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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Plurinational State of Bolivia*

The present report is a summary of 26 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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



I. Information provided by the national human rights institution of the State under review accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles²

1. The Ombudsman's Office³ noted shortcomings in the implementation of the law and a lack of resources in relation to non-discrimination and the rights of specific groups.^{4,5}
2. A law on older persons had been adopted in 2013, but no budget had been allocated for its implementation. About 10 per cent of older persons, mainly women and indigenous persons, did not have official documentation and therefore could not benefit from the universal old age pension.⁶
3. Discrimination against persons with disabilities still persisted in relation to physical accessibility, housing and inclusive education and employment. Greater prevention and protection efforts were needed, with a focus on gender and interculturalism.⁷
4. Although legislation had been adopted to protect the rights of persons living with HIV, discrimination was a cause for concern. There was no comprehensive and differentiated approach for women and children, and the allocated budget was insufficient.⁸
5. Despite the legislation in place, discrimination against transsexuals, lesbians, gays and bisexuals still persisted, particularly in the workplace.⁹
6. Torture had not yet been classified as a criminal offence in accordance with human rights treaties.¹⁰ Although the Torture Prevention Service (SERPRET) had been established, given that it came under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice it did not meet the requirements set out in OP-CAT.¹¹
7. No progress had been made towards amending the military penal provisions that were incompatible with the Constitution and with human rights treaties.¹²
8. In connection with recommendations on the situation of persons deprived of their liberty,¹³ no plan focusing on human rights, gender and age issues had been established. Eighty-four per cent of persons deprived of their liberty were being held in pretrial detention, and the prison overcrowding rate stood at 233 per cent. In prisons with shared facilities, women lived in inferior conditions, and the situation was even worse for those with custody of their children.¹⁴
9. A comprehensive law had been adopted to combat violence against women.¹⁵ However, there were no accompanying regulations or allocated budget to ensure its implementation. No shelters had been established to protect victims, and the system to prevent, address and punish gender-based violence was not functioning. Impunity was rampant; gender barriers still hindered access to justice, and the processing of cases was subject to long delays.¹⁶
10. There were no comprehensive public policies in place to protect children and young persons,¹⁷ nor were there any plans to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.¹⁸ Bolivia did not have a policy to protect children living in prison with their parents who were deprived of their liberty.
11. A comprehensive law, a public policy and State bodies were all in place to deal with human trafficking and smuggling,¹⁹ and progress had been made with respect to monitoring departures of children and young persons.²⁰ It was recommended that the State strengthen the work of border control authorities, specialized police forces and prosecution authorities, establish temporary shelters for victims and encourage the allocation of funds, while exercising tighter control over private employment agencies.²¹ A policy to return victims

and integrate them in the labour market was needed, and the review of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be expedited.²²

12. Regarding recommendations on the administration of justice,²³ the draft Code of Criminal Procedure, draft Agricultural and Environmental Code and draft Labour Code were awaiting adoption.²⁴ The administration of justice was still in crisis, despite the election of judges to the Plurinational Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the Council of the Judiciary in 2011.²⁵

13. More than 80 per cent of the prison population was awaiting trial. Despite the recommendation from the Ombudsman's Office and other bodies, constituting an effective danger to society or to the victim had been included as a ground for detention in the draft Code of Criminal Procedure.²⁶

14. More than five years after the events that had taken place in Chuquisaca and Pando, the related criminal proceedings had still not been completed, due to procedural issues and an insufficient focus on clarifying the facts surrounding the events and punishing those responsible.²⁷

15. The urban open unemployment rate had fallen to 3.2 per cent, but the biggest problem continued to be a lack of job security.²⁸ Most women worked in the informal sector; more than 30 per cent were heads of households, and many worked — together with their children — in the small-scale mining industry in unsafe and unhealthy working conditions. Public policies benefiting them were needed.²⁹

16. With regard to social security,³⁰ noteworthy changes included the reduced retirement age and the establishment of a solidarity benefit and a basic income benefit.³¹ However, the reform did not take into account distinctions based on gender, and the Act Regulating Remunerated Domestic Work excluded female wage earners.³²

17. While the expanded coverage of the drinking water service was noteworthy, no law had yet been adopted to manage and look after the water supply.³³

18. Despite the increased budget for and coverage of health programmes,³⁴ the care provided lacked quality and compassion, and there were discrepancies between rural and urban areas. The absence of universal health insurance as provided for in the Constitution was a cause for concern.³⁵

19. There were no laws or public policies on sexual and reproductive health rights, and teenage pregnancies, maternal deaths due to back-street abortions, and cervical and breast cancers still persisted.³⁶

20. Bolivia had adopted legislation on the right to education³⁷ and on intercultural bilingual education and had launched projects to eradicate illiteracy, promote long-lasting inclusion and train teachers. The fact that inclusive education for persons with disabilities had not been fully implemented was a cause for concern. There were no comprehensive measures in place to prevent violence in the classroom.³⁸ The Ombudsman's Office had made efforts to remove that population group from prisons, and as a result 35 per cent of the children had been placed with extended families or in State-run shelters.³⁹

21. Extreme poverty rates were highest among indigenous populations,⁴⁰ and there were concerns that indigenous organizations were splintering, while parallel bodies were being established, and there were internal disputes between those who supported the Government and those who opposed it.⁴¹ Regarding the right to free, prior and informed consultation, progress had been made in the form of constitutional court judgements. However, a law was needed to ensure that consultations were participatory, in accordance with the Constitution and international treaties.⁴² A land transfer policy had been adopted to eliminate servitude and registration, while the Guaraní people had taken action to defend

their rights. Nevertheless, the problem had evolved into forms that continued to perpetuate the system.⁴³

22. Bolivia had enacted a migration law that established equal rights for migrants,⁴⁴ including an amnesty period during which they could regularize their status. Unfortunately, the procedures were costly, which hindered access to them; there were no comprehensive public policies to enable the voluntary return or integration of migrants; and the law did not provide for any mechanism within the Ombudsman's Office to protect Bolivian nationals abroad.⁴⁵

II. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations⁴⁶

23. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) reported that Bolivia has not ratified the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty (ACHR-P2).⁴⁷ World Coalition against the Death Penalty urged Bolivia to ratify the ACHR-P2.⁴⁸

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

24. Human Rights Watch (HRW) recommended that Bolivia implements the Rome Statute in national legislation, including by incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court and to investigate and prosecute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes before its national courts.⁴⁹

25. Amnesty International (AI) recommended that Bolivia to ensure that the definition of and sanction for torture in the Criminal Code is consistent with CAT and that the implementation of the national preventive mechanism is in line with its Optional Protocol,⁵⁰ as recommended.⁵¹

26. SRI-Colectivo TLGB and Joint Submission 8 (JS8) recommended enacting a law on gender identity.⁵² JS8 also recommended amending the Civil Registration Act to include gender identity as a ground for changing a transgender person's name and gender in legal documents.⁵³

27. JS8 recommended amending the articles of the Civil Code and the Family Code that prohibited same-sex couples from starting a family and the legal provisions of the Code for Children and Adolescents that prohibited same-sex couples from adopting.⁵⁴

28. AI recommended that Bolivia adopt the bill guaranteeing the right to receive information about sexual and reproductive health services currently under discussion.⁵⁵

29. JS12 recommended ensuring that the draft law on the framework of consultations conforms to international law and ensures free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples with respect to decisions on projects affecting their rights.⁵⁶

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

30. JS12 recommended to improve the infrastructure of the Child and Adolescent Ombudsmen's Offices and prosecutors' offices.⁵⁷

31. Joint Submission 6 (JS6) said that a ministry for children and adolescents was needed.⁵⁸

32. AI expressed concern about the lack of independence of the national preventive mechanism created in 2013 and which is currently under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice.⁵⁹ JS6 called for the establishment of an independent mechanism that had adequate resources and gave consideration to full redress for torture victims.⁶⁰

33. Regarding recommendations on mechanisms and policies for the advancement of women,⁶¹ Joint Submission 1 (JS1) said that the status of the Office of the Deputy Minister for Equal Opportunity had been lowered, which had limited its capacity to set public policies and to influence other decision-making bodies.⁶²

34. JS6 said that the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2009–2013 should be evaluated before a new plan was adopted, and that the latter should take into account the recommendations made during the universal periodic review and by other human rights mechanisms and should be allocated a budget.⁶³

35. JS6 said that the Human Rights Education Plan had been finalized but had not yet been adopted by supreme decree.⁶⁴

36. JS6 said that the law and regulations establishing measures to protect the rights of older persons had been adopted, but that such persons nevertheless suffered abuse, ill-treatment and discrimination at the hands of public and private institutions. JS6 said that awareness-raising programmes on old age and ageing should be carried out.⁶⁵

37. AI welcomed the Strategic National Plan on Sexual and Reproductive Health 2009–2015⁶⁶ and recommended to provide resources for its implementation.⁶⁷

38. SRI – Colectivo TLGB and JS8 referred to recommendations on gender identity.⁶⁸ JS8 recommended that the State implement an action plan to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and fulfil its commitment to promote the Yogyakarta Principles, enumerated in the National Human Rights Action Plan. JS8 recommended instructing the National Committee against Racism and Discrimination to draft reports on cases of discrimination against LGBT persons and carrying out awareness-raising campaigns and training activities.⁶⁹

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

39. In connection with recommendations on human rights mechanisms,⁷⁰ JS6 said that Bolivia did not have any mechanisms for implementing and following up on recommendations.⁷¹

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

40. JS12 referred to recommendations on gender discrimination⁷² and recommended to conduct public sensitization campaigns on gender issues.⁷³

