



CRISIS EN VENEZUELA

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www.crisisenvenezuela.com



Foro Penal - www.foropenal.com

59 Colombians imprisoned despite release warrants join the list of political prisoners

12.938 persons have been arbitrarily arrested in Venezuela between January 1st, 2014 and November 15, 2018, according to Foro Penal.

811 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Starting in January, 2014, we have accumulated 1640 certified political prisoners. Full liberty or release under diverse modalities have been obtained in 1.347 cases. By April 2014, we registered 117 political prisoners. Today, the figure for this category of inmates is 293, 34 of them being women. These numbers have been certified by OAS/OEA, based on data provided by Foro Penal. Besides, 7.498 persons



are still unfairly submitted to penal processes under caution measures.

Foro Penal has included 59 colombians in the list of political prisoners. They were detained by Bolivarian National Police (PNB) in Caracas, and were charged for supposedly being “para-military”, although they are active masons and/or persons who just did not have identification documents with them at the moment of being arrested. Besides, all of them have release warrants since one year ago, but have not been freed yet.

Acceso a la Justicia - www.accesoalajusticia.org

Acceso a la Justicia took myths and realities of IPC (CPI) to Maracaibo

In the framework of the III Fair of Human Rights -organized by Commission for Human Rights in the state of Zulia (CODHEZ), and realized in Maracaibo's Fine Arts Center, November 7-9- Acceso a la Justicia presented “Myths and realities of International Penal Court (IPC/CPI)”. It was remarked that organizations pro human rights, which are working for sending information to IPC's attorney, Fatou Bensouda -information related to the preliminary exam she started last February- are facing a challenge: demonstrating that there was and there is a pattern (a non-accidental sequence of an illegal behavior with a purpose) when governmental officials commit lese humanity crimes; and such pattern is a part of an intentional and systematic policy of the Venezuelan government, that aims at eliminating political dissidence in the country. Both requirements are indispensable for the ascertainment to prosper.



After reviewing about the creation of IPC -an initiative of the United Nations Organization (UNO), July 17, 1998, based upon the Statute of Rome, in force since July 1st, 2002-, it was explained that the Court hears on delicts like war crimes, lese humanity, genocides, and aggression; and also that the Venezuelan State has committed at least four lese-humanity crimes, all of them during the anti-governmental manifestations between April and July, 2017: murders, torture, persecution, and forced disappearances.

One of the unveiled myths is that IPC only judges on massive violations of human rights, which is not true. More than the massive element, those that really count are systematization and intention. In other words: crimes have to be deemed as a State policy. In addition, it must be understood that IPC not only has not initiated yet a trial against the regime; but also that, in case they do, it will be addressed to establishing individual penal responsibilities, ranging from the material authors, up through the commanding chain, to the intellectual authors of those crimes. Finally, IPC does not judge on corruption delicts, but it might order indemnifications for the victims whose human rights were violated.

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CIVILIS Derechos Humanos - www.civilisac.org

Current conditions of Lara's Health System places at risk people's lives

Health System in the state of Lara is to blame for the death of hundreds of persons, who should be still alive among their relatives. Figures shown in "Report on the Complex Humanitarian Emergency and about the Right to Health in Lara" are alarming, and demonstrate the consequences suffered by the population in that state.



persons with chronic conditions, like transplant and cancer patients; and also people with HIV (VIH), Parkinson, liver malfunctioning, and diabetes among others.

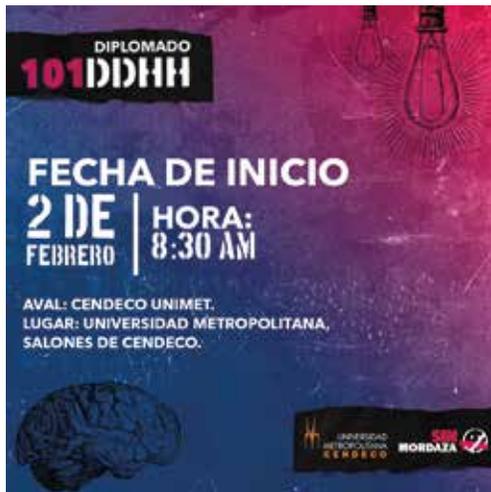
More than 90% of the diagnostic services in Lara have disappeared; and surgical operations have diminished in 70%, which has meant worsening and death to many persons, while they were waiting for an operation along months.

The Report indicates a deficit of 70% in nursing staff, especially at the dialysis centers. A similar situation concerns doctors, with a desertion rate of 40%. The medicaments shortage and the scarcity of medical inputs and reagents causes maternal deaths, and the decease of

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Un Mundo Sin Mordaza - www.sinmordaza.org

Un Mundo sin Mordaza invites you to postulate for Diploma 101 DDHH



NGO Un Mundo sin Mordaza, in all alliance with the Extension Center of the Metropolitan University (CENDECO), offers the course Diploma 101, DDHH, in which participants will obtain the necessary bases and tools related to Human Rights, for understanding and deepening the ethical, juridical, and political dimensions. Graduates will be

able to develop and emerge as new social leaders, dynamic, sympathetic, and alert about accomplishing those fundamental rights.

The course runs along 120 academic hours of attendance in persons, through which participants will learn theoretical aspects that must be well commanded at the moment of entering the world of Human Rights, for guaranteeing their protection, both nationally and internationally. Participants will be provided with the necessary knowledge to elaborate a feasible project on Human Rights.

