



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-fourth session
4–15 November 2019

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Plurinational State of Bolivia*

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 31 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The Ombudsman's Office of the Plurinational State of Bolivia noted that the State had launched the Decade of the Afro-Bolivian People in 2016 and was implementing the Multisectoral Plan to Combat Racism and All Forms of Discrimination. It recommended that the State criminalize hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity and ensure access to decent work for persons belonging to groups made vulnerable by racism and discrimination.²

3. The Ombudsman's Office noted that 69.92 per cent of persons deprived of their liberty were in pretrial detention, resulting in overcrowding of 225 per cent. It recommended that the State implement a crime and prison policy with a restorative and differentiated approach and that it apply alternatives to detention.³

4. The Ombudsman's Office noted that judicial delays were increasing and recommended that the State resume the development of legislation aimed at reforming the criminal justice system and that it strengthen the Plurinational Public Defender Service in rural areas.⁴

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



5. The Ombudsman's Office recommended that the State strengthen the budget of the Truth Commission and extend the deadline for the completion of its activities.⁵
6. The Ombudsman's Office noted that the State had taken a number of steps to implement the Comprehensive Act on Human Trafficking and Smuggling. However, it considered it necessary for the State to strengthen the institutions responsible for checking travel documents, to avoid the turnover of staff working in this area and to develop policies aimed at addressing the causes of the problem. It also recommended that the State ratify the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.⁶
7. The Ombudsman's Office drew attention to the implementation of the Unified Health System and recommended that the State increase the budget for the sector and improve its infrastructure, equipment, human resources and medicines.⁷
8. In view of the high rates of teenage pregnancy, maternal mortality caused by backstreet abortions, and cervical and breast cancer, the Ombudsman's Office considered it necessary for the State to adopt a law on sexual and reproductive rights in order to guarantee women's access to quality health services.⁸
9. The Ombudsman's Office recommended that the State, in conjunction with organizations of persons with disabilities, strengthen and monitor the implementation of inclusive education policies in the plurinational education system and convert special education centres into resource and support centres.⁹
10. The Ombudsman's Office noted that, notwithstanding the implementation of the 2013 Comprehensive Act on Guaranteeing a Life Free of Violence for Women, there was still a need for the State to strengthen relevant institutions by providing them with sufficient budget, specialized staff and appropriate equipment.¹⁰
11. The Ombudsman's Office noted that, in 2018, the Plurinational Legislative Assembly had increased the minimum working age from 10 to 14 years. The Office recommended that the State develop a new five-year plan, in line with the new regulatory framework, with a view eradicating the worst forms of child labour.¹¹
12. The Ombudsman's Office highlighted the progress made in upholding the right to free, prior and informed consultation in relation to hydrocarbon and mining operations. However, it recommended that the State make adjustments to consultation procedures in order to improve indigenous peoples' participation and increase their access to timely and sufficient information on environmental impacts.¹²
13. The Ombudsman's Office recognized the measures taken in favour of persons with disabilities and recommended that the State reformulate the criteria for classifying disability, simplify the classification process and strengthen the institutions responsible for conducting it.¹³

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies¹⁴

14. Centre Europe – Tiers Monde (CETIM) highlighted the key role played by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the elaboration of the UN Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.¹⁵
15. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) welcomed that in 2018 the State had signed the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and urged to ratify it.¹⁶
16. In 2017, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights welcomed the State's ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.¹⁷

17. Joint Submission 15 recommended that the State strengthen its relations with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.¹⁸

B. National human rights framework¹⁹

18. In 2018, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had developed SIPLUS, a system for following up, monitoring and gathering statistics on human rights recommendations.²⁰ However, Joint Submission 15 noted that the data in this system was not current and recommended that it be updated on a regular basis.²¹

19. Front Line Defenders (FLD) noted that, in 2016, a new law on the functions of the Ombudsperson's office had removed previous references to the organ's independence from political interference and that the Ombudspersons selected since then had been regarded as under the influence of government interests.²²

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

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination²³

20. Two submissions noted that the National Committee against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination was implementing the Multisectoral Plan to Eliminate Racism and All Forms of Discrimination (2016–2020).²⁴ Joint Submission 15 recommended that the State allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of the Plan, strengthen departmental committees and take affirmative action in favour of vulnerable groups.²⁵ Joint Submission 18 noted that discrimination against indigenous and campesino populations persisted.²⁶

21. Joint Submission 3 noted that there were high levels of discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the country and that impunity for such acts was prevalent.²⁷ Two submissions noted that the rights of women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons were constantly being undermined by fundamentalist and conservative groups.²⁸

22. In 2016, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that the Plurinational Legislative Assembly had adopted the Gender Identity Act.²⁹ Two submissions reported that, in 2017, the Plurinational Constitutional Court had declared this Act to be partially unconstitutional, stating that the right to gender identity did not involve access to all fundamental rights, including the right to marriage, adoption and parity in electoral processes.³⁰

Development, the environment, and business and human rights³¹

23. Three submissions reported that an increase in mining and hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities and the realization of large infrastructure works, coupled with legislative measures that have weakened environmental protections, had led to several cases of serious environmental contamination and violations of the rights to water and food.³²

24. Joint Submission 1 noted that a supposedly overriding “public interest”, or the “strategic nature” of extractive activities, took precedence over the human rights of affected communities. It also noted the increasing levels of mercury emissions from mining activities and indicated that the State, despite having ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury, did not have comprehensive legislation on pollution caused by heavy metals.³³

25. Joint Submission 16 noted that the State-sponsored expansion of agricultural lands jeopardized the territories and livelihoods of indigenous families and fuelled deforestation and the destruction of ecosystems.³⁴ Joint Submission 1 noted that increasing use was being made of agrochemicals and that such use was not controlled, even in the case of the most

toxic chemicals. It also reported that, despite the existing legal prohibition, genetically modified maize was being sold and used.³⁵

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*³⁶

26. The Institute for Research and Therapy of the Consequences of Torture and State Violence (ITEI) noted that the prohibition of torture contained in the Penal Code lacked important elements required by the Convention against Torture.³⁷

27. Several submissions reported cases in which law enforcement bodies had used excessive force and carried out arbitrary detentions in order to quell demonstrations.³⁸

28. Two submissions noted that the Service for the Prevention of Torture (SEPRET) had achieved some positive results, but that the fact that it was unable to act independently from the Ministry of Justice severely limited its credibility. They recommended that the State modify Law No. 474 in order to provide SEPRET with the necessary independence in line with international standards.³⁹

29. Joint Submission 15 acknowledged that the State had implemented measures to deal with the backlog in the criminal justice system but noted that no steps had been taken to improve inmates' living conditions or reduce the high levels of pretrial detention, which resulted in overcrowding.⁴⁰ Joint Submission 6 recommended that the State implement policies to ensure the protection of children living in prisons.⁴¹

30. ITEI noted that torture and other forms of ill-treatment continued to be used as an instrument for punishment and intimidation against prisoners and that in recent years there had been large-scale punitive actions against prisoners in the prisons of Villa Bush and Palmasola.⁴²

31. Joint Submission 14 recommended that the State adopt a law on hate crimes targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and that it implement a procedural protocol on such persons' rights for police and justice officials.⁴³

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁴⁴

32. Joint Submission 17 noted that the election, by popular vote, of judges and magistrates to the highest courts of justice, following a shortlisting of candidates by the Legislative Assembly, had been criticized for being vulnerable to political interference. It recommended that the Plurinational State of Bolivia amend the legislation currently in force in order to ensure a truly objective and impartial process.⁴⁵

33. Two submissions recommended that the State ensure the independence of the judiciary, allocate sufficient resources for it to function effectively and terminate the use of interim appointments in the judicial and prosecution career paths.⁴⁶ In 2017, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights indicated that it had received information alleging that 88 judges had been dismissed en masse without explanation or due process.⁴⁷

