



NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PLAN 2016-2019



Socialist Democracy
The greatest amount of happiness possible



NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PLAN 2016-2019

“We cannot have a concept of human rights limited solely to people expressing themselves, no. Comprehensive human rights, of dignity, of life—a holistic understanding of what human rights are”.

President Hugo Chávez Frías.
Speech at the Constituent Assembly
Caracas, August 5, 1999.

Contents

Presentation	5
Introduction	7
Principles	17
Legal and political framework	20
Objectives	30
AXIS 1: Construction of an emancipatory culture in human rights.	31
AXIS 2: Strengthening the institutional framework to guarantee the rights of all.	39
AXIS 3: Protagonical participation of the people for the full enjoyment of human rights.	49
AXIS 4: Relationship with international human rights systems and bodies, from a transforming vision.	55
AXIS 5: Deepening the human rights approach in the Venezuelan State's legislation, policy and actions.	61
Implementation, comprehensive accompaniment and monitoring	69

VENEZUELA

Un país garante de los derechos humanos

consejoderechoshumanos.gob.ve

[@ConsejoDDHH_Ven](https://twitter.com/ConsejoDDHH_Ven)

Consulta Pública
Plan Nacional de
DERECHOS HUMANOS

- EJE 1: CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UNA CULTURA DE DERECHOS HUMANOS
- EJE 2: FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA INSTITUCIONALIDAD
- EJE 3: PARTICIPACIÓN PROTAGÓNICA DEL PUEBLO
- EJE 4: INTERACCIÓN CON LOS ORGANISMOS INTERNACIONALES DESDE UNA VISIÓN TRANSFORMADORA
- EJE 5: PROFUNDIZACIÓN DEL MARCO DE DERECHOS HUMANOS





Presentation

This is the 2016-2019 National Human Rights Plan of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a strategic document that will guide the policy of the Venezuelan State to consolidate the achievements of the last 17 years in the human rights field, and to continue progressing until remaining challenges in this matter are overcome.

The elaboration of this Plan was under the responsibility of the Executive Secretariat of the National Human Rights Council, an institution of the Executive Branch in charge of coordinating, supporting and promoting public policies of the Bolivarian Government, aimed at ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights as well as their protection and preservation in the search for peace and social justice.

The construction of this Plan is the result of a three-stage process that was developed with the valuable contributions of international agencies, human rights organizations and movements, and the State's institutions.

The first stage began in 2011 with the participation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Universal Periodic Review by the United Nations Human Rights Council, and concluded with the presentation of various periodic reports at UN human rights bodies, which noted our country's compliance with the covenants and conventions in the human rights field.

This work allowed a thorough diagnosis about the strengths and challenges of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in human rights matters, laying the foundation for the formulation of a comprehensive public policy in this area for the upcoming years.

From this valuable experience, the second stage began, in which a proposal of the National Human Rights Plan was made that included, in addition to the aforementioned diagnosis, the contributions of various human rights organizations and State institutions that complemented and enriched the preliminary version of the Plan.

Also, the drafting of this initial document took into consideration the principles of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; the international human rights treaties ratified by our country; the recommendations of the Ombudsman contained in their Annual Reports; and the recommendations of various international human rights bodies were considered, including those derived from the Universal Periodic Review and the different treaty bodies of the United Nations.

In the third stage, a comprehensive, plural and inclusive public consultation process took place with all the social sectors of the country, in order to facilitate the participation of the Venezuelan people in the formulation of the State's human rights policy.

This public consultation was carried out through popular assemblies and meetings with key actors (international organizations, State institutions, NGO's) and specially protected groups in the 23 states and the Capital District. Additionally, a website and an email address were created so that all interested people could submit their contributions to this initiative.

As a part of the public consultation, the largest, broadest and most inclusive assembly of human rights organizations and movements in the history of our country took place, recognizing the important contribution that this sector of society can provide in the formulation of public policy in this area.

As a result of this intense national debate -in which 258,096 people participated through the aforementioned diverse strategies and modalities displayed for consultation - this preliminary version of the Plan obtained the support of our society, and some of the proposed actions were enriched, including the incorporation of new measures derived from the demands and social struggles of the different sectors involved.

The Plan consists of five structural axes. Each axis contains three strategic lines, and each line consists of several actions aimed at increasing the guarantee of human rights in our country. In this sense, we opted for a design based on structural measures that allows the full incorporation of the human rights approach to the daily management of the State, and to the life of our society.

This State policy will complement the Plan of the Nation and all plans, policies and social missions that the Venezuelan State has been developing to ensure the greatest amount of happiness for our people. The intention is not to compile or replace the existing plans, but to generate processes that allow meeting the human rights goals contained in those plans, thereby deepening the public policies promoted by the national government, which have made significant achievements in the effective enjoyment of these rights.

This Plan confirms the commitment of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to human rights, with special emphasis on the formulation of an emancipatory, critical and alternative human rights vision. A vision that recognizes the existing universal standards, but that attempts to expand the protection of human rights in the face of new realities and new actors capable of violating them.

With this Plan we want our people to continue building the Nation, strengthening policies and consolidating what we have conquered. There is no doubt; Venezuela is a country guarantor of human rights.

**Venezuela
is a country
guarantor
of human rights**

Introduction

CONTEXT

Since 1999, after a major national constitutional process, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was established as a democratic and social State subject to the rule of law and justice. President Chávez made a commitment to re-found the Republic and overcome the poverty and exclusion affecting the majority of the population, which was a result of the policies implemented during the governments of the Fourth Republic. During the inauguration on February 2, 1999, the Head of State said:

“I swear before God, swear in front of the Nation, I swear in front of my people that, on this dying Constitution, I will promote the democratic transformations necessary for the new Republic to have a Magna Carta appropriate to the new times. I swear.”

The new Constitution — developed and approved with the participation of the people for the first time in the history of Venezuela — clearly established the guidelines for the process of re-founding the Republic.

A Democratic State

Participatory and protagonist democracy is conceived as a new type of society, not only as a political regime. The new society aims for the transformation of unequal power relations present in the family, the economy and culture, among other areas, since these disparities impact the potential for real equality in politics. For there to be a true democracy, the presence of some participation mechanisms is not enough, it requires social and cultural inclusion, and economic equality.

The explanatory memorandum of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela sets it in the following terms, “This definition corresponds to one of the main motivations expressed in the Preamble, that is, the supreme goal of re-founding the Republic to establish a democratic society. It’s not just the State that must be democratic, but also society. Being a democratic society, all the elements that compose it must be marked by democratic principles and be subjected to them”.

Under representative democracy, the form of government established in the 1961 Constitution and characterized by participation through political parties, the existence of the right to vote and periodic elections was enough to consider that human rights were guaranteed, even though they coexisted with high rates of abstention and economic, social and cultural despotisms that excluded and marginalized the impoverished majority.

Since the re-foundation of our Republic, economic and social conditions to facilitate the participation of the people have been generated, and its participation

has been promoted with a protagonist role in the political leadership of the Bolivarian process, not only through the democratization of the right to vote, but also through the strengthening of popular organization.

The suffrage, more than a mechanism for the selection of a few representatives, has been since then an instrument of transformation and political struggle, through which historically excluded people have participated in transcendental decisions of the national life.

During the last 17 years, 20 elections have been held, showing a sustained increase in participation. The last election on December 6, 2015, recorded a relative participation of 74.25% of the electoral register.¹

In 90%² of the elections, the people have democratically expressed their will regarding the orientation of the State's action, opting mostly for social solidarity and the common good, represented by the project of socialist democracy promoted by the Bolivarian Revolution.

The strengthening of popular organization during the Bolivarian Revolution is expressed in the rise and consolidation of Communal Councils, Communes, Presidential Councils of Popular Government, and social movements,³ as spaces of popular self-government in which people who never had any place in politics now participate. As noted in the Plan of the Nation, "The power that had been controlled by the oligarchy has been restored to the people, who, from battle to battle, and from victory to victory, have increased their level of organizational complexity"⁴.

A social State subject to the rule of law

Venezuela, as a social State subject to the rule of law, goes beyond the principle of subjection to the Constitution and the law provided in liberal democracies, and incorporates social solidarity, the common good and the people's will expressed democratically, as new elements that guide the actions of the State. The Constitution expresses it in the following terms:

"The principles of social solidarity and the common good lead to the establishment of the social State, subject to the rule of the Constitution and the law, thereby turning it into a State subject to the rule of law. A social State subject to the rule of law that is sustained through the will of the citizens, freely expressed by the means of political and social participation, to shape the democratic State."

**President
Chávez made
the commitment
to re-found
the Republic
and overcome
the poverty
and exclusion
affecting the
majority of the
population**

1 National Electoral Council (CNE). Web: www.cne.gob.ve (February 5, 2016).

2 Idem.

3 The country has 1,433 Communes and 45,407 registered Communal Councils. In addition, 12 Presidential Councils of Popular Government have been established. Annual Message to the Nation by the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro Moros. Federal Legislative Palace, Caracas. January 15, 2016. Official transcript.

4 Plan of the Nation, 2.3 National Objective.

The incorporation of these new elements is a very significant step in guaranteeing human rights for all, because they not only subject the State's action to the Constitution and the law, but at the same time, subordinate this regulatory framework to the achieving of social solidarity and the common good.

During the Fourth Republic, the State was a simple administrator that privileged the interests of minorities who held economic and political power in the country, and directed the regulatory framework towards privatization of the State, repression of popular sectors and disregard for their human rights. This is demonstrated by actions such as Black Friday in 1983; the Neoliberal Economic Package implemented by Carlos Andres Perez in 1989; the labor deregulation carried out during the second government of Rafael Caldera in 1996; and the gradual reduction of social investment.

With the Bolivarian Revolution, the normative framework has incorporated the highest standards for the guarantee and protection of human rights. The 1999 Constitution enshrines a comprehensive catalog of human rights — which is not limited to the clauses expressed in the Constitution and in international instruments (Article 22, Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, CBRV) — and creates the institution of the Ombudsman for the promotion, defense and monitoring of the same (Art. 280 CBRV).

During these 17 years, major human rights laws⁵ have been incorporated into the legal system and a new institutional framework⁶ has been created for their guarantee.

A State of Justice

Justice is understood as the guarantee of a dignified life and enjoyment of the greatest happiness possible. The Constituent Assembly began by recognizing the processes of exploitation and exclusion to which the majority of the population were subjected during the governments of the Fourth Republic, and made the commitment to overcome these historical debts.

The Constitution sets it in the following way:

“A democratic and social State subject to the rule of law committed to the comprehensive progress that Venezuelans aspire, with human development that allows a dignified quality of life; these aspects shape the concept of a State of Justice.”⁷

5 Women's Law for Equal Opportunities; Organic Law on States of Exception; Organic Law on Refugees and Asylum Seekers; Agrarian Reform Law; Organic Law of Indigenous Peoples and Communities; Law of Social Services for Older Persons; Communal Councils Law; Law for Persons with Disabilities; Law for the Promotion and Protection of Breastfeeding; Organic Law on the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence; Law for the Protection of Families, Motherhood and Fatherhood; Organic Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents; Youth Law; Organic Law of the Police Service and the Bolivarian National Police Corps; laws of Popular Power; Organic Law against Racial Discrimination; Law to Punish the Crimes, Disappearances, Tortures and other Human Rights Violations for Political Reasons in the period 1958-1998; Organic Law for Labor and Workers; Law for Disarmament, Arms Control and Ammunition; Special Law to Prevent and Punish Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment.

6 Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality; Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements; Social Missions; National Experimental University for Security (UNES); Bolivarian National Police; Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples; Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service; Autonomous Institute National Council of Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna), National Council for Persons with Disabilities (Conapdis), National Institute against Racial Discrimination (Incodir), National Human Rights Council.

7 Explanatory memorandum, Constitution the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

———
The progress made in human rights reflects the commitment of the Bolivarian Revolution to transforming systems of exploitation and exclusion

During the governments of the Fourth Republic, the country's economic growth resulted in the concentration of wealth at the expense of extreme poverty. Poverty, during the second half of 1998, stood at 50.4% and in the early 90's it came to affect about 80% of the population.⁸

The progress made in human rights reflects the commitment of the Bolivarian Revolution to transforming systems of exploitation and exclusion. Various indicators are proof of this reality.

On the right to health,⁹ the healthcare infrastructure has increased, making available to communities over 6,172 popular clinics, 565 Comprehensive Diagnostic Centers (CDI), 584 Comprehensive Rehabilitation Rooms (SRI) and 35 High Technology Centers (CAT). This infrastructure has enabled the expansion of the coverage of the right to health and the universalization of the primary care network.

On the right to education,¹⁰ access to free public education at all levels has increased significantly. In primary education, universalization and a net enrollment rate of 93.4% was achieved; in secondary education the net enrollment rate reached 74.8%; and in university education an enrollment of 83% was achieved, reaching a total of 10,508,538 students in all different educational levels throughout the country.

On the right to food,¹¹ a public food supply network was created that has led to an increase in the number of meals per day of the Venezuelan population, and consequently, an increase in the daily caloric intake, a reduction of child malnutrition and a reduction in hunger. Currently, Venezuela has the fourth place in the region in terms of better availability of food energy and lower levels of malnutrition. Today, the average Venezuelan child has the height of the richest child during the Fourth Republic, which is evidence of the progress in reducing inequality. Furthermore, 96.2% of Venezuelans eats three times a day.

On the right to adequate housing,¹² more than a million dignified housing units have been delivered, and more than 1,188,818 families¹³ have joined the "New Neighborhood, Tricolor Neighborhood" Great Mission to improve housing and environment.

On land rights¹⁴, the Bolivarian Revolution has managed to recover more than 3,654,681 hectares from large estates that were mostly idle, and is in the process of recovering 3,107,718 additional hectares, contributing to the access and democratization of land use and property, and seeking to strengthen food security and sovereignty.

8 Technical Section of Statistics and Analysis of the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences of the Central University of Venezuela (UCV-STEAC).

9 Ministry of Popular Power for Health, Report and Accounts, 2014.

10 Ministry of Popular Power for Education (2014), in: Socialist Venezuela in figures: [http:// venezuelasocialista.avn.info.ve/](http://venezuelasocialista.avn.info.ve/).

11 Ministry of Popular Power for Food, Report and Accounts, 2014.

12 Annual Report to the Nation by the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro Moros Message. Federal Legislative Palace, Caracas. Friday, January 15, 2016. Official transcript.

13 Ministry of Popular Power for Housing and Habitat, Report and Accounts, 2014.

14 Ministry of Popular Power for Agriculture and Lands, Report and Accounts, 2014.

On the right to work, labor rights and guarantees have been strengthened with the adoption of the Organic Law of Labor and Workers, which, among other things, restores the right to the retroactive calculation of social benefits that was eliminated during the second government of Rafael Caldera. In addition, there has been a steady decline in the unemployment rate to 6.1%;¹⁵ and a sustained growth of formal employment to 59.2%.¹⁶

On the right to social security,¹⁷ in 2000 the homologation of social pensions to the minimum wage and the extension of the coverage of the right to social security were achieved. The average number of new pensioners per year grew from 17,591 in the 1986-1999 period, to an average of 180,528 in the period from 1999 to 2013. In 1998, only 19.6% of seniors had their right to a pension recognized, while in 2015 the coverage increased to 84%.¹⁸ The number of pensioners increased from 387,007 in 1998 to 3,090,281 in 2015,¹⁹ showing an increase of 798.5%, compared to 1998. Among the new pensioners are self-employed workers, homemakers and farmers, consolidating a dignified and solidarity-based model of social security for our people.

On the right to freedom of expression, the means of expression and communication have been democratized, as well as access to information and the radio spectrum, guaranteeing everyone the exercise of a right that was historically monopolized by large national and international economic groups, who also tried to shape the contents and limits of this right according to their own market interests.

As a result of this process, 1,225 alternative and community media outlets have been created, which coexist with commercial and public outlets; 244 radio stations have been created throughout the country; 139 radio concessions have been granted to Frequency Modulation (FM) broadcasters, increasing the total number to 469 stations across the country; and 37 community television stations have been created.²⁰

The socialist democracy promoted by the Bolivarian Government requires both the fair social redistribution of wealth as well as the empowerment of the historically excluded social sectors of the population.

For this purpose, affirmative actions have been promoted in favor of women, indigenous peoples, Afro-Venezuelan communities, people in need of shelter and people with disabilities, among others, which have been reflected in the creation of institutions, and in the issuance and implementation of standards that have allowed a better exercise and enjoyment of human rights for all people.

The socialist democracy promoted by the Bolivarian Government requires both the fair social redistribution of wealth as well as the empowerment of the historically excluded social sectors of the population

15 Annual Report to the Nation by the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro Moros Message. Federal Legislative Palace, Caracas. January 15, 2016. Official transcript.

16 Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. Venezuela in figures. Our transition to Socialism. 2015.

