAPE) Sordociegos de Venezuela (SOCIEVEN) Asociación Civil para el Desarrollo de la Educación Complementaria (ASODECO);
JS76	<b>Joint submission 76 submitted by:</b> Transparencia Internacional and Transparencia Venezuela;
JS77	<b>Joint submission 77 submitted by:</b> Sociedad Venezolana de Ecología (SVE) and Organización no gubernamental Un Día Más (UDM);
JS78	<b>Joint submission 78 submitted by:</b> Transparencia Venezuela and Red Naranja;
JS79	<b>Joint submission 79 submitted by:</b> Women's Link Worldwide, <a href="#">Asociación Venezolana para una Educación Sexual Alternativa</a> (AVESA) and Centro de Justicia y Paz (CEPAZ);
JS80	<b>Joint submission 80 submitted by:</b> Observatorio Venezolano de Violencia (OVV), Centros Comunitarios de Aprendizaje (CECODAP) and Red por los.

*National human rights institution:*

DdP Defensoría del Pueblo de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela.

<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

<sup>3</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.1–133.19, 133.74–133.75, 133.78–133.96, and 133.97–133.100.

<sup>4</sup> AVDDHH, p.1. See also: AI, p.1; AHR, p.2.

<sup>5</sup> AVDDHH, p.1; JS68 p. 10. See also: AI, p. 1; AHR, p.2; JS33, p. 2; JS59, p. 11.

<sup>6</sup> AVDDHH, p. 1. See also JS23, p. 5; CDH-UCAB, p. 2; JS11, p. 17; JS69 p. 4.

<sup>7</sup> ARGOS, p. 6.

<sup>8</sup> JS3, p. 5 and JS18, p. 10.

<sup>9</sup> JS2, p. 8.

<sup>10</sup> AVDDHH, p. 2.

<sup>11</sup> AVDDHH, p. 4; JS2, p. 8. PROMEDEHUM, p. 7; JS68 p. 10. See also: AI, p. 5; JS30, p. 15; JS33, p. 2; JS31, p. 20; HRF para. 40 c); JS39 para. 84; JS64, pp. 3–4; JS61, p. 17; JS76 p. 12.

<sup>12</sup> AVDDHH, pp. 2 and 4; OVCS, pp. 6–7; JS2, p. 8; JS23, p. 10.

<sup>13</sup> JS23, p. 10. See also: AI, p. 5. JS39 para. 85.

<sup>14</sup> AVDDHH, p. 5; OVCS, pp. 6–7; LdP, p. 2; CDJ, p. 8; JS2, p. 2; JS8, p. 3; JS23, p. 9; AI, p. 5.

<sup>15</sup> AVDDHH, p. 1; JS2, p. 8; AI, p. 5; JS30, p. 15.

<sup>16</sup> JS8, p. 3; LdP, p. 2.