34. Joint Submission 18 noted that the State had continued to try indigenous persons in ordinary courts when they should have been tried by their own authorities. It recommended repealing the Jurisdiction Demarcation Act (No. 73/10), developing, with the participation of indigenous peoples, new regulations in line with the Constitution and international treaties and establishing mechanisms for coordination between the ordinary courts, agricultural and environmental courts and indigenous courts.⁴⁸

35. Joint Submission 14 noted that, although the judiciary was implementing a protocol for gender-sensitive judging, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons continued to suffer discrimination in the justice system and that only one case involving the murder of such a person had reached the sentencing stage.⁴⁹

36. Three submissions noted the establishment, in 2017, of a Truth Commission to investigate serious human rights violations committed under the military governments between 1964 and 1982. They recommended that the State strengthen the Commission to enable it to deliver prompt results and bring perpetrators to justice.⁵⁰ ITEI and JS15 also

recommended that the Truth Commission provide public reports on its work and results, facilitate the participation of victims and their family members; declassify the archives of the Armed Forces; and provide victims with timely and just compensation, including physical and psychological rehabilitation.⁵¹

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*⁵²

37. Three submissions noted that the Constitution guaranteed the enjoyment of fundamental rights, including the rights of association and freedom of opinion, speech, information and the press, but that, in practice, those rights had been subject to a number of restrictions.⁵³

38. Joint Submission 17 noted that Act No. 351 of 2013, which regulated the granting of legal personality to non-governmental organizations operating in more than one department, as well as to churches and religious groups, and the supreme decrees setting out the implementing regulations for this Act (No. 1597 of 2013 and No. 1987 of 2014), allowed discretionary decisions to be made on the granting and revocation of legal personality.⁵⁴ Several submissions expressed similar concerns and recommended that the State repeal this legislation and respect international standards on the right to freedom of association.⁵⁵

39. Alliance Defending Freedom International (ADF International) and the European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that registration requirements placed undue burdens on religious groups.⁵⁶

40. Several submissions reported that in recent years' non-governmental organizations and human rights defenders had been victims of attacks and acts of harassment, including public statements from Government's authorities questioning and stigmatizing their work. They recommended that the State guarantee a safe and supportive environment for non-governmental organizations and human rights defenders; investigate all reported instances of attacks and harassment against them; publicly recognize human rights defenders as legitimate and vital actors in society; and implement a legislative and operational framework for their protection.⁵⁷

41. FLD indicated that judicial harassment was one of the most common forms of retaliation used against human rights defenders, with particular focus on those working on indigenous peoples' rights, environmental rights and government accountability claims.⁵⁸ It noted that in 2018 the Plurinational State of Bolivia signed the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, committing itself to promote popular participation and strengthen the protection of environmental rights defenders.⁵⁹

42. The Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (Latin American Foundation for Human Rights and Social Development) noted that the Government promotes community radio as a State policy, giving the communication system a plurinational and multilingual identity.⁶⁰

43. Two submissions recommended that the State adopt a law on access to public information.⁶¹

44. The Association of Journalists of La Paz reported that the Government had suspended the allocation of State advertising to media outlets considered to support the opposition.⁶² Joint Submission 8 noted that this measure restricted the freedom of the press, as did the obligation imposed on media outlets to disseminate State notices and campaigns free of charge, resulting in substantial losses, particularly for small and medium-sized outlets.⁶³

45. Joint Submission 12 noted that Government officials routinely accused journalists of lying for political purposes.⁶⁴ The Association of Journalists of La Paz noted that the Government had attempted to bring journalists before the ordinary courts, disregarding the fact that, pursuant to legislation on information services, journalists should be tried by a press tribunal and not by the ordinary courts.⁶⁵

46. The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) noted that Bolivia's Penal Code and Press Law contained provisions restricting freedom of speech, including on defamation, calumny and libel. It recommended that Bolivia reform such legislation to ensure that it complied with international standards of freedom of expression.⁶⁶

47. Two submissions recommended eliminating all forms of tracking, monitoring and surveillance of statements made by journalists in digital media, including their communications and activities on social media and blogs.⁶⁷

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery*⁶⁸

48. Two submissions noted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had established a regulatory framework and public policies on human trafficking and smuggling. They recommended fully and effectively implementing the Comprehensive Multisectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling 2016–2020, increasing the participation of civil society in the plurinational and departmental councils on combating human trafficking and smuggling, increasing the budget allocated to prosecuting offenders and supporting victims, strengthening border controls and implementing a statistical information system on human trafficking and smuggling and related offences.⁶⁹

*Right to privacy and family life*⁷⁰

49. Joint Submission 7 noted that the Constitution guaranteed the right to privacy and provided for legal action for the protection of privacy. However, it noted that the Digital Citizenship Act, adopted in 2018, provided limited protection against the misuse of data and information collected by public or private institutions providing a public service. It recommended that the Plurinational State of Bolivia adopt a law on personal data to ensure data protection and establish a technical and independent supervisory authority.⁷¹

50. Joint Submission 13 noted that women were almost exclusively responsible for family care and recommended that the State promote the joint responsibility of men.⁷²

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

51. Joint Submission 15 recommended that the Plurinational State of Bolivia implement a sustainable employment policy, develop productive programmes in rural areas and promote industrial development of renewable natural resources.⁷³ Joint Submission 13 recommended that the State implement job opportunity programmes aimed at ensuring full and decent employment for women, including rural women.⁷⁴

52. Joint Submission 14 noted that prejudices and stereotypes limited access to decent jobs for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It drew attention to the fact that, in 2018, the Autonomous Municipal Government of La Paz had adopted Act No. 311 on promoting and respecting the human rights of persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity in order to guarantee their rights in various areas, including the labour market, and recommended that the State implement affirmative action policies to increase access to employment for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.⁷⁵

Right to social security

53. Joint Submission 13 noted that women domestic workers could not access social security because regulations for the implementation of the law regulating their occupation (Act No. 2450), enacted 15 years ago, had still not been adopted. The Submission recommended that such regulations be established.⁷⁶

*Right to an adequate standard of living*⁷⁷

54. Joint Submission 15 noted that, between 2005 and 2017, the Plurinational State of Bolivia had managed to reduce extreme poverty from 36.7 per cent to 17.9 per cent and moderate poverty from 59 per cent to 37 per cent and that 31 per cent of the population had benefited from conditional cash transfers, such as the Juancito Pinto stipend, the Dignity

Pension and the Juana Azurduy subsidy, in 2016.⁷⁸ Joint Submission 13 pointed out that, despite those advances, the gap between men and women persisted, as did the gap between urban and rural areas.⁷⁹

55. FLD noted that indigenous peoples still faced disproportionate rates of poverty.⁸⁰ Joint Submission 18 recommended that the State redefine the structure and strategic support lines of the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples and First Nations and Communities to ensure the participation of indigenous organizations in the allocation and oversight of funds.⁸¹

56. Two submissions welcomed the successful implementation of the Agrarian Insurance, which helped reducing poverty and promoted food sovereignty.⁸²

57. Joint Submission 18 noted that the Constitution guaranteed the right to food and to the collective intellectual ownership of the knowledge of indigenous peoples but that the existing regulations encouraged privatization of the seed sector and threatened the collective and ancestral ownership of seeds.⁸³ Joint Submission 16 stated that the use of agrochemicals and genetically modified seeds was contributing to the disappearance of native seeds.⁸⁴