41. With regard to recommendations on discrimination,⁷⁴ JS1 said that the Executive Branch had not approved the 2012–2015 policy to combat racism and all forms of discrimination, thereby preventing its implementation and the allocation of resources for the same.⁷⁵ Neither justice officials nor justice practitioners were aware of Act No.045 against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination (2010), making it difficult to process complaints. JS1 said that the role of the media and sexist content in broadcast programming should be addressed.⁷⁶

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

42. JS6 said that Bolivia should take preventive action and improve the judicial system's response so as to win the public's trust and take action against lynching.⁷⁷

43. JS6 said that investigations into alleged acts of torture should be completed; the respective sanctions should be imposed, and full redress should be provided.⁷⁸ HRW recommended to avoid delays in investigations into allegations of torture.⁷⁹

44. AI, HRW, JS1 and JS12 referred to recommendations on prison conditions.⁸⁰ AI recommended to improve conditions in accordance with international standards and to ensure the specific needs of children living with their parents in prison.⁸¹ JS12 recommended to implement the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and the Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders.⁸² HRW recommended to reduce prison overcrowding, provide adequate nutrition and medical health care to prisoners, and to limit their power to control prisons, which leads to violence by rival gangs.⁸³

45. ACISJF IN-VIA recommended improving conditions of detention for women and children.⁸⁴ JS4 and JS6 said that a policy was needed that would provide alternatives for the children of persons deprived of their liberty.⁸⁵ JS4 expressed concern about sexual assaults against children and young persons in male prisons.⁸⁶

46. AI and HRW noted that Bolivia supported recommendations to uphold the rights of women and girls.⁸⁷ Legislation to prevent and punish violence against women has been passed and is being implemented.⁸⁸ HRW noted however that women and girls remain at high risk and recommended to implement provisions included in the law, such as the construction of women's shelters.⁸⁹ JS12 recommended to conduct training and awareness-raising on gender violence for judicial and public sector officers and the public in general.⁹⁰ Foundation Levántate Mujer reported that the law has not been fully enforced because the previous Law (1647) against domestic violence has not been repealed. There are legal loopholes and inconsistencies that prevent authorities from complying with the new law.⁹¹ JS1 said that no specialized courts had been established and that there was no single register that centralized information. JS1 recommended establishing the mechanisms envisaged to provide care, protection and redress to women victims and to punish the perpetrators.⁹²

47. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) reported that corporal punishment of children is lawful in the home, alternative care settings, day care and penal institutions, and its legality as a sentence in indigenous systems is unclear, despite recommendations by the CRC and accepted UPR recommendations.⁹³ GIEACPC recommended that the draft Children and Adolescent Code, which includes prohibition of all corporal punishment of children including in the home, is adopted.⁹⁴ JS4 emphasized the need for prevention policies that would bring about a change of attitude among the public.⁹⁵ JS12 recommended, inter alia, to guarantee that relevant public and private institutions have internal procedures to report incidents.⁹⁶

48. JS1, JS4, JS6 and Foundation Levántate Mujer referred to recommendations⁹⁷ and actions to prevent and address cases of human trafficking and smuggling. JS1 said that prevention, protection and assistance for victims should be strengthened.⁹⁸ ACISJF IN-VIA said that a national strategy had been drawn up and recommended amending the Criminal Code to make it more effective.⁹⁹ JS4 recommended strengthening control mechanisms and conducting programmes to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking, ensuring that investigations were carried out and that perpetrators were punished.¹⁰⁰ Foundation Levántate Mujer recommended the engagement with government agencies, private institutions and civil society and to coordinate with neighbouring countries.¹⁰¹

49. With regard to recommendations on child labour,¹⁰² JS9 recommended drawing up a national strategic plan for the progressive elimination of child labour and continuing to implement the programme that provided schooling for working children.¹⁰³

50. JS12 recommended to protect the adolescents and children under 14 years of age, who are obliged to work, through the implementation of policies that consider their family reality and taking into account article 27 (3) of the CRC.¹⁰⁴ Fundación Levántate Mujer recommended to roll out the “Triple Seal” campaign across the country and to work with media outlets to raise awareness.¹⁰⁵ Joint Submission 9 (JS9) recommended promoting the “triple seal” policy in all public and private enterprises.¹⁰⁶

51. JS4 and JS12 recommended launching public policies to eliminate hazardous forms of child labour.¹⁰⁷

52. With regard to recommendations on street children,¹⁰⁸ JS9 recommended conducting awareness-raising campaigns to move beyond the association of life on the street with criminality and drug abuse. It also recommended running programmes to provide street children with guidance and social and family support and to integrate them in society.¹⁰⁹

53. ACISJF IN-VIA said that servitude and forced labour remained a problem, due in particular to deep-rooted cultural practices.¹¹⁰ JS6 said that Bolivia should adopt a comprehensive plan to address the situation of forced labour and exploitation.¹¹¹

3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

54. AI, HRW and JS6, referred to recommendations to strengthen the independence and the functioning of the judiciary.¹¹² AI recommended to address the backlog of cases.¹¹³ JS6 said that Bolivia should amend its procedures for electing justice system authorities so as to ensure their ability and integrity, guarantee job security for judges, strengthen the judiciary and guarantee the latter’s independence.¹¹⁴ HRW recommended to adopt criteria to limit judges’ discretion to send suspects to pre-trial detention, to implement alternatives to preventive detention and strictly limit its duration.¹¹⁵

55. HRW recommended that Prosecutors carry out prompt, thorough, and impartial investigations into all complaints of gender-based violence, including alleged cases of “femicide.”¹¹⁶

56. In connection with recommendations on young persons in conflict with the law, JS4 recommended applying the standards set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child when dispensing justice and implementing a national policy to ensure proper reintegration and to prevent reoffending.¹¹⁷

57. HRW noted that plans to create a truth commission announced by the administration in 2008, have not materialized.¹¹⁸ AI recommended to strengthen mechanisms to provide justice to victims of human rights violations committed between 1964 and 1982, including by undertaking investigations to bring those responsible to justice; guarantee that any proposed truth commission satisfies the requirements of independence and autonomy and that it will not replace judicial proceedings and; ensure reparation for victims, including setting up mechanism to review applications submitted under Law 2640.¹¹⁹

58. With regard to implementing recommendations on impunity,¹²⁰ Plataforma de Luchadores Sociales (PLS) said that less than one third of the 6,000 compensation claims submitted under Act No. 2640 had been successful, due to strict requirements, strict deadlines and a lack of information about the rules and regulations.¹²¹ PLS, along with JS6, referred to the fact that files on victims of abuses carried out by the dictatorships — files held by PLS and compiled with a view to submitting the case to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights — had been destroyed in a fire in 2014.¹²²

59. JS6 said that it had not been possible to access the military archives of the dictatorial regimes, which meant that no light had yet been shed on the facts surrounding hundreds of enforced disappearances.¹²³ HRW recommended that the Armed Forces actively collaborate with investigations.¹²⁴

60. AI noted that Bolivia accepted recommendations to ensure progress in key cases, such as the killings in Pando in 2008 and the violence in Sucre in 2008.¹²⁵ These trials are still underway.¹²⁶ HRW recommended that Courts avoid unnecessary delays and carry out prompt trials of human rights violations that occurred during authoritarian governments between 1964 and 1982, as well as in the incidents in Pando and Santa Cruz.¹²⁷

61. In 2010, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights had found the Plurinational State of Bolivia responsible for the enforced disappearance of Mr. Rainer Ibsen Cárdenas and Mr. José Luis Ibsen Peña.¹²⁸

4. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

62. Conscience and Peace Tax International – International Fellowship of Reconciliation (CPTI-IFOR) referred to the lack of provisions for objection to military service, restrictions on the civil rights of those who have not completed military service, including conscientious objectors, and military service of persons aged less than 18 years in the form of voluntary pre-military service. It informed that there has been no progress in the adoption of a new draft Military Service Act approved by the Chamber of Deputies in 2008.¹²⁹

63. CIVICUS – Fundación CONSTRUIR were troubled by the use of judicial, financial and administrative hurdles to restrict freedom of expression, independence of the media, access to information and freedom of association.¹³⁰ They called on the government to condemn the persecution of journalists and to investigate every case.¹³¹

64. HRW noted that Bolivia supported recommendations to promote and protect free speech.¹³² HRW recommended to ensure that all legislation that regulates free speech complies with international standards, such as those outlined in the Inter-American Legal Framework regarding the Right to Free Speech.¹³³

65. Since 2008, Reporters Without Borders (RSF-RWB) urged Bolivia to acknowledge the seriousness of recent crimes against media workers and to undertake thorough investigations.¹³⁴

66. Asociación de Periodistas de la Paz (APLP) referred to an attack against a journalist in Tarija department and allegations of racism brought by authorities against a journalist and three media outlets.¹³⁵

67. RSF-RWB informed that a new telecommunications, information technology and communication law had been adopted in 2011. It deplored however that it allows for the government to intercept calls and recommended the repeal of articles 111 and 112 of the law.¹³⁶ Journalists, bloggers and netizens who express themselves via online media have no protection under the existing laws.¹³⁷

68. CIVICUS – Fundación CONSTRUIR called on Bolivia to create an enabling environment for civil society to operate, in accordance with the rights ensured by the ICCPR and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders; to investigate and bring to justice perpetrators of violence against human rights defenders and to revoke threats to expel foreign civil society organizations.¹³⁸

69. AI recommended to review Law 351 and Supreme Decree 1597 to ensure that requirements for NGOs and non-profit entities do not hamper their independence or their

capacity to undertake legitimate work.¹³⁹ JS6 said that NGOs should be given legal security.¹⁴⁰

70. On 17 October 2011, the IACHR urged Bolivia to guarantee the physical integrity and security of protesters participating in a march against the construction of a highway through the Indigenous Territory of the Isiboro Sécure National Park (TIPNIS).¹⁴¹ It recommended prompt and independent investigations, and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice.¹⁴²

