



CRISIS EN VENEZUELA

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www.crisisenvenezuela.com



Codevida - www.codevida.org

Two years after suspension of transplants in Venezuela, it is imperative reactivating these programs

Venezuelan Foundation of Donations and Transplants of Organs, Tissues, and Cells (Fundave), created by the Ministry of Health, suspended two years ago its transplant and organ donation programs in Venezuela. On that June 1st, 2017, that organism affirmed that the measure would be only temporary; but 730 days have passed by, maintaining 3.500 persons in suspense. Many of them are already deceased: their bodies could not wait for an organ any longer. Others still have a chance to go on living... if they can get a transplant.



that is not possible, due to the suspension of the State programs. Such suspension refers to kidney and liver transplants, which have lost financial support of the State. More specifically: many children wait for the reactivation of the programs for improving their lives.

International conventions, like the one concerning bone marrow that was executed in Italy, have also been suspended, causing irreparable damage to the families of children

who have died at J.M de los Rios Hospital, waiting for the Venezuelan State to pay 10 millions € for carrying on the programs. In our country exists a policy of destroying transplant programs, which equally affects children and adults and, in many cases, condemn them to death. It is imperative, the State re-financing all these programs, which mean a second chance to live for those who need it. Otherwise, many of those, currently in a waiting list, keeping turns for a donation, will certainly die.

Two years ago, there were 15.000 persons under dialysis. Today, 10.200 are still in treatment; the rest of them died, due to the scarcity of medical inputs, medicines, and other sanitary materials -only one aspect of the complex humanitarian emergency we venezuelans confront. Many survivors could enjoy a better quality of life if they received a kidney via transplant. But, in Venezuela,

Un Mundo Sin Mordaza - www.sinmordaza.org

Photos of contest Victims of Dictatorship will be shown in OAS/OEA General Assembly

Several countries of America are shaken by the institutional crisis and obvious violations of human rights registered in Venezuela. Poverty, unemployment, corruption, impunity, violence, and scarcity; plus public services fails, deterioration of educational and health services; and evident diminution of purchasing power; prove sufficiently a decrease in venezuelans' quality of life.

That is the reason why NGO Un Mundo Sin Mordaza, as a promoter and a defender of venezuelans' Human Rights; in an alliance with the Organization of American States (OEA) and the NGO Victims of Communism; convoke photographers -both professionals and amateurs -to participate in the contest "Victims of Dictatorship in Venezuela", for them to send, via their camera lenses, their visual message about what is going on in our country.



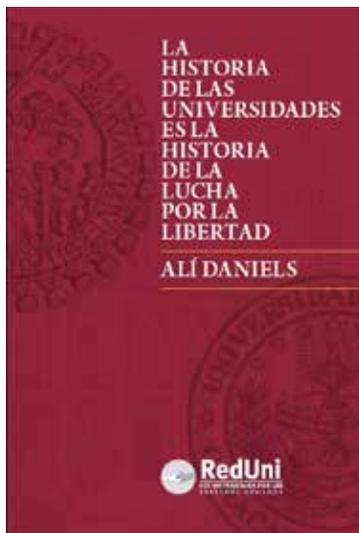
By this project, we aim at making other countries in the region more conscious of the problems and difficulties venezuelans suffer. All related to a systematic violation of human rights, as well as to the complex humanitarian emergency. Our intention is favoring other nations' knowledge and sympathy before the situation Venezuela is in. A final objective is creating major supporting links that may help to restore democracy in our country as soon as possible. Within this competition, 20 works will be selected as winners; and they will be projected live during next OEA's General Assembly.

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REDUNI - www.redunivenezuela.com

History of universities is the history of struggling for liberty

“Within the present context, where the existence of diverse extremisms provokes confusion and distorts the most basic values, it is most necessary looking at the origins of institutions to find out that, behind the façade of any house of studies, there is a history of struggling for liberty; and no regime can wipe that off, no ideology can alter that, because there exist principles, and their foundations are linked to the individual’s liberties, which cannot be eliminated without eliminating at the same time the individual himself”. With these phrases starts “The history of universities is the history of struggling for liberty”, a research work produced by Professor Ali Daniels for Monitor of RedUni. In the study, Daniels tells why universities have been attacked from Power so insistently, up to the point of driving them at the edge of closing down.



Azzato, informed that accounts with contracted transport entities would be closed. Thus, from June 3rd on, USB’s community will not have a transportation service.

The calamitous state our universities are in urges us to think about the type of Alma Mater our country demands for. It should be a university for the future, fully involved in developing education in a globalized world. Aspects like university finance, coverage, programs of scholarships, services, and many others will have to be debated upon, for they are key matters for contributing to the formation of truly excellent professionals. That is why RedUni and its

Monitor create spaces to propitiate sharing and deep thinking on changes that the university and the country require as a whole; and also give ways towards a free society, which must start a campuses –centers that generate knowledges for prosperity and liberty.