58. Two submissions noted the increase in public investment to enable access to water in rural areas.⁸⁵ Joint Submission 18 noted that water supply projects were not providing water of sufficient quality, or in sufficient quantity, and recommended that such projects should not be used for political ends. It also reported that water sources have been contaminated as a result of extractive and agro-industrial activities and recommended that the State promote, as a national priority, the comprehensive treatment of basins, the provision of drinking water, irrigation and the preservation of natural reserves.⁸⁶

59. Joint Submission 15 noted that, although the State had taken steps to finance social housing, those steps had not been sufficient to reduce housing deficits at the national level and that it had not been possible to put in place a comprehensive national policy on land, housing and habitat.⁸⁷

*Right to health*⁸⁸

60. CETIM welcomed the decision of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to implement universal health coverage through the Unified Health System, which would provide free care to more than 50 per cent of the population that did not have any type of insurance. It recommended that the State allocate further public funds to the health sector, in particular in the most marginalized regions of the country.⁸⁹

61. Joint Submission 18 noted that the public health system did not include traditional medicine, that medical care was not provided in the language of indigenous peoples or in accordance with their culture, and that a gender perspective was not being applied. It also noted that, in areas affected by mining activity, there were no health services specializing in diseases related to mining.⁹⁰

62. Joint Submission 3 noted that, although the country had a significant, albeit insufficient, legislative basis for the development of public policies in favour of sexual and reproductive rights, that legislation had not been sufficiently implemented. It recommended that the State implement the National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2016–2020.⁹¹ Two submissions recommended the adoption of a comprehensive law on sexual and reproductive rights.⁹²

63. Joint Submission 13 noted that information on and access to modern contraceptive methods were still lacking, which hindered the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and abortions among adolescents, particularly in rural areas.⁹³ Several submissions recommended strengthening the implementation of the Plurinational Plan for the Prevention of Pregnancy among Adolescents and Young Persons.⁹⁴

64. Joint Submission 16 noted that the country's maternal mortality rate was one of the highest in the region and that maternal deaths were more prevalent among young women with low levels of education and high fertility rates in poor rural areas.⁹⁵ ADF International recommended that the State improve health-care infrastructure, access to emergency

obstetric care, midwife training, resources devoted to maternal health and health care access for women from poor and/or rural backgrounds.⁹⁶ It also reported on the issue of the right to life in the context of abortion.⁹⁷

65. Amnesty International (AI) noted that abortion was criminalized except when the life or health of the woman or girl was at risk or when the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest.⁹⁸ Several submissions recommended that the State reform the criminal code to decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and eliminate all administrative and practical barriers to safe and legal abortion.⁹⁹ Two submissions recommended that the State ensure compliance with Constitutional Decision No. 0206/2014, which eliminated the need for judicial authorization in cases of rape and incest.¹⁰⁰

66. Joint Submission 3 expressed concern about the alliance between religious groups opposed to advances in legislation and public policy on sexual and reproductive rights and politicians who echoed such sentiments. It recommended ensuring the independence of the State from religion, in accordance with the Constitution.¹⁰¹

67. Two submissions recommended the development of a protocol for the provision of health care to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.¹⁰²

68. Joint Submission 15 recommended that the State implement care and prevention programmes for persons living with HIV and that it develop awareness-raising programmes to combat discrimination and stigmatization aimed at such persons.¹⁰³

*Right to education*¹⁰⁴

69. Joint Submission 15 noted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia ranked second in the region in terms of the allocation of resources to education and that the educational gaps between urban and rural areas had narrowed.¹⁰⁵ Joint Submission 13 recommended that the State assess the impact of public education policies on the quality of education and that it improve the statistical system managed by the Ministry of Education.¹⁰⁶

70. Two submissions noted that progress had been made in enhancing literacy and school attendance rates among indigenous peoples.¹⁰⁷ Joint Submission 18 noted that region-specific curricula had been drafted for different indigenous peoples and that telecentres had been set up in rural areas. This Submission recommended that the State allocate additional resources in order to fully implement the region-specific curricula, establish sufficient educational institutions in rural areas, include indigenous universities in the national university system and establish mechanisms to enable indigenous sages to teach in educational institutions.¹⁰⁸

71. Joint Submission 3 recommended including in the educational curriculum a comprehensive, intercultural and secular sex education programme that respects sexual and gender diversity.¹⁰⁹ Two submissions recommended that the State implement the Plurinational Comprehensive Sexuality Plan in the plurinational education system.¹¹⁰

72. Joint Submission 12 recommended that the State implement an educational protocol for the prevention of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.¹¹¹ Joint Submission 13 recommended evaluating the implementation of the National Human Rights Education Plan and taking steps to implement it fully.¹¹²

73. Two submissions noted that, although the policy of inclusion promoted by the State had led to an increase in the school participation of children with disabilities, architectural and cultural barriers remained that made it difficult for them to exercise their right to education.¹¹³

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*¹¹⁴

74. Joint Submission 13 stated that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had developed an important regulatory and institutional framework for the protection of women's rights. However, it noted that the Office of the Deputy Minister for Equal Opportunity, within the Ministry of Justice, lacked sufficient human and financial resources to carry out its

functions and implement plans and programmes within its area of competence and that gender mechanisms established at the departmental and municipal levels were hampered by similar restrictions.¹¹⁵ Joint Submission 18 recommended incorporating an indigenous perspective in policies and programmes on gender equality.¹¹⁶

75. Joint Submission 13 noted that several laws established the principle of parity in elections and that significant progress had been made in enhancing women's political participation. However, it noted that most of the actions taken had not focused on combating the structural inequalities that prevented women from participating on an equal footing, especially in political parties and organizations, and recommended that the State adopt measures to modify patriarchal practices in the political sphere.¹¹⁷

76. Two submissions noted that, despite the existence of specific legislation aimed at combating harassment and political violence against women, there had been an increase in such cases, most of which remained unpunished. They recommended that the State ensure the full implementation of the Act on the Prevention of Harassment and Political Violence against Women.¹¹⁸

77. Three submissions noted that the country had established laws, policies and institutions for the eradication of violence against women. However, they indicated that various problems hindered the effective implementation of these instruments.¹¹⁹ Joint Submission 10 recommended that the State raise awareness at the local level of Comprehensive Act No. 348 of 2013 on guaranteeing a life free of violence for women and that it step up efforts to prevent gender-based violence, especially in rural areas, increase resources for victim assistance, ensure that conciliation is not used in cases of violence against women, and set up shelters in municipalities and areas administered by departmental governments.¹²⁰ Joint Submission 13 recommended that the State implement a single registry of victims of violence and that it assess the implementation of Act No. 348 on indigenous and Afro-Bolivian communities.¹²¹

78. In 2017, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights considered it necessary for the State to amend the Criminal Code to make lack of consent the central element in the offence of rape and to eliminate the requirement for intimidation or physical or psychological violence. It also recommended that the rules on statutory rape be brought into line with international standards in this area.¹²² Joint Submission 9 (JS9) noted that women and girls' victims of sexual violence often faced significant obstacles to achieving justice, including re-victimization and delay in prosecution.¹²³

79. Joint Submission 7 recommended that the State strengthen the legislative and policy framework for preventing violence against women in digital media and that it train judges, prosecutors and police to deal with such cases.¹²⁴

*Children*¹²⁵

80. Two submissions noted that, in 2017, the Plurinational State of Bolivia had adopted the Plurinational Plan for Children and Adolescents 2016–2021; however, no information on the implementation of the Plan, or the results achieved, had been made available.¹²⁶ Joint Submission 10 pointed out that the departmental and municipal plans for children, which are to serve as the operational framework for the implementation of plans and projects, have not yet been adopted.¹²⁷

81. Joint Submission 6 recommended that the State ensure compliance with Plurinational Constitutional Judgment No. 0025/2017, which declared unconstitutional the granting of special authorization for the employment of children under 14 years of age. It also recommended that the State implement public policies to eradicate child labour and meet the goals set out in the regional initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.¹²⁸