71. With regard to recommendations on women's participation in politics,¹⁴³ JS1 said that mechanisms to implement Act No. 243 on Political Harassment and Violence against Women should be strengthened.¹⁴⁴

5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

72. JS1 referred to recommendations on labour and social security¹⁴⁵ and said that, according to employment indicators, women remained at a disadvantage.¹⁴⁶ JS12 recommended to develop more opportunities for decent work for women, including access to credit.¹⁴⁷

73. JS8 recommended helping the business sector to eliminate discrimination against LGBT persons and condemning any discrimination against or refusal to hire LGBT persons.¹⁴⁸

74. JS6 said that the Ministry of Labour should establish mechanisms to ensure the recruitment of persons with disabilities.¹⁴⁹

6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

75. Fundación Agua ConVida said that, despite the progress made with respect to recognizing water and sanitation as a human right, gaining access to those services still posed a challenge in El Alto, and called on the State to meet the Millennium Development Goals.¹⁵⁰

76. JS12 recommended that Bolivia guarantee, as a priority the right to drinking water.¹⁵¹

77. With regard to a recommendation on housing,¹⁵² JS1 expressed concern about the lack of access to information disaggregated by sex that would make it possible to assess the progress made concerning the situation of women.¹⁵³

7. Right to health

78. JS6 said that, generally speaking, the public health-care system was inadequate. Hospital services and specialized care should be improved; supplies should be made available, and discrepancies in the quality of services provided should be eliminated.¹⁵⁴

79. JS12 referred to recommendations to improve access to healthcare services.¹⁵⁵ JS12 recommended to extend free health insurance to all children, from five to eighteen years of age, and free access to health care for women in all stages of life.¹⁵⁶

80. AI indicated that recommendations calling for a reduction in maternal mortality and for legislation on sexual and reproductive rights have yet to be implemented.¹⁵⁷

81. JS1 said that maternal mortality rates remained high, especially in rural areas. JS1 said that the situation regarding teenage pregnancies was worrying and that it should be ensured that schools informed students about sexual and reproductive health issues.¹⁵⁸

82. Ipas & SRI recommended implementing public policies to guarantee legal abortion services for women.¹⁵⁹

83. Ipas & SRI, and AI recommended to reform the Criminal Code to decriminalize abortion in all circumstances.¹⁶⁰ HRW indicated that legal reforms should be adopted for the requirement of prior judicial authorization for therapeutic abortion, and abortion in cases of rape and incest.¹⁶¹

84. AI noted that abortion is criminalized except when the life or health of the woman is at risk or when the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. AI welcomed that in 2014, the Constitutional Court decided that the request for judicial authorization for abortion was unconstitutional.¹⁶² AI recommended to ensure that women and girls seeking or obtaining an abortion, as well as the medical practitioners providing it, are not subject to criminal sanctions and to eliminate all practical barriers to safe and legal abortion and ensure that sexual and reproductive health services are available.¹⁶³

85. JS8 recommended drawing up guides for medical staff on providing care to LGBT persons.¹⁶⁴

86. In relation to persons living with HIV/AIDS, JS6 expressed concern about the failure to allocate a budget for comprehensive care that included antiretroviral drugs.¹⁶⁵

8. Right to education

87. JS9, JS1, JS4, JS6 and JS12 referred to recommendations on education.¹⁶⁶ JS9 recommended approving the regulations governing educational reform; promoting human rights education; continuing to register children in the civil registry, especially indigenous children and street children; developing a national policy to improve access to education; and promoting technical education programmes.¹⁶⁷ JS6 said that a policy to improve the quality of education should be developed.¹⁶⁸ JS12 recommended to increase the budget for education and human development and to give adequate and equitable educational infrastructure to peri-urban and rural areas.¹⁶⁹ JS1 said that statistical data should be collected on education for persons with disabilities and on literacy.¹⁷⁰

88. JS12 recommended that Bolivia introduce gender issues in curriculum and teacher training.¹⁷¹

89. JS8 recommended drafting legislation that guaranteed access to education for LGBT persons, including a law against bullying in school that covered bullying based on sexual orientation or gender identity.¹⁷²

9. Persons with disabilities

90. With regard to recommendations on persons with disabilities,¹⁷³ JS6 said that the decree regulating the Persons with Disabilities Act (Act No. 233) was incompatible with the Act and had been rejected by several disabled persons' organizations.¹⁷⁴

10. Indigenous peoples

91. ACISJF IN-VIA recommended strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples and monitoring implementation of the law so as to eliminate discrimination against those peoples.¹⁷⁵

92. AI noted that not all recommendations on the rights of indigenous peoples have been fully implemented.¹⁷⁶ AI recommended that Bolivia ensure that legislation on the right of indigenous peoples to consultation and free, prior and informed consent is in line with international human rights obligations, and that all representatives of indigenous peoples are part of the consultation process on the legislation.¹⁷⁷

93. CIDOB-CONAMAQ referred to the failure to consult indigenous peoples and said that the Government's response to the indigenous movement was aimed at splintering and

weakening indigenous organizations.¹⁷⁸ CIDOB-CONAMAQ recommended that Bolivia make efforts at the institutional level to fulfil its human rights obligations vis-à-vis indigenous peoples, particularly the obligations set out in International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and article 30 of the Constitution.¹⁷⁹

94. International Human Rights Clinic (IHRC) recommended to take measures to ensure indigenous peoples affected by planned economic or development projects are adequately and fairly consulted, in accordance with ILO Convention No. 169.¹⁸⁰

95. AI recommended to guarantee that any decision around the construction of the highway in the Isiboro-Sécure Indigenous Territory and National Park (TIPNIS) not go ahead until concerns highlighted by the affected communities during the consultation process in 2012 are fully addressed.¹⁸¹

11. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

96. Foundation Levántate Mujer recommended implementing mechanisms to register information regarding the flow of migrants and the dissemination of the new Migration Law (2013), especially in transit places.¹⁸²

97. JS6 said that the State should become a party to the Hague Convention of 1961 (Apostille Convention).¹⁸³

98. JS6 said it was important that authorities should refrain from making statements linking public safety with foreign nationals, as such statements encouraged stigmatization, discrimination and xenophobia.¹⁸⁴

99. On 25 November 2013, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights had found Bolivia guilty of violating the rights to seek and be granted asylum, the principle of non-refoulement, and the rights to a fair trial, to judicial protection, to psychological and mental integrity, and to protection of children and the family with respect to members of the Pacheco Tineo family.¹⁸⁵

12. Environmental issues

100. CORIDUP noted that the now-closed Kori Kollo gold mine caused severe contamination of water and soils that indigenous communities depend upon, and that the government has not yet fulfilled its obligations. CORIDUP recommended reforming mining laws and enforcement practices to hold mining companies, fully responsible for mine closure, clean up, restoration, reclamation bonds and long-term environmental monitoring.¹⁸⁶

101. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) said that native peasant communities from the subbasins of Desaguadero, Huanuni, Poopó and Cañadón Antequera and the native Uru people were concerned about adverse changes caused by environmental pollution. JS2 recommended that Bolivia develop a public policy to address the problem.¹⁸⁷

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:*

ACISJF – IN VIA	Association Catholique Internationale de Services pour la Jeunesse Femenine/ Asociación Católica Internacional de Servicios para la Juventud Femenina, Genève (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
APLP	Asociación de Periodistas de La Paz, La Paz, (Bolivia);
Coalition of NGOs	Foundation Levántate Mujer, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Genève (Switzerland);
CORIDUP	Coordinadora en Defensa del Río Desaguadero y los Lagos Uru Uru y Poopó, Oruro (Bolivia);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Genève (Switzerland);
IHRC-UO	International Human Rights Clinic, Oklahoma (United States of America);
PLS	Plataforma de Luchadores Sociales contra la Impunidad por la Justicia y por la Memoria Histórica del Pueblo Boliviano, La Paz, (Bolivia);
RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders International, Paris (France);
SRI-Colectivo TLGB	Colectivo LGBT de Bolivia & the Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada);
WCADP	World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil (France);

Joint Submissions:

JS1	Joint submission No. 1 – Informe sobre los Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres by: Coalition of 39 NGOs for UPR-Bolivia, La Paz, (Bolivia): 1. Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Coordinación); 2. Foro Ciudadano de Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad e Igualdad – Oruro (AMUPEI); 3. Centro de Capacitación y Formación Política para Mujeres (CCIMCA); 4. Asamblea Permanente de los Derechos Humanos Regional El Alto; 5. Asociación de Alcaldesas y Concejalas de Bolivia – ACOBOL; 6. Campaña Boliviana por el Derecho a la Educación; 7. Capacitación y Derechos Ciudadanos (CDC); 8. Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (CBDHDD); 9. Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir; 10. Casa de la Mujer; 11. Centro Afroboliviano para el Desarrollo Integral y Comunitario (CADIC); 12. Centro de Información y Desarrollo de la Mujer (CIDEM); 13. Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza; 14. Centro Femenino Victoria; 15. Centro Juana Azurduy; 16. Coalición Comunitaria Cotahuma; 17. Colectivo DECIDE; 18. Colectivo Cabildeo; 19. Coordinadora de la Mujer; 20. Equipo de Comunicación Alternativa con Mujeres (ECAM); 21. Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras de Bolivia (FENCOMIN); 22. Fundación Centro de Cultura Popular (FCCP); 23. Fundación Construir; 24. Fundación La Paz; 25. Fundación Solón; 26. IPAS Bolivia; 27. Instituto de Formación Femenina Integral (IFFI); 28. Mesa Nacional de Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos; 29. Observatorio del Racismo; 30. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer (ONAEM); 31. Programa de Apoyo al Desarrollo Municipal PADEM; 32. Red Boliviana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía – REMTE; 33. Red de Participación y Justicia; 34. Red Habitat; 35. Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social (UNITAS); 36. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA); 37. Centro de Investigación y Apoyo Campesinado (CIAC); 38. Instituto Politécnico Tomás Katari (IPTK); 39. Coordinadora de la Mujer (COOMUJER).
JS2	Joint submission No. 2 by: Central Kochi Piakala, Oruro (Bolivia) y Organización Territorial de Bases, Oruro (Bolivia);
JS3 (Ipas & SRI)	Joint submission No. 3 by: Ipas & the Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI). The members of the Sexual Rights Initiative coalition are: Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD) (in consultative status with ECOSOC),