- <sup>17</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.20–133.27, 133.36–133.37, 133.42–133.43, 133.50–133.51, 133.53–133.62, and 133.76–133.77.
- <sup>18</sup> AVDDHH, p. 3. See also JS13, p. 5; CDH-UCAB, p. 7.
- <sup>19</sup> AVDDHH, p. 3 and JS13, p. 3; CDH-UCAB, p. 7.
- <sup>20</sup> JS13, pp. 3–5. See also AVDDHH, p. 3; JS51 para. 11.
- <sup>21</sup> CDH-UCAB, p. 7.
- <sup>22</sup> AVDDHH, p. 3. See also JS13, p. 5.
- <sup>23</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.11–133.113, and 133.263.
- <sup>24</sup> CH, p. 4. See also: UNAF, pp. 4–6; JS54, p. 3; JS53, p. 6.
- <sup>25</sup> CH, p. 7. JS39 paras. 41–48. See also JS73 p. 6.
- <sup>26</sup> ACSol, p. 4.
- <sup>27</sup> EL GUAMAL, p. 1; EZEQUIEL, p. 2; COSTA ORINOCO, p. 1; APURE, p. 2; BOQUERONE, p. 2; JUANA, p. 2; ROBERT, p. 2.
- <sup>28</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.31, 133.32, 133.41, 133.64, and 133.222–133.228.
- <sup>29</sup> Argos, p. 3; WPC, p. 1; CJDH, p. 2; Fundalatin, p. 3; JS34, p. 5; JS38 paras. 5–7, 45; APURE, pp. 1–2; LOE, pp. 2–6; MPP, pp. 1–2; CCT, p. 1; SURES, p. 2; SUNACOOOPMRDA, p. 1; MPPPC, p. 1; UPFPCHLA, pp. 2–3; ORGANIZACIÓN SOCIAL, p. 4; FUNDAVIVIENDA, p. 1; UPFPCHLCA, pp.1–2; CIPS, pp. 7–8; ECOSOC, p. 2; BOQUERONE, pp. 1–2; Genero con Clase, pp. 2–3; Ddp p. 6, JS55, p. 3; JS67 p. 3–5; JS74 p. 2.
- <sup>30</sup> WPC, pp. 1 and 5; Fundalatin, pp. 3–5; AVJ, p. 2; CJDH, p. 2; JS70 p. 7.
- <sup>31</sup> AVJ, p. 1.
- <sup>32</sup> Argos, VEA, pp. 2 and 5; JS38 paras. 12, 20–31, 39, and 45; JS41 para. 7; JS64, p. 4.
- <sup>32</sup> CV, p. 8. See also JS41 para. 24; JS64, pp. 4–5.
- <sup>32</sup> JS64, ppp. 3. See also: JS38 paras.12, 33–34, 42–43; JS51 paras. 17–19.
- <sup>33</sup> PROVEA, pp. 2 and 5; JS38 paras. 12, 20–31, 39, and 45; JS41 para. 7; JS64, p. 4.
- <sup>34</sup> CV, p. 8. See also JS41 para. 24; JS64, pp. 4–5.
- <sup>35</sup> JS64, pp. 5–7.
- <sup>36</sup> JS77, pp. 3–13.
- <sup>37</sup> JS18, pp. 3–8, JS32, p. 3; JS40 p. 5, 13, 15; AGUACLARA, pp. 3–4.
- <sup>38</sup> JS18, pp. 3–8.
- <sup>39</sup> JS18, p. 9. See also: AGUACLARA, p. 6.
- <sup>40</sup> JS3, pp. 2–4.
- <sup>41</sup> JAI, p. 2.
- <sup>42</sup> COCO, p. 3.
- <sup>43</sup> CDJ, p. 3. See also: AI, p. 2.
- <sup>44</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.114–133.125.
- <sup>45</sup> CONVIVE, p. 3; CADEF, p. 2; OVV, pp. 1–4; OVCS, pp. 2–6; JS4, p. 2; JS28, p. 6; JS1, p. 2; JS31, p. 16; HRW, pp. 2–3; AHR, p. 2; JS62, p. 3; JS61, p. 7; JS63, p. 9.
- <sup>46</sup> CONVIVE, p. 3; FUNDAREDES, p. 3; CADEF, pp. 2–4; OVP, p. 1; OVCS, p. 5; JS23, p. 5; CDH-UNIMET, pp. 2–3; AI, p. 2; HRW, p. 3; JS32, p. 5; HRF para. 18; CODHEZ, p. 1–5; JS66 pp. 2–15; JS66 pp. 3 and 11; JS68 pp. 2 and 4.
- <sup>47</sup> JS80 paras. 3–41, GTEMV paras. 21–35.
- <sup>48</sup> CONVIVE, p.4. See also: CADEF, p. 8; OVV, p. 6; AI, p. 5, JS80 para. 31; See also Defensoría del Pueblo p. 35; JS69 p. 9.
- <sup>49</sup> DdP p. 3.
- <sup>50</sup> JS23, p. 9; AI, p. 5; HRW, p.7; Dale Letra p. 5; JS66 p. 15. See also: JS61, p. 17.
- <sup>51</sup> CONVIVE, p. 3; CADEF, p. 2; OVV, pp. 1–4; OVCS, pp. 2–6; JS4, p. 2; JS28, p. 6; JS1, p. 2; JS31, p. 16; HRW, pp. 2–3; AHR, p. 2; JS68 pp. 5, 10; JS69 p. 8.
- <sup>52</sup> FUNDAREDES, p. 1.
- <sup>53</sup> JS28, p. 6. See also: CDH-UNIMET, p. 2; JS66 pp. 5 and 7; JS66 p. 15. See also JS68 p. 10.
- <sup>54</sup> LOE, pp. 2–6; CIPS, p. 6; CVG, pp. 1–2.
- <sup>55</sup> CVG, pp. 1–6.
- <sup>56</sup> FUNDAREDES, p. 4; FPV, p. 9; AHR, p. 4; JS32, p5. See also: CDH-UNIMET, p. 4; HRF para. 11; JS61, p. 7; JS66 p. 2.
- <sup>57</sup> JS11, pp. 3–11; CH, p. 3; FUNDAREDES, p. 4, FPV, pp. 8–9; OVCS, p. 5; JS3, p. 5; AI, p. 2; HRW, p. 2; AHR, p. 3; HRF para. 23–38; JS61, p. 7; JS56, p. 3; JS59, p. 4; JS66 p. 2; JS68 pp. 3–4, p. 12.
- <sup>58</sup> JS80 paras. 34; JS59, p. 11; JS68 p. 10.
- <sup>59</sup> OVP, pp. 1–2; UVAL, pp. 1–3; JS11, p. 11; AI, p. 4; JS59, p. 5; Dale Letra p. 5; JS69 p. 7. See also: JS74 p. 7.
- <sup>60</sup> UVAL, pp. 4–5; JS12, p. 7; JS68 p. 6.
- <sup>61</sup> OVP, p. 4.
- <sup>62</sup> OVP, p. 5. See also: UVAL, p. 5; AI, p. 6. See also: JS59, p. 11.