In edition #86 of this bulletin we warned that 10.000 users of transportation of University “Simon Bolivar” (USB) were about to run out of that service, because the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology had not honoured a 5-months debt with the contracted transport entities. Since the Ministry finally did not delivered resources promised for paying at least a percentage of the sum in debt; the administrative vice-rector in charge, Mariella

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Acceso a la Justicia - www.accesoalajusticia.org

Four key points about unconstitutional proposition of advancing parliamentary elections

Recent declarations by Nicolás Maduro –May 20, 2019– on advancing parliamentary elections cause (once more!) a lot of distrust among venezuelans, because that represent, undoubtedly, a new threat against National Assembly (AN) –the only public power legitimate and constitutional nowadays in our country, and the only one recognized by international community.



eliminating a political organism that denounces crimes and violations: that would mean no hope left to a political change towards democracy and State of Rights.

As long as Electoral Power is not renovated, the authentic exercise of popular sovereignty with impartiality during electoral processes in Venezuela will be grossly compromised –and that would make easier obtaining fraudulent results.

The proposition of advancing parliamentary elections is a political manoeuvre intended by usurper Maduro, in order to finish definitively with our present Parliament, given its international recognition, and aiming at

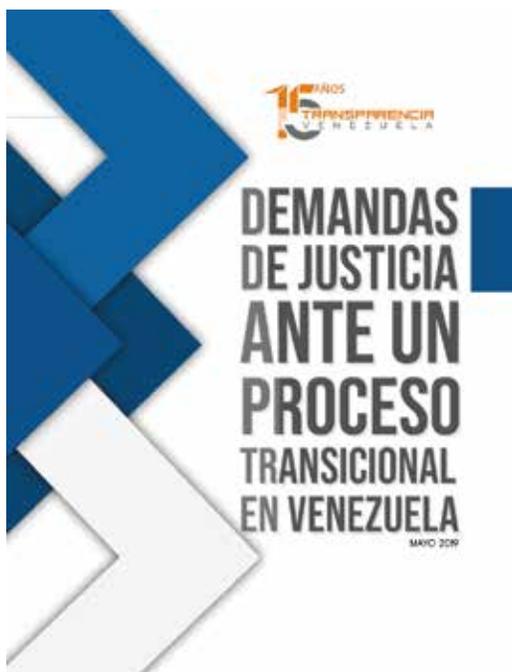
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Transparencia Venezuela - www.transparencia.org.ve

A heterodoxe justice system with international support is needed for sanctioning corruption

For dismantling big structural corruption installed in Venezuela; and for sanctioning those responsible for squandering multimillionaire resources of the public funds; it is necessary constructing a heterodoxe justice system that counts on the support of international experts. Such was one of the conclusions of a consultation realized by Transparencia Venezuela, in order to deepen about effective and trustable justice mechanism to be applied when rebuilding our country's institutional tissue.

According to the results of the study, there is a certain acceptance to receive international collaboration at the moment of exercising justice. "Can we do it alone? With the police, the public prosecution office, and the tribunals we have, will that be enough for investigating cases of corruption? For judging and sanctioning those who are guilty? We think that, after 20 years without real investigations of corruption cases; after 20 years of impunity related to enormous corruption cases; we just need international help and, perhaps, it is highly probable that we will have to construct a heterodoxe justice



system", stated Mercedes de Freitas, executive director of Transparencia Venezuela.

Our NGO consulted 106 persons, among them academicians, liberal professionals, member of civil society's organizations, representatives of movements pro human rights, guilds, and syndicates. The central matters were: the possibility of granting amnesty or pardons; who could be benefited in trials for corruption; the types of benefits and sanctions to be considered; which cases could be suitable for negotiations; entities to be eliminated or created; national capabilities available for fighting corruption; and the needs and solicitations respecting international support.

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Espacio Público - www.espaciopublico.org

Journalism for solutions believes a change is possible



Hangout of Liza Gross, of Solutions Journalism Networks; and Luisa Maracara, editorial coordinator of news website Cronica Uno.

The event started with Gross's intervention, referred to journalism for solutions as a methodology applicable whatever the source covered, and whatever the platform: radio, TV, web, among others. "This kind of journalism focuses on actions, on that happening, and on how a fact should be processed -and not on people", she said.

Venezuelan journalists, who work within a censored media eco-system, exposed to aggressions, and without having access to governmental statistics. "There are ciphers we cannot accede to, and there are cases of persecution against us for trying to make visible our Venezuelan crisis".

About 20 journalists gathered on Monday, May 27, 2019, for learning about journalism for solutions and the challenges of practicing it in Venezuela. The session -one hour and a half-counted on the participation via

Luisa Maracara talked about the challenges this focus implies to

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Foro Penal - www.foropenal.com

Postponed for the fifth time the preliminary hearing of 59 Colombian citizens



By May 31, 2019, Foro Penal has registered 15.061 arbitrary arrests in Venezuela since January 2014. 844 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Since January 2014 up to date we have accumulated 3.134 political prisoners; full liberty or release have been obtained, under diverse modalities, in 2.334 cases.