- Akahatá – Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros, Coalition of African Lesbians (CAL), Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action (CREA; India), Federation for Women and Family Planning (Poland) (in consultative status with ECOSOC), Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR), Ottawa (Canada);
- JS4 **Joint submission No. 4** – Informe sobre los Derechos Humanos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes – by Coalición de 27 organizaciones de la sociedad civil/ONG presentes en Bolivia: Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Coordinación); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Pando; Asociación Colmena Juvenil; Asociación de Mujeres Profesionales de Potosí; Asociación de Residentes y Refugiados Peruanos en Bolivia (ARPEBOL); Canadian Feed The Children – Bolivia; Capitulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos Democracia y desarrollo (CBDHDD); Casa de la Mujer – Santa Cruz; Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir; Centro Afroboliviano para el Desarrollo Integral y Comunitario (CADIC); Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico (CEINDES); CIES, Salud Sexual Salud Reproductiva; Coalición Boliviana por los Derechos de las Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes; Colectivo Decide; Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional (DNI); Eco Jóvenes; Foro Indígena; Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo; Junta Vecinal de Oruro FEJUVE; Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación (red AIPE); Mesa Nacional de Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos; Misión Adalum; Observatorio del Racismo; Plan Internacional; Save The Children; Terre Des Hommes. Holanda; Visión Mundial Bolivia, La Paz, (Bolivia);
- JS5 **Joint submission No. 5** by: Coalicion AGUA CON VIDA – coalición de organizaciones sociales de base, La Paz, (Bolivia);
- JS6 – Coalición DH **Joint submission No. 6** – Informe de la Coalicion de ONGs-Bolivia by: – Coordinación: Comunidad de Derechos Humanos; Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia y Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo con la participación de 253 organizaciones: DEPARTAMENTO DE LA PAZ: 1. Acción Internacional por la Salud Bolivia (AIS Bolivia); 2. Agrónomos y Veterinarios sin Fronteras; 3. Agua Sustentable; 4. Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad y la Igualdad (AMUPEI); 5. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia; 6. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos La Paz; 7. Asamblea Permanente de los Derechos Humanos Regional El Alto; 8. Asociación Civil de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Cultura (ADESPROC-Libertad); 9. Asociación Colmena Juvenil; 10. Asociación de Alcaldesas y Concejales de Bolivia – ACOBO; 11. Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación (AIPE); 12. Asociación de Residentes y Refugiados Peruanos en Bolivia (ARPEBOL); 13. Campaña Boliviana por el Derecho a la Educación; 14. Canadian Feed The Children – Bolivia; 15. Capacitación y Derechos Ciudadanos (CDC); 16. Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (CBDHDD); 17. Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir – Bolivia; 18. Centro Afroboliviano para el Desarrollo Integral y Comunitario (CADIC); 19. Centro de Cultura Popular (AMAZ-CCP); 20. Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social (CEJIS); 21. Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario (CEDLA); 22. Centro de Información y Desarrollo de la Mujer (CIDEM); 23. Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico (CEINDES); 24. Centro de Orientación Socio Legal para Adultos Mayores (COSLAM); 25. Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza (CPMGA); 26. Centro Femenino Victoria M; 27. Centro Juana Azurduy; 28. CIES Salud Sexual y Salud Reproductiva; 29. Coalición Boliviana por los Derechos de las Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes; 30. Coalición Comunitaria Cotahuma; 31. Colectivo DECIDE; 32. Comunidad de Derechos Humanos; 33. Confederación de Trabajadores en

Salud de Bolivia; 34. Coordinadora de la Mujer; 35. Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional (DNI); 36. ECO JOVENES; 37. Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Mineras de Bolivia (FENCOMIN); 38. Foro Boliviano sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo (FOBOMADE); 39. Foro Indígena; 40. Fundación Centro de Cultura Popular (FCCP); 41. Fundación Colectivo Cabildeo; 42. Fundación Construir; 43. Fundación Jubileo; 44. Fundación La Paz; 45. Fundación Solón; 46. Fundación Tierra; 47. Instituto Politécnico Tomás Katari (IPTK); 48. Instituto de Investigación sobre las secuelas de la Tortura y la Violencia Estatal (ITED); 49. IPAS Bolivia; 50. Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente (LIDEMA); 51. Mesa Nacional de Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos; 52. Misión Adulam; 53. Observatorio del Racismo; 54. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer (ONAEM); 55. Programa de Apoyo al Desarrollo Municipal PADEM; 56. Red Bol; 57. Red Boliviana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía – REMTE; 58. Red de Lucha Contra la Violencia en Razón de Género y Generacional; 59. Red de Participación y Justicia; 60. Red Habitat; 61. SaveThe Children – Bolivia; 62. Terre Des Hommes. Holanda; 63. Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social (UNITAS); 64. Visión Mundial – Bolivia. DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTA CRUZ; 65. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Santa Cruz; 66. Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad – Cotoca; 67. Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad – Pailón; 68. Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad – Santa Cruz; 69. Colectivo Rebeldía; 70. Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional – Santa Cruz (DNI-SC); 71. Desafío – Santa Cruz; 72. Epuá Kuñatay – Santa Cruz; 73. Foro Vecinal – Santa Cruz; 74. Manos para el Mundo; 75. Paz y Esperanza – Santa Cruz; 76. Plataforma de Lucha Contra la violencia – Santa Cruz; 77. Radio Alternativa – Santa Cruz; 78. Radio Santa Cruz; 79. Red Nacional Niños de la Calle – Santa Cruz. DEPARTAMENTO DE COCHABAMBA; 80. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos Cochabamba-A.P.D.H-C; 81. Asociación Cochabambina de la Tercera Edad; 82. Ayllus de Cochabamba; 83. Centro Cuarto Intermedio – CCI; 84. Centro una Brisa de Esperanza – CUBE; 85. CIES – Cochabamba; 86. Comisión Interinstitucional De Derechos Humanos Cochabamba – C.I.D.H.C.; 87. Comité de Diversidades Sexuales y Genéricas de Cochabamba – DSG; 88. Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional – Cochabamba (DNI-CBBA); 89. Federación Cochabambina de personas con discapacidad – FECOPDIS; 90. Federación Pequeños Comerciantes – Cochabamba; 91. Fundación Uramanta; 92. INFANTE – Cochabamba; 93. Movimiento Franciscano “Justicia y Paz” Bolivia; 94. Oficina Jurídica para la Mujer; 95. Plataforma de Mujeres por la Ciudadanía y la Equidad – PMCE; 96. Programas País – Cochabamba; 97. Red de Mujeres Emprendedoras; 98. RED-TREBOL. DEPARTAMENTO DE TARIJA; 99. Aldeas Infantiles SOS – Tarija; 100. Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad y la Igualdad – Tarija (AMUPEI); 101. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Tarija; 102. Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija (CCIMCAT); 103. Centro de Estudios Regionales y Desarrollo de Tarija (CERDET); 104. CIES – Tarija; 105. Colectivo TLGB Que Churo; 106. Comunicadores Populares ECAM; 107. Federación de estudiantes de secundaria Tarija; 108. Federación de Personas con discapacidad de Tarija; 109. Federación de Personas con Discapacidad Tarija; 110. Fundación Amanecer – Tarija; 111. Junta de Distrito – Tarija; 112. Junta Departamental de pe Padres –Tarija; 113. Junta Distrital de Padres y Madres de Familia – Tarija; 114. Mujeres en Acción; 115. Mujeres Profesionales –Tarija; 116. Organización de Productores de Tarija (OPTAR). 117. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer Tarija (ONAEM-TAR); 118. Pastoral Social Fátima; 119. Pastoral Social Virgen de Fátima –