Students will learn the real situation Venezuela is in, concerning human Rights. They will share with leaders and activists, who are to supply tools for developing initiatives in times to come. Finally, they will present a project, oriented to promoting Human Rights and young

leadership. Since November 15, those who are interested in joining the course may contact <http://www.cendeco.unimet.edu.ve/faces/home/index.jsp>. Diploma 101 DDHH is scheduled to start on February 2nd, 2019.



MEMORIAS POR LA VIDA

Transparencia Venezuela - www.transparencia.org.ve

Venezuelan crisis is linked to corruption and to the bad performance of State enterprises



The severe crisis Venezuela suffers is closely linked to a bad management of the Enterprises Property of the State (EPE), a sort of corporation that grew rapidly during the presidencies of Hugo Chávez and Nicolás Maduro, and characterizes kleptocracy: a model of government focused on the enrichment of public officials, with no accountability for deeds, in a context of prevailing impunity.

Since two years ago, Transparencia Venezuela is working for figuring out the Venezuelan State's managerial structure, as a contribution against opacity and in favor of a transparent public management. In the first phase of our investigation –presented in 2017–, we included 526 State enterprises. Now, in this second phase 576 is the number of companies in which the State is the only proprietor, or holds the majority of shares.

The study verified that, between 1999 and 2017, the EPES have consumed over US\$ 500.000 millions out from the National Ordinary Budget. This aside, add up resources assigned via para-fiscal funds. However, most of these enterprise present negative operational results; they do not satisfy the citizens' needs; and they do not contribute by paying taxes or royalties to the National Treasure. On the contrary, many of them have been publicly denounced for corruption and other malpractices. All information about EPES is available at www.transparencia.org.ve and at www.vendata.org.ve

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CEPAZ - www.cepaz.org.ve

CEPAZ's virtual classroom: a space for formation in Human Rights



Center for Justice and Peace (CEPAZ) has launched its virtual classroom into cyberspace! Altogether, with the first workshop

–“How defending Human Rights in Venezuela”–, CEPAZ makes available the possibility of getting educated as an activist and a citizen, anywhere in the world. The fundamental objective of this virtual formation is offering both theoretical and practical knowledge that may be functional and effective for activism work; and may as well stimulate the development of abilities and vocations on the matter.

The virtual classroom is conceived as a space for dealing with Human Rights, at everybody's reach. Using newest technologies in a process of distant formation is not contrary to the traditional teaching techniques. In fact, technologies complement those didactic resources, taking the best out of both means, according to the

requirements and displacements that characterize our times.

Our aim is expanding this teaching method –distant, open, flexible– and widening the offer of educational programs, in order to reach a larger number of persons interested in defending Human Rights. Our virtual classroom is a way to guarantee a permanent professional training for activists and defenders.

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Espacio Público - www.espaciopublico.org

Free Expression besieged



The Venezuelan State goes on frightening those who aim to inform about the situation in Venezuela; and it does it using the security forces in the country, and also via blocking Internet websites. I.e.: four journalist were harassed while doing their job: in the state of Merida, a Bolivarian National Police Officer (PNB), with his

weapon in hand, threatened journalist Daniel Molina, from daily Pico Bolívar; in the state of Bolívar, Wilfredo Alvarez, a graphic reporter from daily Primicia, was arrested when he was taking pictures of the facade of a police station, his materials were erased, and his camera's lens was stolen.

There is more: during a press conference held by the Operational Strategy Command (CEOFANB) in Amazonas, seven mass media were impeded to accede, although they were credited; while the State TV stations-VTV and ValeTV- were allowed to cover the event. Elsewhere, during the elections at the University

of Carabobo (UC), groups in arms stole equipments and harassed professional teams from Caraota Digital, Globovisión, and El Carabobeño.

Cyberspace does not escape the siege. Two digital informative news sites, Tal Cual and El Pitazo, received cybernetical attacks via service refusal (DDos), which left them off line. Users could not enter nor get information from these two virtual mass media.

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Defiende Venezuela - www.defiendevenezuela.org

From Case Miguel Castro to Linda Loaiza

On November 25, 2006, the Inter-American Court for Human Rights (CIDH) emitted a historical sentence in the case of Penal Miguel Castro vs. Peru. The sentence was clearly exposed on that date, when it is yearly celebrated the International Day of the Elimination of Violence against Women; and it is renowned as an accurate interpretation of the Pact of San Jose (Pacto de San José); and also as the Preventing, Sanctioning and Eradicating Violence against Women -better known as the Convention of de Belém do Pará. That treaty on Human Rights-conceived specifically for the protection of women- has a legal linking of obligation with the Venezuelan State since March 5, 1995, according to art.21 of the text.

Today, twelve years after that decision, we venezuelans are expecting before a new sentence, this time related to



the case Linda Loaiza Lopez Soto vs. Venezuela. No doubt this pronouncement will improve the standards respecting women's human rights. Sadly enough, protection is still necessary nowadays, since violence against women is a reality in our region, and particularly in Venezuela.

We think that the case Linda Loaiza -likewise the case Miguel Castro in Peru, in 2006- is bond to establish quite advanced standards on this transcendental matter. Violence against women, and the diverse forms it takes, have gone ahead faster than the mechanism for repairing; therefore, it is a must for the maximum court of human rights in our region valuating, developing, and establishing expeditious, effective and updated mechanisms, in order to achieve that struggling for eliminating violence may stop being merely a juridical topic, and may start being a reality.