By April 2014, we had 117 political prisoners in Venezuela. Today, they are 800 -56 of them are women- as 8.596 persons are still unfairly submitted to penal processes under caution measures.

Remarkable is the case of Jesus Medina Ezaine, a graphic reporter arbitrarily arrested on August 29, 2018. He waits to be taken to a court for a trial; meantime, he is kept imprisoned, which counters dispositions of our Constitution and Laws. Also this week, it was postponed for the fifth time, with no justification at all, the preliminary hearing of 59 Colombian citizens arbitrarily detained since August 2016, accused of terrorism without any evidence.

CEPAZ - www.cepaz.org.ve

Venezuela rejoins jurisdiction of Inter-American Court of Human Rights

On May 15, 2019, National Assembly (AN), during an ordinary session, approved Venezuela's re-entrance into American Convention of Human Rights, via an "Agreement for Reestablishing Validity of American Convention on Human Rights and International Protection, offered by Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Inter-American Commission of Human Rights". The Agreement- voted in a plenary session- includes "annulling the denouncement of Inter-American Convention of Human Rights, that was presented on September 10, 2013, before the General Secretary of the Organization of American States (OEA) by the minister of Foreign Affairs at the moment, Nicolás Maduro; and reaffirming the full legitimacy and competence of Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in all cases related to the interpretation or application of this Convention from September 10, 2013 onwards".

The denouncement of the American Convention was valid since September 10, 2013; as a consequence, the Court lost jurisdiction over Venezuelan cases occurred after that date. Between 1995 and 2018, CIDH emitted 25 condemnatory sentences, which have been only partially respected. They exacted, among other measures, reparations and indemnifications to the victims. Denouncing the Convention was a part of a continuous



strategy of efforts -both by Hugo Chavez's and by Nicolás Maduro's governments- for isolating Venezuela out of Inter-American System of Human Rights, these actions figuring into the recession in guaranteeing venezuelans' human rights.

By AN's decision, the last six years that have passed by since the validation of the denouncement of the Convention are annulled; and Venezuela is again under jurisdiction of Inter-American Court of Human Rights (CIDH's Court). Venezuela's re-entrance in the Court implies a victory to the victims, as well as an important step ahead towards returning to democratic intitutionality under defense and protection of Human Rights -which is an objective of elected AN. Besides, for NGOs of civil society that accompany victims, the AN's Agreement implies recuperating a space where we can search for justice to the victims, up to now silenced before the impossibility of obtaining it in national entities, given their present state in Venezuela.

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PROVEA - www.derechos.org/ve

Central Bank of Venezuela un.masks Maduro



Central Bank of Venezuela (BCV), in delay with venezuelans for not having published ciphers of economic indicators, gave up under pressure of International Monetary Fund (FMI), who threatened with sanctions against that entity, plus impeding its

access to Special Rights of Draft. Cyphers published last May 28 revealed the total failure of the “law” Plan de la Patria 2013-2019, which was one of Maduro’s electoral promises. His management only deepened the economical and social crisis he inherited from Hugo Chavez.

A report published on BCV’s website refers to Gross National Product (PIB) up to 2018 third trimester. It reveals that, between Sept. 2013 and Sept. 2018, Venezuelan economy contracted 52.3%, which confirms our dramatic economic recession.

Numbers about inflation, reduction of importations, decrease in diverse sectors’ productions... All the numbers come to dismantle dictatorship’s speech, that presents the crisis as the result of economic sanctions by United States, for those sanctions are less than one year and their consequences have only began to appear by now. Our crisis is over 5 years. Maduro is a synonymous to failure, misery, and destruction of a country. That is the reason why we must continue ahead on the road drawn up by National Assembly for rescuing democracy and for opening doors to possibilities of progress.

Defiende Venezuela - www.defiendevenezuela.org

Sanctions are not the cause of complex humanitarian emergency

On May 27, 2018, chancellor Jorge Arreaza declared that sanctions by United States are directly responsible for not having been possible to execute a health program to benefit children, who died waiting for bone marrow transplantations at “J.M. de los Rios” Hospital.

However, USA’s sanctions –started by Barack Obama in 2015 and continued by Donald Trump– are not responsible for the complex humanitarian situation. According to data of Medical Federation of Venezuela (FMV), deficit of medical staff in the public health system was 43-50% between 2007 and 2013. Hugo



Chavez himself recognized, during a ministerial meeting, that there was an emergency in the health sector, since nearly 2000 Barrio Adentro modules were not functioning.

Thus, affirming that sanctions by the end of 2017 against PDVSA public debt bonuses generated the complex humanitarian emergency is completely false:

tragedy began a long time before. Therefore, Defiende Venezuela urges authorities to recognize their error; otherwise, more venezuelans will have to pay with their lives in this dreadful situation.