17 Ministry of Popular Power for the Social Process of Work, Report and Accounts, 2014.

18 Annual Report to the Nation by the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro Moros Message. Federal Legislative Palace, Caracas. January 15, 2016. Official transcript.

19 Annual Report to the Nation by the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro Moros Message. Federal Legislative Palace, Caracas. January 15, 2016. Official transcript.

20 National Commission for Telecommunications (Conatel), 2014.

On the right to citizen security, different strategies have been put forward to attempt, on the one hand, to influence the reduction of the risk factors associated with violent conflicts that are present in our society; and on the other, to transform penal control mechanisms to act in strict compliance with human rights.

As part of these efforts, in 2006 a process of police reform was designed — currently under implementation— with the purpose of building a new model of policing that could be preventive, humanist, and committed to the eradication of classism that has historically characterized the actions of the police forces, which has resulted in a double victimization of the popular sectors, as they are the main victims of the most violent crimes and also the most affected by the measures implemented to contain these events.

This police reform has achieved, among other things, the following results:

- A general diagnosis of the situation of the police forces, identifying the main problems:²¹ inequality in the distribution of police forces, according to municipal and state resources (only 52% of police officers are on patrol or investigative services); absence of procedural and organizational manuals; structure, tactics and military subculture; inefficient disciplinary regimes and disregard for due process; 1.7% of active officers with criminal records; high levels of lethality in civilian clashes with the police; deficiencies in training in the progressive and differentiated use of force; precarious and insufficient equipment, staffing and budget; low professional training (70.46% of the police agents with high school degree); very low police salaries and violations of labor rights.
- Design of a new police model embodied in the 2008 Organic Law of Police Services and the Bolivarian National Police Corps.
- Creation, in 2009, of the General Police Council, the National Experimental University for Security (UNES), the Bolivarian National Police and the Vice Ministry of the Integrated Police System; an institution that is part of the Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.
- Development of the Strategic Information and Police Transparency System (SIETPOL) for the management of the police forces of the country, accompanied by a Portal for Police Transparency.
- Development of the online Police Atlas that organizes and publishes fundamental data about the location of the police forces in the country for all citizens.
- Design, consultation and approval of several police standards and more than 79 resolutions with instructional manuals²² on topics such as progressive and differentiated use of force, accountability, victim assistance, gender approach, staffing and basic equipment, among others, geared towards building a police that is professional, humane and respectful of human rights.

21 National Commission for Police Reform. *Venezuelan Police: Institutional Development and Reform Prospects at the start of the Third Millennium. Characteristics of the Venezuelan Police*. Caracas, 2007.

22 Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace, *Report and Accounts*, 2014.

- Promotion and creation of 95 Citizen Committees for Police Control as a mechanism of social control to assist in the supervision of the police forces.

In addition to the police reform, the Bolivarian Government designed, in 2012, the “Venezuela Full of Life” Great Mission as a comprehensive public policy on security, based on prevention as main strategy against violence.

President Chávez defined this great mission in the following terms: “(...) So, the Great Mission is a space, a set of measures, multifactorial policies, from different angles, with different objectives and has, as we have said (...) six strategic axes or vertices, and it begins with prevention; and that is the focus, or an essential element of the humanistic approach, the social approach, the socialist approach, that is outlined in our Constitution, a social State subject to the rule of law and justice; comprehensive prevention and coexistence in solidarity.”²³

The progresses made in guaranteeing human rights show that the economic and political model promoted by the Bolivarian Government has achieved a clear improvement over the results of the capitalist model implemented in Venezuela during the Fourth Republic. Today, the Venezuelan population has a greater life expectancy; poverty, extreme poverty and inequality have been reduced.²⁴ Several indicators are proof of this progress:

- Life expectancy at birth of the Venezuelan population grew nearly three years, from 72.16 years in 1998, to 75 in 2014.
- Impoverished households, measured by unsatisfied basic needs, decreased from 28.9% in 1998, to 20.4% in 2014.
- Households in extreme poverty, measured by unsatisfied basic needs, also decreased from 10.8% in 1998, to 4.78% in 2015.²⁵
- Inequality was reduced according to the Gini coefficient, which passed from 0.48 in 1998, to 0.381 in 2014, turning Venezuela into the country with the least inequality in the region.

The human rights achievements of the Bolivarian Revolution have earned it several awards from the United Nations System. UNESCO declared Venezuela a territory free of illiteracy in 2005 and named it 5th country in the world in higher education enrollment. Also, in 2015, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recognized the Venezuela’s efforts for the second time in eradicating hunger and reducing extreme poverty. In addition, on several occasions the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has recognized the country’s significant advances in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, to which the Bolivarian Government has given a priority interest.

23 Launching of the Great Mission “A Toda Vida Venezuela”. Miraflores Presidential Palace, June 2012.

24 Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. Venezuela in figures: Our transition to Socialism. 2015.

25 Annual Report to the Nation by the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro Moros Message. Federal Legislative Palace. Caracas, January 15, 2016. Official transcript.

The human rights achievements of the Bolivarian Revolution have earned it several awards from the United Nations System

The entire Latin American and Caribbean region continues facing the consequences of colonialism, dispossession and imperialist domination. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela does not escape this reality. Our country must address the great social debt accumulated since colonial times, a debt that the Bolivarian Revolution has begun to pay back.

In that sense, the Bolivarian Government recognizes that along with the achievements, challenges and debts still remain. Therefore, the National Human Rights Plan, outlined below, seeks to provide a new instrument for the Bolivarian Revolution to sustain, advance and deepen the progresses made in human rights, as well as address the remaining challenges and accelerate the transition to a socialist democracy for achieving the greatest amount of social happiness, assuming human rights as one of its fundamental pillars.

*Consultation
with indigenous
peoples. Zulia,
August 9, 2015.*



WHY A NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PLAN FOR VENEZUELA?

The National Human Rights Plan is an instrument that enables the definition and coordination of the Bolivarian Revolution's major policy decisions on human rights. In practical terms, this document as a planning tool will allow the State:

- To have a roadmap for the coordinated development of the necessary actions to sustain, advance and deepen the achievements reached in human rights, with the participation of all sectors of society.
- Strengthen institutional capacity; organize programs and projects to ensure the State's comprehensive, timely and effective management in this matter, as well as incorporate the human rights approach to public policies.
- Facilitate compliance with international commitments and obligations, including those assumed under the Universal Periodic Review.
- Create a platform for dialogue with all sectors of society, oriented towards the formulation of agreements for the guarantee of human rights, in accordance with the principles of co-responsibility and solidarity.
- Create a space for articulated work in human rights between the Bolivarian Government and popular organizations, social movements, UN agencies and other human rights groups or institutions.

In this regard, this Plan is an instrument that will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the State in the guarantee, respect and enjoyment of human rights. It will also enable the Bolivarian Revolution to take the lead in the formulation of a critical discourse to the bourgeois and liberal vision of human rights.

At national and international levels, the liberal discourse of human rights and the conservative positions that characterize it have been favored. Under this view, the State must refrain from acting and allow the enjoyment of "freedoms" provided by the market. Also, from this ideological position, the responsibility of corporations, transnationals, and even individuals in the violation of human rights is disregarded. In addition, although the indivisibility and interdependence of human rights is recognized, it favors one set of rights over others, strengthening the protection of this set, and relegating those which guarantee a dignified life for the population.

From this critical vision, the Bolivarian Revolution assumes a human rights discourse that foresees an increase of their transformative possibilities for the benefit of historically excluded and exploited sectors; that makes visible and controls the real powers that violate human dignity; and that strengthens the processes of our peoples' struggle.

AXES OF THE PLAN

To achieve this general objective, five structural axes have been proposed, grouping several actions to strengthen the guarantee of human rights in our country. Each axis has a general objective and three strategic lines, which are developed through a set of programmatic actions.

The programmatic actions contemplated in this Plan are the result of the previous diagnosis and the public consultation carried out by the technical team of the National Human Rights Council throughout the country over three months.



Principles

The National Human Rights Plan is based on the following principles:

Universality

The National Human Rights Plan assumes that these rights are inherent to the dignity of the person, and therefore must be respected and guaranteed, without distinction of any kind.

Indivisibility and Interdependence

This Plan assumes human rights as a network of interactions that are combined in a holistic and comprehensive manner to enhance the dignity of all persons, without any hierarchy that allows some rights to be more important than others. Therefore, their recognition, protection and guarantee should have the same priority, given that the realization of any of these rights can only be achieved through the joint realization of all of them.

Progressivity

The National Plan has been formulated recognizing that the development of human rights is a permanent, continuous and dynamic process, marked by the conquests of social movements as a result of new problems, needs and challenges, as well as the expansion, improvement and enforcement of legally recognized rights and guarantees. Therefore, they cannot be conceived as mere products, inactive or closed, that do not admit the possibility of improvements over the socio-historical demands and struggles of peoples.

Substantive, Established and Practiced Equality

This Plan assumes that all people are entitled to be treated equally, and thus any discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, social status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, language, political opinion, nationality or origin, age, economic status, disability status or any other personal, legal or social circumstances, that has the effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights, is inadmissible.

In addition, it is recognized that the simple proclamation of formal equality before the law is not enough to guarantee in practice the enjoyment and exercise of human rights, especially of those in a condition of poverty, exclusion or vulnerability. From this perspective, it is essential to create mechanisms so that all people can effectively enjoy equal opportunities and, above all, the same conditions in the exercise of their human rights.

This Plan assumes human rights as a network of interactions that are combined in a holistic and comprehensive manner to enhance the dignity of all persons, without any hierarchy that allows some rights to be more important than others

Gender Equality and Equity

The National Plan recognizes gender equality and equity as an indispensable principle for its formulation and development, understanding that this is an essential condition for achieving the substantive equality of women in the enjoyment and exercise of their human rights.

Inter-Culturality

This Plan gives special importance to the dialogue between cultures about the concepts of dignity and to the recognition of the coexistence of cultural diversities in Venezuelan society, which must coexist based on the respect for different world views.

Co-Responsibility

The National Plan is based on the premise that, besides the State, various social actors have the responsibility to respect human rights. Therefore, its implementation is a task that necessarily requires the active, co-responsible and solidary participation of families and different sectors of society, beyond the processes of asserting rights, under the terms provided in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and international human rights instruments.

Complementarity

The National Plan complements the plans and policies that are being developed by the Venezuelan State, and contributes to increasing the effectiveness of human rights in the country, including the Economic and Social Development Plan of the Nation. As such, it is not intended to compile or replace existing plans and policies, but to aid in creating the conditions to meet the objectives of these initiatives on human rights.

Inter-Agency Work and Coordination

The National Plan is a State policy, taking into account that it explicitly pursues the realization of one of the State's essential purposes. That is why all the branches of the Venezuelan State must actively participate and cooperate to promote and advance — from their different fields — the actions foreseen in the Plan for the achievement of good results.

Priority Attention to Vulnerable Groups

The implementation of the strategic lines and programmatic actions foreseen in the National Human Rights Plan should prioritize attention to historically discriminated groups or in particularly vulnerable situations, for

reasons of age, gender, disability status, ethnicity or race, social status, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, among others.

Realism

The National Human Rights Plan must be viable and workable within the prescribed period, and it must be fulfilled and effectively implemented.



Consultation with human rights organizations and movements. Caracas, August 27, 2015.

Legal and Political Framework

The Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela²⁶ is known for its progressive trend in human rights, to the extent of serving as inspiration in the subsequent constituent processes that took place in Latin America.

Thus, the Venezuelan Constitution stands as a benchmark in the field for its deeply democratic vocation and for overcoming, from a substantive point of view, the scope contained in many of the rights established in international human rights instruments, giving rise to a line of thought called “New Latin American Constitutionalism”.

Human rights are established in the Venezuelan Magna Carta from its preamble, extending along its entire normative body. Hence, in the Constitution, these rights also appear as the axiological core, the highest value of the State, and the guiding principle of the entire institutional apparatus.

Next to the traditional values and principles that were inherited from our constitutional history (liberty, equality, independence, popular sovereignty), the Constitution emphasizes the preeminence of human rights, which means that the State must guarantee and respect those rights, as well as investigate and punish those responsible for their violation.

The Constitution contains an extensive catalog of human rights, highlighting the rights of children and adolescents; of young people; of women; of indigenous peoples and communities; of persons with disabilities, as well as of older persons. In other words, the Constitution opted for granting rights to historically excluded and marginalized groups, making visible those who for decades had been dispossessed or bereft of their rights in the legal sphere.

In addition, the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela includes the principles of progressivity, irrevocability, indivisibility, interdependence, equality and non-discrimination. It also envisages an open clause for the possibility of recognizing new rights not enshrined in the Magna Carta, which may arise from the struggles waged by organized people, thereby assuming that human rights are dynamic and that their recognition in the legal system is due to social reasons.

Similarly, it considers the constitutional status of treaties, agreements and conventions on human rights to take precedence over national law whence they contain more favorable rules for the people, being immediately and directly applied by the courts and other institutions of the Public branches. In addition, the Constitution eliminates State actions that favored impunity in the past, forbidding pardons and amnesties for State agents who have violated human rights.

²⁶ Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, with the Amendment no. 1 (2009). Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 5.908 (Extraordinary). Caracas, February 19, 2009.

The Constitution also establishes mechanisms for the justiciability of human rights and the State's obligation to investigate and legally punish offenses against these rights, including the imprescriptibility of crimes against humanity and war crimes, as well as the full reparation of victims whose rights were violated.

The Bolivarian Constitution includes the civil rights accumulated throughout our constitutional history. Specifically, it recognizes the right to: life and the corresponding prohibition of the death penalty; personal liberty and the prohibition of enforced disappearance of persons; physical, mental and moral integrity; inviolability of the home; secrecy and inviolability of private communications; due process in all administrative and judicial proceedings; freedom of transit; submitting requests and obtaining timely and adequate responses; association and meeting; the protection of the physical integrity of the persons by the State; identity, freedom of expression, information and thought; religion and worship; protection of honor, privacy, self-image and confidentiality; and freedom of conscience, among others.

Political rights are framed in the principle of participatory and protagonial democracy, based on the conception of people being directly involved in shaping their destiny on a daily basis; in the formulation and implementation of public policies, and in the control of their elected representatives. This democratic framework compiles the right to vote; transparent, periodic and public accountability of elected representatives; freedom of association for political purposes; peaceful and unarmed assembly; and asylum and refugee status.

The expansion of political rights in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela also includes extending to the military the right to vote, as well as to foreigners in certain electoral events.

As a means of people's participation and protagonism in the exercise of their sovereignty, the Constitution provides, in politics, the election of public officials, the referendum, popular consultation, the recall of elected officials, legislative initiatives — constitutional and constituent —, open forums and assemblies of citizens. In the social and economic aspects, it establishes entities for citizen services, self-management, co-management, cooperatives in all their forms, including financial cooperatives, savings banks, community enterprises and other forms of association guided by the values of mutual cooperation and solidarity.

In this way, the Constitution provides for the permanent politicization of society in the struggle for social transformation. The construction of participatory democracy represents the political guarantee for transcending the formal defense of human rights and moving towards the construction of a system of Popular Power that controls the State bureaucracy and ensures the validity of those rights, the satisfaction of human needs, the self-fulfillment of persons, social justice, and respect for nature.

The participatory democracy provided by the Constitution questions clientelist, bourgeois and elitist democracy. Participatory democracy is conceived as a systematic, active, forceful and radical exercise of Popular Power, which stimulates decision-making in the public interest that enables the redistribution

—————
The Constitution contains a chapter devoted exclusively to the rights of indigenous peoples, which constitutes a normative break with the liberal conception of human rights

of resources, making sure that important decisions are not left in the hands of an elite. Instead, it is the organized people, who decide what should be done and where the country's public policies should be directed.

Moreover, the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela lists an extensive set of rights grouped as "Social and Family Rights", among which are the protection of families, the recognition of stable unions and the status of children and adolescents as full subjects of rights. The rights of older persons and persons with disabilities are also established, as are the right to housing, health, social security and a wide range of labor rights.

These rights are fully enforceable and have a normative character. They have not been included in the Constitution as simple programmatic norms dependent on the development of subsequent legislation for their compliance and enforcement. The Constitution therefore has a legal and political framework ideal for the creation of a redistributive and democratic State model, and is thus inclined towards creating greater levels of social equality.

In its chapter on "Cultural and Educational Rights", the Bolivarian Constitution establishes —for the first time in the constitutional history of Venezuela — a set of cultural rights to ensure people's participation in cultural life, the enjoyment of scientific progress and access to literary and artistic production, as well as imposing obligations for the adoption of measures for the conservation, development and dissemination of science and culture.

Therefore, the Constitution gives content to cultural rights, complementing them normatively through a set of definitions, guarantees and specific obligations of the State, which are fundamental to ensure that these rights do not remain as mere rhetorical formulations, but have an operational character whose compliance can be demanded even through so-called judicial guarantees.