82. Two submissions noted that, despite the existence of regulations and protocols for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents, rates of such violence remained high. They recommended that the State implement a national intersectoral policy for preventing and combating this type of violence and that it strengthen investigations into such violence and improve the comprehensive support services available to victims.¹²⁹

83. Joint Submission 6 noted that forced early marriages and unions of girls and adolescents were a particularly serious problem in the country, particularly in rural areas.¹³⁰

*Minorities and indigenous peoples*¹³¹

84. Joint Submission 18 noted that, although the Constitution and the Framework Act on Autonomous Entities (No. 031/10) provided for access to self-government for indigenous peoples, it was difficult to exercise such government in practice for a number of reasons, including the lack of resources and the existence of State rules and regulations that hindered the exercise of autonomy.¹³²

85. A number of submissions noted that, despite the constitutional recognition of the right to consultation, a series of rules relating to the extraction and exploitation of natural resources and the realization of infrastructure works (roads and dams) had introduced procedural exceptions or restrictions that violated this right. These submissions recommended that the Plurinational State of Bolivia repeal this legislation, that it bring the legal framework for the mining and hydrocarbon sectors into line with the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and that it establish comprehensive reparation measures for indigenous communities affected by breaches of the right to consultation.¹³³ Joint Submission 16 also recommended that the State develop adequate mechanisms to ensure the full participation of indigenous women in consultation processes.¹³⁴

86. Three submissions noted that Law 969 of 2017, which allowed the construction of a road across the Isiboro Secure National Park and Indigenous Territory (TIPNIS), a previously protected area and home to approximately 14,000 people, mainly indigenous people, generated concerns about lack of consultation, environmental damages and possible development of other infrastructure and extractive projects in the area. They recommended that the State repeal Law 969 and guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consent of the affected indigenous peoples.¹³⁵

87. Three communications pointed out that the Constitution protected indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and uncontacted peoples. However, they noted that regulations to implement Act No. 450 on the protection of highly vulnerable indigenous nations and peoples had not been adopted, that the Act did not provide for the inviolability of the territories occupied by these peoples and that the General Directorate for the Protection of Indigenous Nations and Peoples, provided for by law, had not been established.¹³⁶

88. Joint Submission 15 recommended generating disaggregated statistical data to ensure appropriate decision-making within the framework of the International Decade for People of African Descent and incorporating an ethnic/racial perspective into the Comprehensive State Planning System.¹³⁷

*Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons*¹³⁸

89. Joint Submission 15 noted that, since 2016, Bolivia had implemented several plans to regularize the residence status of foreign nationals but that discrimination and xenophobia persisted in the country. It recommended that the State promote the integration of migrants into society and strengthen the measures taken by the Committee to Combat Discrimination with regard to the migrant population.¹³⁹

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with "A" status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International
AI

Alliance Defending Freedom International (Switzerland);
Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);

APLP	Asociación de Periodistas de La Paz (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
CETIM	Centre Europe – Tiers Monde (Switzerland);
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists (United States of America);
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice (France);
FLD	Front Line Defenders – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (Ireland);
FUNDALATIN	Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (Switzerland);
ITEI	Institute for Research and Therapy of the Consequences of Torture and State violence (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
Red LBBol	Red de Mujeres Lesbianas y Bisexuales de Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Apoyo para el Campesino e Indígena del Oriente Boliviano – APCOB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia – APDHB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de La Paz – APDH-LP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Capitanía Comunal Takovo Mora – CTM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Caritas Pastoral Social Tarija (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Comunicación y Desarrollo Andino – CENDA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia – CEDIB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Ecología y Pueblos Andinos – CEPA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centros de Estudios y Apoyo al Desarrollo Local – CEADL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – CIPCA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad Caigua área de influencia directa del Parque Nacional Aguara Güe (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas – CAOI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora Nacional de Defensa de Territorios Indígenas Originarios Campesinos y Áreas Protegidas – CONTIOCAP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora para la Defensa de la Amazonia – CODA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora en defensa de la autodeterminación de los pueblos y el medio ambiente – CODAPMA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Árbol Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo de Coordinación de Acciones Socio Ambientales – Colectivo Casa (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Consumidoras Conscientes (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo No a la Tala de Árboles en Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Salvaginas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Wasi Pacha (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité de Defensa Valle de Tucabaca – CDVT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité de Gestión Reserva Vida Silvestre Tucabaca – CGAP/UCPNT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Continental Guaraní (Paraguay); Ecotambo – Tejiendo Transiciones – ECOTAMBO (Plurinational State of Bolivia); El Q’epi del Trueque Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Escuela de Líderes Ambientales – ELA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Jubileo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Grupo de Trabajo Cambio Climático y Justicia – GTCC-J (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Promoción Integral de la Mujer y la Infancia – INFANTE (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Jacha Marka Tapacari Condor Apacheta (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Creadores y Autores del Audiovisual y Cine de
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Cochabamba – LA RED (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Mancomunidad de Comunidades indígenas de ríos Beni, Tuichi y Quiquibey – MANRIBEQ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma Bolivia Libre de Transgénicos – BLT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma por el Medio Ambiente y la Vida (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Productividad Biosfera Medioambiente – PROBIOMA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Eclesial Panamazónica – Mojos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Nacional de Mujeres en Defensa de la Madre Tierra – RENAMAT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sociedad de Arqueología de La Paz – SALP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Somos Sur (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sub Central Tariquía (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sub Central Cabildos Indígenales región Isiboro-Secure TIPNIS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Reacción Climática (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Taller de Iniciativas de Estudios Rurales y Agrarios – TIERRA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Veeduría Ciudadana de Derechos Humanos – VCDDHH (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Warmis en Resistencia – Espacio de Mujeres (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Nación Qhara Qhara (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Ayllu Fundo Rustico Acre Antequera (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consorcio TICCA Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Eclesial de la Amazonia Boliviana – REPAM Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

JS2

Joint submission 2 submitted by: Grupo de Trabajo Cambio Climático y Justicia – GTCC-J (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Promoción Integral de la Mujer y la Infancia – INFANTE (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Jacha Marka Tapacari Condor Apacheta (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Creadores y Autores del Audiovisual y Cine de Cochabamba – LA RED (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Mancomunidad de Comunidades indígenas de ríos Beni, Tuichi y Quiquibey – MANRIBEQ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Nación Qhara Qhara (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma Bolivia Libre de Transgénicos – BLT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma por el Medio Ambiente y la Vida (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Productividad Biosfera Medioambiente – PROBIOMA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Eclesial Panamazónica – Mojos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Nacional de Mujeres en Defensa de la Madre Tierra – RENAMAT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sociedad de Arqueología de La Paz – SALP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Somos Sur (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sub Central Tariquía (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sub Central Cabildos Indígenales región Isiboro-Secure TIPNIS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Reacción Climática (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Eclesial de la Amazonia Boliviana – REPAM Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Taller de Iniciativas de Estudios Rurales y Agrarios – TIERRA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Veeduría Ciudadana de Derechos Humanos – VCDDHH (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Warmis en Resistencia – Espacio de Mujeres (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

JS3

Joint submission 3 submitted by: Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Rebellía (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación Civil de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Cultural Libertad – Adesproc “Libertad” (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Metamorfosis (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Trebol (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Equidad LGBT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Igualdad LGBT (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