- <sup>63</sup> UVA, p. 5. See also OVP, p. 5.
- <sup>64</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 para. 113.71, 133.126–133.138, 133.154–133.174.
- <sup>65</sup> ACRJ, p. 1; CADEF, p. 7; CEPAZ, p. 4; OVCS, p. 3; JS1, pp. 3–7; JS23, p. 2; JS28, pp. 2–6; JS13, p. 2; CDH-UNIMET, pp. 2 and 5; AI, p. 5; HRW, p. 4; JS33, pp. 3–8; JS31, p. 16. GTEMV para. 37; HRF para. 8; HRF para. 40 d); JS 36 paras. 1–3, 14–28; JS39 paras. 4; JS56, pp. 4–5; JS59, p. 6; JS68 pp. 7–8.
- <sup>66</sup> ACRJ, p. 1; JS23, p. 2. JS 36 para. 2; JS69 p. 6; JS74 p. 8.
- <sup>67</sup> ACRJ, p. 2; Mulier, p. 3; JS24, p. 9; JS29, p. 1; GTEMV paras. 20, 40 d); JS49 paras. 12 and 33.
- <sup>68</sup> OVP, p. 4; AVJ, p. 3; DA, pp. 1–5; JS4, p. 2; ACRJ, p. 2. See also JS36 paras. 33–42; JS56, p. 4.
- <sup>69</sup> JS4, p. 2; HRW, p. 4; AHR, p. 5. See also HRF para. 18; JS36 paras. 43–49; JS59, p. 7; JS66 pp. 3, 8, 12–14; JS68 p. 10; JS69 p. 7; JS76 p. 12.
- <sup>70</sup> ORGANIZACIÓN SOCIAL, p. 5; ECOSOC, pp. 1–2; CVG, pp. 2–3.
- <sup>71</sup> JS29, p. 2.
- <sup>72</sup> JS52 paras. 1–27; JS71 p. 3.
- <sup>73</sup> CV, p. 1; CEPAZ, p. 2; OVCS, p. 3; LdP, p. 1; JS1, pp. 3–6; JS28, pp. 2–3; HRW, p. 5; JS33, pp. 5–6; CERLAS, p. 1; JS64, pp. 7–8; Dale Letra pp. 2–9; JS68 p. 5. See also; JS73 pp. 4, 7; JS76 p. 8.
- <sup>74</sup> JS1, p. 2; JS23, p. 2; JS27, p. 3. JS 36 paras. 4–13, 14–18; See also: Dale Letra p. 7; JS76 p. 6, 11–13.
- <sup>75</sup> JS1, p. 7. See also ACRJ, p. 4; JS36 para 50–52.
- <sup>76</sup> ACRJ, p. 4. See also JS1, p. 7; AI, p. 5; AHR, p. 5.
- <sup>77</sup> JS43 para. 4, 11–13, 15, and p. 6. See also: JS61, pp. 14–15.
- <sup>78</sup> ACRJ, p. 2; JS1, pp. 3–4.
- <sup>79</sup> JS76 pp. 1–13. See also: JS49 paras. 12 and 33; JS78 p. 5.
- <sup>80</sup> JS76 p. 10.
- <sup>81</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.28–133.30, 133.39–133.40, 133.44–133.46, 133.48–133.49, 133.65–133.66, 133.70, 133.73, 133.97, 133.181–133.218, 133.220, and 133.259.
- <sup>82</sup> EPAC, pp. 1–2; IPYS, pp. 1–6; JS23, p. 4; CEPAZ, pp. 2–3; LdP, p. 4; JS20, p. 8; JS4, pp. 1–7; AI, p. 3; HRW, p. 6; AHR, p. 4; JS30, pp. 2–5; JS33, p. 10; JS31, pp. 8–12; JS80 p. 2, para 30; JS39 paras. 9, 87 and 100; JS44 paras. 1–2; JS45 para 1–13; JS61, pp. 13 and 15; Dale Letra p. 6; JS74 p. 8; JS75 p. 4; JS76 pp. 1, 10–13; JS79 p. 5.
- <sup>83</sup> EPAC, pp. 1–2; IPYS, pp. 1–6; JS23, p. 4; CEPAZ, pp. 2–3; LdP, p. 4; JS20, p. 8; JS4, pp. 1–7; AI, p. 3; HRW, p. 6; AHR, p. 4; JS30, pp. 2–5; JS33, p. 10; JS31, pp. 8–12; JS80 p. 2, para 30; JS39 paras. 9, 87 and 100; JS76 p. 5; JS76 p. 11; JS79 p. 3.