Tarija; 120. Plataforma de Mujeres de Tarija; 121. Red de Mujeres – Tarija; 122. Red de Organizaciones Juveniles – Tarija; 123. Trabajadoras del Hogar Tarija; 124. Trabajadores del Programa de Empleo Urgente Productivo – Tarija (PEUP); 125. Visión Mundial – Tarija; 126. Vivo en Positivo – Tarija. DEPARTAMENTO DE PANDO; 127. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Pando; 128. Asociación de Deporte Integrado de Personas con Discapacidad – Pando; 129. Asociación de Personas Con Discapacidad de Pando (ASPEDICAPAN); 130. Asociación de Sordos – Pando (ASORPANDO); 131. Asociación del Adulto Mayor – Pando; 132. Central Indígena de Mujeres Amazónicas de Pando (CIMAP); 133. Centro de Educación Especia – Pando; 134. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado – Pando (CIPCA); 135. Comité de Personas con Discapacidad – Pando (CODEPEDIS); 136. Federación del Adulto Mayor-Pando; 137. Instituto Boliviano de la Ceguera – Tukuy Pacha (IBC-Pando); 138. Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal – Pando (INIAF); 139. Organización de Mujeres Balquirias. DEPARTAMENTO DEL BENI: 140. Activistas por los Derechos Humanos CIMAYAL – BENI; 141. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos del Beni; 142. Asociación de No Videntes; 143. Asociación de Sordos del Bien (ASORBENI); 144. Central de Mujeres Indígenas del Beni (CMIB); 145. Central de Pueblos Edénicos del Beni (CPEM-B); 146. Central De Pueblos Indígenas del Beni (CPIB); 147. Centro Artesanal San Antonio; 148. Concejo departamental de Personas con Discapacidad del Beni (CODEPEDIS Beni); 149. Coordinadora de la Mujer Beni (COOMUJER –BENI); 150. Escuela Superior de Formación de Maestros; 151. Federación Beniana de Personas con Discapacidad; 152. Federación de Trabajadoras en Educación del Beni; 153. Federación de Trabajadoras en Salud Pública del Beni; 154. Federación de Trabajadores por Cuenta Propia del Beni; 155. Fundación para el Desarrollo Participativo Comunitario – Beni; 156. Instituto para el Desarrollo Humano del Beni (IDH – Beni); 157. Junta de Vecinos 6 de Agosto; 158. Junta de Vecinos Okinawa; 159. Psicólogos sin Fronteras Beni; 160. Red de Jóvenes Tú Decides; 161. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar Germán Busch; 162. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar Las Amigas; 163. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar Pedro Ignacio Muiba; 164. Sub Central Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro-Secure (TIPNIS); 165. Tribunal Disciplinario de la Central De Pueblos Indígenas del Beni (CPIB). DEPARTAMENTO DE CHUQUISACA; 166. Articulación De Mujeres Por La Equidad E Igualdad – AMUPEI; 167. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Chuquisaca (A.P.D.H.CH.); 167. Asociación Ángeles con Esperanza; 169. Asociación de Intérpretes de Lenguaje de Señas – Sucre; 170. Asociación de Mujeres Adultas Mayores de Chuquisaca (ASAMACH); 171. Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad Física Nueva Esperanza; 172. Asociación De Sordos De Chuquisaca (ASORCH); 173. Centro Cultural Kuska – Sucre; 174. Centro de Estudios y Apoyo al Desarrollo Local (CEADL); 175. Centro de Mujeres Ocuri; 176. Centro Juana Azurduy; 177. Colectivo Feministas Callejeras; 178. Comunidad ALLINKAUSAY TUKUYPAJ; 179. CONSORCIO BOLIVIANO DE JUVENTUDES (COMBOJUV); 180. Deporte Integrado de personas con Discapacidad – Sucre; 181. Federación de Juntas Vecinales de Sucre (FEJUVE Sucre); 182. FEDERACION DEPARTAMENTAL DE LAS PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD CHUQUISACA; 183. Fundación Tierra – Sucre; 184. Fundación Unir – Sucre; 185. Huellas; 186. INSTITUTO POLITECNICO TOMAS KATARI – IPTK; 187. Jóvenes Buscando un Mejor Futuro (JBUMF); 188. Líder ONG; 189. Nación Qhara Qhara Suyo; 190. Nueva Esperanza; 191. Observatorio de Derechos Humanos; 192. PDF CU; 193. Programa Nina; 194. Proyecto Integral de Desarrollo – PROINDES; 195. Radio Tomas Katari de América; 196. REALIDADES; 197. Red de

- Lucha Contra la Violencia de Género Generacional; 198. Sociedad Científica Estudiantes de Derecho. DEPARTAMENTO DE ORURO; 19. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos – Oruro (APDH – OR) 200. Asociación Civil Equidad T.L.G.B. Oruro; 201. Asociación Comunitaria Distrito 3, Oruro; 202. Asociación Comunitaria Distrito 1, Oruro; 203. Asociación Departamental del Adulto Mayor de Oruro; 204. Asociación Nacional del Adulto Mayor de Bolivia; 205. Centro de Capacitación y Formación Política para Mujeres (CCIMCA); 206. Centro de Investigación Educativo y de Servicios Oruro; 207. CIES – Oruro; 208. Comité Ejecutivo Foro Ciudadano (AMUPEI “EBA”); 209. COMUNIDAD SORA (Provincia Dalence – Oruro); 210. Consejo Consultivo Foro Ciudadano AMUPEI “EBA”; 211. Consultorio Jurídico Integral para la Mujer; 212. Diversidad de Género Unidos Oruro; 213. Federación de Juntas Vecinales, Juventudes – Oruro (FEDJUVE JUVENTUDES); 214. Federación Departamental de Discapacidad – Oruro (FEDEPDIS Oruro); 215. Federación Departamental de Trabajadores Gremiales de Oruro; 216. FORO – AMUPEI EBA; 217. Fraternidad Cristiana de Personas con Discapacidad – Oruro (FRATER Oruro); 218. Fundación Levántate Mujer; 219. Junta de Vecinos del Distrito 3 de Oruro; 220. Junta de Vecinos Plan 500 – Oruro; 221. Magisterio Huanuni; 222. Organización de Mujeres Bartolina Sisa – Oruro; 223. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer – Oruro (ONAEM); 224. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar Oruro (SINTRAHOR); 225. Unión Departamental del Adulto Mayor UDAM; 226. Universidad Privada Abierta Latinoamericana. DEPARTAMENTO DE POTOSÍ: 227. Asamblea Feminista Comunitaria; 228. Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Potosí; 229. Asociación de Esposas de Policías; 230. Asociación de Mujeres Profesionales de Potosí; 231. Asociación Nacional de Suboficiales, Sargentos, Clases y Policías (ANSSCLAPOL); 232. Centro de Investigación y Apoyo Campesinado – Potosí (CIAC); 233. Centro de Orientación Socio Legal para las personas Adultas Mayores – Potosí (COSLAM); 234. Colectivo “A Mi Manera” TLGB; 235. Colectivo Cabildeo – Potosí; 236. Comunidad Paranturi Bartolina Sisa; 237. Consejo de Adultos Mayores; 238. Contexto; 239. Cooperativa Minera San Cristóbal; 240. Deporte Integrado Potosí de Personas con Discapacidad; 241. F.D.M.Q.O.P; 242. Federación de Trabajadoras por Cuenta Propia – Potosí; 243. Fraternidad Cristiana de Personas con Discapacidad – Potosí (FRATER Potosí); 244. Fundación ACLO; 245. Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina; 246. MUSUQ ÑAN – Nuevos Horizontes por un Cambio Social; 247. Nuevo Potosí; 248. Organización Nacional de Activistas por la Emancipación de la Mujer – Potosí (ONAEM); 249. Personas con Discapacidad Encargadas de la Vigilancia del Parque Vehicular; 250. Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar de Potosí; 251. Sociedad Unión Potosí; 252. Universidad Autónoma Tomás Frías; 253. Vida Independiente;
- JS7 **Joint submission No. 7** by: CIDOB-CONAMAQ: Confederación de los Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia (CIDOB) – Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ), La Paz-Santa Cruz de la Sierra, (Bolivia);
- JS8 **Joint submission No. 8** by: Mano Diversa Asociación Civil; Red Trebol – Red Nacional de Mujeres Trans de Bolivia; MTN – Mesa de Trabajo Nacional Asociación Civil; ILGA – International Lesbian and Gay Association, Bolivia;
- JS9 **Joint submission No. 9** by: Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (FMSI), Roma (Italia) y Observatorio Infantojuvenil (Universidad Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno – Facultad de Humanidades), Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría Bolivia, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza,

- Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia;
- JS 10 (CPTI-IFOR) **Joint submission No. 10** by: Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) – International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), Genève (Switzerland);
- JS 11 **Joint submission No. 11** by: CIVICUS Johannesburg (South Africa) and Fundación CONSTRUIR, Bolivia;
- JS 12 **Joint submission No. 12** by: Edmund Rice International, Franciscans International, Therapy and Research Institute on the Effects of Torture and State Violence (Instituto de Terapia e Investigación sobre las Secuelas de la Tortura y la Violencia Estatal), Maryknoll Global Concerns Group in Bolivia, VIVAT International, Cochabamba/New York/Geneva;

National human rights institution(s):

DPB Defensoría del Pueblo, La Paz, (Bolivia);*

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR-OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights – Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. (United States of America).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Reference is made in the present document to the following recommendations (A/HRC/14/7, para. 98):

1. To consider ratifying or acceding to the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet party (Nigeria); to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland); to consider ratifying, as early as possible, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Second Protocol thereto (Argentina);
2. To continue to exercise its right to self-determination and independence and to move forward with its sovereign commitment to positioning its legal system so as to meet the needs of its people, as is already being done (Cuba);
3. To strengthen its legal framework and mechanism for promoting and protecting the human rights of its population (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
4. To promote the adoption, on a priority basis, of the draft bill for the prevention and elimination of all forms of discrimination and to consider favourably the criminalization of racial

discrimination, in keeping with recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and other international mechanisms (Mexico); to include the criminalization of all forms of racial discrimination in the draft bill on the elimination of all forms of discrimination, expected to be adopted by the Legislature, as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on indigenous people, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations country team, if that has not yet been done (Guatemala);

5. To strengthen the national mechanisms for the advancement of women so that a gender perspective is reflected, in a cross-cutting manner, as a priority issue in policies and sectoral programmes (Mexico);

6. To adopt, as early as possible, a comprehensive law against the trafficking in human beings and to adopt the measures necessary to prevent and combat that scourge (Argentina); and to conclude the development of a national strategy for combating the trafficking in persons and their illicit movement (Belarus);

7. To promulgate, as soon as possible, the new integral law on the sale of children, sexual exploitation and trafficking, and to take concrete and immediate actions to strengthen the National Council against Human Trafficking (Poland);

8. To continue to implement the policies aimed at guaranteeing the best interests of children and adolescents, and to consider the establishment of a children's ombudsman in that context (Bangladesh); to establish an office of the children's ombudsman (Poland);