- IGUAL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Baker (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red LBBol (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Diversencia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Pica-Nicobis (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro Cultural San Isidro (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Campaña 28 de Septiembre Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Católicas por el derecho a decidir (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Wiñay (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma de Lucha Contra la Violencia Hacia Las Mujeres (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sexual Rights Initiative (Switzerland);
- JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Coordinadora para la Defensa de la Amazonia – CODA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora en defensa de la autodeterminación de los pueblos y el medio ambiente – CODAPMA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Árbol Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo de Coordinación de Acciones Socio Ambientales – Colectivo Casa (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Consumidoras Conscientes (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo No a la Tala de Árboles en Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Salvaginas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Wasi Pacha (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité de Defensa Valle de Tucabaca – CDVT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité de Gestión Reserva Vida Silvestre Tucabaca – CGAP/UCPNT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Continental Guaraní (Paraguay); Ecotambo – Tejiendo Transiciones – ECOTAMBO (Plurinational State of Bolivia); El Q'epi del Trueque Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Escuela de Lideres Ambientales – ELA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Jubileo (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Apoyo para el Campesino e Indígena del Oriente Boliviano – APCOB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Ayllu Fundo Rustico Acre Antequera (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia – APDHB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de La Paz – APDH-LP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Capitanía Comunal Takovo Mora – CTM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Caritas Pastoral Social Tarija (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Comunicación y Desarrollo Andino – CENDA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia – CEDIB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Ecología y Pueblos Andinos – CEPA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centros de Estudios y Apoyo al Desarrollo Local – CEADL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – CIPCA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad Caigua área de influencia directa del Parque Nacional Aguaragüe (Plurinational State of Bolivia);); Consorcio TICCA Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas – CAOI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora Nacional de Defensa de Territorios Indígenas Originarios Campesinos y Áreas Protegidas – CONTIOCAP (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Asociación Cruceña De Ayuda Al Impedido – ACAI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Aldeas Infantiles SOS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); ALIC Escuela de lideresas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Amici di Bambini (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní – APG (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Asociación Colmena Juvenil (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación

PSINERGIA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Organizaciones no Gubernamentales que Trabajan en Salud – ASONGS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Brigada Estudiantil – Beni (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro Alternativo de Desarrollo Integral Inti Watana – CADI Intiwatana (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Pastoral Social Caritas Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Niños Actores de la Transformación de la Sociedad – CATS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro Boliviano de Investigación y Acción Educativas – CEBIAE (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico – CEINDES (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro Fortaleza (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación, Educación y Servicios – CIES Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación, Educación y Servicios – CIES El Alto (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación, Educación y Servicios – CIES Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación, Educación y Servicios – CIES Chuquisaca (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coalición Boliviana por los derechos de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo de eso si se habla (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coalición Boliviana por los derechos de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo de eso si se habla (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación comunidad de productores en arte – COMPA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes – CONBOJUV (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Consultivo Juvenil – Beni (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Defensa de niños y niñas Internacional DNI-Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Divertad (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Educación y Comunicación Jóvenes Bolivia – ECO JOVENES – REDLAMYC (Plurinational State of Bolivia); EDUCO (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación Departamental de Juntas Vecinales – FEDJUVE (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Alalay (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación La Paz para el Desarrollo y la Participación – BUDEP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); GOTIC Bezanos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Iniciativa Maya Paya Kimsa (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Jóvenes Emprendedores Buscando un Mejor Futuro – JEBUF (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Juntas y Juntos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Misión ADULAM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Observatorio Infante Juvenil – Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); ONG Realidades (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Organización GENTE (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Instituto Paz y Esperanza (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plan Internacional Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Observatorio de Derechos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – El Torno (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Padcaya (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Achacachi (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Calamarca (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Patacamaya (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Pucarani (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los

- DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – El Puente (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – San Ramón (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Cabezas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Camargo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Betanzos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de adolescentes y jóvenes por los DSDR “Armonía y Saberes” – Tarabuco (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red por mi Derecho a Tener una Familia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Tú decides – Sucre (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Tarija (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Tú Decides El Torno (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Fundación Viva (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Siembra Juventud (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Solidaridad Internacional Infantil (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Techo Pinardi Don Bosco (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Terre des Hommes Suisse (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Estudiantes de UDABOL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Voluntariado Internacional para el Desarrollo – VIS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Vivir Juntos (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Fundación Internet Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Derechos Digitales (Chile); Access Now (United States of America);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Asociación Nacional de la Prensa de Bolivia – ANP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia – CEDIB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Andina para la Observación Social y el Estudio de Medios – FUNDAMEDIOS (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Equality Now (United States of America); A Breeze of Hope Foundation (United States of America); Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres – CLADEM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Network of Girls, Boys and Adolescents against Sexual Violence (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora de la Mujer (Plurinational State of Bolivia); La Oficina Jurídica de la Mujer (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Familias Healthy Foundation – FAMISAL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación una Brisa de Esperanza – FUBE Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Fundación Marista por la Solidaridad Internacional – FMSI (Switzerland); Edmund Rice International – ERI (Switzerland); Defensoría Edmundo Rice – DER (Argentina); Movimiento Franciscano Justicia, Paz e Integridad de la Creación (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Maryknoll Global Concerns Group in Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); VIVAT International (United States of America/Bolivia); Observatorio Infante Juvenil del Instituto de Investigación de la Facultad de Humanidades de la Universidad autónoma Gabriel René Moreno – UAGRM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Visión Mundial Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Viva (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Veeduría Ciudadana de Derechos Humanos – VCDDHH (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Ñañope (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Ni una menos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Paz y Esperanza (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Universidad Católica Boliviana “San Pablo”,

- Regional Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma Estudiantil Cochabamba – PEC (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Compañía de las Hijas de la Caridad (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Human Rights Foundation (United States of America); Rios de Pie (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Red Latinoamericana y del Caribe por la Democracia – REDLAD (Colombia); Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social – UNITAS (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Alianza Libres Sin Violencia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Alianza por la Solidaridad (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad y la Igualdad – AMUPEI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Derechos Humanos Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Casa de la Mujer (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Promoción y Salud Integral – CEPROSI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Educación Técnica Alternativa – Centro Juana Azurduy – CETA-CJA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación y Apoyo Campesino (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité de América Latina y El Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer – CLADEM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo Empodérate (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo REBELDIA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité Adolescentes y Jóvenes para la prevención del embarazo en Adolescencia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité Impulsor – Sucre (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité Impulsor de la Agenda Política y Legislativa desde las Mujeres – CIAPLM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora de la Mujer (Plurinational State of Bolivia); DESAFIO (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Equipo de Comunicación Alternativa con Mujeres – ECAM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Equidad (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Esperanza, Desarrollo y Dignidad (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación Nacional de Trabajadoras Asalariadas del Hogar de Bolivia – FENATRAHOB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fondo de Mujeres Bolivia – Apathi Jopueti (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Foro Ampuei Oruro (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Foro Político Departamental de Mujeres Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Gestoras Comunitarias en Derecho (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad Internacional de Mujeres Viviendo con VIH/SIDA – ICW (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Nacional de Personas con VIH y SIDA – REDBOL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Instituto de Investigaciones Médico Sociales – IIMS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Mujeres por la Amazonia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Mujeres en Acción (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Ñañope (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Oficina Jurídica para la Mujer (Plurinational State of Bolivia); OTB La Promotora (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sindicato De Trabajadores Unidos De La Prensa Cruceña (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plan internacional Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma de la Mujer (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma Derechos Aquí y Ahora (Plurinational State of

Bolivia); Plataforma por los Derechos de las Mujeres (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Promotoras de Paz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Promoción de la Mujer Tarija (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Punto Joven (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Boliviana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía – REMTE (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de Lucha Contra la Violencia Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Junta Vecinal San Felipe de Austria (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sirparispa (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Estudiantes de U.E. José Manuel P. (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Voluntarias San Lorenzo (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