- <sup>84</sup> JS4, p. 9, JS76 pp. 2, 11–12. See also: EPAC, p. 4; IPYS, p. 7; HRW, p. 6; JS31, p. 4.
- <sup>85</sup> EPAC, p. 4; JS16, p. 2; JS23, p. 4; JS28, p. 6; OVCS, p. 2; JS6, pp. 4–9; JS20, p. 3; AI, p. 3; AHR, p. 4; JS31, p. 11. See also JS48 paras. 28–32; JS61, p. 7; JS57, p. 7.
- <sup>86</sup> LdP, p. 6; FUNDAREDES, p. 3; FPV, pp. 2–7; OVCS, p. 5; JS23, p. 4; JS11, p. 6; JS27, p. 6; CDH-UNIMET, p. 3; AI, p. 2; ECLJ, p. 1; HRW, p. 3; AHR, p. 4; JS31, p. 8; HRF para. 15; JS61, p. 9; JS56, p. 3; JS59, p. 4; JS66 p. 2 and 9; JS68 p. 11.
- <sup>87</sup> CH, pp. 5–6; CEPAZ, p. 1; AVESA, p. 4; CDJ, pp. 1–2; LdP, pp. 2–3; FUNDAREDES, p. 4; OVCS, p. 3; PF2021, p. 1; CIVILIS, pp. 2–3; PROMEDEHUM, pp. 2–6; JS8, pp. 5–7; JS23, pp. 4–6; JS20, pp. 3–6; JS3, p. 4; JS7, pp. 6–7; JS13, p. 3; JS29, p. 7; JS28, p. 7; AI, pp. 2–3; JS30, p. 2; JS31, pp. 5–6; HRF para. 13; JS35 paras. 8–12; JS62, pp. 9–10; JS61, p. 7. CECODAP-REDHNA para. 62; Dale Letra p. 7; JS68 p. 8; JS73 pp. 7–8; JS74 p. 9; JS76 pp. 5, 12.
- <sup>88</sup> CEPAZ, p. 2; CDJ, p. 6; LdP, pp. 2–5; FUNDAREDES, p. 4; PROMEDEHUM, pp. 2–6; JS8, pp. 5–7; JS20, p. 7; JS28, p. 7; AI, p. 1; HRW, p. 7; JS30, pp. 6–9; Dale Letra p. 6; JS76 p. 9.
- <sup>89</sup> LdP, p. 3. See also JS35 para. 11.
- <sup>90</sup> CIVILIS, p. 5; PROMEDEHUM, p. 6; LdP, p. 7; JS8, p. 12; AI, p. 5; JS30, p. 15; JS35 paras. 4, 10–11 and 31; JS64, p. 9. CECODAP-REDHNA para. 62; JS68 pp. 8–10.
- <sup>91</sup> JS8, p. 12.
- <sup>92</sup> CEPAZ, p. 3; CDJ, pp. 5–7; LdP, p. 3; CIVILIS, pp. 3–4; JS3, p. 4; JS28, p. 8; CH, p. 6; JS30, pp. 6–9; JS31, p. 4; JS35 para.12; AGUACLARA, p. 5; JS68 p. 9. See also; JS73 p. 7; JS76 p. 5.
- <sup>93</sup> Ldp, p. 6; CIVILIS, p. 5; JS31, p. 18, JS35 para. 26; AGUACLARA, p. 6.
- <sup>94</sup> CEPAZ, p. 4; OGCD, pp. 1–4; REC, pp. 2–5; ROAE, pp. 1–4; OEV, pp. 1–4; JS1, pp. 3–4; JS28, pp. 4–5; HRW, p. 2; AHR, p. 5; JS31, p. 15; HRF para. 8; JS64, p. 9; JS56, p. 4.
- <sup>95</sup> ROAE, pp. 1–4.
- <sup>96</sup> OGCD, pp. 5–6. See also: ROAE, p. 5; JS50 paras.1–24. JS50 paras. 13–24, 33–37.
- <sup>97</sup> CVG, p. 2; FPS, pp. 2–3.
- <sup>98</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.151–133.153.
- <sup>99</sup> JS12, p. 8.
- <sup>100</sup> JS12, p. 9. See also: JS25, p. 8.
- <sup>101</sup> CDH-UCAB, pp. 3–4. See also: JS27, p. 8; Mulier, p. 2; JS25, pp. 5–7; ECLJ, pp. 3–4; JS44 para. 9; JS56, p. 6; JS72 p. 8.