In this way, the right to cultural creation is recognized as is the State's obligation to ensure the protection, enrichment, preservation and conservation of tangible and intangible assets that make up the cultural heritage of works by artists, architects, musicians, writers and popular creations that express the creativity of the people (the language, rites, beliefs, historic places and monuments, literature, works of art, archives and libraries).

In this regard, special protection and treatment of popular cultures is conferred, the incorporation of cultural workers into the social security system is guaranteed, and an obligation is imposed on the State to ensure the production, reception and circulation of culture, along with the duty of media outlets to assist in the dissemination of our culture.

Regarding educational rights, the Constitution is in line with the most advance trends of the era, establishing the terms and conditions to ensure their exercise through the implementation of public policies that allow free education from kindergarten to undergraduate university studies.

Similarly, it provides clear obligations to the State to effectively ensure this human right to all the people. These obligations include priority investment in

education and the creation of sufficient institutions and services to ensure access, retention and completion within the educational system. It is worth noting that the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela establishes university autonomy for the first time in our constitutional history.

Also, in the chapter on cultural and educational rights, the right to sports and recreation is enshrined for the first time in a Venezuelan Magna Carta, which irrefutably demonstrates the progressive nature of the 1999 Constitution.

Furthermore, the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in the chapter entitled “Economic Rights” recognizes economic freedom, also known as freedom of enterprise, industry and commerce, as well as the right to property and to quality goods and services, without forgetting that all these rights are articulated in the clause establishing a democratic and social State subject to the rule of law and justice, which assigns to each of them a content, meaning and purpose different than that traditionally given by liberalism.

It is therefore understandable that in the 1999 Constitution, the State is characterized by its strong “economic activism” and its regulation and intervention in these matters through its various agencies and bodies, with the purpose of ending the inequality between the different social classes that conform Venezuelan society, as well as preventing exploitation, by dominant classes, of economically disadvantaged or vulnerable social groups.

Moreover, the Constitution contains a chapter devoted exclusively to the rights of indigenous peoples, which constitutes a normative break with the liberal conception of human rights, according to which the rights of certain minorities who live in a State are protected indirectly when the Constitution and laws guarantee the exercise of civil and political rights to all people without any discrimination.

The Constitution thus recognizes the historical debt to indigenous peoples, who were invaded, violated, enslaved, subjugated, oppressed and exploited by Spanish colonialism and then by imperial neocolonialism, by transnationals and by the capitalist system in general. It also tries to reverse the genocide and ethnocide, as well as the cultural erosion and discrimination that indigenous peoples and communities were subjected to for decades, creating policies that seek a social, political and cultural appreciation of ancestral knowledge.

The Bolivarian Constitution establishes the right of indigenous peoples and communities to land through processes of demarcation; the right to the use of natural resources located in their environments; the recognition of social, economic and political organizations of indigenous peoples; the right to maintain their ethnic and cultural identity; the preservation of their sacred sites and religions; the protection of their languages through bilingual intercultural education; as well as the health of indigenous peoples and communities.

Dedicating a chapter with differential or special rights for indigenous peoples is consistent with the preamble of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which enhances a multiethnic and multicultural society that involves,

The participatory democracy provided by the Constitution questions clientelist, bourgeois and elitist democracy. Participatory democracy is conceived as a systematic, active, forceful and radical exercise of Popular Power

among other things, the recognition of cultural diversity within the Venezuelan State.

Finally, environmental rights are categorically enshrined in the set of rights provided in the Constitution, in order for people to enjoy a safe, healthy and ecologically balanced life and environment, obliging the State to take action for the environment, for the respect for nature as an integral part of all human beings and for the rational use of the natural resources and land.

Now the recognition of human rights in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is complemented by a whole new system of laws, regulations and other normative instruments that give substance and quality to the access, exercise and enjoyment of every human right. This is a significant step forward in the achievement of a more just world, since it provides a regulatory framework that formally determines the power relations between different sectors of society, according to the values of respect for life and dignity of people.

However, having legal frameworks that recognize these rights and principles of any democratic society is not sufficient to achieve their full guarantee. It is necessary to design clear, specific and concrete public policies and actions at all levels that generate synergies between all social actors, so that all rights can be made materially feasible, to the point of transcending their mere formal declaration.

For this reason, a National Human Rights Plan is fundamental in enabling the formulation of a comprehensive policy that profoundly impacts the actions of the entire revolutionary State, provided of specific and concrete actions to meet the needs of the people in general. This Plan also identifies the requirements of each group, their aspirations, the responsible actors for such actions and potential allies in order to overcome adverse circumstances and generate the necessary transformations that effectively contribute to building a society where the needs of the people can be met, as well as the guarantee of rights for everyone.

2013-2019 PLAN OF THE NATION²⁷ AND THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PLAN

Every action of the Venezuelan State must be consistent and framed within the Plan of the Nation, Second Socialist Plan for the Economic and Social Development, 2013-2019. Hence, the National Human Rights Plan cannot be an isolated proposal that does not contribute to the Major Historical Objectives designed for the nation for the upcoming years. For this reason, each of the structural axes of this Plan, their strategic lines and programmatic actions, seeks to create the conditions to achieve the human rights objectives contained in the Plan of the Nation.

In this regard, the National Human Rights Plan is based on the following Historical and National Objectives, and contributes directly to their development:

MAJOR HISTORICAL OBJECTIVE NUMBER 1

Defend, expand and consolidate the most valuable good that we have reconquered after 200 years: National Independence.

National Objective

1.1. Ensure the continuity and consolidation of the Bolivarian Revolution.

MAJOR HISTORICAL OBJECTIVE NUMBER 2

Continue constructing Bolivarian Socialism of the 21st century in Venezuela, as an alternative to the destructive and savage capitalist system, to ensure the “greatest happiness possible, the greatest social security and the greatest political stability” for our people.

National Objective

2.2. Build an egalitarian and fair society.

2.3. Consolidate and expand people’s power and socialist democracy.

2.4. Convene and promote a new ethical, moral and spiritual orientation of society, based on the liberating values of socialism.

2.5. Achieve the definitive emergence of a new democratic and social State subject to the rule of law and justice.

27. Plan of the Nation. Second Socialist Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Nation, 2013-2019. Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 6.118 (Extraordinary). Caracas, December 4, 2013.

MAJOR HISTORICAL OBJECTIVE NUMBER 3

Turn Venezuela into a leading country in the social, economic and political spheres, within the Great Rising Power of Latin America and the Caribbean, to guarantee the conformation of a peace zone in Our America.

National Objective

3.4. Deepen the development of a new international geopolitics.

MAJOR HISTORICAL OBJECTIVE NUMBER 4

Contribute to the development of new international geopolitics in which a multi-center and pluri-ploral world takes shape, which makes possible achieving balance in the universe and ensure planetary peace.

National Objective

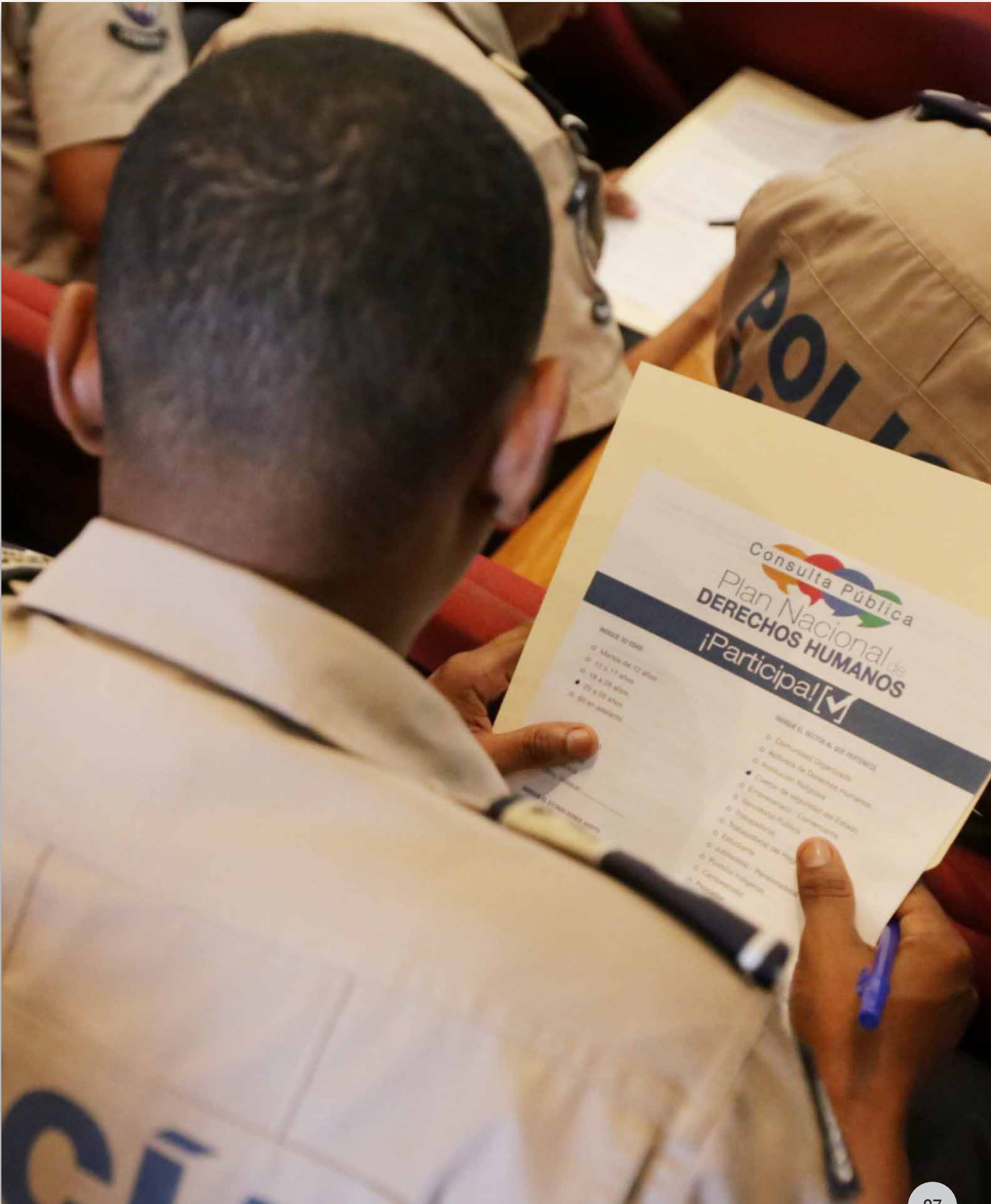
- 4.1. Continue playing a leading role in the construction of a Latin American and Caribbean Union.
- 4.2. Strengthen the national identity, as well as Our American identity.
- 4.3. Continue to promote the development of a multicenter and pluri-polar world, without any imperial domination, respectful of the self-determination of peoples.
- 4.4. Dismantle the neocolonial system of imperial domination.

MAJOR HISTORICAL OBJECTIVE NUMBER 5

Preserving life on the planet and saving the human species.

National Objective

- 5.1. Build and increase the eco-productive and eco-socialist model, based on a harmonious relationship between humanity and nature ensuring the rational, optimal and sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources, respecting the processes and cycles of nature.
- 5.3. Defend and protect Venezuelan and Our American historical and cultural heritage.



Consultation with police forces and Citizens Committees for Police Control. Caracas, July 29, 2015.

HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS RATIFIED BY THE VENEZUELAN STATE

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has signed and ratified various international instruments on human rights, from universal and regional systems.

In accordance with Article 23 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, these treaties have constitutional status and take precedence over domestic law when containing more favorable standards than those established in the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. They are also applied immediately and directly by the courts and other public institutions.

N°	TREATY	DATE OF RATIFICATION
UNIVERSAL SYSTEM		
1	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	May 10, 1978
2	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	May 10, 1978
3	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.	February 22, 1993
4	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	May 10, 1978
5	International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.	October 10, 1967
6	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	May 2, 1983
7	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	May 13, 2002
8	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.	July 29, 1991
9	Convention on the Rights of the Child.	September 13, 1990
10	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.	September 23, 2003
11	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.	May 8, 2002
12	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.	September 24, 2013
13	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.	September 24, 2013

N°	TREATY	DATE OF RATIFICATION
REGIONAL SYSTEM		
14	Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.	June 25, 1991
15	Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons.	July 6, 1998
16	Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women.	January 16, 1995
17	Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women.	February 12, 1993
18	Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women.	February 12, 1993
19	Inter-American Convention on the International Return of Children.	May 28, 1996
20	Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty.	April 6, 1994
21	Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities.	June 6, 2006
22	Convention on Diplomatic Asylum.	December 15, 1954
23	Convention on Territorial Asylum.	December 15, 1954



Consultation with United Nations Agencies accredited in Venezuela. Caracas, July 21, 2015.

Objectives

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Generate the structural conditions that enable the continued increasing of the respect, guarantee and enjoyment of human rights for all persons subjected to the jurisdiction of the Venezuelan State; the consolidation of good living for the Venezuelans; and the conquest of supreme social happiness.

Specific objectives

- 1.** Generate a culture of respect and protection of human rights in the Venezuelan State and society, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
- 2.** Strengthen the existing institutional guarantees in the Venezuelan State for the promotion and protection of human rights.
- 3.** Promote the protagonical and co-responsible participation of people in the promotion, protection and respect for human rights.
- 4.** Promote the compliance with our country's international commitments in human rights, within the framework of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
- 5.** Deepen the human rights approach in public policies developed by the Venezuelan State.
- 6.** Promote the adaptation of the internal regulatory framework to the human rights principles of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

These objectives will be achieved through the development of the 213 programmatic actions contained in the National Human Rights Plan, which have been grouped into five structural axes and fifteen strategic lines.



Consultation with public servant of the Ministry of Popular Power for Health, along with Health Committees and Patients organizations. Caracas, October 13, 2015.

• **AXIS 1**

Construction of an emancipatory culture in Human Rights

STRATEGIC LINE 1 Promote human rights education at all levels and modalities of the Education System's training processes.

**AXIS 1
OBJECTIVE**

Promote a culture of respect and protection of human rights in the State and in all the sectors of society, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative perspective, with the purpose of eliminating the prejudices and practices that contribute to their threat and violation.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Incorporate into the Basic Education Subsystem's national educational curriculum, an inclusive core on the subject of human rights, based on an approach that promotes the recognition and respect of the right to equality and non-discrimination.
Responsible Institution:
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Education.
2. Promote human rights education for parents, guardians and those responsible for the students of the Basic Education Subsystem, as well as all the members of the Educational Councils.
Responsible Institution:
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Education.
3. Include the development of activities on major national and international issues in the field of human rights into the school calendar of the Basic Education Subsystem.
Responsible Institution:
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Education.
4. Incorporate human rights contents from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision in the Bicentenary Collection and the technological tools of the Canaima Educational Project, which are provided by the National Government.
Responsible Institutions:
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Education.
 - Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.
5. Include human rights education in the instruction processes of the teachers of the Basic Education Subsystem, covering third and fourth level studies, improvement courses and professional development.
Responsible Institutions:
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Education.
 - Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.
 - Universities.
6. Promote the inclusion of the human rights approach in the national education programs and the undergraduate curriculums of the University Education Subsystem.
Responsible Institutions:
 - Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.
 - Universities.
7. Establish fourth level studies on human rights (non-degree courses, specializations and masters) in the different Institutions of the University Education Subsystem.
Responsible Institutions:
 - Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.
 - Universities.
8. Found an institute for higher studies on human rights in the National Executive Branch.
Responsible Institutions:
 - Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.
 - National Human Rights Council.

9. Create free or open classes on human rights matters, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, in all the institutions of the University Education Subsystem.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Universities.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
10. Incorporate human rights content in the process of instruction of the National Institute of Socialist Training and Education (Inces), of the “Jesus Rivero” Bolivarian University for Workers and the Work and Knowledge Great Mission.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *National Institute of Socialist Training and Education (Inces)*
 - *“Jesus Rivero” Bolivarian University for Workers.*
 - *Work and Knowledge Great Mission.*
11. Promote partnerships and alliances with higher education institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean for the development of education processes in human rights matters.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
12. Promote the preservation of the rights of Mother Earth and the respect for environmental human rights in all the educational processes developed by the Educational System, from an eco-socialist approach.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water.*
13. Strengthen the bilingual intercultural education of indigenous peoples, ensuring human rights education.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples.*
14. Incorporate instruction in Venezuelan sign language within the processes developed by the Educational System.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *National Council for Persons with Disabilities.*
15. Generate strategies to promote the participation of older persons in the processes developed by the Basic Education Subsystem, facilitating their contribution in the construction of an intergenerational perspective.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *National Institute for Social Services.*

STRATEGIC LINE 2 Promote the development of academic research, studies, and spaces for reflection and dialogue of knowledge for the construction of a human rights culture, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Define and promote research lines on human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *National Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation.*
 - *Universities.*
2. Continue the development of research for vindicating the right to truth and the reconstruction of the historical memory of the serious human rights violations that have occurred in the country.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Commission for Justice and Truth.*
3. Encourage the creation of institutes and research centers specialized in human rights, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, as well as documentation centers in this matter, prioritizing the addressing of serious human rights violations that occurred in the 1958-1998 period.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Commission for Justice and Truth.*
4. Generate national and international spaces for academic exchange, reflection and research (congresses, meetings, seminars, etc.) to discuss human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
5. Fund a national academic research network on human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
6. Create a line of financing in the National Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation (Fonacit) for the development of research in the human rights area.
Responsible Institution:s
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *National Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation.*
7. Conduct national contests aimed at encouraging the development of research on human rights.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Ombudsman.*



Consultation with students of the Media Education Subsystem. Caracas, October 13, 2015.