9. To consider the achievement of the human rights goals approved by resolution 9/12 of the Human Rights Council (Brazil) 3;

10. To strengthen efforts to ensure respect for fundamental human rights (Palestine);

11. To expand its ongoing policies and programmes in order to consolidate the realization of a Bolivia that is plurinational and based on equality and social justice for all (Cuba);

12. To initiate sectoral policies taking into account the needs of certain vulnerable groups (Algeria);

13. To take effective measures and provide funds for the development of standards and policies to meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups in various areas, in particular education, health and housing (Islamic Republic of Iran);

14. To devote special attention to protecting and promoting the rights of women and children in the processes of developing and implementing national policy (Belarus);

15. To reinforce the policy of promoting children's rights and the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, according to Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly resolution 64/142 (Brazil) [□];

16. To expeditiously adopt, implement and monitor policies and programmes aimed at combating the sale of children and sexual exploitation and trafficking (Slovakia);

17. To embark on a clear road map for the swift implementation of the legislation and regulatory framework for the new Constitution so that it can make progress with regard to economic, social and cultural rights and to achieve the Millennium Development Goal related to poverty reduction (Syrian Arab Republic);

18. To continue to cooperate with the United Nations and other international organizations to strengthen human rights in Bolivia (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

19. To extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Brazil); to consent, as early as possible, to all outstanding requests by special procedures to visit Bolivia (Republic of Korea); to respond positively, as soon as possible, to unanswered requests for visits by special procedures rapporteurs (France);

20. To strengthen the fight against discrimination and violence against women (Brazil); to repeal without delay all legislation that discriminates against women, including discriminatory provisions in its criminal and civil law (Netherlands);

21. To continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against indigenous peoples (Azerbaijan);

22. To continue its work to eliminate discrimination against women and children among indigenous peoples (Kyrgyzstan);

23. To continue to move forward in implementing programmes and measures aimed at combating all forms of discrimination (Colombia);

24. To continue to promote equal opportunities and to fight poverty (Angola);

25. To continue efforts to ensure equal opportunities for girls and women in terms of education, access to employment, housing and working conditions (Egypt);
26. To include sexual orientation and gender identity in all laws and initiatives combating discrimination and promoting equality, and to develop public education and sensitivity programmes and make them available, including to police, military, judicial, prison and other authorities (Netherlands);
27. To amend domestic legislation, in keeping with its international commitments, to include the concept of torture (Argentina);
28. To improve detention conditions in general, particularly for women and children (Italy); To take concrete measures to prevent prison overcrowding and enhance prison education and training in order to reintegrate inmates into society (Turkey); to intensify efforts to improve the situation in detention centres and prisons, with a special focus on ensuring the separation of juvenile convicts from adult inmates (Slovakia);
29. To ensure that all children living in detention are accorded special protection, including the nutrition, health and educational services necessary for their proper development (Austria);
30. To make greater efforts to protect children and women from all forms of abuse, in particular trafficking and domestic violence (Slovenia);
31. To take specific measures to combat domestic violence against women and children (France); to take all measures necessary to eradicate gender violence, including the classification of femicide and its adequate penalization (Netherlands); to take further measures to put an end to violence against women (Azerbaijan);
32. To create a unified data register on violence against women, as well as norms to address the murder of women, and to promulgate Framework Law 810 on Sexual and Reproductive Rights in the country (Spain); to establish a unified registry of cases of violence against women, and to intensify efforts to improve human rights for women (Norway);
33. To incorporate into the new plans the need for a unified register of cases of violence against women, and to increase efforts to combat that scourge and impunity for those who commit such acts, and in particular to consider criminalizing the crime of femicide (Costa Rica);
34. To continue to strengthen measures to eliminate all forms of servitude and forced labour, including with international cooperation and assistance, and social programmes aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the victims of that scourge (Mexico); to intensify efforts to eliminate the servitude and forced labour persisting in some parts of the country (Azerbaijan);
35. To study the possibility of seeking technical assistance in the area of reintegration programmes for exploited children and regarding juvenile justice (Malaysia);
36. To adopt specific measures to protect boys, girls and adolescents from all violence against them, to eradicate child labour, to combat the exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents and to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment (Costa Rica);
37. To strengthen measures to abolish servitude and forced labour in the country, with the assistance of the International Labour Organization, and to seek technical assistance in the reintegration of programmes aimed at exploited children, juvenile justice and follow-up to the study on violence against children (Spain); to intensify efforts to combat the manifestation of servitude (Algeria);
38. To continue to implement protection programmes for girls and boys, in particular to eliminate child labour (Chile); to take effective measures to protect children from exploitative forms of labour and work in hazardous areas (Germany); to urgently adopt and implement measures to address child labour, in particular its exploitative forms (Slovakia);
39. To accelerate judicial reforms in order to ensure the independence and impartiality of the system and a corruption-free environment (Slovakia); to continue reforms to improve the judicial system (Turkey); to ensure that the judiciary system respects the principle of independence from the executive branch, as well as the rule of law (Slovenia); to guarantee the full independence of the judiciary system, in accordance with relevant international standards (France);
40. To adopt the measures necessary to ensure the independence of the judicial branch from the executive branch in order to promote the rule of law and guarantee the proper functioning of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court (Italy); To delay no longer in appointing members of the highest judicial authorities and to ensure the impartiality of those members (Denmark); to end the paralysis of the Constitutional Tribunal by appointing new judges (Germany); to ensure that the draft

electoral law under the new constitution and the process of appointments guarantee the independence of the judiciary (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

41. To consider more comprehensive measures that go beyond the 15 integrated justice services referred to in the national report (Denmark);

42. To take measures to ensure that the Constitutional Court, which is provided for under the Constitution, becomes functional as soon as possible (Algeria); to promote judicial independence and strengthen the rule of law by ensuring that key institutions such as the Constitutional Tribunal and the Supreme Court operate in a free, fair and transparent manner and serve as an effective and independent check on the executive and legislative branches (United States of America);

43. To designate members of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Tribunal who are of proven technical ability and are independent of any external influence (Norway); to identify means by which the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court can carry out their functions, especially through the designation of members of proven technical ability, moral probity and independence from external influence (Netherlands); to adopt legislation, fill vacancies and provide adequate resources to ensure that institutions such as the judiciary, which play a vital role in protecting and implementing human rights, are independent and effective (Canada);

44. To promptly adopt effective measures to ensure that the judicial authorities are elected by direct universal suffrage, in order to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judicial bodies, often represented by members of elite classes as a result of unsound management by previous Governments, which has caused impunity and delays in the area of justice (Nicaragua);

45. To continue efforts to implement the provisions of the new Constitution in order to ensure that indigenous peoples fully enjoy their rights (Slovenia); to ensure that the implementation of indigenous systems of justice conforms to international human rights standards, including those set out in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);

46. To take the measures necessary to ensure that the traditional indigenous justice system complies with the provisions of the international human rights treaties that Bolivia has ratified (Netherlands); to ensure that the separation of ordinary and indigenous courts does not contribute to tensions among different communities, but rather promotes inclusion and social stability by, inter alia, bringing the jurisdiction into full conformity with the new Constitution (Austria); to ensure that all judgments and sentences handed down by indigenous courts respect international provisions and, in that regard, to establish an appeals system and an independent monitoring system (Switzerland);

47. To take the measures necessary to make the ordinary justice system effective and independent of political pressures, devoting particular attention to the problem of violence against women (Switzerland);

48. To debate thoroughly, in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, the issue of the right of individuals to appeal in cases addressed by communal courts, before the law on jurisdiction delimitation is adopted and, in that context, to devote particular attention to the contradiction between article 28 of the Procedural Penal Code and article 192.1 of the new Constitution (Finland);

49. To take steps to reduce the use of pre-trial custody, to increase alternatives to imprisonment and to develop policies to protect the best interests of children with a parent in detention (Austria);

50. To adopt the measures necessary to prevent cases of lynching, in particular through the strengthening of the police and justice sectors (Chile);

51. To take further measures to bring to justice all perpetrators of abuse in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit human rights violations (Sweden); to expedite impartial investigations into the violent incidents in Santa Cruz and Pando with a view to identifying those responsible and bringing them to justice in a fair trial before an independent court (Austria); to conclude a thorough and impartial judicial investigation into the acts of violence in Pando (United Kingdom);

52. To thoroughly investigate complaints filed by journalists and to promote good relations with and among media institutions (Norway); to take measures to protect journalists from acts of violence and intimidation (Germany);

53. To more effectively enforce the criminal penalties for official corruption (United States of America);

54. To consider making further efforts to train law enforcement officials, judges and police officers in the area of human rights (Egypt);