JS14

Joint submission 14 submitted by: A mi manera (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación Civil de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Cultural Libertad – Adesproc “Libertad” (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Personas Transgénero de La Paz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Capacitación y Derechos Ciudadanos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coalición Boliviana de Colectivos LGBTI – COALIBOL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo DSG Beni (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo DSG Riberalta (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo DSG Rurrenabaque (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo DSG San Joaquín (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo DSG Trinidad (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo LGBT Tarija (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Amazónico Pando (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Chuquisaca (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB El Alto (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB La Paz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Pando (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Tarija (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité DSG Beni (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité DSG Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes – CONBOJUV (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Equidad (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación de Diversidades Sexuales y Género (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Baker (Plurinational State of Bolivia); G Men (Plurinational State of Bolivia); GLBT del SUR FED. DIVFEX (Plurinational State of Bolivia); GLBT del Sur (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Hombres Trans de Bolivia – HTDB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); IGUAL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Igualdad LGBT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Igualdad Montero (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación Juplas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Agrupación LesVoz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Mano Diversa (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Metamorfosis (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Observatorio de los derechos LGBTI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); RED CRUZ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red de Mujeres Lesbianas y Bisexuales Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sentir chaqueño (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Trebol (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Vitryaz (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

JS15

Joint submission 15 submitted by: Asociación Boliviana de Ostomizados – ABO (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación Beniana de Productores de Cacao (ABP Cacao Beni); Asociación De Mujeres Trabajando Por La Igualdad De Sus Derechos – AMTIDES (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación – AIPE (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Alta Junta Vecinal, Distrito 2 Barrios Mineros (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres trabajadoras de la ciudad de Sucre – AMTSC (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación De Profesionales Agrónomos De Potosí – APAP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Apoyo Para el Campesino – Indígena del Oriente Boliviano – APCOB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Pueblos Indígenas y Afro-bolivianos de Santa Cruz de la Sierra – APISASC/HD (Plurinational State of Bolivia); APP Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Periodistas y Productores Independientes – APPI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Promotores en Salud de Área Rural – APROSAR (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní – APG (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Pando (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Tarija (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente Derechos Humanos de Chuquisaca (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de La Paz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación Aguayo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Comerciantes Minoristas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Padres, Madres y Familias de Niños, Niñas y Jóvenes con discapacidad Jach’a Uru (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Víctimas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación Discapacidad Estudiantes de la Universidad Mayor de San Simón – UMSS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación Nacional de Periodistas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación Padres con Autismo Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo Humano Psinergia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Sordos Santa Cruz – ASOCRUZ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Aywiña (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Apoyo a la Educación Popular (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Campaña Boliviana por el Derecho de la Educación (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Central Ayoreo Nativo del Oriente Boliviano – CANOB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas – CAOI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Continental de la Nación Guaraní – CCNAGUA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Departamental de Salud de Tarija – CDST (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Capacitación y Servicios para la Integración de la Mujer – CECASEM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (CEDIB); Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social – CEJIS – BENI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social – CEJIS – Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Central Campesina de San Jacinto (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro Afro-boliviano para el Desarrollo Integral y Comunitario – CADIC (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Centro de Cultura Popular – CCP – AMAZ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Madres Tomas Frías – Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro Femenino Victoria (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

Bolivia); Colectivo Rebeldía (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Promoción y Salud Integral – CEPROSI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Educación Técnica Alternativa – CETA-CJA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Central de Comunidades Originarias de Lomerío – CICOL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – CIPCA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – CIPCA BENI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Central Indígena Paikoneka de San Javier – CIP-SJ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Investigación Social Tecnología Apropiada y Capacitación – CISTAC (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Colegio de Trabajadores Sociales (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité Cívico Femenino (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité Impulsor de la Agenda Política y Legislativa desde las Mujeres – CIAPLM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Continental de la Nación Guaraní – CCNAGUA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Autónomo de Trabajadores Obreros de Santa Cruz – CONATROSC (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Deporte (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Municipal de la Mujer (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comité Popular del Hábitat (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Cooperativa 10 de noviembre (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Cooperativa Villa Imperial (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Cruz Roja Bolivia Filial Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Diversidades Mas Mujeres Santa Cruz – DMSC (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Distrito 10 – D-10 (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Derechos en Acción (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Equipo de Comunicación Alternativa con Mujeres – ECAM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); EEA – Imata Beni – CEA Ipeno imutu – Beni – Centro de Educación Alternativa (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación Boliviana de Sordos – FEBOS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación de Cooperativas Mineras – FEDECOMIN (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación Departamental De Medicina Tradicional – FEDEMETRA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación de Mujeres Huanuni (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación Gremial – Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia); FEJUVE Cercado (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación Nacional de Ciegos de Bolivia – FENACIEBO (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Federación Nacional de Trabajadoras Asalariadas del Hogar de Bolivia – FENATRAHOB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fondo de Mujeres Bolivia – Apthapi Jopueti (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Foro AMUPEI – Oruro (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fraternidad Cristiana Intercontinental de Personas con Discapacidad – Frater (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación CONSTRUIR (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Esperanza Desarrollo y Dignidad – FEDDIG (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Munasim Kullakita (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación para el Periodismo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Tribuna Constitucional (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación UNIR (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Viva (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Síndrome de Down – Fusindo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); GOTIC Betanzos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Instituto de Investigaciones Médico Sociales – IIMS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); INTERTEAM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); IPAS Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

Investigación Social y Asesoramiento Legal Potosí – ISALP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Instituto de Terapia e Investigación – ITEI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Cámara Junior Internacional de Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Jóvenes Emprendedores Buscando un Mejor Futuro Sucre – JEBUF (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Jóvenes de la Unidad Educativa José Ignacio Sanjinés – JIS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Iberoamericana por las Libertades Laicas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Litoral – Unidad Educativa de la Ciudad de Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Fundación Ñañope (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Mesa Nacional por los Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Misión Internacional de Justicia – IJM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); MPA Pando (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Movimiento de Mujeres por la Amazonia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Ni una Menos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Observatorio de Derechos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma de Mujeres por la Ciudadanía y la Equidad (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Plataforma Unidos por Tariquía (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Promotoras Comunitarias (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Promoción de la Mujer Tarija – PROMUTAR (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Chimpu Waini (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red HABITAT (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Nacional de Asentamientos Humanos – RENASEH (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Paridad AMUPEI – Asociación de Concejalas de Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Red Fundación Viva (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sociedad Científica de Estudiantes de Derecho – SCED (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Servicios Múltiples de Tecnologías Apropriadas – SEMTA LA PAZ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sindicato Mixto de Comerciantes Minoristas RA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sindicato de Trabajadoras Asalariadas del Hogar de Sucre – SITRAHOS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sirparispa (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Sindicato De Trabajadoras Asalariadas Del Hogar De Pando – SITRAHPAN (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Sub Central TIPNIS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Teo Movimiento – Sub central de Pueblos Indígenas Movina del Beni (Plurinational State of Bolivia); TIERRA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Jóvenes U.E. Cobija “A” (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Estudiantes U.E. José Manuel P. (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Universidad Autónoma Tomás Frías – UATF (Plurinational State of Bolivia); UDABOL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Unión de Mujeres de Bolivia – Comité Intersectorial de Mujeres de Oruro (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social – UNITAS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Universidad Privada Domingo Savio (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Urbanización Hamancollo Pampa Sola (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Veeduría Ciudadana de Derechos Humanos (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Voluntarios San Lorenzo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Wiñay (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Tierras Altas de Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Confederación de Mujeres Indígenas de Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Fundación Andina para la Observación Social y Estudio de Medios (Ecuador); Fundación Nueva Democracia (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní – APG (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asamblea