8. Create a record of human rights research and ensure their adequate dissemination.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
9. Promote the creation of academic publications on human rights and the incorporation of contents on this subject in existing publications.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*

STRATEGIC LINE 3 Develop strategies for the promotion and dissemination of human rights through spaces of non-formal education and other strategies for its coverage and mass dissemination.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Develop massive national campaigns, on a permanent and systematic basis, on human rights and its forms of enforcement and protection, taking into account the international instruments signed and ratified in this matter.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
2. Promote messages oriented to strengthening the respect of the right to equality and nondiscrimination in all public and private environments, with special emphasis on sectors and groups historically discriminated by ethnicity, race, nationality, social status, disability status, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
3. Promote messages aimed at strengthening gender equality and equity, in public, private, alternative and community media, including the use of gender sensitive language.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality.*
4. Continue the development of dissemination strategies that contribute to the vindication of the right to truth and the reconstruction of the historical memory of the serious human rights violations that occurred in the history of our country.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Commission for Justice and Truth.*

5. Generate dissemination strategies about the co-responsibility of the State, families and society, in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the duties and responsibilities of the business sector in this area.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
6. Generate specialized spaces on human rights in the programming of the Bolivarian Communication and Information System (Sibci), promoting the participation of Popular Power organizations.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
7. Develop spaces for reflection on, and dissemination of, human rights in alternative and community media.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
8. Allocate spaces for the dissemination of audiovisual works on human rights in film screening rooms, applying the regulations in the matter.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
9. Promote processes of education in human rights matters addressed to social communicators, as well as other sectors and people associated with the mass communication.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
10. Generate mechanisms to give public recognition to those works developed by social communicators, as well as public, private, alternative or community media, aimed at the construction of a culture of respect and protection of human rights.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
11. Organize open contests to encourage the production of essays and audio-visuals works in the field of human rights.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
12. Open a line of financing in the field of human rights in the Fund for Social Responsibility of Radio and Television, and in the Fund for Film Promotion and Financing.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *National Commission for Telecommunications.*
13. Generate a State publishing fund, and promote a line of publications on human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
14. Translate the Constitution and the main treaties and legal instruments on human rights to Venezuelan indigenous languages, ensuring their effective dissemination through accessible formats, such as audio discs.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*

15. Generate mechanisms for the promotion and diffusion of human rights in the various forms of organization of Popular Power.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
16. Found museums and memorials about the serious human rights violations that occurred in the history of our country.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Commission for Justice and Truth.*
17. Implement a policy to make visible the emblematic sites of the human rights violations that occurred in the history of our country.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
 - *Municipalities.*
18. Continue strengthening human rights education in the schools and institutes created by the Ombudsman, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Public Defense, the Supreme Court of Justice and the National Electoral Council, also implementing mechanisms that allow for their massive dissemination.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Public Defense.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Electoral Council.*
19. Incorporate the Communal Police into the work of promotion and dissemination of human rights in community spaces, as it is a service that works closely with the citizenry.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *National Experimental University for Security.*
 - *Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies.*
 - *Governorships.*
 - *Municipalities.*
20. Generate and disseminate, through various communication and information strategies, messages oriented to promote an eco-socialist approach, the preservation of the rights of Mother Earth, and respect for environmental rights and the protection of other life forms.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Culture.*
21. Disseminate the final report submitted by the Commission for Justice and Truth, as well as the list of victims of enforced disappearance, during the 1958-1998 period.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Commission for Justice and Truth.*
22. Implement informational programs to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
 - *Ombudsman.*

Consultation with persons
with disabilities.
Caracas, August 18, 2015.



● **AXIS 2**
**Strengthening of the
institutional framework to
guarantee the rights of all**

STRATEGIC LINE 1 Increase the population's access to State bodies and agencies responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights, and increase institutional capacity for responding to the demands of the population.

AXIS 2 OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the institutional strengthening of State bodies and agencies, in order to increase their efficiency and effectiveness in the promotion, protection, respect and guarantee of human rights.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Accelerate the process of transforming the justice system to the access of the entire population, in terms of real equality, ensuring timely protection of their rights and guarantees, especially the rights of groups traditionally excluded from the system.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Public Defense.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
2. Reinforce the coordination and articulation mechanisms between the members of the justice system, established on the Justice System Law.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Public Defense.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
3. Strengthen the Justice of Peace, particularly the special jurisdiction of the Justice of Communal Peace, as an alternative mechanism for conflict resolution, and as a guarantee for peace, good living and supportive coexistence, taking ancestral principles into account during its implementation, such as Putschipüü or Palabreo Wayuu.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
4. Increase the capacities of the Ombudsman for attending to the population, as well as the ones related to the research and defense of human rights, implementing its municipalization and its deployment throughout the national territory.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ombudsman.*
5. Expand the matters of jurisdiction of the Public Defense and reinforce the existing ones, to bring this Institution closer to citizens and strengthen their access to it, providing a better public service that reduces lapses in response.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Public Defense.*
6. Continue the comprehensive strengthening of the National Human Rights Council, the National Commission on the Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatments, and the Commission for Justice and Truth.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Vice Presidency.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
7. Strengthen the human rights offices of the Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace, and the Ministry of Popular Power for Defense, ensuring their deployment throughout the national territory.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Defense.*

8. Ensure the deployment and national reach of the National Institute against Racial Discrimination, with the purpose of ensuring attention to victims.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *National Institute against Racial Discrimination.*
9. Strengthen the National Civil Registry System, ensuring timely, free, secure and efficient access to this public service throughout the national territory, making registry services available for the people.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *National Electoral Council.*
10. Strengthen the Administrative Service for Identification, Migration and Foreigners, increasing the geographical coverage of its services.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Administrative Service for Identification, Migration and Foreigners.*
11. Strengthen the deployment and territorial coverage of the National Superintendence for the Defense of Socioeconomic Rights and the system of fair prices and costs.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Vice Presidency for the Economy.*
 - *National Superintendence for the Defense of Socioeconomic Rights.*
12. Enhance the capabilities of the National Superintendence for Housing and the National Defense System in civil and special administrative matters for tenants, as well as in protecting the Right to Housing.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Housing and Habitat.*
 - *National Superintendence of Housing.*
 - *Public Defense.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
13. Continue the strengthening and territorial deployment of the National Institute for Labor Prevention, Health and Safety (Inpsasel), as well as the modernization of the offices of Labor Inspectors and Labor Prosecutors.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for the Social Process of Work.*
 - *National Institute for Labor Prevention, Health and Safety.*
14. Continue the transformation of the penitentiary system in order to achieve the social reintegration of the people deprived of their liberty through socio-educational methods and productive training, based on the principles of equality and social justice, in accordance with the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as well as the international instruments in human rights on this matter.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
15. Strengthen the System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, and the System of Adolescent Penal Responsibility, ensuring the full application of the doctrine of comprehensive protection.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
 - *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Public Defense.*
 - *Ombudsman.*

- 16.** Strengthen the Intersectoral Commission against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
- 17.** Strengthen the specialized units for the prevention of violence against women, the care and treatment centers for female victims, and the guidance units for the monitoring and control of the measures imposed on the aggressors.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality*
 - *Governorships.*
 - *Municipalities.*
- 18.** Continue the strengthening and expanding of the capabilities of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and the Jose Gregorio Hernandez Mission Foundation, paying particular attention to the optimization of the National Registry of Persons with Disabilities.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *National Council for Persons with Disabilities.*
 - *Jose Gregorio Hernandez Mission Foundation.*
- 19.** Strengthen the National Institute of Indigenous Languages.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples.*
- 20.** Strengthen the National Commission for Refugees, and accelerate the expedition of the documentation that accredits refuge requests.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
- 21.** Increase the presence of the institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights along borders and in remote areas.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice*
 - *Public Defense.*
- 22.** Increase the capacity of the citizen services offices of State bodies and agencies in order to timely address and channel the requests by people related to the protection of human rights.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Unique Authority for the Simplification of Procedures and Permits.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
- 23.** Reinvigorate the existing mechanisms for the protection of victims, witnesses and other procedural subjects, including the Protection Brigades for Victims, Witnesses and other Procedural Subjects of the police service.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies.*
 - *Governorships.*
 - *Municipalities.*
- 24.** Accelerate the implementation process of police reform and the re-foundation of the Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation, ensuring the effective implementation of the standards determined by the ruling body.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *National Experimental University for Security.*
 - *Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies.*
 - *Governorships.*
 - *Municipalities.*

- 25.** Ensure the proper functioning of the Victim Services Offices of all the police forces.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *National Experimental University for Security.*
 - *Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies.*
 - *Governorships.*
 - *Municipalities.*
- 26.** Expand and strengthen the functioning of the internal and external control mechanisms of the Bolivarian National Police, and other state and municipal police bodies.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *National Experimental University for Security.*
 - *Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies.*
 - *Governorships.*
 - *Municipalities.*
- 27.** Strengthen the Gender Equality and Equity Council (CIEG), and ensure the establishment and functioning of Gender Equality and Equity Units of the Bolivarian National Police Corps, and other state and municipal police bodies.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality.*
 - *National Experimental University for Security.*
 - *Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies.*
 - *Governorships.*
 - *Municipalities.*
- 28.** Strengthen the capacities of the National Service of Medicine and Forensic Sciences and continue progressing in the humanization of its services.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *National Service of Medicine and Forensic Sciences.*
- 29.** Develop dissemination campaigns about the importance of denouncing human rights violations, for the realization of justice and the non-repetition of these events.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
- 30.** Ensure the functioning of presently guards twenty four hours a day, seven days a week, in State bodies and agencies for the protection of human rights, in order to ensure timely and appropriate care for the population.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
- 31.** Continue the expansion of victim call center services, available in the offices of the Ombudsman and of the Public Prosecutor.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
- 32.** Generate tools that allow access to information about the responsibilities, geographical location and services of the public institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the System for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents, taking into consideration the use of information and communication technologies for it.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*

- 33.** Strengthen the mechanisms for the protection of the rights of users of radio, television and subscription broadcasting, as well as telecommunications services.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *National Commission for Telecommunications.*
- 34.** Generate an interinstitutional mechanism for the monitoring of the implementation of the Law for the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Equality of People with HIV-AIDS, ensuring the participation of organizations and movements that work in this field.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *National Human Rights Council.*

STRATEGIC LINE 2 Generate new mechanisms for the respect and guarantee of human rights within the Venezuelan State, and in any sector related to the provision of services directly associated with these rights.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

- 1.** Establish specialized human rights bodies within the structures of the various bodies and organs of the National Executive Branch, including the Ministry of Popular Power for Health.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
- 2.** Create offices for defenders of the rights of health services users in the country's major health care centers.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
- 3.** Generate spaces and mechanisms for the promotion and defense of human rights in each of the Socialist Missions Bases.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Vice Presidency for Social Development and Revolution of the Missions.*
- 4.** Generate a specialized unit for the management of issues related to human rights in the Office of the Public Prosecutor.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
- 5.** Create and set in operation the National Institute for the Attention of Victims of Violence.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
- 6.** Establish mechanisms for health care, as well as physical and psychological rehabilitation for the victims of serious human rights violations, taking into account differences of age and gender.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
- 7.** Create an office for the promotion and protection of human rights within the Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation.*
- 8.** Allocate a work area in the Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation dedicated to the research of issues related to the violation of human rights.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation.*

9. Create or strengthen the Human Rights Commission or Subcommissions of the National Assembly, state Legislative Councils and Municipal Councils.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *National Assembly.*
 - *Legislative Councils.*
 - *Municipal Councils.*
10. Create specialized criminal courts for known cases of human rights violations, including habeas corpus proceedings.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Supreme Court of Justice.*
11. Create Public Defenders with competence during the investigation phase, assigned to police detention centers, in order to ensure, immediately, the right to a defense.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Public Defense.*
12. Design and implement a national and interinstitutional unified registry of persons sanctioned for the violation of human rights, including officials and police officers dismissed or removed for such acts.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
13. Adopt an instrument that sets human rights obligations of the business sector, to be used as reference by State institutions in the hiring or financing of private companies.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
14. Generate a mechanism to ensure the presence of interpreters of Venezuelan sign language and indigenous languages in the institutions responsible for the guarantee and protection of human rights, ensuring access for persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
 - *National Council for Persons with Disabilities.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Public Defense.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
15. Create an interinstitutional commission for the monitoring of the policies and actions developed for the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents at the national, state and municipal levels, ensuring the participation of organizations and social movements that specialize in this matter.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
16. Put into operation a free and uninterrupted telephone line to provide specialized attention and counseling in human rights for children and adolescents.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
17. Establish a unified registry of persons deprived of their liberty in detention centers and correctional establishments, with disaggregated data that allows the identification of vulnerable populations.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*

- 18.** Create a mechanism to ensure the permanent monitoring of the respect for human rights in police and military detention centers, guaranteeing, among other things, the existence of detailed and updated registers on detainees and the conditions of their detention.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Defense.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
- 19.** Promote the figure of a Defender for the readers of print media, designated without State intervention.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *National Human Rights Council.*
- 20.** Create and maintain specialized mechanisms in the office of the Ombudsman and the Office of the Public Prosecutor for the promotion and protection of the right to equality and non-discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*

STRATEGIC LINE 3 Strengthen the capabilities of public servants of the Venezuelan State in the promotion, protection and guarantee of human rights, in the context of the new socialist ethic.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

- 1.** Generate a mechanism for the articulation and strengthening of all the human rights education initiatives aimed at public servants developed by the Venezuelan State.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
- 2.** Design and implement a national plan of basic human rights awareness for public servants of the Venezuelan State, the central theme of which will be their primary role as guarantors of the access and enjoyment of human rights, in accordance with the principle of progressivity.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
- 3.** Design and implement a national plan of education and training specialized in human rights, aimed at public servants with functions directly linked to the guarantee of human rights, including members of the justice system and the personnel of the national public health system.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
- 4.** Continue and deepen the policies of comprehensive human rights education, aimed at all police officers, as well as the members of the Bolivarian National Armed Force, giving special attention to the respect for the accepted national and international standards on progressive and differentiated use of force by the officers responsible for law enforcement.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Defense.*
 - *National Experimental University for Security.*

5. Develop a national plan of training and awareness among operators of the penal justice system, with the purpose of promoting respect to the principle of trial in freedom established in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and ensuring adequate attention to the victims to avoid re-victimization.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
6. Develop a national plan of education and awareness of the rights of women aimed at the bodies that receive accusations, as is provided in the Organic Law on the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
7. Design and implement a comprehensive plan for human rights education oriented towards the public servants of the Electoral Branch.
Responsible Institution:
 - *National Electoral Council.*
8. Incorporate human rights components in the process of selection and admission to the public service.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Comptroller General of the Republic.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Electoral Council.*
 - *National Assembly.*
9. Continue having public contests for admission to the judiciary system and the Office of the Public Prosecutor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
10. Establish mechanisms for the continuous human rights education of public servants.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Comptroller General of the Republic.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Electoral Council.*
 - *National Assembly.*
11. Incorporate human rights components in the processes of evaluation and promotion of public servants, taking into account the nature of their functions.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Comptroller General of the Republic.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Electoral Council.*
 - *National Assembly.*
12. Establish human rights education as a requirement for access to the highest degrees or ranks of the Bolivarian National Armed Force, Bolivarian National Police Corps and other bodies of state and municipal police, as well as the Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation and the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Defense.*
13. Generate policies to encourage and incentivize public servants that stand out in the guard and protection of human rights.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Comptroller General of the Republic.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Electoral Council.*
 - *National Assembly.*

14. Adopt an instrument addressed to public servants that contains the main duties and standards of action in relation to human rights, as well as ensure its proper dissemination throughout all State institutions.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
- *National Human Rights Council.*

15. Conduct interinstitutional activities to share experiences between public servants of State bodies and agencies directly linked to the guarantee of human rights.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
- *Ombudsman.*
- *Supreme Court of Justice.*
- *Public Defense.*

16. Establish a network of human rights activists within the institutions of the branches of government, incorporating public servants, and promoting their coordination and synergy with Popular Power organizations.