- <sup>102</sup> JS25, pp. 5–6.
- <sup>103</sup> JS12, p. 7. See also JS71 pp. 7–8.
- <sup>104</sup> JS25, p. 4 and JS27, p. 8. See also Mulier, pp. 1–2.
- <sup>105</sup> Mulier, pp. 1–2.
- <sup>106</sup> JS25, p. 8.
- <sup>107</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.175–133.176.
- <sup>108</sup> JS30, pp. 9–13. See also: AHR, p. 5.
- <sup>109</sup> JS30, pp. 13–15.
- <sup>110</sup> JS53, p. 4.
- <sup>111</sup> PROVEA, p. 3. See also JS38 paras. 21–23, and 48; JS74 pp. 6–7.
- <sup>112</sup> JS56, p. 2.
- <sup>113</sup> JS63, pp. 5–7. See also: JS60, p. 2.
- <sup>114</sup> JS60, p. 4. See also: JS6, p. 7.
- <sup>115</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.151–133.153.
- <sup>116</sup> REDHLARA, p. 1; Coco, p. 2; PROVEA, pp. 1–4; JS7, pp. 1–2; JS8, p. 3; JS20, p. 2; JS22, p. 4 and JS24, p. 3; JS49 paras. 2–4 AcSol p. 3; JS62, p. 2; JS56, p. 6.
- <sup>117</sup> PROVEA, p. 6.
- <sup>118</sup> LOE, pp. 2–6; MPP, pp. 1–2; CCT, p. 1; SURES, pp. 3–4; JUANA, p. 2; MPPPC, p. 1; ORGANIZACIÓN SOCIAL, pp. 1–2; FUNDAVIVIENDA, p. 2; EL GUAMAL, p. 1; CIPS, pp. 7–8; Genero con Clase, pp. 3–5.
- <sup>119</sup> AcSol, p. 3; CV, pp. 2–3; FUNVAPE, p. 6; REDHLARA, p. 1; Coco, p. 3; ODP, p. 2; PROVEA, p. 3; JS2, p. 5; JS7, p. 3; JS19, p. 8; JS20, p. 2; JS22, p. 4; JS23, p. 7; JS24, pp. 2–7; AI, p. 4; JAI, p. 4; HRW, p. 5, JS35 para. 3; JS39 paras. 31–82; JS42 paras. 7; 25, JS44 paras. 34–35; MAPANI, pp. 2–5; JS62, pp. 3–5; JS56, p. 7; JS60, p. 2; JS71 p. 2; JS74 pp. 3 and 9; JS75 pp. 2, 4; JS78 p. 2; JS79 p. 4.
- <sup>120</sup> LOE, pp. 2–6; MPPPC, p. 1; CIPS, pp. 7–8; CVG, p. 5.
- <sup>121</sup> CV, p. 4.
- <sup>122</sup> WPC, p. 4.
- <sup>123</sup> JS24, p. 10.
- <sup>124</sup> REDHLARA, p. 2 and JS7, p. 2.
- <sup>125</sup> WPC, p. 4.
- <sup>126</sup> MPP, pp. 1–2; JUANA, p. 2; MPPPC, p. 1; ORGANIZACIÓN SOCIAL, pp. 1–2; FUNDAVIVIENDA, p. 2; CIPS, pp. 7–8; EL GUAMAL, p. 1.
- <sup>127</sup> REDHLARA, p. 3; CV, p. 2; PROVEA, p. 4; JS2, p. 5; JS7, p. 3; JS24, pp. 4–5; AI, p. 4; JAI, p. 3; HRW, p. 6; GTEMV para. 41. JS49 paras. 12–15; AGUACLARA, pp. 2–3; FMPCA, pp. 2–3; FASF, 2–4; JS62, pp. 5–6; JS56, p. 7; JS57, pp. 4–5; JS70 pp. 6–7; JS74 pp. 5–6; JS76 p. 4.