55. To fully guarantee freedom of expression, ensuring that regulation in respect of the mass media is carried out in accordance with international human rights instruments (Chile); to robustly support and uphold the universal principle of freedom of expression, recognizing that such freedom is essential to a fully functioning democracy (United States of America); to contribute to an atmosphere supportive of independent and diverse media, including by encouraging all actors, including public officeholders and political actors, to condemn any attempt to intimidate the media and by fully investigating all complaints of media harassment and prosecuting those responsible (Canada);
56. To develop the new media legislation on the basis of broad consultation with all stakeholders, and to ensure full respect for international standards on human rights (Slovenia);
57. To approve, as soon as possible, the draft law against assault and gender-based political violence (United Kingdom);
58. To continue to promote the democratization of mass media through the promotion of bilingualism and the use of media in rural areas (Lebanon);
59. To study the possibility of formulating national policy on short-, medium- and long-term employment (Malaysia);
60. To continue to implement its macro-economic and structural policy in such a way as to ensure the enjoyment of human rights, and to achieve dignified living conditions for the entire population of Bolivia (Russian Federation);
61. To continue to provide technical and financial assistance for the development of agricultural production in the context of the enjoyment of the right to decent food, in particular with support for medium-sized and small enterprises (Russia Federation);
62. To continue to fight poverty with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh); to intensify programmes to combat poverty with the assistance of the international community, as needed (Algeria); to strengthen measures to reduce poverty (Azerbaijan); to continue efforts to eliminate poverty (Kyrgyzstan);
63. To strengthen efforts to eradicate extreme poverty through the amendment of its macro-economic and structural policies (Islamic Republic of Iran);
64. To share experiences in the implementation of the Zero Malnutrition Programme and the Juana Azurduy voucher programme, which has reduced the maternal mortality and child malnutrition rates (Bangladesh);
65. To continue efforts aimed at the broader and more just redistribution of national wealth (Algeria); to adopt the measures necessary to ensure that its social programmes reach the most vulnerable groups of society (Panama);
66. To continue active cooperation with international organizations on the provision of technical assistance to support people with disabilities (Kyrgyzstan);
67. To continue to implement programmes for the protection of women's rights, in particular pregnant women, with a view to significantly reducing the maternal and infant mortality rates and the malnutrition rate (Chile); to continue to implement measures to reduce maternal mortality (Turkey);
68. To continue its reforms to improve the level and the quality of social protection, education and health (Belarus);
69. To take further efforts to ensure that all women enjoy their right to sexual and reproductive health, and to increase access to health services, particularly in rural areas, in order to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality, especially among young, rural and indigenous women (Sweden); to continue to promote the implementation of the pilot project aimed at vaccination against cervical cancer (Colombia);
70. To continue to make efforts to sustainably increase coverage and benefits under the Bono Juana Azurduy voucher system with a view to reducing levels of maternal and infant mortality and chronic malnutrition among children under the age of 2 (Colombia);
71. To explore possibilities for further cooperation at the regional and international levels with relevant stakeholders with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty eradication, nutrition, water and sanitation and environmental sustainability (Malaysia); to seek development assistance from development partners and United Nations specialized agencies in order to find solutions to identified challenges hampering the enjoyment of human rights and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (Nigeria); to continue efforts to ensure the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular by ensuring universal primary

education and combating illiteracy, which would guarantee that the population enjoys its social and economic rights (Lebanon);

72. To develop a national strategy for human rights education in the school system, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, with the full participation of all stakeholders (Italy);

73. To consolidate the progress made within the framework of literacy programmes (Algeria);

74. To continue to strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples, placing priority on the adoption of a law to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination and criminalizing such offences (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); to intensify measures to ensure that indigenous peoples' rights are respected at the community level (Norway);

75. To continue efforts to ensure a life of dignity for members of indigenous communities (Pakistan);

76. To continue to consolidate the rights of indigenous peoples both in practice and within its legal framework, thereby guaranteeing their participation and consultation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

77. To continue to effectively address the precarious situation of the Guaraní indigenous peoples (Germany);

78. To consider intensifying its efforts to eliminate discrimination against migrants (Egypt).

⁴ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.4 (Mexico; Guatemala); 98.12 (Algeria); 98.13 (Islamic Republic of Iran); 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan); 98.23 (Colombia); 98.24 (Angola); 98.26 (Netherlands); 98.66 (Kyrgyzstan) and 98.74 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Norway). See Endnote 3 above.

⁵ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 5.

⁶ Ibid, para. 6

⁷ Ibid, para. 7.

⁸ Ibid, para. 8.

⁹ Ibid, para. 9.

¹⁰ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.27 (Argentina). See Endnote 3 above.

¹¹ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 34.

¹² Ibid, para. 36.

¹³ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.28 (Austria) and 98.49 (Austria). See Endnote 3 above.

¹⁴ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 29.

¹⁵ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.5 (Mexico); 98.14 (Belarus); 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan); 98.20 (Netherlands); 98.25 (Egypt); 98.30 (Slovenia); 98.31 (France; Netherlands; Azerbaijan); 98.32 (Spain; Norway); 98.33 (Costa Rica); 98.57 (United Kingdom); 98.64 (Bangladesh); 98.67 (Chile; Turkey); 98.69 (Colombia); 98.70 (Colombia). See Endnote 3 above.

¹⁶ Defensoría del Pueblo, paras.19–20.

¹⁷ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.8 (Bangladesh; Poland); 98.14 (Belarus); 98.15 (Brazil); 98.16 (Slovakia); 98.29 (Austria); 98.30 (Slovenia); 98.31 (France; Netherlands; Azerbaijan); 98.36 (Costa Rica); 98.38 (Chile; Germany; Slovakia); 98.49 (Austria); 98.70 (Colombia). See Endnote 3 above.

¹⁸ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 22–24.

¹⁹ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.6 (Argentina; Belarus); 98.7 (Poland) and 98.16 (Slovakia). See Endnote 3 above.

²⁰ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 38.

²¹ Ibid, para. 39.

²² Ibid, para. 40.

²³ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.2 (Cuba); 98.3 (Lao People's Democratic Republic); 98.39 (Slovakia; Turkey; Slovenia; France); 98.40 (Italy; Denmark; Germany; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); 98.42 (Algeria; United States of America); 98.43 (Norway; Netherlands; Canada); 98.44 (Nicaragua); 98.47 (Switzerland); 98.49 (Austria); 98.51 (Sweden; Austria, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland); 98.53 (United States of America). See Endnote 3 above.

²⁴ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 41.

²⁵ Ibid, para. 42.

²⁶ Ibid, para. 43.

²⁷ Ibid, para. 44.

²⁸ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.25 (Egypt); 98.59 (Malaysia). See Endnote 3 above.

- ²⁹ Defensoría del Pueblo, paras.12–13.
- ³⁰ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.25 (Egypt). See Endnote 3 above.
- ³¹ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 14.
- ³² Ibid, para. 15.
- ³³ Ibid, para. 17.
- ³⁴ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.68 (Belarus). See Endnote 3 above.
- ³⁵ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 10.
- ³⁶ Ibid, para. 21.
- ³⁷ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.25(Egypt); 98.68 (Belarus); 98.73 (Algeria). See Endnote 3 above.
- ³⁸ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 11.
- ³⁹ Ibid, para. 25.
- ⁴⁰ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.21(Azerbaijan); 98.34 (Mexico; Azerbaijan); 98.37 (Algeria); 98.45 (Slovenia; Canada); 98.46 (Netherlands; Austria; Switzerland); 98.75 (Pakistan); 98.76 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); 98.77 (Germany). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁴¹ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 26.
- ⁴² Ibid, para. 27.
- ⁴³ Ibid, para. 28.
- ⁴⁴ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.30 (Slovenia); 98.78 (Egypt). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁴⁵ Defensoría del Pueblo, para. 37.
- ⁴⁶ The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CMW | Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| CED | Committee on Enforced Disappearances |
| SPT | Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture |
- ⁴⁷ Submission from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, page 2.
<http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/signs/a-53.html> (accessed on 26 May 2014).
- ⁴⁸ World Coalition against the Death Penalty, para. 4.
- ⁴⁹ HRW, page 5.
- ⁵⁰ AI, page 4. See also submission and recommendations from HRW, pages 1–2 and 5 and JS6, para. 25.
- ⁵¹ A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.27 (Argentina). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁵² SRI – Colectivo TLGB para. 8. See also submission from JS8.
- ⁵³ JS8, para. 36.
- ⁵⁴ JS8, para. 40. See also submissions from SRI – Colectivo TLGB, para. 6 and JS6, paras. 55–56.
- ⁵⁵ AI, page 4. See also submissions from JS1, paras. 24–27 and JS6, para. 62.
- ⁵⁶ JS12, paras. 47–50.
- ⁵⁷ JS12, para. 17.
- ⁵⁸ JS6, paras. 47–48.
- ⁵⁹ AI, page 1.
- ⁶⁰ JS6, paras.24–25.
- ⁶¹ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.5 (Mexico) and 98.14 (Belarus). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁶² JS1, paras. 1–4.
- ⁶³ JS6, paras. 5–6.
- ⁶⁴ JS6, paras. 5–6.
- ⁶⁵ JS6, paras. 64–65.
- ⁶⁶ AI, page 2.
- ⁶⁷ AI, page 5.
- ⁶⁸ A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.26 (The Netherlands). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁶⁹ JS8, paras. 29–45. See also recommendations from SRI – Colectivo TLGB.

