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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Colombia*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 33 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

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

2. The Office of the Ombudsman of Colombia referred to follow-up reports on compliance with the peace agreements that attested to delays in the reintegration of former combatants and the implementation of productive initiatives, problems with reparation plans and access to land and a lack of safeguards for human rights defenders, among other persons.³

3. The Ombudsman's Office recommended that the National Land Agency and the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization should design a land access programme for signatories of the peace agreements.⁴

4. The Office was of the view that discrimination on grounds of race or ethnicity should be tackled by means of a public policy encompassing all areas in which discrimination persists.⁵

5. With regard to persons deprived of liberty, the Ombudsman's Office reported that it had recommended that the authorities should formulate a comprehensive criminal policy, should use alternatives to imprisonment, and should implement restorative justice, resocialization and social reintegration programmes together with a series of measures to improve health care and other services.⁶

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



6. The Ombudsman's Office noted that Colombia had insufficient inter-State agreements to combat human trafficking and that it needed to strengthen prevention measures.⁷
7. The Office stated that the various forms of violence experienced by persons of diverse sexual orientation and/or gender identity went underreported.⁸
8. The Office drew attention to the risks faced by human rights defenders and social leaders.⁹
9. It highlighted the limited availability of qualified human resources, especially in rural areas, where it was an impediment to effective access to health services.¹⁰
10. The Ombudsman's Office recommended that Colombia should increase awareness of and provide training on Directive No. 1 of 2017, containing guidelines for the criminal prosecution of domestic violence, and the approach to be adopted in cases of femicides and offences of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.¹¹
11. The Office noted that, although the State guaranteed prior consultation with Indigenous Peoples, challenges remained and there was a lack of historical information on consultation processes.¹²
12. The Ombudsman's Office reiterated the need for practical, up-to-date contingency plans that allowed for action to be taken immediately in situations of human mobility.¹³

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations¹⁴ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

13. The Ombudsman's Office, the University of Oklahoma International Human Rights Clinic (IHRC-OU) and JS20 recommended that Colombia ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.¹⁵ The Ombudsman's Office and JS7 recommended that it ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.¹⁶ The Institute on Race, Equality and Human Rights (Raza&Igualdad) recommended that Colombia ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance and the Inter-American Convention against all Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance.¹⁷
14. IHRC-OU recommended that Colombia ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960.¹⁸ The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) recommended that Colombia ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.¹⁹
15. JS2 noted that Colombia had not received any of the 17 special procedures mandate holders that had requested a visit to the country since 2018.²⁰ JS13 recommended that Colombia prioritize official visits of the Special Rapporteurs on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association; on the situation of human rights defenders; on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression; on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions; on the right to privacy; and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.²¹ IHRC-OU added the Special Rapporteur on Education.²²

B. National human rights framework

Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

16. Referring to the Final Peace Agreement of 2016, JS1 reported that the previous Government had implemented only 30 per cent of its provisions, that 19 per cent of the recommendations were at an intermediate stage of implementation, and that 37 per cent of the provisions were at only a minimum stage of implementation. It added that the attitude within the current Government was more favourable to effective implementation.²³ JS2

reported delays and possible corruption in the implementation of all elements of the Final Peace Agreement.²⁴ JS5 reported problems with the execution of the budget allocated to social investment for peace.²⁵ JS1, JS5, and JS16 stated that comprehensive rural reform was the area in which progress with implementation had been the slowest.²⁶ JS16 recommended that Colombia prioritize the comprehensive rural reform envisaged in the Final Peace Agreement, ensuring a real and effective expansion in access to land.²⁷ JS1 reported that there had been some progress towards the political participation envisaged in the Final Peace Agreement but that delays were affecting the roll-out of the Comprehensive System of Security Guarantees for those involved in politics.²⁸ There had been some progress with the reintegration of former members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP) but the National Reintegration System needed to be strengthened.²⁹

17. JS2 and JS14 stated that no progress had been made in implementing the ethnicity-related aspects of the Final Peace Agreement.³⁰ JS14 recommended that Colombia formulate a plan to accelerate progress towards full implementation of the ethnicity-related aspects, with specific measures for women.³¹ JS14 highlighted the importance of the cross-cutting gender perspective in the Final Peace Agreement but noted that implementation was still insufficient.³² JS2 also mentioned the limited compliance with the objectives of the strategies and programmes for women contained in the Final Peace Agreement. It noted that 80 per cent of the measures intended to benefit LGBTIQ+ persons had not been implemented.³³ JS14 recommended that Colombia include gender and ethnic indicators in all measures envisaged under the Framework Plan for Implementation of the Final Agreement.³⁴