Responsible Institution:

- *National Human Rights Council.*

17. Develop a manual oriented towards strengthening the respect for the rights of indigenous peoples in the justice system, and ensure its adequate dissemination, especially among all Police bodies and the Bolivarian National Armed Force.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples.*
- *Ministry of the People's Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Defense.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
- *Supreme Court of Justice.*
- *Ombudsman.*
- *National Human Rights Council.*

Consultation with human rights organizations and movements.
Caracas, August 27, 2015



● **AXIS 3**
Protagonical participation of the people for the full enjoyment of human rights

STRATEGIC LINE 1 Accompany the Popular Power in the process of organization and action for the promotion and defense of human rights, within the framework of social co-responsibility and participative and protagonic democracy.

AXIS 3 OBJECTIVE

Promote the protagonic and co-responsible participation of all forms of organization of the People in the promotion and protection of human rights.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Promote the establishment and development of human rights bodies in Communes, Communal Councils, Presidential Councils of Popular Government and other forms of people's organization, as spaces for the promotion and defense of human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
2. Encourage and support the creation or strengthening of organizations and social movements for the defense of the right to access quality goods and services at fair prices.
Responsible Institution:
 - *National Superintendence for the Defense of Socioeconomics Rights.*
3. Promote the establishment and strengthening of Health Committees and patient collectives or organizations.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
4. Make visible and give prominence to the role of fronts and social organizations of peasants, fishers, workers, laborers, indigenous peoples, youth, artists, neighborhood movements, and residents, among others, to achieve respect for human rights in the nation's history.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
5. Accompany and promote women's organizations and social movements in the struggle for gender equality and equity.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality.*
6. Strengthen and promote Student Councils as spaces for the promotion and protection of human rights within the Basic Education Subsystem.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
7. Promote the establishment and strengthening of Citizen Committees for Police Control, and create mechanisms to increase their relationship with decision-making in police bodies.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
8. Promote the establishment and strengthening of the Committees of Users of Radio and Television Services nationwide.
Responsible Institution:
 - *National Telecommunications Commission.*
9. Establish a network of social leaders committed to the promotion and defense of human rights, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*

10. Create regular meeting spaces between Popular Power and the Ombudsman, the National Human Rights Council and other State bodies and agencies with competence in human rights.

Responsible Institutions:

- Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.
- Supreme Court of Justice.
- Office of the Public Prosecutor.
- Ombudsman.
- National Human Rights Council.

11. Promote the incorporation of the human rights approach in the processes of organization and action developed by the Popular Power.

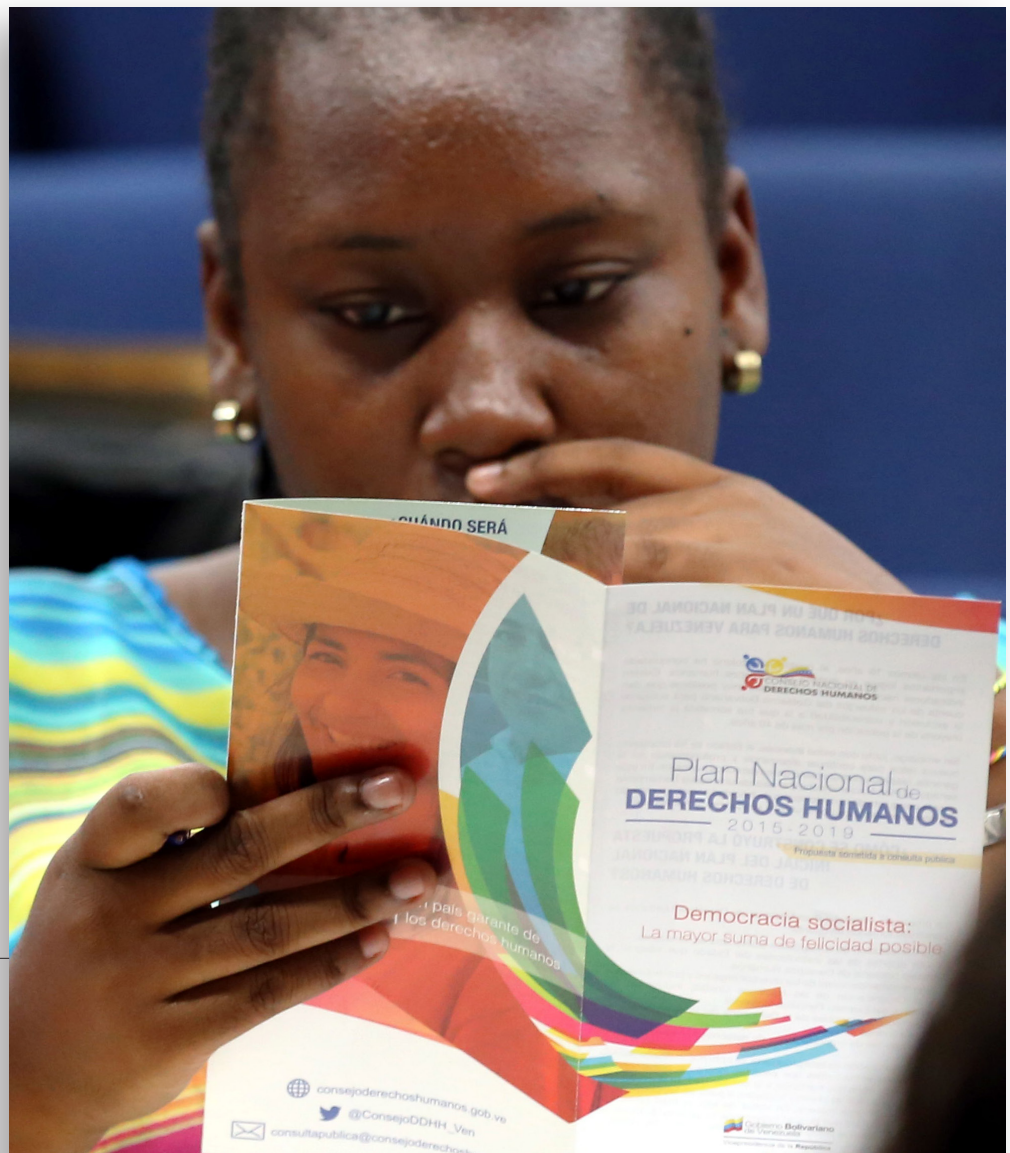
Responsible Institutions:

- Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.
- Ombudsman.
- National Human Rights Council.

12. Implement mechanisms to guarantee the human rights education of the various organizations of Popular Power, through schools and institutes created by Venezuelan State institutions.

Responsible Institutions:

- Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.
- Supreme Court of Justice.
- Office of the Public Prosecutor.
- Ombudsman.
- Public Defense.



Consultation with afro-descendant's movements. Caracas, August 14, 2015.

STRATEGIC LINE 2 Promote the strengthening of human rights organizations and movements.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Support the strengthening of the abilities of human rights organizations and movements, from the various State schools and institutes specialized in this matter.
3. Generate mechanisms for technical cooperation and the financing of projects –designed by human rights organizations and movements– for research, training, information and dissemination of human rights.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
- *Ombudsman.*
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
- *Supreme Court of Justice.*
- *Public Defense.*

2. Constitute a space for permanent dialogue and communication between human rights organizations and movements, and the National Human Rights Council.

Responsible Institution:

- *National Human Rights Council.*

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
- *Federal Government Council.*
- *National Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation.*
- *Ombudsman.*
- *National Human Rights Council.*



4. Promote meeting spaces (national, regional and municipal) between human rights organizations and movements for dialogue, discussion, the sharing of experiences and the construction of alliances in the field.
6. Implement initiatives for the promotion and support of the work developed by human rights defenders.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ombudsman.*
- *National Human Rights Council.*

5. Establish the Congress on Human Rights as annual forum for dialogue and articulation of public policies in this area, with human rights organizations and movements.

Responsible Institution:

- *National Human Rights Council.*

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ombudsman.*
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
- *National Human Rights Council.*

7. Promote the creation of a National Human Rights Award in order to recognize the work done by organizations and movements, as well as by the human rights defenders, committed to an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision of this matter.

Responsible Institution:

- *National Human Rights Council.*

*Discussion tables during the consultation
with human rights organizations and movements.
Caracas, August 27, 2015.*



STRATEGIC LINE 3 Promote mechanisms for cooperation, exchange and international solidarity between social movements in the promotion and protection of human rights.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

- 1.** Organize the Annual International Meeting of National and Foreign Organizations and Social Movements committed to an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision of human rights.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
- 2.** Promote and support the creation of an international network of human rights organizations, movements and activists with an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
- 3.** Promote the interaction between Venezuelan social movements and those of other countries in order to spur the sharing of experiences in the exercise of human rights at the international level, based on participatory democracy.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
- 4.** Encourage and support the participation of human rights organizations and movements in the spaces of social participation of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
- 5.** Accompany and support the processes of regional and sub-regional integration of human rights organizations and movements.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*

Participation of the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the Human Rights Council of the UN, where the construction of the National Human Rights Plan was highlighted. Geneva, November 12, 2015.



● **AXIS 4**
Relationship with international human rights systems and bodies, from a transforming vision

STRATEGIC LINE 1 Promote the emergence of international human rights bodies committed to an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.

**AXIS 4
OBJECTIVE**

Promote relations of cooperation and exchange with the international human rights systems and organisms, based on the principles of subsidiarity, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Strengthen the participation of Venezuela in the High Level Group on Human Rights of the Union of South American Nations (Unasur), with the aim of promoting a new regional institutionalism under a comprehensive paradigm of human rights.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
2. Promote the creation of a body to promote and protect human rights within the framework of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
3. Create a space for the sharing of experiences and human rights education within the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA).
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
4. Continue promoting an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision of human rights in the specialized institutions of the Southern Common Market (Mercosur).
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
5. Continue promoting the process of reforming the United Nations system.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
6. Promote the adoption of new international instruments for the protection of human rights, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, including binding rules concerning the responsibility of corporations in human rights violations.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
7. Encourage the promotion and protection of human rights by sharing experiences with other States, both bilaterally and multilaterally.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*

STRATEGIC LINE 2 Strengthen the presence of the State in international human rights organisms that derive from human rights instruments validly signed and ratified by the Republic.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Maintain international leadership in promoting the rights to solidarity, peace, development, a democratic and equitable international order, respect for the rights of nature and self-determination of peoples.

Responsible Institution:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
2. Share, through international cooperation, Venezuela's successful experiences in programs and projects designed to fight poverty.

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Vice Presidency for Social Development and Revolution of the Missions.*
3. Expand the State's presence in multilateral human rights forums to influence the international agenda and raise the standards of protection and respect for human rights, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
4. Strengthen the international cooperation between the Venezuelan State and the Human Rights Council and other organs of the United Nations, increasing Venezuela's initiatives in these spaces.

Responsible Institution:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
5. Promote the Venezuelan State's participation and presence in the human rights bodies of Mercosur, especially in the Meeting of High Authorities on Human Rights and the Institute for Human Rights Public Policies of Mercosur.

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
6. Promote the incorporation of human rights experts committed to an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, into various existing international human rights bodies.

Responsible Institution:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
7. Promote the initiatives of the Official Block of Public Defenders of Mercosur (Blodepm) and the Specialized Meeting of Public Defenders of Mercosur (Redpo).

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Public Defense.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
8. Encourage the creation of the Block of Ombudsmans and Chairpersons of the National Human Rights Institutions of Mercosur, and of the Specialized Meeting of Ombudsmans and Chairpersons of the National Human Rights Institutions of Mercosur.

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*

STRATEGIC LINE 3 Promote the Venezuelan State's fulfillment of its international human rights obligations, within the framework of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Continue cooperating with the United Nations, and other international organizations present in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, to develop the legal and institutional framework regarding the promotion and protection of human rights.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Public Defense.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
2. Generate a high level coordination mechanism to request and compile information that all State agencies must mandatorily provide to meet the international commitments taken on by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the framework of human rights instruments.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
3. Conduct a diagnosis about the implementation of the recommendations resulting from the Universal Periodic Review and United Nations treaty bodies, including open consultations with government agencies and society.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
4. Establish a permanent mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations made to the Venezuelan State by the human rights bodies of United Nations.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
5. Broadly disseminate the international instruments on human rights signed by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as well as the recommendations resulting from the United Nations System, including their publication in accessible formats, such as Braille and audio discs.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Council for Persons with Disabilities*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
6. Raise awareness on the content of the rights recognized in international human rights treaties, and the ability to invoke them before the courts, especially among members of the justice system and other actors responsible for their implementation.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*



Participation during the consultation with afro-descendant's movements. Caracas, August 14, 2015.

7. Ratify or adhere to international instruments on human rights compatible with the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Assembly.*
8. Disseminate, within the institutions of the State and Popular Power, the commitments and obligations undertaken by Venezuela with international human rights organizations, which are the product of the treaties, conventions and international agreements signed and ratified by the Venezuelan State.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
9. Implement a review program of the reservations and interpretative declarations filed in various international human rights treaties, according to the new legal and constitutional order.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
10. Design and implement an interinstitutional plan of action to strengthen the protection and care of persons in need of international protection, taking into consideration the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*

Consultation
with persons deprived
of their liberty.
Miranda, August 12,
2015.



● **AXIS 5**
**Deepening the human
rights approach
in the Venezuelan State's
legislation, policy
and actions**

STRATEGIC LINE 1 Reinforce the human rights approach in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies of the Venezuelan State.

AXIS 5 OBJECTIVE

Strengthening of the human rights approach in the internal regulatory framework and the public policies developed by the Venezuelan State, based on the transformative power of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Establish a national system of human rights indicators that enable the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of public policies in this area throughout the national territory.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *National Statistics Institute.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
2. Create a Human Rights Observatory in the National Human Rights Council, with the purpose of monitoring public policies from a human rights perspective.
Responsible Institution:
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
3. Develop a manual for the incorporation of the human rights perspective, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, in the design of public policies, ensuring its implementation by the bodies and entities of the Venezuelan State.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
4. Develop a process of education and training in planning with a human rights focus, aimed at the planning offices of the State's bodies and entities.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
5. Conduct a review process of the plans and policies of each of the State's institutions in order to identify the actions that ensure access and enjoyment of human rights.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
6. Incorporate the human rights approach into sectoral plans, annual operational plans and other specific policies of each State institution, with special attention to vulnerable populations.
Responsible Institution:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
7. Promote the incorporation of the human rights approach in the statistical and informational systems existing in the Venezuelan State.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *National Statistics Institute.*
8. Strengthen the mechanisms created to ensure updated and accessible publication of public interest data on human rights, taking into account information and communication technologies.
Responsible Institutions:
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *National Statistics Institute.*

9. Establish a mechanism to make visible public investment in childhood and adolescence.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
10. Develop an instrument for strengthening the implementation of the principles of superior interest and absolute priority of children and adolescents in the processes of planning and implementing public policies.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*
 - *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*

STRATEGIC LINE 2 Adapt the internal regulatory framework to the provisions on human rights contained in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Advance in the approval and enactment of laws in the following subjects:
- 1.1. Protection of collective or broad interests.
 - 1.2. Reparation and rehabilitation for victims of human rights violations.
 - 1.3. Habeas data.
 - 1.4. Mental health.
 - 1.5. Healthy eating.
 - 1.6. Humanized delivery and birth.
 - 1.7. Special indigenous jurisdiction.
 - 1.8. Indigenous education.
 - 1.9. Promotion and protection of the right to equality and non-discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.
 - 1.10. Organization of workers for their participation in the social process of work.
 - 1.11. Resident workers.
 - 1.12. Prevention and punishment of human trafficking.
 - 1.13. Protection of farmers against hired assassinations and other forms of coercion in the struggle for the democratization of land.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *National Assembly.*
2. Conduct the following legal reforms for the purpose of adapting them to the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the international human rights instruments:
- 2.1. Civil Code.
 - 2.2. Penal Code.
 - 2.3. Organic Law against Racial Discrimination.
 - 2.4. Law for Persons with Disabilities.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *National Assembly.*

3. Create regulatory instruments of sublegal rank in the following subjects:
 - 3.1 Respect for human rights in the process of apprehension, transfer, custody and interrogation by the Bolivarian National Police Corps, and other state and municipal police bodies.
 - 3.2. Rights of hospitalized children and adolescents.
 - 3.3. Protection of maternity and paternity in the educational system.
 - 3.4. Guarantee of human rights in private health facilities.
 - 3.5. Discipline and school coexistence.
 - 3.6. Promotion and protection of urban cycling.
 - 3.7. Prior and informed consultation of activities that may affect indigenous peoples and communities.
 - 3.8. Rights of transplant recipients, persons waiting for transplants, and dialysis patients.
- 3.9. Protection of mothers, parents, representatives or guardians of persons with grave disabilities.

