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www.crisisenvenezuela.com



Codevida - www.codevida.org

Codevida condemns repression and blockage to humanitarian help

Last February 23, Venezuelans were convoked along borderlines with Colombia and Brazil for receiving a part of the humanitarian help, which would get into our country as a result of the first action of president in charge Juan Guaidó. However, repression occurred that day and impeded the entry. Venezuelan NGOs dedicated to defend the right to health made a pronouncement against the blockage to medicines, medical inputs, and food for the most vulnerable.

“(This) is an evidence of how criminal can a government get to be: burning food and medicaments! Having political differences is one thing; and getting to extremes like ordering to set in fire trucks with international help is an entirely different matter. This is condemnable from any and all points of view”, said



Francisco Valencia, director of Coalition of Organizations for the Right to Health and Life (CODEVIDA).

The activist pro Human Rights, who is a renal transplant patient, assured that the actions by Venezuelan State last February 23 must be revised “by the international community and the Organization of United Nations (ONU). There must exist, as soon as possible, a pronouncement by ONU and by all the agencies for cooperation, concerning this action. One thing is blocking help -which is quite criminal in itself- and another thing, much more deplorable, is incinerating it”.

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Bloque Constitucional - www.bloqueconstitucional.com

Can violence and death be praised as triumphs?

Last February 23, Venezuelans and the international community witnessed in astonishment how para-military groups, at Nicolás Maduro’s service, not only impeded the entry of a major part of humanitarian help to the national territory, but also set in fire a minor part that could get in. Since that day, informations tell about brutal attacks to civil populations, resulting yet-to-be-known numbers of deaths and wounded.



We, at Bloque Constitucional consider that humanitarian help -medicines, inputs for hospitals, and food- was (and still is) essential to confront the structural scarcity of such elements, especially those destined to chronic patients and persons highly vulnerable, given the inability of Venezuelan State to satisfy necessities, due to the regimes immoral policy of controlling the population via distributing the very scarce medical resources according to political interests.

From our NGO, we express deepest gratitude to democratic nations that, in a most solidary and generous way, have contributed to humanitarian help; and equally we thank all the celebrities, artists, and anonymous persons that participated supported, and attended the event Venezuela Aid Live. Our recognition also goes to all those who worked at gathering, classifying, packing, transporting, and accompanying the help along the transit towards Venezuela. On the other hand, we condemn most energetically the immoral and stubborn eagerness of Nicolás Maduro and his accomplices for hindering the entry of humanitarian help in Venezuela.

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Espacio Público - www.espaciopublico.org

F23: censorship on the frontiers

February 23 was characterized by the hindrance counter international assistance to get in our country. As for freedom of expression, such facts meant blockages in Internet, TV channels going off the air, and restrictions against press media on our borderlines with Brazil and Colombia. A total of 20 violations to freedom of expression, 14 cases, and 16 victims.

Wounded journalists were also robbed and/or limited in their covering of the events. One case as a sample: Venevisión's correspondent. Maryane Glod and her cameraman were robbed and attacked by a group of armed civilians, followers of the government, while covering the event on Venezuela Av., near International Bridge Simon Bolivar. And DirecTv Venezuela sent off the air Chilean channel 24H, after it broadcasted many of the occurrences along the Venezuelan borderlines with Brazil and Colombia related to international help.



On the Web, it was reported, the impossibility of acceding YouTube since 10.00 AM, a non-uniform blockage. In addition, NGO Venezuela Inteligente could verify the continuation of blockages in Internet by Venezuelan National Telephone Company (CANTV) against VPN Tunnel Bear, digital Venezuelan media for information (VPI TV), Vivo Play; and against international EVTVMiami and MTV Latinoamerica. Blockage of digital media that offer live transmissions of news happens in a context where national TV stations do not cover facts in real time.

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Transparencia Venezuela - www.transparencia.org.ve

More than 40% of additional credits approved in 2018 were not published officially

Along 2018, Venezuelan government increased opacity, secrecy, and improvisation, by approving multimillionaire resources for diverse State organisms, but not publishing the information in official gazettes; and did it especially around the end of the fiscal year. So is settled in the most recent analysis on the National Budget, issued by Transparencia Venezuela.

Our NGO obtained extra-officially a report of the National Budget office, which reveals that, in 2018, additional credits were approved for Bs.F 511.624.252.236; however, in official gazettes were published only 149 decrees of additional credits, for Bs.318.612.892.705, according to the follow-up realized by Transparencia Venezuela. That is to say that Bs.F



103.00 MM -more than 40% of the extra-budgetary resources approved in 2018- were never published officially.

The ministry of Internal Affairs, Justice and Peace was the department that received the highest sums of money: Bs.F 99.390.901.338, out of which only Bs.F 33.997.531.610 were executed; and that proves improvisation and a lack of planning

at the moment of delivering resources, apart from a major inefficiency of that entity when soliciting and executing.

Transparencia Venezuela iterates on the urgent necessity of putting order to the financial administration of the public sector; counting on an open budget based on a correct planification, a fair distribution of money according to priorities of Venezuelan society; making available a financing fountain that does not attempt against monetary stability; and guaranteeing an efficient use of resources.

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Defiende Venezuela - www.defiendevenezuela.org

Are Geneva's Agreements applied in Venezuela after F23?