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

Equality and non-discrimination

18. Raza&Igualdad welcomed the Government’s recently announced readiness to ratify the inter-American conventions against racism and discrimination and drew attention to the recent creation of the Ministry of Equality, by Act No. 2281 of 2023, with a remit to uphold the right to non-discrimination and the right to equality.³⁵ Raza&Igualdad recommended that Colombia establish cross-cutting training initiatives for public officials that had an ethnic and racial focus and took an intersectoral perspective.³⁶

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

19. JS1, JS2 and JS13 reported continuing violations of the right to life, including cases of alleged extrajudicial execution.³⁷

20. Several communications reported that levels of violence in the country remained high despite the peace agreements, particularly in remote, rural areas, due to the actions of illegal armed groups and actors and criminal organizations, the weak presence of State institutions and the lack of economic opportunities.³⁸ This violence had affected Indigenous Peoples, persons of African descent,³⁹ religious leaders,⁴⁰ trade unionists⁴¹ and LGBTIQ+ persons⁴² more than others. Agir ensemble pour les droits humains (AEDH) and JS16 highlighted the importance for human security of the “total peace” policy spearheaded by the new Government of President Petro.⁴³

21. Several submissions referred to excessive use of force and other violations committed by the police in the context of social protests such as those that took place in 2019 and the national strike of 2021.⁴⁴ Amnesty International (AI) recommended that Colombia reform the national police through a transparent and participatory process that included measures to demilitarize the institution and prevent unlawful use of force and effective mechanisms of supervision and independent oversight among others.⁴⁵ JS13 recommended that Colombia adopt a statutory law on the policing of social protests in order to appropriately regulate and fully guarantee the right to freedom of peaceful assembly; and reform protocols on the use of force and of weapons in the context of protests according to human rights standards.⁴⁶

22. AI, JS1 and JS2 referred to the persistent use of torture by State actors, paramilitary groups and guerrillas.⁴⁷ AI and JS8 reported cases of arbitrary detention.⁴⁸ JS2 stated that cases of forced disappearance had increased.⁴⁹ The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and JSI commended the work of the Special Unit for the Search for Persons deemed as missing.⁵⁰

23. IACHR, JS9 and JS2 expressed concern about overcrowding among persons deprived of liberty in transitory detention centres and national prisons, about problems with medical care, drinking water and infrastructure and the poor food.⁵¹ The lack of a differential approach for women, especially lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex women, Indigenous women and women with disabilities, was also mentioned, as well as the absence of a gender approach to social reintegration.⁵² JS9 recognized Act No. 2292 (2023), on alternative penalties, as an important advance.⁵³

International humanitarian law

24. JS1 reported that the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition had found that the absence of a definition of war crimes and crimes against humanity in national legislation had prevented the effective prosecution of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.⁵⁴

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

25. JS1 reported continuing structural problems within the justice system attributable to State interference in cases of human rights violation and a lack of impartiality among judges.⁵⁵ JS8 drew attention to the lack of access to justice for sex workers.⁵⁶

26. AI, JS1, JS2 and JS10 expressed concern about the still high level of impunity attributable to inadequate and ineffective investigation of human rights violations.⁵⁷ JS2 highlighted the impunity surrounding offences committed during the protests, including in military justice.⁵⁸ JS10 referred to the high level of impunity enjoyed by those implicated in offences related to sexual orientation, gender expression and gender identity.⁵⁹

27. JS1 noted that the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition should be made fully operational and that it needed the support and recognition of the international community.⁶⁰ JS1 and JS2 referred to the final report issued by the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition and emphasized the need for follow-up.⁶¹ JS6, JS7 and JS10 referred to the challenges faced and the advances achieved by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in relation to sexual violence against children and adolescents and LGBTIQ+ persons.⁶² JS7 recommended that the Special Jurisdiction for Peace prioritize holistic analysis that takes an age-based approach without losing sight of the intersectoral angle.⁶³