Responsible Institutions:

 - Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Health.
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Education.
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Transport and Public Works.
 - Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples.
 - Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.
 - Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).
4. Repeal or amend the provisions of the Police Codes and state laws that affect human rights, to adapt them to the constitutional order.

Responsible Institutions:

 - Ombudsman.
 - Supreme Court of Justice.
 - Legislative Councils.

Participation of the Bolivarian National Armed Force during the consultation with social sectors of the Apure state. San Fernando, September 4, 2015.



STRATEGIC LINE 3 Develop plans and policies aimed at guaranteeing the full enjoyment of human rights and the achievement of supreme social happiness.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

1. Approve and implement the following sectoral plans:
 - 1.1. National Plan for Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents.
 - 1.2. National Plan against Racial Discrimination.
 - 1.3. National Plan for Business and Human Rights.
 - 1.4. National Identity Plan.
 - 1.5. Strategic Plan of the Judiciary Branch.
 - 1.6. National strategy to combat climate change and its effects.

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water.*
 - *National Electoral Council.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *National Institute against Racial Discrimination.*
 - *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
 - *National Human Rights Council.*
2. Continue the implementation of the following sectoral plans:
 - 2.1. "Mama Rosa" Plan for Gender Equality and Equity from 2013 to 2019.
 - 2.2. Mission Youth of the Nation.
 - 2.3. National Plan for the Protection of Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Women 2014-2019.

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Youth and Sports.*
3. Strengthen the implementation of the following specific plans and policies:
 - 3.1. National Plan for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment.
 - 3.2. National Plan for a Strategic Response to HIV and AIDS.
 - 3.3. "Venezuela Full of Life" Great Mission.

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
4. Continue the strengthening of Social Missions and Great Missions, as well as the installation of Mission Bases.

Responsible Institution:

 - *Vice Presidency for Social Development and Revolution of the Missions.*
5. Continue the strengthening of policies and programs aimed at promoting accessibility and continuity in the educational system.

Responsible Institution:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
6. Implement the recommendations resulting from the process of national consultation for Educational Quality.

Responsible Institution:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
7. Enhance the policies for access to telecommunications and informatics, especially those aimed at technology literacy, the use of technology in education, technological sovereignty and the democratization of Internet access.

Responsible Institutions:

 - *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*

8. Ensure the strict application of the principle of liberty during trial stipulated in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, favoring alternative measures rather than the deprivation of the liberty.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
 - *Supreme Court of Justice.*
 - *Public Defense.*
9. Implement programs for the promotion of schools and communities coexistence.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements.*
10. Strengthen policies to ensure universal access and coverage to health, with special emphasis on rural and indigenous populations, including measures for increasing the quality and human warmth of health care, and the access to medicines and vaccines.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
11. Intensify policies to ensure access to clean water and sanitation.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water.*
12. Intensify the efforts to reduce maternal mortality and neonatal mortality as well as early pregnancy, especially increasing access to sexual and reproductive health, and strengthening education on sexual and reproductive rights.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
 - *Ombudsman.*
13. Continue strengthening policies and programs aimed at increasing the national production and full supply of food, within the framework of achieving food security and sovereignty, taking into account the contributions of family and urban agriculture.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Vice Presidency of Economy.*
14. Continue the policies in the struggle against large urban estates and for the democratization of land.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Housing and Habitat.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Agricultural Production and Lands.*
15. Strengthen the strategies that promote healthy and balanced eating patterns based on native foods.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Food.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communications and Information.*
 - *National Institute of Nutrition.*
16. Continue the process of demarcation of the habitats and collective land of indigenous peoples, to comply with this constitutional mandate, taking into account the cultural specificity of each indigenous people.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous People.*
17. Strengthen the policies for the support of community radio and television stations, as a means for the expansion of opportunities for exercising the right to information, and the democratization and use of the radio spectrum.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Communications and Information.*
 - *National Commission for Telecommunications.*

18. Accelerate the process of simplification and automatization of public administrative procedures in order to move towards electronic government and ensure greater access and enjoyment of human rights, as well as a transparent and efficient functioning of the State.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
- *Unique Authority for the Simplification of Procedures and Permits.*

19. Deepen the reorganization of the State for the purpose of promoting the emergence of a new Socialist and Bolivarian management model in which each public servant is recognized as coresponsible for the respect, guarantee and enjoyment of the human rights of all.

Responsible Institution:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*

20. Strengthen the policy to promote liberating work and increase the quality of employment, with a special emphasis on:

- a. Decrease of the unemployment rate.
- b. Increase of the formal employment rate.
- c. Annual raise of the minimum wage.
- d. Expansion of and compliance with labor standards related to protecting families.
- e. Promotion of Social Property Businesses and the Communal Economic System.
- f. Strengthening of employment stability.
- g. Elimination of labor outsourcing.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for the Social Process of Work.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Planning.*

21. Continue strengthening the policies, strategies and actions for the proper and timely investigation and punishment of human rights violations.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Office of the Public Prosecutor.*
- *Supreme Court of Justice.*
- *Ombudsman.*

22. Develop actions to guarantee the right of children and adolescents to receive adequate information for their comprehensive development in new information and communication technologies, including education for families and teachers.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*
- *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
- *National Commission for Telecommunications.*

23. Develop a comprehensive strategy to promote the participation of children and adolescents in all spheres of life.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*

24. Intensify the efforts to ensure the strict implementation of the ban on corporal punishment in all environments and promote positive, non-violent and participatory ways of rearing and discipline for children and adolescents.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
- *Ombudsman.*
- *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*

25. Implement a comprehensive system of nutritional evaluation and accompaniment for children, adolescents and parents, using the tools of the Canaima Educational Program.

Responsible Institutions:

- *Ministry of Popular Power for Food.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Education.*
- *Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.*

- 26.** Promote policies for the promotion and protection of breastfeeding, including close monitoring of the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and the development of informational campaigns on the importance of breastfeeding for children's rights.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Health.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna).*
- 27.** Strengthen the policies for the humanization of care and respect for the human rights of older persons, especially in long stay establishments.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *National Institute for Social Services.*
- 28.** Continue the development of mechanisms for accessibility for people with disabilities to institutions and public spaces.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *National Council for Persons with Disabilities.*
 - *Governorships.*
 - *Municipalities.*
 - *Legislative Councils.*
 - *Municipal Councils.*
- 29.** Strengthen the mechanisms to guarantee the exercise of the right to work for persons with disabilities in the public and private sector.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for the Social Process of Work.*
 - *National Council for Persons with Disabilities.*
- 30.** Continue adopting measures to ensure and promote the full participation of persons with disabilities in elections, implementing the necessary accessibility means.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *National Electoral Council.*
- 31.** Implement measures to continue strengthening the respect for human rights in migratory processes and attention services for people in need of international protection.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace.*
 - *Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs.*
 - *Administrative Service for Identification, Migration and Foreigners.*
- 32.** Strengthen the policies and institutions for the care of people living on the street or people with addictions, including their reintegration to labor and the community.
- Responsible Institutions:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management.*
 - *"Negra Hipolita" Mission Foundation.*
- 33.** Implement mechanisms to deepen the reintegration into labor and the community for persons exiting the penitentiary system, taking into consideration the establishment of incentive policies for private companies.
- Responsible Institution:**
- *Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service.*

Implementation, comprehensive accompaniment and monitoring

The implementation of the National Human Rights Plan will be the responsibility of the various branches of government identified in each of the programmatic actions, which must take appropriate measures to incorporate the projects, specific actions and resources within their operational plans, to ensure the proper and timely execution of this Plan.

The National Human Rights Council will fully accompany and follow up the implementation of this Plan, with the collaboration of State bodies and agencies, and the participation of all social sectors. During this process, the valuable support the United Nations System, and other international organizations accredited in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, can provide will be taken into account.

To fulfill this task, the National Human Rights Council will be in charge of establishing and coordinating a participatory interinstitutional mechanism for the implementation and monitoring, as well as a system of indicators to measure and evaluate progress in the Plan's implementation.

To guide this mission, a matrix with the programmatic actions and its deadline of implementation is incorporated into this document. Four periods are defined for this implementation:

SHORT TERM: Actions to be implemented within one year of the Plan's approval.

MEDIUM TERM: Actions to be implemented within two years of the Plan's approval.

LONG TERM: Actions to be implemented before the year 2019.

CONTINUOUS EXECUTION: Actions that require consistent execution throughout the 2016-2019 period.

AXIS 1: CONSTRUCTION OF AN EMANCIPATORY CULTURE IN HUMAN RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE: Promote a culture of respect and protection of human rights in the State and in all the sectors of society, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative perspective, with the purpose of eliminating the prejudices and practices that contribute to their threat and violation.

STRATEGIC LINE 1: Promote human rights education at all levels and modalities of the Education System's training processes.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Incorporate into the Basic Education Subsystem's national educational curriculum, an inclusive core on the subject of human rights, based on an approach that promotes the recognition and respect of the right to equality and non-discrimination.	• Ministry of Popular Power for Education.		✓		
2. Promote human rights education for parents, guardians and those responsible for the students of the Basic Education Subsystem, as well as all the members of the Educational Councils.	• Ministry of Popular Power for Education.				✓
3. Include the development of activities on major national and international issues in the field of human rights into the school calendar of the Basic Education Subsystem.	• Ministry of Popular Power for Education.	✓			
4. Incorporate human rights contents from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision in the Bicentenary Collection and the technological tools of the Canaima Educational Project, which are provided by the National Government.	• Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology.	✓			
5. Include human rights education in the instruction processes of the teachers of the Basic Education Subsystem, covering third and fourth level studies, improvement courses and professional development.	• Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Universities.		✓		
6. Promote the inclusion of the human rights approach in the national education programs and the undergraduate curriculums of the University Education Subsystem.	• Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Universities.		✓		
7. Establish fourth level studies on human rights (non-degree courses, specializations and masters) in the different Institutions of the University Education Subsystem.	• Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Universities.				✓
8. Found an institute for higher studies on human rights in the National Executive Branch.	• Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • National Human Rights Council.	✓			

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
9. Create free or open classes on human rights matters, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, in all the institutions of the University Education Subsystem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Universities. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
10. Incorporate human rights content in the process of instruction of the National Institute of Socialist Training and Education (Inces), of the “Jesus Rivero” Bolivarian University for Workers and the Work and Knowledge Great Mission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • National Institute of Socialist Training and Education (Inces) • “Jesus Rivero” Bolivarian University for Workers. • Work and Knowledge Great Mission. 		✓		
11. Promote partnerships and alliances with higher education institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean for the development of education processes in human rights matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
12. Promote the preservation of the rights of Mother Earth and the respect for environmental human rights in all the educational processes developed by the Educational System, from an eco-socialist approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water. 				✓
13. Strengthen the bilingual intercultural education of indigenous peoples, ensuring human rights education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples. 				✓
14. Incorporate instruction in Venezuelan sign language within the processes developed by the Educational System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • National Council for Persons with Disabilities. 			✓	
15. Generate strategies to promote the participation of older persons in the processes developed by the Basic Education Subsystem, facilitating their contribution in the construction of an intergenerational perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • National Institute for Social Services. 	✓			

STRATEGIC LINE 2: Promote the development of academic research, studies, and spaces for reflection and dialogue of knowledge for the construction of a human rights culture, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Define and promote research lines on human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • National Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation. • Universities. 	✓			
2. Continue the development of research for vindicating the right to truth and the reconstruction of the historical memory of the serious human rights violations that have occurred in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Commission for Justice and Truth. 				✓
3. Encourage the creation of institutes and research centers specialized in human rights, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, as well as documentation centers in this matter, prioritizing the addressing of serious human rights violations that occurred in the 1958-1998 period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Commission for Justice and Truth. 				✓
4. Generate national and international spaces for academic exchange, reflection and research (congresses, meetings, seminars, etc.) to discuss human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Education • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
5. Fund a national academic research network on human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. 	✓			
6. Create a line of financing in the National Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation (Fonacit) for the development of research in the human rights area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • National Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation. 	✓			

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
7. Conduct national contests aimed at encouraging the development of research on human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Ombudsman. 				✓
8. Create a record of human rights research and ensure their adequate dissemination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. 		✓		
9. Promote the creation of academic publications on human rights and the incorporation of contents on this subject in existing publications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. 		✓		

STRATEGIC LINE 3: Develop strategies for the promotion and dissemination of human rights through spaces of non-formal education and other strategies for its coverage and mass dissemination.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Develop massive national campaigns, on a permanent and systematic basis, on human rights and its forms of enforcement and protection, taking into account the international instruments signed and ratified in this matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
2. Promote messages oriented to strengthening the respect of the right to equality and nondiscrimination in all public and private environments, with special emphasis on sectors and groups historically discriminated by ethnicity, race, nationality, social status, disability status, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
3. Promote messages aimed at strengthening gender equality and equity, in public, private, alternative and community media, including the use of gender sensitive language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality. 				✓
4. Continue the development of dissemination strategies that contribute to the vindication of the right to truth and the reconstruction of the historical memory of the serious human rights violations that occurred in the history of our country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Commission for Justice and Truth. 				✓
5. Generate dissemination strategies about the coresponsibility of the State, families and society, in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the duties and responsibilities of the business sector in this area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
6. Generate specialized spaces on human rights in the programming of the Bolivarian Communication and Information System (Sibci), promoting the participation of Popular Power organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
7. Develop spaces for reflection on, and dissemination of, human rights in alternative and community media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
8. Allocate spaces for the dissemination of audiovisual works on human rights in film screening rooms, applying the regulations in the matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. 			✓	
9. Promote processes of education in human rights matters addressed to social communicators, as well as other sectors and people associated with the mass communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
10. Generate mechanisms to give public recognition to those works developed by social communicators, as well as public, private, alternative or community media, aimed at the construction of a culture of respect and protection of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
11. Organize open contests to encourage the production of essays and audio-visuals works in the field of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ombudsman. 				✓
12. Open a line of financing in the field of human rights in the Fund for Social Responsibility of Radio and Television, and in the Fund for Film Promotion and Financing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • National Commission for Telecommunications. 	✓			
13. Generate a State publishing fund, and promote a line of publications on human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
14. Translate the Constitution and the main treaties and legal instruments on human rights to Venezuelan indigenous languages, ensuring their effective dissemination through accessible formats, such as audio discs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
15. Generate mechanisms for the promotion and diffusion of human rights in the various forms of organization of Popular Power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
16. Found museums and memorials about the serious human rights violations that occurred in the history of our country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Commission for Justice and Truth. 				✓
17. Implement a policy to make visible the emblematic sites of the human rights violations that occurred in the history of our country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. • Municipalities. 		✓		
18. Continue strengthening human rights education in the schools and institutes created by the Ombudsman, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Public Defense, the Supreme Court of Justice and the National Electoral Council, also implementing mechanisms that allow for their massive dissemination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Public Defense. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Electoral Council. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
19. Incorporate the Communal Police into the work of promotion and dissemination of human rights in community spaces, as it is a service that works closely with the citizenry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • National Experimental University for Security. • Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies. • Governorships. • Municipalities. 		✓		
20. Generate and disseminate, through various communication and information strategies, messages oriented to promote an eco-socialist approach, the preservation of the rights of Mother Earth, and respect for environmental rights and the protection of other life forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water. • Ministry of Popular Power for Culture. 				✓
21. Disseminate the final report submitted by the Commission for Justice and Truth, as well as the list of victims of enforced disappearance, during the 1958-1998 period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Commission for Justice and Truth. 		✓		
22. Implement informational programs to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and information. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). • Ombudsman. 				✓

AXIS 2: STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHTS OF ALL

OBJECTIVE: Contribute to the institutional strengthening of State bodies and agencies, in order to increase their efficiency and effectiveness in the promotion, protection, respect and guarantee of human rights.