Permanente de los Derechos Humanos de Santa Cruz – APDHB – SC (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Asociación de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrobolivianos de Santa Cruz de la Sierra – APISACS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Central Ayoreo Nativo del Oriente Boliviano – CANOB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Central de Comunidades Indígena Tacana II – Río Madre de Dios – CITRMD (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Central de Pueblos Étnicos Mojeños del Beni – CPEMB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Central Indígena de Comunidades Originarias de Lomerío – CICOL (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Central Indígena Paikoneca de San Javier – CIP-SJ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social – CEJIS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad de Querarani, Ayllu Cabeza, Poopó (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad María Auxiliadora (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Comunidad Vitichi, Plataforma de Justicia Fiscal desde las Mujeres (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Continental de la Nación Guaraní – CCNAGUA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo de Estatuientes de los 4 Suyus y Naciones Indígena Originarias de Oruro – COGNASOR (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo de la Nación Chichas – CONACH (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo de la Nación Killakas (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo de Naciones Originarias de Potosí – CAOP (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qollasuyu – CONAMAQ (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas – CAOI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Jacha Marka Tapacarí – Cóndor Apacheta (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Juventudes del Jach’a Suyu Pakajaqi (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Indígenas del Norte Amazónico de Bolivia – OMINAB (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Subcentral de Cabildo Indígenales del Territorio Indígena Multiétnico – TIM – I (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Subcentral de Cabildos Indígenales del Territorio Indígena Parque Nacional Isiboro Sécura – TIPNIS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Subcentral de Mujeres Indígenas del Territorio Indígena Mojeño Ignaciano (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Subcentral de Mujeres Indígenas del TIPNIS (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Subcentral del Pueblo Indígena Movima – SPIM (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Subcentral del Territorio Indígena Mojeño Ignaciano – TIMI (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Subcentral Indígena de Organizaciones de Mujeres del TIM – I (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Programa NINA (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Programa Equidad para el Desarrollo (Plurinational State of Bolivia); Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social – UNITAS.

National human rights institution:

DPB

Defensoría del Pueblo del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR

Inter American Commission on Human Rights (United States of America).

² See DPB, p. 4.

³ See DPB, p. 2.

⁴ See DPB, p. 1.

⁵ See DPB, p. 1.

⁶ See DPB, pp. 2–3.

⁷ See DPB, p. 5.

⁸ See DPB, p. 3.

⁹ See DPB, p. 5.

- ¹⁰ See DPB, p. 3.
- ¹¹ See DPB, p. 4.
- ¹² See DPB, p. 3.
- ¹³ See DPB, p. 5.
- ¹⁴ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 113.2, 113.3, 113.4, 114.1, 114.2, 114.3, 114.4, 115.6.
- ¹⁵ See CETIM, p. 3. See also FUNDALATIN, p. 2.
- ¹⁶ See ICAN, p. 1.
- ¹⁷ See IACHR, p. 6.
- ¹⁸ See JS15, p. 2.
- ¹⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 113.1, 113.5, 113.6, 113.7, 113.8, 113.9, 113.10, 114.6, 114.8, 114.34, 114.42, 114.43.
- ²⁰ See IACHR, p. 8. See also JS12, p. 7.
- ²¹ See JS15, p. 1.
- ²² See FLD, p. 2.
- ²³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.6, 114.35, 114.36, 114.37, 114.38, 114.31, 114.32, 114.33, 114.39, 115.4.
- ²⁴ See JS14, p. 10; and JS15, p. 4. See also JS18, p. 5.
- ²⁵ See JS15, p. 4. See also JS14, p. 11; and JS18, p. 6.
- ²⁶ See JS18, pp. 5–6.
- ²⁷ See JS3, p. 6.
- ²⁸ See JS13, p. 5; and JS15, p. 4. See also Red LBBol, p. 2.
- ²⁹ See IACHR, p. 5. See also AI, pp. 2–3.
- ³⁰ See JS3, p. 6; and JS14, pp. 8–9. See also AI, pp. 3, and 5; and Red LBBol, pp. 2–3.
- ³¹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 115.3, 114.125, 114.29.
- ³² See JS1, pp. 6–12; JS15, p. 8; JS18, pp. 2–3.
- ³³ See JS1, pp. 5, 9, 12 and 18. See also JS15, pp. 8–9.
- ³⁴ See JS16, p. 4.
- ³⁵ See JS1, pp. 15–19. See also JS15, p. 8; and JS18, p. 2.
- ³⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 113.15, 113.16, 113.17, 113.18, 113.19, 114.114, 114.69.
- ³⁷ See ITEI, p. 2. See also JS15, p. 6.
- ³⁸ See JS11, pp. 4 and 7; JS12, p. 8; FLD, pp. 1–2; and IACHR, pp. 4–6, and 7. See also JS15, p. 3.
- ³⁹ See JS15, pp. 6–7, and ITEI, p. 5.
- ⁴⁰ See JS15, p. 14. See also JS11, pp. 6 and 7; and ITEI, p. 5.
- ⁴¹ See JS6, pp. 2–3. See also JS15, p. 13.
- ⁴² See ITEI, p. 5. See also IACHR, p. 2.
- ⁴³ See JS14, p. 10. See also JS3, p. 7; JS12, p. 11; JS14, pp. 9–10; AI, p. 3; and Red LBBol, p. 3.
- ⁴⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.45, 114.47, 113.20, 113.21, 113.22, 113.23, 113.24, 113.25, 114.44, 114.56, 114.57, 114.60, 114.61, 114.62, 114.63, 114.64, 114.65, 114.66, 114.67, 114.127, 114.128, 115.2, 115.11, 115.12, 115.13, 114.68, 114.70, 114.58, 113.14, 114.59, 113.26.
- ⁴⁵ See JS17, pp. 6–8, and 10.
- ⁴⁶ See ITEI, p. 6; and JS15, p. 6. See also JS11, pp. 6 and 7.
- ⁴⁷ See IACHR, p. 6.
- ⁴⁸ See JS18, p. 6.
- ⁴⁹ See JS14, pp. 7 and 8.
- ⁵⁰ See JS15, pp. 2–3; AI, pp. 1 and 5; ITEI, p. 4. See also IACHR, pp. 2 and 7.
- ⁵¹ See ITEI, p. 4; and JS15, p. 3. See also JS12, p. 8.
- ⁵² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.71, 114.73, 114.74, 115.15, 114.72, 114.75, 115.14.
- ⁵³ See JS8, pp. 2–3; and JS12, pp. 4 and 5. See also JS7, p. 2; and JS17, p. 3.
- ⁵⁴ See JS17, p. 3. See also JS2, pp. 9–11.
- ⁵⁵ See JS2, p. 21; JS11, p. 7; JS12, p. 4; JS15, pp. 3–4; JS17, p. 10; AI, pp. 3 and 5; and FLD, pp. 3 and 6.
- ⁵⁶ See ADF International, p. 5; and ECJL, pp. 1–2.
- ⁵⁷ See JS2, pp. 12–21; JS8, p. 11; JS11, pp. 4–5 and 7; JS12, pp. 4–5 and 11; JS15, p. 3 and 4; JS17, pp. 4–5; AI, pp. 3–5; FLD, pp. 3–4 and 6. See also CETIM, p. 3.
- ⁵⁸ See FLD, p. 5. See also JS2, p. 21.
- ⁵⁹ See FLD, p. 3.
- ⁶⁰ See FUNDALATIN, p. 2.
- ⁶¹ See JS15, p. 6; and APLP, p. 2. See also JS8, p. 6; and JS12, p. 8.
- ⁶² See APLP, p. 1. See also JS8, pp. 4 and 11; JS12, p. 6, JS15, p. 3; and IACHR, p. 8.