- <sup>128</sup> JS24, p. 10. See also JS49 paras. 12–22, 33; JS57, p. 8.
- <sup>129</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.234–133.244, 133.245–133.249, and 133.262.
- <sup>130</sup> JS2, p. 1; JS10, p. 3; JS5, p. 4; MUV, p. 2; PF2021, p. 1; JS12, p. 5; JS19, p. 2; JS22, p. 2; AI, p. 4; HRW, p. 5, GTEMV paras. 3, 39–40; JS39 paras. 1–11; JS49 paras. 1–32; FUNCAMAMA, pp. 2–3; JS62, pp. 7–8; JS64, p. 3; JS56, p. 6; JS53, p. 5; JS63, p. 7; JS71 p. 25; JS72 p. 4; JS74 p. 4; JS79 pp. 2–4.
- <sup>131</sup> JS26, p. 2; JS2, p. 2; JS12, p. 5; JS23, p. 7; JS5, p. 4; JS7, p. 5; JS22, p. 2. See also JS41 paras. 2–4; JS70 p. 3–6.
- <sup>132</sup> JS26, p. 3; JS2, pp. 3–4; MUV, pp. 2–4; JS12, p. 5; JS23, p. 7; JS7, pp. 4–5; JS22, p. 7; JS21, pp. 2–3; CEDESEX, p. 3; JS10, p. 8. GTEMV paras.16–20; JS41 paras. 10–11; FUNCAMAMA, p. 3; JS62, pp. 7–8, JS70 p. 3–6; JS71 pp. 2–5.
- <sup>133</sup> CEDESEX, p. 2; WPC, p. 5; JS34, pp. 5–6; LOE, pp. 2–6; CCT, p. 1; SURES, pp. 3–4; UPFPCHLA, pp. 2–3; UPFPCHLCA, pp. 1–2; CIPS, pp. 7–8; ECOSOC, pp. 1–2; CVG, p. 4; Genero con clase, pp. 5–7.
- <sup>134</sup> JS2, p. 9. See also JS26, p. 6; MUV, p. 8; JS39 para. 86;
- <sup>135</sup> JS39 p. 10.
- <sup>136</sup> JS26, pp. 4–5; JS23, p. 8; JS5, p. 8; JS21, p. 11; JS2, p. 6; MUV, pp. 5–7; JS10, pp. 4–8; AI, p. 4; JS62, p. 8. See also: JS60, p. 6; JS70 p. 3–6; JS71 p. 5.
- <sup>137</sup> WPC, p. 6. See also: JS34, p. 6; JS32, p. 7.
- <sup>138</sup> JS10, p. 4; JS26, pp. 4–5.
- <sup>139</sup> JS26, p. 6. See also JS2, p. 9; MUV, p. 8; AI, p. 6. See also JS44 p. 11; JS51 para.29; JS60, p. 7; JS70 p. 3–4.
- <sup>140</sup> JS26, pp. 3–4; JS27, p. 1; JS7, p. 6; PF2021, pp. 2–5; AVH, pp. 2–5; JS2, p. 4; JS10, p. 5; JS5, p. 6; AcSol, pp. 1–2; JS22, pp. 3–10; JS21, pp. 6–10; JS41 paras. 5–26; JS62, pp. 7–8; JS56, p. 8.
- <sup>141</sup> JS2, p. 4; JS5, pp. 3–10; JS21, pp. 6–7; JS70 p. 5; JS71 p. 4.
- <sup>142</sup> JS2, p. 4; AVH, pp. 2–5; JS21, p. 7; JS74 p. 4.

