



Active and Social Participation for Women's Rights and Peace¹
Alternative Report on the List of issues prior to reporting about
Civil and Political Rights in Venezuela
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Rights

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I. Organization Information

1. The organization Active and Social Participation for the Rights of Women and for Peace (PAS), was created in 1984 as a need to organize Venezuelan women, to achieve their political, economic, social, and cultural participation; fight against gender discrimination, and achieve its inclusion in the historical processes of our country.
2. PAS's mission is to win the organizational and participation spaces that serve to promote, disseminate, and consolidate the actions of women based on the unity of action and organic within the concept of class struggle, and equality, with an orientation of genre.
3. Achieve the inclusion of women in the struggles of the people for the conquest of political power. Likewise, promote actions based on peace in the world, solidarity, and support for women who fight for the independence, sovereignty, social justice, and self-determination of their peoples, against imperialism as an oppressive and warlike force that opposes the development, to the political, economic, and social independence of nations.
4. PAS, joined the Women's International Democratic Federation (FDIM) in 1985, to articulate with women's organizations around the world and contribute to the unitary promotion of the objective of our Federation. PAS is a nationwide organization made up of 300 women.

II. On the Human Rights of women, particularly Civil and Political Rights

5. The following are PAS-FDIM's considerations regarding the advancement of Civil and Political Rights that benefit women. In 2014, the first reform of the Organic Law on the Right of Women to a life free of violence was made, which involved the extension of forms of violence to 21, incorporating femicide and induction to suicide; the establishment of a set of public policies on the administration of justice; the determination of specialized Courts and specialized Prosecutors' Offices; as well as the training process for justice administrators in different instances. At the end of 2021, the second reform is approved, which establishes 7 approaches of mandatory application by the organs of the justice system and the other organs and entities of the State, expanding to 25 forms of violence, including computer violence, political violence, gynecological violence and multicausal violence.
6. To guarantee the civil rights of women, in 2021 the legal nature of the National Ombudsman for Women's Rights and its powers will be determined; recognizing the Community Defenders as participants in the promotion of women's human rights, in the accompaniment and defense of women victims of gender-based violence and enumerates their powers; creates the National Commission to Guarantee the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence. Additionally, we want to highlight some indicators of gender violence, specific violence against women, in the period 2015-2020, the National Institute for Women (INAMUJER), attached to the Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality Gender (MPPMIG), provided advice and support to 79,191 people (70,888 women and 8,303 men) in matters of gender violence. Likewise, it developed specific activities on the prevention of violence against women, aimed at the population in general, addressing a total of 119,000 people (102,000 women and 17,000 men).

We want to highlight that in Venezuela the political participation of women is guaranteed, in fact they represent more than 80% of the leaders who coordinate the Local Supply and Production Committees (CLAP), committees that were created with the objective of providing access at low cost to the food basket, which is why in 2017 the National Assembly created the Constitutional Law of the Local Supply and Production Committee, which aims to regulate the constitution, organization and operation of CLAP, as well as the recognition of the organization of the instances of aggregation and participation and grassroots organizations of People's Power, to ensure the production, supply and distribution of food and products, in order to guarantee independence, the social welfare of the People, food security and the integral development of the Nation, being a law that guarantees food security to the Venezuelan family that has a woman's name and majority Its entire structure is made up of women.

8. Additionally, between 2014 and 2020 the National Electoral Council (CNE) adopted special temporary measures to guarantee the equal participation of women. In 2015, through Resolution No. 150605, organizations with political purposes were ordered to seek mechanisms for selecting candidates for deliberative bodies that have parity and alternate composition of 50% for each sex. For the electoral process of Municipal Councils carried out in 2018, the Manual of Applications for the Joint and Alternate Composition was established.

9. Additionally, the Executive has promoted the creation of an institutional framework in favor of women and their rights, below we proceed to name some of these: Gran Misión Hogares de la Patria (2014); the Paula Correa Micromission (2017); the Argelia Laya Feminist School of the South (2018), the Comprehensive Care Centers for Women (CAFIM) (2014), the Comprehensive Care Units for Women (2016); the Community Centers for Attention to Women (2014); Communal Defenders of Women's Rights (2014).