- ⁶³ See JS8, p. 5. See also JS12, p. 6.
- ⁶⁴ See JS12, p. 7. See also JS8, pp. 3–4; JS11, p. 2; APLP, pp. 1 and 2; CPJ, p. 3; and IACHR, pp. 6 and 8.
- ⁶⁵ See APLP, p. 1. See also JS8, p. 8.
- ⁶⁶ See CPJ, pp. 2 and 4.
- ⁶⁷ See JS7, p. 13; and JS8, p. 11. See also JS12, p. 8.
- ⁶⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.49, 114.55, 114.50, 114.51, 114.52, 114.53, 114.54, 114.48, 113.42.
- ⁶⁹ See JS13, pp. 13–15; and JS15, pp. 7–8.
- ⁷⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, para. 113.11.
- ⁷¹ See JS7, pp. 3, 8–9 and 13.
- ⁷² See JS13, pp. 3 y 4.
- ⁷³ See JS15, p. 9.
- ⁷⁴ See JS13, p. 4. See also Red LBBol, p. 4.
- ⁷⁵ See JS14, p. 14.
- ⁷⁶ See JS13, p. 4.
- ⁷⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.7, 114.11, 114.12, 114.5, 114.10, 114.113, 113.12, 114.13, 114.14, 114.15, 114.16, 114.17, 114.18, 113.13.
- ⁷⁸ See JS15, p. 9. See also JS18, p. 1; CETIM, pp. 1–2; and FUNDALATIN, p. 1.
- ⁷⁹ See JS13, p. 3.
- ⁸⁰ See FLD, p. 3. See also JS18, p. 1.
- ⁸¹ See JS18, p. 1.
- ⁸² See CETIM, p. 2; and FUNDALATIN, p. 3.
- ⁸³ See JS18, p. 9.
- ⁸⁴ See JS16, p. 5.
- ⁸⁵ See CETIM, p. 2; and FUNDALATIN, p. 4. See also JS15, p. 8; JS18, p. 1–2; and IACHR, p. 4.
- ⁸⁶ See JS18, p. 2. See also JS15, p. 9.
- ⁸⁷ See JS15, pp. 16–17.
- ⁸⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.30, 113.30, 113.31, 114.19, 114.20, 114.21, 114.76, 114.77, 114.112, 114.111.
- ⁸⁹ See CETIM, p. 3. See also JS14, p. 12; JS15, p. 10; and JS18, p. 5.
- ⁹⁰ See JS18, p. 5. See also JS16, pp. 6–7.
- ⁹¹ See JS3, pp. 1, 2 and 3. See also JS6, pp. 11 and 13; JS13, pp. 10–11; JS15, p. 12; and AI, pp. 1–2.
- ⁹² See JS13, p. 11; and JS15, p. 12. See also, JS6, p. 11.
- ⁹³ See JS13, p. 11. See also JS3, pp. 8–9; and JS6, pp. 12 and 14.
- ⁹⁴ See JS3, p. 9; JS6, p. 13; JS13, p. 11; and JS15, p. 12.
- ⁹⁵ See JS16, p. 6. See also JS13, p. 10; ADF, pp. 3–4; and AI, p. 2.
- ⁹⁶ See ADF International, p. 6.
- ⁹⁷ See ADF International, pp. 1–3.
- ⁹⁸ See AI, p. 2. See also JS3, p. 4.
- ⁹⁹ See JS3, p. 5; JS13, p. 13; JS15, p. 12, and AI, p. 5.
- ¹⁰⁰ See JS13, p. 12; and JS15, p. 12. See also JS9, pp. 3–4.
- ¹⁰¹ See JS3, pp. 1–3.
- ¹⁰² See JS3, p. 7; and JS14, pp. 12 and 15.
- ¹⁰³ See JS15, p. 11.
- ¹⁰⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.23, 114.40, 114.9, 114.25, 114.26, 114.24, 114.22, 114.28, 115.5, 114.129, 114.130, 113.40, 114.124, 113.45, 114.132.
- ¹⁰⁵ See JS15, pp. 9–10.
- ¹⁰⁶ See JS13, p. 15.
- ¹⁰⁷ See JS15, p. 15; and JS18, p. 4.
- ¹⁰⁸ See JS18, pp. 4–5. See also JS6, p. 16; and JS15, p. 16.
- ¹⁰⁹ See JS3, p. 8. See also JS6, p. 15; JS14, p. 6; and Red LBBol, p. 4.
- ¹¹⁰ See JS13, pp. 15 and 16; and JS14, p. 6. See also JS3, p. 8; JS6, p. 15; and Red LBBol, p. 4.
- ¹¹¹ See JS12, p. 11. See also JS4, p. 6; JS13, p. 15; JS14, p. 2; and JS15, p. 4.
- ¹¹² See JS13, p. 15. See also JS15, p. 10.
- ¹¹³ See JS6, pp. 14–15; and JS15, pp. 13–14. See also JS13, p. 16.
- ¹¹⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.96, 114.99, 114.83, 114.94, 113.29, 113.28, 114.81, 114.84, 114.85, 114.86, 114.87, 114.82, 114.80, 114.79, 114.88, 114.89, 114.90, 114.91, 114.92, 114.95, 114.97, 114.98, 114.101, 114.102, 114.103, 114.104, 114.105, 114.106, 114.107, 114.108, 114.109, 114.110, 114.100, 114.93.
- ¹¹⁵ See JS13, p. 2.
- ¹¹⁶ See JS18, p. 8.
- ¹¹⁷ See JS13, pp. 4–5. See also JS16, p. 9; and IACHR, p. 7.

- ¹¹⁸ See JS13, p. 5; and JS17, pp. 8–10. See also JS12, p. 10; JS16, pp. 8–9; and JS18, pp. 8–9.
- ¹¹⁹ See JS10, pp. 11–12; JS12, p. 10; and JS13, pp. 2–3, and 6; See also JS18, p. 7.
- ¹²⁰ See JS10, pp. 13–14. See also JS12, p. 10; and JS13, pp. 6–10.
- ¹²¹ See JS13, p. 8.
- ¹²² See IACHR, p. 7. See also JS9, pp. 4 and 6.
- ¹²³ See JS9, pp. 3 and 4–5.
- ¹²⁴ See JS7, pp. 13–14.
- ¹²⁵ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 115.7, 114.115, 113.39, 114.121, 114.122, 115.1, 115.8, 113.32, 113.33, 114.116, 114.117, 113.34, 113.35, 113.36, 113.37, 113.38, 114.118, 114.119, 114.120, 114.123, 113.41, 113.43, 113.44, 115.9, 115.10.
- ¹²⁶ See JS6, p. 5; and JS15, p. 12.
- ¹²⁷ See JS10, p. 5.
- ¹²⁸ See JS6, pp. 9–11. See also JS10, pp. 7–8.
- ¹²⁹ See JS6, pp. 6–7; and JS15, pp. 12–13. See also JS10, pp. 9–11.
- ¹³⁰ See JS6, p. 12. See also JS9, p. 3; JS15, p. 12; and JS16, p. 7.
- ¹³¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 114.126, 113.46, 114.131.
- ¹³² See JS18, p. 9.
- ¹³³ See JS4, pp. 3–6 and 19; JS12, pp. 9–11; JS15, p. 15; JS16, p. 6; JS18, pp. 3–4; and FDL, p. 4. See also AI, p. 2 and 5.
- ¹³⁴ See JS16, p. 6.
- ¹³⁵ See AI, pp. 2 and 5; JS4, p. 14–16 and 19; JS18, p. 2. See also JS15, p. 9; and FLD, p. 2.
- ¹³⁶ See JS5, pp. 4–5, 14; JS15, p. 16; and JS18, p. 10.
- ¹³⁷ See JS15, p. 16. See also JS18, pp. 4 and 5.
- ¹³⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/7, paras. 113.27, 114.41, 114.78.
- ¹³⁹ See JS15, pp. 14–15.
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