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

28. JS13 noted several barriers to the exercise of freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly. JS13 recommended that Colombia reform the Criminal Code to remove provisions on defamation in order to bring it into line with best practices and international standards.⁶⁴

29. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) and JS16 mentioned obstacles to the exercise of the right to conscientious objection to military service despite the ruling of the Colombian Constitutional Court. They recounted persistent problems affecting the impartiality of the procedure and the composition of the interdisciplinary commission and various obstacles for those who requested conscientious objector status for religious, ethical or philosophical reasons. The proposal for a “social service for peace” was acknowledged.⁶⁵ CPTI recommended that Colombia accelerate the proposals to abolish obligatory military service, that it change the composition of the interdisciplinary commission, and that it ensure that all military recruitment is conducted through the proper channels.⁶⁶

30. Several communications reported persistent violence against human rights defenders, who were victims of assassination, attack, threats and intimidation.⁶⁷ They made particular reference to attacks against women human rights defenders,⁶⁸ environmental activists and

Indigenous persons;⁶⁹ judges and lawyers;⁷⁰ persons of African descent;⁷¹ LGBTIQ+ advocates;⁷² and journalists,⁷³ among others. AI and JS1 indicated that the “Somos Defensores” programme run by the Attorney General’s Office had made some progress but that impunity persisted in investigations nonetheless.⁷⁴ JS13 recommended that Colombia provide civil society members, human rights defenders, and journalists with a safe and secure environment in which to carry out their work; conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against them and bring the perpetrators of such offences to justice.⁷⁵

31. AI, Raza e Igualdad, JS1 and JS13 reported specifically on the National Protection Unit responsible for implementing measures to protect human rights defenders. They reported obstacles to efforts to implement protection measures, shortcomings in collective measures and a lack of differential approaches.⁷⁶ AI recommended that Colombia implement effective collective and comprehensive protection measures and develop, through a participatory and transparent procedure, a comprehensive, binding and coordinated policy for the protection of human rights defenders, including gender and ethnic perspectives.⁷⁷

32. JS14 reported that, while there had been an improvement in women’s access to public decision-making positions in the 2022 parliamentary elections, this did not mean that parity had been achieved or that women’s right to participate under equal conditions and free from violence was guaranteed.⁷⁸

Right to privacy

33. Lawyers for Lawyers (L4L), JS1, JS13 and JS15 referred to indiscriminate surveillance and intelligence operations using open source intelligence tools carried out by the Colombian Army and other government institutions that did not comply with the requirements of legality, necessity and proportionality. These activities had affected journalists, politicians, human rights defenders and lawyers, among others.⁷⁹ JS15 recommended that Colombia review the legal framework governing surveillance in the country, especially the Intelligence Act and the Police Code, in order to ensure that any interference with the right to privacy was necessary and strictly proportional to the objective pursued.⁸⁰

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

34. JS14 reported on trafficking in Colombia and its relationship to the consequences of the armed conflict and the actions of irregular armed groups that used women for sexual exploitation, and also for the sale and transport of drugs, mining and domestic servitude.⁸¹ The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ), JS4 and JS14 reported on the extreme vulnerability of women refugees and migrants who, having arrived in Colombia, mostly from Venezuela, were sexually exploited under promises of work and accommodation and sometimes used to provide sexual services for members of irregular armed groups. They also stated that the number of victims was underreported.⁸² JS14 recommended that Colombia incorporate specific, uniform criteria for the provision of support in the National Strategy on Trafficking in Persons and adopt a victim-centred approach.⁸³ JS4 recommended that Colombia develop safe channels for reporting and providing protection for victims of trafficking in order to prevent their criminalization and revictimization.⁸⁴

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

35. JS5 referred to the predominance of employment in the informal sector, which was associated with increased labour vulnerability.⁸⁵ JS2 stated that women still did not have equal access to the labour market and that those working in highly feminized sectors were disproportionately affected by job insecurity, which situation had been exacerbated by the health emergency.⁸⁶ AEDH recommended that Colombia guarantee equal opportunities for men and women in terms of access to the labour market.⁸⁷

36. JS8 reported that sex work was not recognized as a form of employment and there were no regulations governing working conditions in the sector.⁸⁸ JS8 recommended that Colombia adopt all necessary measures, including laws and policies, to regulate sex work.⁸⁹

Right to social security

37. In 2022, IACHR reported that Colombia had announced the launch of a non-contributory pension for older persons and that the legislative process was to be led by the executive branch.⁹⁰