STRATEGIC LINE 1: Increase the population's access to State bodies and agencies responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights, and increase institutional capacity for responding to the demands of the population.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Accelerate the process of transforming the justice system to the access of the entire population, in terms of real equality, ensuring timely protection of their rights and guarantees, especially the rights of groups traditionally excluded from the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court of Justice. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Public Defense. • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
2. Reinforce the coordination and articulation mechanisms between the members of the justice system, established on the Justice System Law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court of Justice. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Public Defense. • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. 				✓
3. Strengthen the Justice of Peace, particularly the special jurisdiction of the Justice of Communal Peace, as an alternative mechanism for conflict resolution, and as a guarantee for peace, good living and supportive coexistence, taking ancestral principles into account during its implementation, such as Putschipüü or Palabreo Wayuu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court of Justice. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. 				✓
4. Increase the capacities of the Ombudsman for attending to the population, as well as the ones related to the research and defense of human rights, implementing its municipalization and its deployment throughout the national territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ombudsman. 				✓
5. Expand the matters of jurisdiction of the Public Defense and reinforce the existing ones, to bring this Institution closer to citizens and strengthen their access to it, providing a better public service that reduces lapses in response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Defense. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
6. Continue the comprehensive strengthening of the National Human Rights Council, the National Commission on the Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatments, and the Commission for Justice and Truth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice Presidency. • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. 				✓
7. Strengthen the human rights offices of the Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace, and the Ministry of Popular Power for Defense, ensuring their deployment throughout the national territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Defense. 		✓		
8. Ensure the deployment and national reach of the National Institute against Racial Discrimination, with the purpose of ensuring attention to victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • National Institute against Racial Discrimination. 			✓	
9. Strengthen the National Civil Registry System, ensuring timely, free, secure and efficient access to this public service throughout the national territory, making registry services available for the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Electoral Council. 				✓
10. Strengthen the Administrative Service for Identification, Migration and Foreigners, increasing the geographical coverage of its services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Administrative Service for Identification, Migration and Foreigners. 				✓
11. Strengthen the deployment and territorial coverage of the National Superintendence for the Defense of Socioeconomic Rights and the system of fair prices and costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice Presidency for the Economy. • National Superintendence for the Defense of Socioeconomic Rights. 	✓			
12. Enhance the capabilities of the National Superintendence for Housing and the National Defense System in civil and special administrative matters for tenants, as well as in protecting the Right to Housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Housing and Habitat. • National Superintendence of Housing. • Public Defense. • Ombudsman. 				✓
13. Continue the strengthening and territorial deployment of the National Institute for Labor Prevention, Health and Safety (Inpsasel), as well as the modernization of the offices of Labor Inspectors and Labor Prosecutors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for the Social Process of Work. • National Institute for Labor Prevention, Health and Safety. 				✓
14. Continue the transformation of the penitentiary system in order to achieve the social reintegration of the people deprived of their liberty through socio-educational methods and productive training, based on the principles of equality and social justice, in accordance with the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as well as the international instruments in human rights on this matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
15. Strengthen the System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, and the System of Adolescent Penal Responsibility, ensuring the full application of the doctrine of comprehensive protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). • Supreme Court of Justice. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Public Defense. • Ombudsman. 				✓
16. Strengthen the Intersectoral Commission against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). 	✓			
17. Strengthen the specialized units for the prevention of violence against women, the care and treatment centers for female victims, and the guidance units for the monitoring and control of the measures imposed on the aggressors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality • Governorships. • Municipalities. 				✓
18. Continue the strengthening and expanding of the capabilities of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and the Jose Gregorio Hernandez Mission Foundation, paying particular attention to the optimization of the National Registry of Persons with Disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • National Council for Persons with Disabilities. • Jose Gregorio Hernandez Mission Foundation. 				✓
19. Strengthen the National Institute of Indigenous Languages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples. 				✓
20. Strengthen the National Commission for Refugees, and accelerate the expedition of the documentation that accredits refuge requests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Peace and Justice. 		✓		

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
21. Increase the presence of the institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights along borders and in remote areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Supreme Court of Justice • Public Defense. 				✓
22. Increase the capacity of the citizen services offices of State bodies and agencies in order to timely address and channel the requests by people related to the protection of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique Authority for the Simplification of Procedures and Permits. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
23. Reinvigorate the existing mechanisms for the protection of victims, witnesses and other procedural subjects, including the Protection Brigades for Victims, Witnesses and other Procedural Subjects of the police service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies. • Governorships. • Municipalities. 		✓		
24. Accelerate the implementation process of police reform and the re-foundation of the Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation, ensuring the effective implementation of the standards determined by the ruling body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • National Experimental University for Security. • Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies. • Governorships. • Municipalities. 				✓
25. Ensure the proper functioning of the Victim Services Offices of all the police forces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • National Experimental University for Security. • Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies. • Governorships. • Municipalities. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
26. Expand and strengthen the functioning of the internal and external control mechanisms of the Bolivarian National Police, and other state and municipal police bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • National Experimental University for Security. • Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies. • Governorships. • Municipalities. 				✓
27. Strengthen the Gender Equality and Equity Council (CIEG), and ensure the establishment and functioning of Gender Equality and Equity Units of the Bolivarian National Police Corps, and other state and municipal police bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality. • National Experimental University for Security. • Bolivarian National Police Corps and other state and municipal police bodies. • Governorships. • Municipalities. 				✓
28. Strengthen the capacities of the National Service of Medicine and Forensic Sciences and continue progressing in the humanization of its services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • National Service of Medicine and Forensic Sciences. 				✓
29. Develop dissemination campaigns about the importance of denouncing human rights violations, for the realization of justice and the non-repetition of these events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. 				✓
30. Ensure the functioning of presently guards twenty four hours a day, seven days a week, in State bodies and agencies for the protection of human rights, in order to ensure timely and appropriate care for the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Supreme Court of Justice. 		✓		
31. Continue the expansion of victim call center services, available in the offices of the Ombudsman and of the Public Prosecutor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. 		✓		

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
32. Generate tools that allow access to information about the responsibilities, geographical location and services of the public institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the System for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents, taking into consideration the use of information and communication technologies for it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
33. Strengthen the mechanisms for the protection of the rights of users of radio, television and subscription broadcasting, as well as telecommunications services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • National Commission for Telecommunications. 		✓		
34. Generate an interinstitutional mechanism for the monitoring of the implementation of the Law for the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Equality of People with HIV-AIDS, ensuring the participation of organizations and movements that work in this field.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			

STRATEGIC LINE 2 Generate new mechanisms for the respect and guarantee of human rights within the Venezuelan State, and in any sector related to the provision of services directly associated with these rights.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Establish specialized human rights bodies within the structures of the various bodies and organs of the National Executive Branch, including the Ministry of Popular Power for Health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
2. Create offices for defenders of the rights of health services users in the country's major health care centers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. 		✓		
3. Generate spaces and mechanisms for the promotion and defense of human rights in each of the Socialist Missions Bases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice Presidency for Social Development and Revolution of the Missions. 	✓			
4. Generate a specialized unit for the management of issues related to human rights in the Office of the Public Prosecutor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Public Prosecutor. 	✓			
5. Create and set in operation the National Institute for the Attention of Victims of Violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. 	✓			

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
6. Establish mechanisms for health care, as well as physical and psychological rehabilitation for the victims of serious human rights violations, taking into account differences of age and gender.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • Ombudsman. 		✓		
7. Create an office for the promotion and protection of human rights within the Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation. 	✓			
8. Allocate a work area in the Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation dedicated to the research of issues related to the violation of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation. 	✓			
9. Create or strengthen the Human Rights Commission or Subcommissions of the National Assembly, state Legislative Councils and Municipal Councils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly. • Legislative Councils. • Municipal Councils. 				✓
10. Create specialized criminal courts for known cases of human rights violations, including habeas corpus proceedings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court of Justice. 		✓		
11. Create Public Defenders with competence during the investigation phase, assigned to police detention centers, in order to ensure, immediately, the right to a defense.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Defense. 		✓		
12. Design and implement a national and interinstitutional unified registry of persons sanctioned for the violation of human rights, including officials and police officers dismissed or removed for such acts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
13. Adopt an instrument that sets the human rights obligations of the business sector, to be used as reference by State institutions in the hiring or financing of private companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
14. Generate a mechanism to ensure the presence of interpreters of Venezuelan sign language and indigenous languages in the institutions responsible for the guarantee and protection of human rights, ensuring access for persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. • National Council for Persons with Disabilities. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Public Defense. • Ombudsman. 		✓		

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
15. Create an interinstitutional commission for the monitoring of the policies and actions developed for the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents at the national, state and municipal levels, ensuring the participation of organizations and social movements that specialize in this matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
16. Put into operation a free and uninterrupted telephone line to provide specialized attention and counseling in human rights for children and adolescents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). 		✓		
17. Establish a unified registry of persons deprived of their liberty in detention centers and correctional establishments, with disaggregated data that allows the identification of vulnerable populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
18. Create a mechanism to ensure the permanent monitoring of the respect for human rights in police and military detention centers, guaranteeing, among other things, the existence of detailed and updated registers on detainees and the conditions of their detention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Defense. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. 		✓		
19. Promote the figure of a Defender for the readers of print media, designated without State intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
20. Create and maintain specialized mechanisms in the office of the Ombudsman and the Office of the Public Prosecutor for the promotion and protection of the right to equality and non-discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. 	✓			

STRATEGIC LINE 3 Strengthen the capabilities of public servants of the Venezuelan State in the promotion, protection and guarantee of human rights, in the context of the new socialist ethic.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Generate a mechanism for the articulation and strengthening of all the human rights education initiatives aimed at public servants developed by the Venezuelan State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
2. Design and implement a national plan of basic human rights awareness for public servants of the Venezuelan State, the central theme of which will be their primary role as guarantors of the access and enjoyment of human rights, in accordance with the principle of progressivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • National Human Rights Council. • Ombudsman. 		✓		
3. Design and implement a national plan of education and training specialized in human rights, aimed at public servants with functions directly linked to the guarantee of human rights, including members of the justice system and the personnel of the national public health system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
4. Continue and deepen the policies of comprehensive human rights education, aimed at all police officers, as well as the members of the Bolivarian National Armed Force, giving special attention to the respect for the accepted national and international standards on progressive and differentiated use of force by the officers responsible for law enforcement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Defense. • National Experimental University for Security. 				✓
5. Develop a national plan of training and awareness among operators of the penal justice system, with the purpose of promoting respect to the principle of trial in freedom established in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and ensuring adequate attention to the victims to avoid re-victimization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
6. Develop a national plan of education and awareness of the rights of women aimed at the bodies that receive accusations, as is provided in the Organic Law on the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. 				✓
7. Design and implement a comprehensive plan for human rights education oriented towards the public servants of the Electoral Branch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Electoral Council. 		✓		

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
8. Incorporate human rights components in the process of selection and admission to the public service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Comptroller General of the Republic. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Electoral Council. • National Assembly. 			✓	
9. Continue having public contests for admission to the judiciary system and the Office of the Public Prosecutor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court of Justice. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. 				✓
10. Establish mechanisms for the continuous human rights education of public servants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Comptroller General of the Republic. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Electoral Council. • National Assembly. 		✓		
11. Incorporate human rights components in the processes of evaluation and promotion of public servants, taking into account the nature of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Comptroller General of the Republic. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Electoral Council. • National Assembly. 			✓	
12. Establish human rights education as a requirement for access to the highest degrees or ranks of the Bolivarian National Armed Force, Bolivarian National Police Corps and other bodies of state and municipal police, as well as the Corps of Scientific, Penal and Criminalistic Investigation and the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Defense. 		✓		
13. Generate policies to encourage and incentivize public servants that stand out in the guard and protection of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Comptroller General of the Republic. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Electoral Council. • National Assembly. 		✓		

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
14. Adopt an instrument addressed to public servants that contains the main duties and standards of action in relation to human rights, as well as ensure its proper dissemination throughout all State institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
15. Conduct interinstitutional activities to share experiences between public servants of State bodies and agencies directly linked to the guarantee of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Public Defense. 				✓
16. Establish a network of human rights activists within the institutions of the branches of government, incorporating public servants, and promoting their coordination and synergy with Popular Power organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
17. Develop a manual oriented towards strengthening the respect for the rights of indigenous peoples in the justice system, and ensure its adequate dissemination, especially among all Police bodies and the Bolivarian National Armed Force.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples. • Ministry of the Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Defense. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			

AXIS 3: PROTAGONICAL PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE: Promote the protagonical and co-responsible participation of all forms of organization of the People in the promotion and protection of human rights.

STRATEGIC LINE 1: Accompany the Popular Power in the process of organization and action for the promotion and defense of human rights, within the framework of social co-responsibility and participative and protagonical democracy.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Promote the establishment and development of human rights bodies in Communes, Communal Councils, Presidential Councils of Popular Government and other forms of people's organization, as spaces for the promotion and defense of human rights from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. National Human Rights Council. Ombudsman. 				✓
2. Encourage and support the creation or strengthening of organizations and social movements for the defense of the right to access quality goods and services at fair prices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Superintendence for the Defense of Socioeconomics Rights. 				✓
3. Promote the establishment and strengthening of Health Committees and patient collectives or organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Health. 				✓
4. Make visible and give prominence to the role of fronts and social organizations of peasants, fishers, workers, laborers, indigenous peoples, youth, artists, neighborhood movements, and residents, among others, to achieve respect for human rights in the nation's history.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. National Human Rights Council. 				✓
5. Accompany and promote women's organizations and social movements in the struggle for gender equality and equity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality. 				✓
6. Strengthen and promote Student Councils as spaces for the promotion and protection of human rights within the Basic Education Subsystem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Education. 				✓
7. Promote the establishment and strengthening of Citizen Committees for Police Control, and create mechanisms to increase their relationship with decision-making in police bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. 				✓
8. Promote the establishment and strengthening of the Committees of Users of Radio and Television Services nationwide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Telecommunications Commission. 				✓
9. Establish a network of social leaders committed to the promotion and defense of human rights, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. Ombudsman. National Human Rights Council. 		✓		

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
10. Create regular meeting spaces between Popular Power and the Ombudsman, the National Human Rights Council and other State bodies and agencies with competence in human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
11. Promote the incorporation of the human rights approach in the processes of organization and action developed by the Popular Power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
12. Implement mechanisms to guarantee the human rights education of the various organizations of Popular Power, through schools and institutes created by Venezuelan State institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Ombudsman. • Public Defense. 				✓

STRATEGIC LINE 2: Promote the strengthening of human rights organizations and movements.

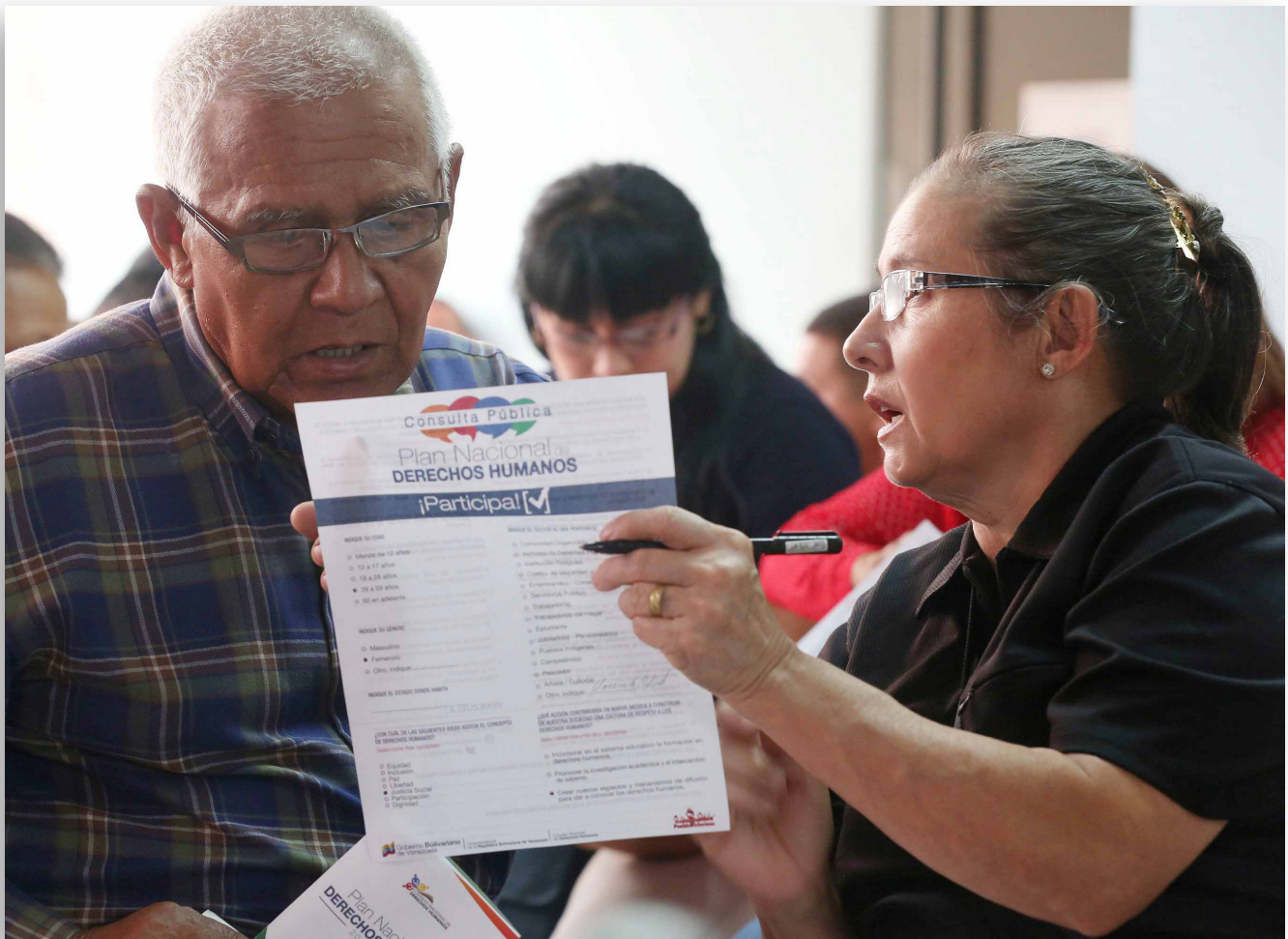
PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Support the strengthening of the abilities of human rights organizations and movements, from the various State schools and institutes specialized in this matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Public Defense. 				✓
2. Constitute a space for permanent dialogue and communication between human rights organizations and movements, and the National Human Rights Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
3. Generate mechanisms for technical cooperation and the financing of projects – designed by human rights organizations and movements – for research, training, information and dissemination of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • Federal Government Council. • National Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
4. Promote meeting spaces (national, regional and municipal) between human rights organizations and movements for dialogue, discussion, the sharing of experiences and the construction of alliances in the field.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
5. Establish the Congress on Human Rights as annual forum for dialogue and articulation of public policies in this area, with human rights organizations and movements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
6. Implement initiatives for the promotion and support of the work developed by human rights defenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
7. Promote the creation of a National Human Rights Award in order to recognize the work done by organizations and movements, as well as by the human rights defenders, committed to an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision of this matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			

STRATEGIC LINE 3: Promote mechanisms for cooperation, exchange and international solidarity between social movements in the promotion and protection of human rights.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Organize the Annual International Meeting of National and Foreign Organizations and Social Movements committed to an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
2. Promote and support the creation of an international network of human rights organizations, movements and activists with an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
3. Promote the interaction between Venezuelan social movements and those of other countries in order to spur the sharing of experiences in the exercise of human rights at the international level, based on participatory democracy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
4. Encourage and support the participation of human rights organizations and movements in the spaces of social participation of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
5. Accompany and support the processes of regional and sub-regional integration of human rights organizations and movements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓



Consultation with public servants of the Ministry of Popular Power for Health, along with Health Committees, and Patients organizations. Caracas, October 13, 2015.

