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www.crisisenvenezuela.com

Acceso a la Justicia - www.accesoalajusticia.org

Venezuelan justice's role according to Fact-Finding Mission



The regime headed by Nicolas Maduro has committed lese humanity crimes since 2014. In general terms, such said headlines around the world, when informing about the Report by the International Independent Mission for Verifying Facts for Venezuela, appointed by the United Nations (FFM, from Fact Finding Mission).



independence of the Judicial Power”, can be read in the document presented last September 16 before UNO’s Council of Human Rights. The report clearly states that Nicolás Maduro’s control over justice has favored the commission of lese humanity crimes, since judges and attorneys have not exercised

The Report confirms the commission of extra-judicial executions, tortures, mistreatments, forced disappearances, and arbitrary detentions, all within a systematic, general pattern, for which they are considered as lese humanity crimes. Besides, Nicolas Maduro was pointed out -as well as those in charge of security corps and the Armed Forces - to be liable for the aforementioned actions.

their supervisory functions over the rest of Public Powers; on the contrary, they have joined in the strategy of persecuting dissidence. Thousands of families could have avoided a great deal of pain and suffering along the last years, if only the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ) and the General Attorney’s Office had complied with their constitutional functions, instead of becoming mere appendages of the Executive.

“One of the elements that contribute to violations of Human Rights specified by the Mission is the lack of

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PROVEA - www.derechos.org.ve

Covid-19: third bulletin about sanitary personnel and their labor environmental conditions



The present third edition of our Bulletin about sanitary personnel and their labor and environment conditions in Venezuela contains the outcomes of our monitoring in September, the month when we registered a 56.4% increment of deaths among health professionals in our country; the month when, according to official information, the number of persons affected by Covid-19 equally increased: 26.425 cases in August;



29.554 cases in September. Official cyphers still make specialists doubt, and consider that there is an important number left off-the-record. We in Provea, through these reports, want to make visible and known the conditions in which public health personnel actually work in Venezuela. We also intend to call out for help and for actions from authorities at all levels: national, regional, and municipal, and likewise from international agencies that provide humanitarian help in our country.

According to official figures, 247 Covid-19 patient died in September, less deceases than the former month; when there were 260. In other words: the number of contagions augmented, the number of deceases diminished. However, it did not happen similarly among the health personnel: while 74 of those professionals died in August, in September 131 deaths were registered in that sector, a 56.4% increment.

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Acción Solidaria - www.accionsolidaria.info

Corruption and worsening of public health in Venezuela

Last October, within the framework of 177th period of sessions of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR), occurred the hearing on Corruption in the public health system in Venezuela, in which around 15 of our civil society's organizations participated actively.



expiration date. All of that has increased the suffering and even the number of deceases, especially within the most vulnerable populations.

Consequently, Venezuelan civil society solicited before IACHR its demand for State transparency, regarding the management of budgets

and public expenses, by just permitting access to information about such executions at all levels; and also, for the cease of repression against the health personnel, and against members of civil society who are in charge of documenting and investigating cases of corruption.

During the heaving, our civil society's representatives remarked that, concerning the right to health, corruption has meant deviations of medicaments and medical inputs into black market; acquisition of equipments that have not been installed, due to technical incompatibilities; discretionary assignments of contracts to just-created and to experience-lacking companies in the health sector; acquisition of obsolete equipments; over-pricing of medicines and medical equipments; acquisition of non-essential or unnecessary medicines; and, weird as it may sound, acquisition of medicaments with a prompt

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CEPAZ - www.cepaz.org

20 years since Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

Twenty years ago, the authors of Resolution 1325 made history, not only for recognizing how brutal and unproportional were conflicts endured by women and girls worldwide; but also, for recognizing their equal participation in every aspect of peace and security. However, if some advances have been achieved concerning basic principles of this agenda about Women, peace, and Security (WPS); it is a fact that others have remained purely rhetorical, instead of becoming real in practical terms to favor 264 MM women and girls on Earth.



We have 20 years of evidences that identify causes and consequences of gender inequality and the exclusion of women: 79% of armed conflicts have occurred in contexts where there are high levels of gender discrimination; and investigations repeatedly confirm that inequality of genders is one of the fundamental reasons of conflicts. Besides, the

consequences of excluding women from peace processes also proves to happen all over the world. The principal objective of Agenda WPS refers to sustainable peace and security for everyone; therefore, preventing conflicts and guaranteeing peace are themselves best motives to include women, whose full, significant participation may derive into diverse gender equality.

Up to now, women's equal participation has been the main demand, included in all declarations by more than 138 female leaders of civil society in 32 countries, as presented before UNO's Security Council. The collective message is clear: formal peace projects have systematically failed due to not including women, that way replicating inequality and discrimination —precisely the original causes of conflicts, in the first place.

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REDUNI - www.redunivenezuela.com



Necessary conditions for the process of distant education

The Power announced the resumption of classes on September 16, in the framework of “Plan for University at home”; and affirmed that, in October, it could be considered, going back to classes within a combination of in-person and distant educational activities. Such call is a non-consulted policy that violates university autonomy and academic calendars, which are to be defined by each Alma Mater. University authorities, as well as guilds, have stated that activating a new academic period is not possible without a sufficient salary, under none of the mentioned modalities.



services are not constant; and 21.4% said that their Internet services are good (19%) and very good (2.4%).