- 143 JS21, p. 9; JS5, pp. 3–10.
- 144 ACSol, pp. 1–3; JS22, p. 5; JS21, p. 3; JS2, p. 4; JS41 paras. 5–26; KAPE KAPE, p. 5; UNAF, pp. 6–7; JS70 p. 4–5.
- 145 JS21, pp. 8–9; JS2, p. 4. JS39 paras. 66–79; FUNCAMAMA, pp. 3–5; JS70 p. 4; JS71 p. 4; JS74 p. 4.
- 146 JS10, p. 5; PF2021, p. 2; JS5, p. 6; JS71 p. 5.
- 147 JS5, p. 11. See also: JS21, p. 12; JS26, p. 6; PF2021, p. 6
- 148 JS41 para. 21 1). See also: JS56, p. 8.
- 149 JS22, pp. 7–12. See also CPDHUCV, p. 3
- 150 JS21, pp. 2–5; JS10, pp. 3–7; PF2021, pp. 1–5; JS2, p. 5; GTEMV para. 40. JS39 paras. 53–65.
- 151 AVESA, p. 1; JS10, p. 4. See also: JS7, p. 6; JAI, p. 3; HRW, p. 5; JS34, p. 5; JS32, p. 6; JS71 p. 3.
- 152 JS34, p. 5. See also: JS32, p. 6.
- 153 Ddp p. 5.
- 154 JS10, p. 11.
- 155 AVESA, p. 2; JS12, pp. 5–6; JS27, pp. 4–9; CEDESEX, p. 7; AI, p. 4; HRW, p. 5; GTEMV paras. 46; JS39 para. 83.
- 156 AVESA, pp. 2–3; JS27, p. 9; CEDESEX, p. 3. JS39 para. 18; JS72 pp. 8–9; JS79 p. 3; JS79 p. 3.
- 157 AVESA, p. 3; JS12, p. 5; JS27, p. 4; CEDESEX, p. 5; JS56, p. 6. See also JS71 p. 4 and JS79 p. 3.
- 158 AVESA, p. 5.
- 159 CEDESEX, p. 8. See also: JS34, p. 5.
- 160 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.219, 133.250–133.253, and 133.260.
- 161 CDH-UCAB, p. 5; CH, p. 5; CFD, p. 2; PO, p. 1; CPDHUCV, pp. 6–8; JS9, p. 1; JS13, p. 1; JS15, p. 3; JS19, p. 3; JS51 paras. 29–30; JS62, pp. 6–7; JS58, pp. 1 and 6; JS70 p. 2–3; JS73 p. 4; JS74 p. 4–5; JS78 p. 4.
- 162 CoCo, p. 3; EXCUBITUS, p. 2; PO, p. 2; CFD, pp. 4–6; JS7, p. 4; JS9, p. 1; JS12, p. 4; JS13, p. 1; JS17, pp. 3 and 8; JS19, p. 11; JS32, p. 8. JS42 paras. 19, 22.
- 163 JS17, p. 8; JS32, p. 8.
- 164 JS13, p. 1 EXCUBITUS, p. 4; JS17, p. 9; JS51 paras. 12–13; 27–28; JS53, p. 5.
- 165 PO, p. 2; EXCUBITUS, p. 3; JS12, pp. 4–5; JS13, p. 1; JS15, p. 8; JS19, pp. 1–2. See also JS51 paras. 25–26.
- 166 JS9, p. 2; EXCUBITUS, p. 7; JS13, p. 1; CFD, p. 5; JS32, p. 9; JS58, pp. 1–3. See also JS51 para. 29; JS74 p. 5.
- 167 JS9, p. 2; JS15, p. 3.; JS38 paras. 9–10, and 49.
- 168 EXCUBITUS, p. 7.
- 169 EXCUBITUS, pp. 3–4; CFD, pp. 3–6; PO, p. 3; JS15, p. 4; GTEMV paras.43–47.
- 170 EXCUBITUS, p. 5; PO, p. 4; JS15, p. 4.
- 171 EXCUBITUS, p. 6. See also JS51 paras. 10–11
- 172 EXCUBITUS, p. 6 and FUNVAPE, p. 5.
- 173 CoCo, p. 3.
- 174 MPPC, p. 1; UPFPCHLA, pp. 2–3; CIPS, pp. 7–8; ECOSOC, pp. 1–2; CVG, pp. 4–5.
- 175 CDH-UCAB, p. 5; CH, p. 5; JS1, p. 6; JS6, pp. 1–3 and 6–11; JS13, p. 1; JS17, pp. 2–9; SAR, pp. 4–5; JS58, p. 5; JS70 p. 8.
- 176 CDH-UCAB, p. 5; JS1, p. 6; JS13, p. 2; JS17, p. 3; SAR, pp. 5–6; JS37 paras. 6–21 (a)–(i); JS47 paras. 1–28.
- 177 JS17, pp. 4–6; JS1, p. 6; JS6, p. 8; JS28, p. 6; JS13, p. 2.
- 178 CDH-UCAB, p. 6; JS13, p. 2; SAR, pp. 3–4. See also JS47 paras. 8–12, 49–57.
- 179 JS17, p. 1–5; JS6, p. 4.
- 180 JS17, p. 10; JS37 para. (g). See also: JS13, p. 5; JS6, p. 13; SAR, p. 7.
- 181 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.52, 133.67, and 133.139–133.146.
- 182 JS12, p. 5. See also: JS54, pp. 2–3.
- 183 CCT, pp. 1–2; FPS, p. 3; Genero con Clase, p. 2.
- 184 CH, p. 2; CONSERVEN, p. 3; MpM, p. 2; Mulier, pp. 2–3; JS29, p. 1; AI, p. 4; JS32, p. 8; Genero con Clase, p. 8. See also JS12, p. 3; JS45 para. 52; JS56, p. 2; JS54, p. 2.
- 185 Mulier, p. 3 and JS12, pp. 3, 6; JS45 paras. 1–13, 25–44, 52, 55; JS46 pp. 3–4, paras. 28; JS52 paras. 1–27; Defensoría del Pueblo p. 17.
- 186 CONSERVEN, p. 6; MpM, p. 2; Mulier, p. 2; JS12, p. 6; JS27, p. 6; JS29, pp. 3–5; JS45 para. 10; JS74 p. 7. See also JS25, p. 4.
- 187 JS79 pp. 1–12.
- 188 MpM, p. 4. See also: JS54, p. 5.
- 189 Mulier, p. 4. See also: JS56, p. 9; JS53, p. 8.
- 190 CONSERVEN, p. 3, JS 12, p. 6 and JS39 para. 80. See also: JS29, p. 3; D.A para. 23. JS45 paras. 1–13; JS54, p. 5.
- 191 JS53, p. 5.