AXIS 4: RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEMS AND BODIES, FROM A TRANSFORMING VISION

OBJECTIVE: Promote relations of cooperation and exchange with the international human rights systems and organisms, based on the principles of subsidiarity, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity.

STRATEGIC LINE 1: Promote the emergence of international human rights bodies committed to an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Strengthen the participation of Venezuela in the High Level Group on Human Rights of the Union of South American Nations (Unasur), with the aim of promoting a new regional institutionalism under a comprehensive paradigm of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
2. Promote the creation of a body to promote and protect human rights within the framework of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
3. Create a space for the sharing of experiences and human rights education within the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Human Rights Council. 			✓	
4. Continue promoting an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision of human rights in the specialized institutions of the Southern Common Market (Mercosur).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
5. Continue promoting the process of reforming the United Nations system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. 				✓
6. Promote the adoption of new international instruments for the protection of human rights, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, including binding rules concerning the responsibility of corporations in human rights violations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. 				✓
7. Encourage the promotion and protection of human rights by sharing experiences with other States, both bilaterally and multilaterally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓

STRATEGIC LINE 2: Strengthen the presence of the State in international human rights organisms that derive from human rights instruments validly signed and ratified by the Republic.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Maintain international leadership in promoting the rights to solidarity, peace, development, a democratic and equitable international order, respect for the rights of nature and self-determination of peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. 				✓
2. Share, through international cooperation, Venezuela's successful experiences in programs and projects designed to fight poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. Vice Presidency for Social Development and Revolution of the Missions. 				✓
3. Expand the State's presence in multilateral human rights forums to influence the international agenda and raise the standards of protection and respect for human rights, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. National Human Rights Council. 				✓
4. Strengthen the international cooperation between the Venezuelan State and the Human Rights Council and other organs of the United Nations, increasing Venezuela's initiatives in these spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. 				✓
5. Promote the Venezuelan State's participation and presence in the human rights bodies of Mercosur, especially in the Meeting of High Authorities on Human Rights and the Institute for Human Rights Public Policies of Mercosur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. National Human Rights Council. 				✓
6. Promote the incorporation of human rights experts committed to an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, into various existing international human rights bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. 				✓
7. Promote the initiatives of the Official Block of Public Defenders of Mercosur (Blodepm) and the Specialized Meeting of Public Defenders of Mercosur (Redpo).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Defense. Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. 				✓
8. Encourage the creation of the Block of Ombudsmans and Chairpersons of the National Human Rights Institutions of Mercosur, and of the Specialized Meeting of Ombudsmans and Chairpersons of the National Human Rights Institutions of Mercosur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ombudsman. Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. 			✓	

STRATEGIC LINE 3: Promote the Venezuelan State’s fulfillment of its international human rights obligations, within the framework of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Continue cooperating with the United Nations, and other international organizations present in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, to develop the legal and institutional framework regarding the promotion and protection of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Ombudsman. • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Public Defense. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
2. Generate a high level coordination mechanism to request and compile information that all State agencies must mandatorily provide to meet the international commitments taken on by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the framework of human rights instruments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
3. Conduct a diagnosis about the implementation of the recommendations resulting from the Universal Periodic Review and United Nations treaty bodies, including open consultations with government agencies and society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
4. Establish a permanent mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations made to the Venezuelan State by the human rights bodies of United Nations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
5. Broadly disseminate the international instruments on human rights signed by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as well as the recommendations resulting from the United Nations System, including their publication in accessible formats, such as Braille and audio discs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Council for Persons with Disabilities • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
6. Raise awareness on the content of the rights recognized in international human rights treaties, and the ability to invoke them before the courts, especially among members of the justice system and other actors responsible for their implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
7. Ratify or adhere to international instruments on human rights compatible with the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Assembly. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
8. Disseminate, within the institutions of the State and Popular Power, the commitments and obligations undertaken by Venezuela with international human rights organizations, which are the product of the treaties, conventions and international agreements signed and ratified by the Venezuelan State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. • Ombudsman. • National Human Rights Council. 				✓
9. Implement a review program of the reservations and interpretative declarations filed in various international human rights treaties, according to the new legal and constitutional order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
10. Design and implement an interinstitutional plan of action to strengthen the protection and care of persons in need of international protection, taking into consideration the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. 	✓			



Consultation with adolescents. Aragua, August 24, 2015.

AXIS 5: DEEPENING THE HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH IN THE VENEZUELAN STATE'S LEGISLATION, POLICY AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVE: Strengthening of the human rights approach in the internal regulatory framework and the public policies developed by the Venezuelan State, based on the transformative power of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

STRATEGIC LINE 1: Reinforce the human rights approach in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies of the Venezuelan State.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Establish a national system of human rights indicators that enable monitoring and evaluation of the impact of public policies in this area throughout the national territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. National Statistics Institute. National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
2. Create a Human Rights Observatory in the National Human Rights Council, with the purpose of monitoring public policies from a human rights perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
3. Develop a manual for the incorporation of the human rights perspective, from an emancipatory, critical and alternative vision, in the design of public policies, ensuring its implementation by the bodies and entities of the Venezuelan State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
4. Develop a process of education and training in planning with a human rights focus, aimed at the planning offices of the State's bodies and entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
5. Conduct a review process of the plans and policies of each of the State's institutions in order to identify the actions that ensure access and enjoyment of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. National Human Rights Council. 	✓			
6. Incorporate the human rights approach into sectoral plans, annual operational plans and other specific policies of each State institution, with special attention to vulnerable populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. 				✓
7. Promote the incorporation of the human rights approach in the statistical and informational systems existing in the Venezuelan State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. National Statistics Institute. 				✓
8. Strengthen the mechanisms created to ensure updated and accessible publication of public interest data on human rights, taking into account information and communication technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. National Statistics Institute. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
9. Establish a mechanism to make visible public investment in childhood and adolescence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		
10. Develop an instrument for strengthening the implementation of the principles of superior interest and absolute priority of children and adolescents in the processes of planning and implementing public policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). 		✓		

STRATEGIC LINE 2: Adapt the internal regulatory framework to the provisions on human rights contained in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
1. Advance in the approval and enactment of laws in the following subjects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Protection of collective or broad interests. 1.2. Reparation and rehabilitation for victims of human rights violations. 1.3. Habeas data. 1.4. Mental health. 1.5. Healthy eating. 1.6. Humanized delivery and birth. 1.7. Special indigenous jurisdiction. 1.8. Indigenous education. 1.9. Promotion and protection of the right to equality and non-discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. 1.10. Organization of workers for their participation in the social process of work. 1.11. Resident workers. 1.12. Prevention and punishment of human trafficking. 1.13. Protection of farmers against hired assassinations and other forms of coercion in the struggle for the democratization of land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly. 			✓	
2. Conduct the following legal reforms for the purpose of adapting them to the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the international human rights instruments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Civil Code. 2.2. Penal Code. 2.3. Organic Law against Racial Discrimination. 2.4. Law for Persons with Disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly. 			✓	

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
<p>3. Create regulatory instruments of sublegal rank in the following subjects:</p> <p>3.1 Respect for human rights in the process of apprehension, transfer, custody and interrogation by the Bolivarian National Police Corps, and other state and municipal police bodies.</p> <p>3.2. Rights of hospitalized children and adolescents.</p> <p>3.3. Protection of maternity and paternity in the educational system.</p> <p>3.4. Guarantee of human rights in private health facilities.</p> <p>3.5. Discipline and school coexistence.</p> <p>3.6. Promotion and protection of urban cycling.</p> <p>3.7. Prior and informed consultation of activities that may affect indigenous peoples and communities.</p> <p>3.8. Rights of transplant recipients, persons waiting for transplants, and dialysis patients.</p> <p>3.9. Protection of mothers, parents, representatives or guardians of persons with grave disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for Transport and Public Works. • Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples. • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). 			✓	
<p>4. Repeal or amend the provisions of the Police Codes and state laws that affect human rights, to adapt them to the constitutional order.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ombudsman. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Legislative Councils. 		✓		

STRATEGIC LINE 3: Develop plans and policies aimed at guaranteeing the full enjoyment of human rights and the achievement of supreme social happiness.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
<p>1. Approve and implement the following sectoral plans:</p> <p>1.1. National Plan for Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents.</p> <p>1.2. National Plan against Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>1.3. National Plan for Business and Human Rights.</p> <p>1.4. National Identity Plan.</p> <p>1.5. Strategic Plan of the Judiciary Branch.</p> <p>1.6. National strategy to combat climate change and its effects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water. • National Electoral Council. • Supreme Court of Justice. • National Institute against Racial Discrimination. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). • National Human Rights Council. 		✓		

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
2. Continue the implementation of the following sectoral plans: 2.1. "Mama Rosa" Plan for Gender Equality and Equity from 2013 to 2019. 2.2. Mission Youth of the Nation. 2.3. National Plan for the Protection of Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Women 2014-2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality. • Ministry of Popular Power for Youth and Sports. 				✓
3. Strengthen the implementation of the following specific plans and policies: 3.1. National Plan for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. 3.2. National Plan for a Strategic Response to HIV and AIDS. 3.3. "Venezuela Full of Life" Great Mission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ombudsman. 				✓
4. Continue the strengthening of Social Missions and Great Missions, as well as the installation of Mission Bases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice Presidency for Social Development and Revolution of the Missions. 				✓
5. Continue the strengthening of policies and programs aimed at promoting accessibility and continuity in the educational system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. 				✓
6. Implement the recommendations resulting from the process of national consultation for Educational Quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. 				✓
7. Enhance the policies for access to telecommunications and informatics, especially those aimed at technology literacy, the use of technology in education, technological sovereignty and the democratization of Internet access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. 				✓
8. Ensure the strict application of the principle of liberty during trial stipulated in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, favoring alternative measures rather than the deprivation of the liberty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Public Defense. 				✓
9. Implement programs for the promotion of schools and communities coexistence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communes and Social Movements. 				✓
10. Strengthen policies to ensure universal access and coverage to health, with special emphasis on rural and indigenous populations, including measures for increasing the quality and human warmth of health care, and the access to medicines and vaccines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. 				✓
11. Intensify policies to ensure access to clean water and sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
12. Intensify the efforts to reduce maternal mortality and neonatal mortality as well as early pregnancy, especially increasing access to sexual and reproductive health, and strengthening education on sexual and reproductive rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality. • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ombudsman. 				✓
13. Continue strengthening policies and programs aimed at increasing the national production and full supply of food, within the framework of achieving food security and sovereignty, taking into account the contributions of family and urban agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice Presidency of Economy. 				✓
14. Continue the policies in the struggle against large urban estates and for the democratization of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Housing and Habitat. • Ministry of Popular Power for Agricultural Production and Lands. 				✓
15. Strengthen the strategies that promote healthy and balanced eating patterns based on native foods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Food. • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communications and Information. • National Institute of Nutrition. 				✓
16. Continue the process of demarcation of the habitats and collective land of indigenous peoples, to comply with this constitutional mandate, taking into account the cultural specificity of each indigenous people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous People. 				✓
17. Strengthen the policies for the support of community radio and television stations, as a means for the expansion of opportunities for exercising the right to information, and the democratization and use of the radio spectrum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communications and Information. • National Commission for Telecommunications. 				✓
18. Accelerate the process of simplification and automatization of public administrative procedures in order to move towards electronic government and ensure greater access and enjoyment of human rights, as well as a transparent and efficient functioning of the State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Unique Authority for the Simplification of Procedures and Permits. 				✓
19. Deepen the reorganization of the State for the purpose of promoting the emergence of a new Socialist and Bolivarian management model in which each public servant is recognized as co-responsible for the respect, guarantee and enjoyment of the human rights of all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
<p>20. Strengthen the policy to promote liberating work and increase the quality of employment, with a special emphasis on:</p> <p>a. Decrease of the unemployment rate. b. Increase of the formal employment rate. c. Annual raise of the minimum wage. d. Expansion of and compliance with labor standards related to protecting families. e. Promotion of Social Property Businesses and the Communal Economic System. f. Strengthening of employment stability. g. Elimination of labor outsourcing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for the Social Process of Work. • Ministry of Popular Power for Planning. 				✓
<p>21. Continue strengthening the policies, strategies and actions for the proper and timely investigation and punishment of human rights violations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Public Prosecutor. • Supreme Court of Justice. • Ombudsman. 				✓
<p>22. Develop actions to guarantee the right of children and adolescents to receive adequate information for their comprehensive development in new information and communication technologies, including training for families and teachers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • National Commission for Telecommunications. 				✓
<p>23. Develop a comprehensive strategy to promote the participation of children and adolescents in all spheres of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. 		✓		
<p>24. Intensify the efforts to ensure the strict implementation of the ban on corporal punishment in all environments and promote positive, non-violent and participatory ways of rearing and discipline for children and adolescents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • Ombudsman. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
25. Implement a comprehensive system of nutritional evaluation and accompaniment for children, adolescents and parents, using the tools of the Canaima Educational Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Food. • Ministry of Popular Power for Education. • Ministry of Popular Power for University Education, Science and Technology. 		✓		
26. Promote policies for the promotion and protection of breastfeeding, including close monitoring of the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and the development of informational campaigns on the importance of breastfeeding for children's rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power for Health. • Ministry of Popular Power for Communication and Information. • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Idenna). 				✓
27. Strengthen the policies for the humanization of care and respect for the human rights of older persons, especially in long stay establishments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • National Institute for Social Services. 				✓
28. Continue the development of mechanisms for accessibility for people with disabilities to institutions and public spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • National Council for Persons with Disabilities. • Governorships. • Municipalities. • Legislative Councils. • Municipal Councils. 				✓
29. Strengthen the mechanisms to guarantee the exercise of the right to work for persons with disabilities in the public and private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. • Ministry of Popular Power for the Social Process of Work. • National Council for Persons with Disabilities. 				✓

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION(S)	TERM			
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	CONTINUOUS
30. Continue adopting measures to ensure and promote the full participation of persons with disabilities in elections, implementing the necessary accessibility means.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Electoral Council. 				✓
31. Implement measures to continue strengthening the respect for human rights in migratory processes and attention services for people in need of international protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for Interior Relations, Justice and Peace. Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs. Administrative Service for Identification, Migration and Foreigners. 				✓
32. Strengthen the policies and institutions for the care of people living on the street or people with addictions, including their reintegration to labor and the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power of the Office of the Presidency and Monitoring of Government Management. “Negra Hipolita” Mission Foundation. 				✓
33. Implement mechanisms to deepen the reintegration into labor and the community for persons exiting the penitentiary system, taking into consideration the establishment of incentive policies for private companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Popular Power for the Penitentiary Service. 				✓



Consultation with women organizations. Caracas, September 12, 2015.