International humanitarian laws are integrated by Geneva's Agreements, their additional Protocols, and the common art.3. These juridical norms regulate the waging in armed conflicts, in order to limit their effects.

Geneva's Agreement I protects all wounded and ill persons during a war, whichever armed forces they belong to; Agreement II protects all wounded, ill, and shipwrecked persons during warlike encounters in the sea; Agreement III concerns war prisoners; and Agreement IV protects civilians, especially those who live/are in occupied territories. Common art.3 -the same in the four Agreements mentioned- contains essential norms of Geneva's Agreement summarized; and makes them applicable to non-international conflicts. Finally, additional Protocols reinforce protection to the victims in international conflicts (Protocol I) and in non-international conflicts (Protocol II); and both of them limit the way to wage wars.



As it is well known, in Venezuela there is a complex humanitarian emergency. Although effects are similar to those in wars and other armed conflicts, causes are not: our country does not wage a war against any other nation. No matter the constant affirmation about an "economic war", made by Nicolás Maduro, in Venezuela does not exist a warlike conflict between the State forces and

dissident armed groups, organized under one command, with territorial control, and able to execute sustained military operations.

For all mentioned above, the attack to the humanitarian help that Venezuelan civil population has the right to receive must be considered as a new form of attacking human rights, a lese humanity action. Military missions are used for logistic support, advising, and any other humanitarian activities; and, consequently, it would be a mistake, convoking a foreign military intervention under a misinterpretation of art.187.11 of our Constitution.

CEPAZ - www.cepaz.org.ve

Updating Humanitarian Guide: a response in cases of complex emergencies



Due to the uncertainty caused by the humanitarian help destined to Venezuela, as a consequence of the complex humanitarian crisis our country goes through; and due to the possible entry - or not- into the national territory; Centro de Justicia y Paz, CEPAZ, in our continuous work for explaining about the reach of humanitarian help, presents an

updating of the Guide to understand humanitarian help.

This handbook offers a precise explanation of humanitarian response in cases of complex emergency, concerning four fundamental aspects: evolution of the concept in the international system, within the framework of a Humanitarian Reform; complex humanitarian emergency (CHE); reach of humanitarian response; and structures for the management of humanitarian response.

CEPAZ, being an organization of the civil society calls out to all other organizations for human rights in our country, in order to understand and assume the roles we currently are

expected to play in this juncture, given that we practise a social leadership as key actors for articulating and coordinating humanitarian assistance among the citizens. This must be done according to logistic support, by means of security protocols and an adequate implementation. In addition, there must be a combined effort for documenting and controlling on Human Rights, in order to cover a wide spectrum of the situation.

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Foro Penal - www.foropenal.com

Repressions reaches native population in Venezuela

By March 1st, 2019, Foro Penal has registered 14, 133 arbitrary detentions, since January 1st, 2014.

818 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Since January 2014 up to date, we have accumulated 2.668 political prisoners; from those, 1.783 have obtained full liberty or release under diverse modalities. By April 2014, we had 117 political prisoners. Today, the cipher for this category of inmates in Venezuela is 885, 99 being women. (Figures



certified by OAS/OEA on February 25, 2019). Besides, 7.935 persons are still unfairly submitted to penal processes under caution measures.

Repression against native population in Kumaracapay has not stopped since February 23, when humanitarian help for Venezuela was expected to enter our country. Such situation is so grave that, on February 28, Inter American Commission of Human Rights (CIDH) emitted caution measures for the overall protection of pemon natives in the zone, and also of Foro Penal's Coordination for Native Populations, Olnar Ortiz.

Acceso a la Justicia - www.accesoalajusticia.org

TSJ initiated this judicial year not accounting for deeds and legitimizing a government de facto

This is the eight time that the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ) omits presenting an annual inform of management; and its ratified president, Maikel Moreno, in his speech for the beginning of a new judicial year, hardly mentioned some ciphers and made statements, but did not deliver an official public document to sustain what he said. So our maximum institution for justice once more incurred opacity, which violates the right to access to public information -art.143 of our Constitution-, that is considered as a Human Right. According to Moreno, in 2018 they emitted 4.400 decisions; yet, Acceso a la Justicia summed the sentences produced by each one of the TSJ's Halls, and they surpass the previous figure up to 4.777. In TSJ's website, one can find statistical data with graphics of bars, in a comparison of cases in vs. cases out... but no further explanations.



(4.777) and in 2017 (5.689), it clearly shows that efficiency fell down at least 16% last year.

should inform how many cases were solved and how many rulings were final. Graphics are not clear enough, because they include and mix final decisions and interlocutions (which are necessary to go on and/or prolong trials), even if they are merely procedural- as we have denounced. Besides, if we compare the number of expedients "solved" by TSJ in 2018

"It was a year full of goals", Moreno assured; but reality is that the major goal of our maximum court in 2018 -jointly with Constituent National Assembly (ANC)- was destroying the right to vote, a mechanism for peacefully solving conflicts in Venezuela- a fact that derived into the present political crisis.

We underline: it does not mean that TSJ solved all of the in cases, since one single expedient may imply several decisions -generally, two of them- before reaching a final solution. Therefore, ciphers given are not sufficient: TSJ

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