On October 5, the Association of Professors of Central University of Venezuela (UCV) consulted the associates about their conditions for re-starting classes. The results of this enquiry exposed that 70% of professors think there are not favorable conditions for resumption in the modality of distant education; and in-person and partially-in-person modalities are totally rejected. As for connectivity, 97.8% affirmed that their Internet services are afforded by themselves; 64.9% said that their Internet

As clear as it looks: it is necessary, an adjustment in wages for teaching, administrative, and laborer staffs; yet, there are other requirements, like an adequate supply of technological equipments —portable computers, smart-phones, tablets— and a plan to connect Internet at now-not-connected homes, or enough resources for acquiring connectivity. It is indispensable augmenting the width of band, because between 15% and 20% of university professors at UCV do not accede Internet, since CANTV does not reach all homes and they cannot afford private providers. We have to mention as well electric fails and plans of rationing electricity, which affect many place, especially in the countryside: interruptions of energy that may last up to 12 hours —and this situation impedes professors and students to comply with an online program, apart from eventually damaging their equipments.

Foro Penal - www.foropenal.com



363 persons detained for political reasons in Venezuela

By October 16, 2020, Foro Penal had registered 15.648 arbitrary arrests in Venezuela since January 1st, 2014. 870 civilians have been presented before Military Courts. Up to date, we have accumulated 3.531 political prisoners. From those, 3.168 have obtained full liberty or release under diverse modalities.



organizer of the forum “Constitutional guarantees of Human Rights and the repressive system in the context of pandemic in Venezuela”. Iván Darío Pérez Rueda deserted about the protection of citizenry before the excessive State; and explained the guarantees granted by our Constitution to

By April 2014, we had 117 political prisoners in our country. The number by October 16, 2020, is 363, out of which 22 are women. Besides, 9.291 persons were or still are unfairly submitted to judicial processes under caution measures.

face abuses. Luis Armando Betancourt, from Foro Penal Carabobo, summarized “Dynamics of repression opposing access to justice”, as registered by Foro Penal amidst the pandemic; and talked about how the State impedes institutionally such a right to justice. In turn, Yelitza del Carmen Vivenes talked about “Penal justice in Venezuela along the pandemic”, exposing recent examples of how judges have misled the application of Law, countering our Constitution, legality, and international treaties.

Last Thursday, October 15, the Academic Vice-Rectorate of University of Carabobo (UC) was the

Transparencia Venezuela - www.transparencia.org.ve

IACHR treated about the impact of corruption on Venezuelan health system

The global sanitary emergency, due to the propagation of Covid-19, has caused major damage all over the world, forcing many States to adopt especial measures for attending the crisis and guaranteeing their citizens' protection. In the case of Venezuela, the pandemic coincided with one of the most complicated moments in its history. Venezuelans were already undergoing a Complex Humanitarian Emergency caused by a Grand Corruption pattern, established in our country along the last two decades to affect all sectors, especially health. Thus, while the government announced the assignment of millionaire resources destined to the sanitary system; centers of public medical attention collapsed at full speed nationwide.

Both national and international experts of the Group of Work Against Corruption in Venezuela; and 15 organizations of our civil society; solicited a hearing to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) for exposing about the precariousness of our sanitary system, as a direct consequence of the national embezzlement and the capture of the State by current authorities. The virtual encounter occurred on



Wednesday, October 7, when we solicited IACHR to give priority to denouncements of violations of Human Rights in the health sector; and to demand guarantees of Transparency from the Venezuelan State, concerning the management of public resources destined to protect citizens' health and life.

José Ugaz, a member of the Advisory Council of International Transparency, affirmed that this encounter honored IACHR's commitment, explicitly established in a report called "Corruption and Human Rights", in order to make visible cases of Gran Corruption via public hearings -one way to create awareness and conscience about this phenomenon's negative effects on HHRR. In the hearing, they described the collapse of Venezuelan health system; and presented testimonies of persons with chronic illnesses, who daily struggle to survive despite all deficiencies.

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Espacio Público - www.espaciopublico.org

Carlos Ayala: when liberty of expression is suppressed, there is a conspiracy against open debating

"Although every right means responsibilities and duties, its restrictions must be fixed by Law", affirmed constitutionalist lawyer Carlos Ayala during an initial talk about liberty of expression, within a cycle of events organized by Espacio Público and the Center of Human Rights of Catholic University "Andrés Bello" (CDH/UCAB).

Nevertheless, Ayala warned that international treaties and organisms, like the American Convention on HHRR and the Inter-American Court of HHRR (IACHR/Court), limited the use of sanctions for exercising liberty of expression in the region, talking into account respecting "the double dimension of liberty of expression".

Ayala also said that sentences issued by IACHR/Court; and several international treaties and conventions "are to



be compulsorily complied with by States members"; and warned that Venezuela is at this moment "in a situation of disobedience to International Law", for not accomplishing according to mandates undersigned by the State. At least, nine sentences of IACHR/Court have never been obeyed by the Venezuelan State, which Ayala qualifies as "a systematic disrespect to International Law". Finally, Ayala talked as well about the decision in favor of Tulio Alvarez Ramos, which determined that the State had attacked his right to liberty of expression.

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