10. Likewise, national plans have been structured with the objective of meeting the specific requirements of women, which have been shown to have an impact on the indicators. Venezuela is one of the countries in the region in which alarming figures of Maternal Mortality are registered, thanks to the implementation and development of the National Plan for Humanized Childbirth (begun in 2017), achievements have been seen in terms of maternal and infant mortality, it has been essential for the promotion and promotion of breastfeeding. However, we want to highlight the need to continue supporting this and other plans such as the Plan for the Prevention of Early Pregnancy in Adolescents (2018); National Doula Program (2018); Training Program for Community Promoters of Humanized Childbirth (2017) (for pregnant women and postpartum women).

At PAS-FEDIM, we consider the economic independence of women to be fundamental, this is necessary for women to become empowered, and in the empowerment process, they enjoy the full and absolute exercise of their rights, in this regard we want to highlight the initiative promoted by the Executive with the Soy Mujer Program (2016), whose objective is to manage and obtain financing for women's socio-productive projects through the National Public Bank. Likewise, we highlight the development of the Heroines Without Barrier Program (2016), whose target population is people with disabilities, where women are highly benefited, let us remember that as

the main caregivers in the home, they are responsible for the care that children require. household members with a disability.

12. Regarding the civil rights of racialized women, a first partial reform was made to the Organic Law against Racial Discrimination (2021) adding Article 10, leaving the wording as follows: The prevention, attention, and eradication of Racial discrimination must be developed in conditions of gender equality and equity, respecting individual characteristics and the needs related to gender diversity, eliminating barriers and without discrimination. The State, families, and society must promote, respect, and guarantee gender equality and equity in the prevention, care, and eradication of racial discrimination. To this end, they must adopt all necessary and appropriate measures to ensure that gender equality and equity are real and effective.

13. At PAS-FDIM we want to highlight the importance of language as a strategy for the empowerment of women, which is why we celebrate the creation of the Law for the Promotion and Use of Language with a Gender Approach (approved in 2021), which has as its objective is to promote and guarantee the use of language with a gender perspective, inclusive and non-sexist, used in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, to help guarantee that equality between women and men is real and effective in the use of language.

14. One of the issues of greatest interest to any movement for the defense of Human Rights is that concerning sexual abuse. Last year, the National Assembly enacted the Law for the Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Abuse against Girls, Boys, and Adolescents, the purpose of this law is to guarantee all girls, boys, and adolescents their rights to be protected and protected against any form of sexual abuse, to personal integrity and to the free development of their personality as full subjects of rights under the principle of co-responsibility between the State, families, and society.

15. Other achievements in these years, on August 11, the Constitutional Chamber of the TSJ, through Judgment No. 738, annulled articles 394 and 395 referring to adultery of the Penal Code, considering them discriminatory against women, since they contravene the values and principles of equality, non-discrimination, and human dignity, enshrined in articles 2, 3 and 21 of the Constitution of the RBV. The Judgment expressly invokes the provisions of the Covenant relating to the right to equality.

16. In educational matters, the level of schooling for both boys and girls is equitable, registering the Gender Parity Index (IPG) in the three levels of Basic Education at 0.97 for the Initial level; 0.92 in Primary; and 1.04 in Medium and Diversified. The 2019 Human Development Report, of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), recognizes Venezuela with a Gender Development Index of 1,013, considered in group 1 of countries with a high level of equality in terms of achievements in the Human Development Index between women and men.

Despite the efforts of the Venezuelan State, we believe that there is still a long way to go in terms of political and civil rights, especially of women, therefore, we believe that the State must carry out a reform in the Law of Sexual Rights and Reproductive Rights to incorporate the right to decide about their body, as well as recognize, through a law, menstrual health as part of the sexual and reproductive rights of women. The reform of this law in which the legalization of abortion is included is necessary, since the lack of legalization does not prevent it from happening, rather it

occurs in unknown proportions and leads to a high risk of maternal mortality in poor women, since they are those who are at risk when performing abortions in clandestine clinics or in spaces that do not have the necessary conditions to perform curettage

18. We also consider it important to review the times specified in the Breastfeeding Law as well as the time for pre-and post-natal permits stipulated in the LOTTT, since they do not correspond to the stimulation of exclusive breastfeeding through free demand, being less than 6 months, in the same way, the father of the infant should be incorporated into this postpartum period since the accompaniment and co-responsibility of men should be encouraged within what the care and rights of the infant imply.

19. Lastly, despite the CNE's efforts to guarantee equal participation of women and men in publicly elected positions, we are concerned that all political parties do not reflect these efforts in their candidacies. In the elections held in recent years, we see how the participation of women increased in the number of seats in the National Assembly, and although the Executive tries to try to have a joint ministerial cabinet, the publicly elected positions do not reflect the reality of community political spaces, where almost 80% are led by women leaders.