- <sup>192</sup> JS12, p. 9 and JS45 para. 45, JS46 paras. 29, 34; *Genero con Clase*, p. 9. See also: MpM, p. 4; AI, p. 8.
- <sup>193</sup> JS39 para. 81.
- <sup>194</sup> REC, pp. 2–3. See also: JS12, p. 3; JS34, p. 3.
- <sup>195</sup> JS12, p. 9. See also: REC, p. 4; JS34, p. 4.
- <sup>196</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.147–133.150, and 133.177–133.178.
- <sup>197</sup> JS27, pp. 3–4. GTEMV paras. 6–1, 51–60; See also: JS54, p. 4. CECODAP-REDHNNNA para. 2; JS71 p. 3; JS71 pp. 4–5.
- <sup>198</sup> JS14, p. 6. See also D.A; CECODAP-REDHNNNA para. 19.
- <sup>199</sup> JS14, pp. 2, 6 and 8; GTEMV para. 42. See also: JS51 paras. 14–16;
- <sup>200</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.261, and 133.264–133.266.
- <sup>201</sup> CEDISC, pp. 3–5; CONSERVERN, p. 2; FUNVAPE, pp. 3–5; JS7, p. 4; JS15, pp. 6–11; JS22, pp. 7 and 12; JS65 p. 4. See also: JS75 p. 4.
- <sup>202</sup> CEDISC, pp. 7–8.
- <sup>203</sup> FUNVAPE, p. 3; JS22, p. 9; JS75 p. 4.
- <sup>204</sup> ACRC, pp. 2–4. See also JS51 paras. 23–24.
- <sup>205</sup> ACRC, pp. 7–8. See also: JS75 pp. 4–13.
- <sup>206</sup> CONSERVEN, pp. 2–4.
- <sup>207</sup> FUNVAPE, pp. 3–4.
- <sup>208</sup> JS15, p. 4.
- <sup>209</sup> JS15, pp. 4 and 15. See also: JS34, p. 3.
- <sup>210</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.267–133.272.
- <sup>211</sup> JS32, pp. 1–5. See also: JS40 pp. 1–5, 9; JS42 paras. 10, 16–,
- <sup>212</sup> JS32, p. 10. JS42 para. 18; JS44 paras. 3–5, 21, 32, 43;
- <sup>213</sup> CV, p. 7 and JS42 para. 17. See also: JAI, p. 5; JS44 paras. 10–14, 32;
- <sup>214</sup> JS23, p. 3. See also: AI, p. 4; JS32, pp. 3–4; JS44 paras. 7, 10–17; AGUACLARA, p. 4; CERLAS, pp. 1–3.
- <sup>215</sup> FPS, pp. 3–4; KAPE KAPE, p. 2.
- <sup>216</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/6 paras. 113.273–133.274.
- <sup>217</sup> CDH-UCAB, p. 2; PROVEA, p. 4; EXCUBITUS, p. 4; CH, p. 4; FUNVAPE, p. 5; JS21, p. 3; JS23, p. 8; JS27, p. 7; AI, p. 3; ECLJ, pp. 3–4; HRW, p. 6. See also: JS5, p. 10; JS22, p. 6; JS42 paras. 7–9; JS44 para. 39; JS50 paras. 15, 31; KAPE KAPE, pp. 2–4; JS62, p. 3; JS63, p. 9; NGO p. 3; JS74 pp. 2–3.
- <sup>218</sup> CDH-UCAB, p. 3; CH, p. 5; JS11, pp. 12–13. JS19, pp. 16–18; HRW, p. 6. See also: JS70 pp. 5–6.
- <sup>219</sup> ARGOS, p. 4.
- <sup>220</sup> CDH-UCAB, p. 3. See also: AI, p. 5.
- <sup>221</sup> ARGOS, p. 6.