- ⁷⁰ A/HRC/14/7, para. 98, recommendations 98.1 (Nigeria; Switzerland; Argentina); 98.3 (Lao People's Democratic Republic); 98.9 (Brazil); 98.10 (Palestine); 98.18 (Lao People's Democratic Republic); 98.46 (Netherlands; Austria; Switzerland); 98.54 (Egypt); 98.72 (Italy). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁷¹ JS6, para. 2.
- ⁷² A/HRC/14/7, para. 98, recommendations 98.4 (Mexico; Guatemala); 98.5 (Mexico); 98.20 (Netherlands); 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan); 98.24 (Angola); 98.25 (Egypt). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁷³ JS12, paras. 37–41.
- ⁷⁴ A/HRC/14/7, para. 98, recommendations 98.4 (Mexico, Guatemala); 98.20 (Netherlands); 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan); 98.26 (Netherlands). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁷⁵ JS1, para. 5.
- ⁷⁶ JS1, paras. 6–9. See also submission from JS6, para. 19–21.
- ⁷⁷ JS6, paras. 30–31.
- ⁷⁸ JS6, para. 25.
- ⁷⁹ HRW, page 5.
- ⁸⁰ A/HRC/14/7, para. 98, recommendation 98.28 (Italy, Turkey and Slovakia) and A/HRC/14/, recommendation 98.49 (Austria). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁸¹ AI, page 5. See also submission from JS1, paras. 15–19.
- ⁸² JS12, paras. 51–62.
- ⁸³ HRW, page 3 and 5.
- ⁸⁴ ACISJF IN-VIA page 3.
- ⁸⁵ JS6, para. 48 and JS4, paras. 19–20.
- ⁸⁶ JS4, paras. 19–20.
- ⁸⁷ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.4 (Mexico, Guatemala), 98.5 (Mexico), 98.6 (Argentina, Belarus), 98.14 (Belarus), 98.20 (Brazil, Netherlands), 98.22 (Kyrgyzstan), 98.25 (Egypt), 98.30 (Slovenia), 98.31 (France, Netherlands, Azerbaijan), 98.33 (Costa Rica), 98.47 (Switzerland) and 98.57 (United Kingdom). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁸⁸ AI, page 1.
- ⁸⁹ HRW, page 6.
- ⁹⁰ JS12, paras. 42–46.
- ⁹¹ Foundation Levántate Mujer, pages 4–5. See also submission from ACISJF IN-VIA. See also submission JS1, paras. 28–37.
- ⁹² JS1, paras. 28–37.
- ⁹³ A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.36 (Costa Rica). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁹⁴ Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, page 1 and para. 2.1. See also submission JS4, paras. 11–17.
- ⁹⁵ JS4, paras. 11–17.
- ⁹⁶ JS12, paras. 7–17. See additional recommendations in para. 17.
- ⁹⁷ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.6 (Argentina, Belarus) and 98.30 (Slovenia). See Endnote 3 above.
- ⁹⁸ JS1, paras. 38–41.
- ⁹⁹ ACISJF IN-VIA, pages 3–4.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS4, paras. 7–9.
- ¹⁰¹ Foundation Levántate Mujer, pages 1–2.
- ¹⁰² A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.36 (Costa Rica) and 98.38 (Chile, Germany, Slovakia). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁰³ Joint submission No. 9 by Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional y Observatorio Infantojuvenil, Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia, pages 6–9.
- ¹⁰⁴ JS12, paras. 23–28.
- ¹⁰⁵ Foundation Levántate Mujer, pages 3–4.
- ¹⁰⁶ Joint submission No. 9 by Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional y Observatorio Infantojuvenil, Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia, pages 5–6.
- ¹⁰⁷ JS4, paras. 23–27. JS12, para. 28.

- 108 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.3 (Lao People's Democratic Republic); 98.12 (Algeria); 98.65 (Algeria, Panamá); 98.8 (Bangladesh, Poland). See Endnote 3 above.
- 109 Joint submission No. 9 by Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional y Observatorio Infantojuvenil, Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia, pages 6–9.
- 110 ACISJF IN-VIA pages 3–4.
- 111 JS6, paras. 28–29.
- 112 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.39 (Slovakia, Turkey, Slovenia, France);98.40 (Italy, Denmark, Germany, United Kingdom); 98.42 (Algeria, United States of America); 98.43 (Norway, Netherlands, Canada); 98.44 (Nicaragua); 98.47 (Switzerland). See Endnote 3 above.
- 113 AI, page 4.
- 114 JS, paras. 11–14.
- 115 HRW, page 5. See also submission from JS12, paras. 51–62 and JS6, para. 51.
- 116 HRW, page 6.
- 117 JS4, paras. 30–32.
- 118 HRW, pages 1–2. See also submission AI, page 4 and JS6, para. 9.
- 119 AI, page 4.
- 120 A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.51 (Sweden, Austria, United Kingdom). See Endnote 3 above.
- 121 Plataforma de Luchadores Sociales contra la Impunidad por la Justicia y por la Memoria Histórica (PLS), pages, 1–2. See annexes for cases cited. See also submission from JS6, para. 7.
- 122 Plataforma de Luchadores Sociales contra la Impunidad por la Justicia y por la Memoria Histórica (PLS), pages, 1–2. See annexes for cases cited. See also submission from JS6, para. 7.
- 123 JS6, para. 7.
- 124 HRW, page 5.
- 125 A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.51 (Sweden, Austria, United Kingdom). See Endnote 3 above.
- 126 AI, page 1.
- 127 HRW, pages 1–2 and 5. See submission for description of cases.
- 128 Submission from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, page 3. See also I/A Court H.R., Case of Ibsen Cárdenas and Ibsen-Peña v. Bolivia. Merits, Reparation and Costs. Judgment of September 1, 2010. Series C No. 217 (Available at: <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en/decisions-and-judgments>).
- 129 Conscience and Peace Tax International – International Fellowship of Reconciliation, pages 1–5. See submission for case cited.
- 130 CIVICUS and Fundación CONSTRUIR, pages 2–5.
- 131 CIVICUS and Fundación CONSTRUIR, para. 6.3.
- 132 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.52 (Norway, Germany) and 98.55 (Chile, United States of America, Canada). See Endnote 3 above.
- 133 HRW, page 4 and 6.
- 134 RSF-RWB, pages 1 and 3. See submission for cases cited.
- 135 APLP, pages 1–5. See submission for cases cited.
- 136 RSF-RWB, page 3.
- 137 RSF-RWB, page 2.
- 138 CIVICUS and Fundación CONSTRUIR, paras. 6, 6.1 and 6.2. See also submission JS6, paras. 15–18.
- 139 AI, page 5. See also submission JS6, paras. 15–18.
- 140 JS6, para. 18.
- 141 Submission from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, page 3. See also 108/11 – IACHR Urges Bolivia to Guarantee Protesters Physical Integrity and Security, Washington D.C., October 17, 2011. See also submission from CIDOB-CONAMAQ, paras. 15–17 and paras. 23–24.
- 142 AI, pages 3 and 5. See also submission from CIDOB-CONAMAQ.
- 143 A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.57 (United Kingdom). See Endnote 3 above.
- 144 JS1, paras. 10–14. See also submission JS12, paras. 47–60 and JS6, paras. 67–69.
- 145 A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.25 (Egypt) and 98.67 (Chile, Turkey). See Endnote 3 above.
- 146 JS1, paras. 42–54.
- 147 JS12, para. 41.
- 148 JS8, para. 43.

- ¹⁴⁹ JS6, paras. 52–54.
- ¹⁵⁰ Fundación Agua ConVida, pages 1–9.
- ¹⁵¹ JS12, para. 36.
- ¹⁵² A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.25 (Egypt). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁵³ JS1, paras. 55–58.
- ¹⁵⁴ JS6, paras. 45–46.
- ¹⁵⁵ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.13 (Islamic Republic of Iran) and 98.68 (Belarus). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁵⁶ JS12, para. 36.
- ¹⁵⁷ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.32 (Spain), 98.67 (Chile, Turkey); 98.69 (Sweden, Colombia) and 98.70 (Colombia). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁵⁸ JS1, paras. 24–27. See also submission from JS4, paras. 33–34.
- ¹⁵⁹ Ipas & SRI, paras. 22 and 26. See also submission from JS1, paras. 24–27.
- ¹⁶⁰ AI, pages 3–4. Ipas & SRI, para. 19.
- ¹⁶¹ HRW, page 6. See also submission from Ipas & SRI and JS1.
- ¹⁶² AI, page 2.
- ¹⁶³ AI, pages 3–4. See also submission from HRW and case cited in page 5.
- ¹⁶⁴ JS8, para. 44.
- ¹⁶⁵ JS6, paras. 65–66.
- ¹⁶⁶ A/HRC/14/7, recommendations 98.13 (Islamic Republic of Iran); 98.68 (Belarus); 98.72 (Italy); 98.25 (Egypt); 98.71 (Malaysia, Nigeria, Lebanon) and 98.73 (Algeria). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁶⁷ Joint submission No. 9 by Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional y Observatorio Infantojuvenil, Congregación Marista, Fe y Alegría, Fundación SEPA, Fundación Son de Vida, Fundación Hombres Nuevos, Fundación SEMBRAR, Fundación Paz y Esperanza, Proyecto Don Bosco, Red Departamental de Protección de la niñez y adolescencia, pages 2–4. See also submission JS1, paras. 20–23.
- ¹⁶⁸ JS6, paras. 43–44.
- ¹⁶⁹ JS12, paras. 18–22.
- ¹⁷⁰ JS1, paras. 20–23. See also JS4, paras. 21–22.
- ¹⁷¹ JS12, paras. 37–41.
- ¹⁷² JS8, para. 45.
- ¹⁷³ A/HRC/14/7, recommendation 98.66 (Kyrgyzstan). See Endnote 3 above.
- ¹⁷⁴ JS6, paras. 52–54.
- ¹⁷⁵ ACISJF IN-VIA, page 4.
- ¹⁷⁶ AI, page 1.
- ¹⁷⁷ AI, page 5. See also submission from CIDOB-CONAMAQ.
- ¹⁷⁸ CIDOB-CONAMAQ, pages 1–10. See submission for cases cited.
- ¹⁷⁹ CIDOB-CONAMAQ, para. 32. See submission for cases cited.
- ¹⁸⁰ International Human Rights Clinic of the University of Oklahoma (IHRC-UO), page 2.
- ¹⁸¹ AI, page 5. See also submission from CIDOB-CONAMAQ.
- ¹⁸² Foundation Levántate Mujer, page 5.
- ¹⁸³ JS6, paras. 57–58.
- ¹⁸⁴ JS6, paras. 57–58.
- ¹⁸⁵ Submission from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, page 3. See also *I/A Court H. R., Case of Pacheco Tineo Family v. Bolivia. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of November 25, 2013. Series C No. 272* (Available at: <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en/decisions-and-judgments>).
- ¹⁸⁶ CORIDUP, pages 1–4.
- ¹⁸⁷ JS2 – Central Kochi Piakala y Organización Territorial de Bases, pages 1–8.