Right to an adequate standard of living

38. JS2 reported that, between 2017 and 2022, poverty and inequality had become more acute, with the deterioration predominately affecting women and young persons.⁹¹ JS5 recommended that Colombia promote the social and public investment necessary to improve standards of living.⁹²

39. JS1 and JS2 reported serious violations of the right to adequate food and nutrition and that hunger had been a trigger for the 2021 social uprising.⁹³ JS3 reported threats to the food security of Indigenous communities.⁹⁴ JS12 referred to the need to develop a differential ethnicity-based approach to traditional agriculture, food processing and seed conservation.⁹⁵

40. JS5 drew attention to poor housing conditions.⁹⁶ JS12 noted that the rural housing policy still lacked a differential approach.⁹⁷

41. JS2 stated that 94 per cent of the population had access to drinking water but that the water supply was neither permanent nor of good quality. It warned of risks associated with usurpation of water resources, large-scale mining and water privatization.⁹⁸ JS1 added that the authorities themselves had publicly acknowledged the problems affecting access to drinking water.⁹⁹ Just Atonement Inc. (JAI) recommended that Colombia augment water infrastructure to cope with increasing insecurity and shortages.¹⁰⁰

Right to health

42. IACHR, JS6, JS10 and JS14 welcomed judgment No. C055 (2022) of the Constitutional Court decriminalizing the voluntary termination of pregnancy up to 24 weeks of gestation.¹⁰¹ JS6 stated that, while progress had been made, including through Decision No. 051 of 2023 of the Ministry of Health and Social Security, regarding standards of care, obstacles to the nationwide implementation of judgment No. C055 remained owing to lack of knowledge of the legal framework, restrictive interpretations of the judgment and other failings in the provision of health services.¹⁰² ECLJ questioned the value of judgment No. C055.¹⁰³ JS6 recommended that Colombia ensure that all health personnel in the country involved in emergency, gynaecological and obstetric services were aware of and applied judgment No. C055 of 2022.¹⁰⁴ JS14 recommended that Colombia eliminate the offence of abortion from the Criminal Code.¹⁰⁵

43. JS7 reported on problems associated with teenage pregnancy.¹⁰⁶ JS3 and JS7 reported mental health problems affecting Indigenous women, and also young persons, specifically with regard to suicide.¹⁰⁷

44. JS10 and JS18 reported health-care access and provision problems that predominately affected transgender persons.¹⁰⁸ JS4 reported on the relationship between lack of documents and regularization of migration status and access to the right to health care.¹⁰⁹

Right to education

45. Broken Chalk (BCH) informed about the low learning outcomes, low school attendance and about the social inequalities in terms of access and opportunities in rural areas.¹¹⁰ JS2 stated that previous recommendations to increase enrolment in primary education had not been fulfilled.¹¹¹ BCH recommended that Colombia strengthen educational access and monitor progress to ensure access to education and learning.¹¹² JS5 stated that there was a lack of human rights education.¹¹³ JS7 recommended that Colombia strengthen access to and the quality of education in rural areas in order to close existing gaps.¹¹⁴

46. AEDH, IHRC-OU, JS2, JS5 and JS7 drew attention to school dropout rates and the negative impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had had on them.¹¹⁵ JS5 stated that online schooling had been made available, in alternation with face-to-face schooling, but that there

were limitations associated with Internet access.¹¹⁶ JS5 recommended that Colombia guarantee the digital rights necessary for access to the hybrid education model.¹¹⁷

47. BCH noted that around 260,000 Venezuelan migrants were still out of school, despite the enormous efforts made by the Colombia government.¹¹⁸ JS17 reported problems of access to university education affecting Venezuelan migrants.¹¹⁹

48. JS17 reported on the challenges associated with the regulatory framework for academic freedom and university autonomy.¹²⁰ JS17 drew attention to the challenges that Colombia faced in the area of academic freedom, which were linked to freedom of thought, worship and religion.¹²¹ JS10 recommended that Colombia include instruction and awareness-raising on gender and sexual diversity in higher education curricula.¹²²

Cultural rights

49. JAI noted that threats to biodiversity implicated a variety of human rights, including the right to culture, and encouraged Colombia to consider human rights implications of biodiversity loss, implementing human rights-based approach.¹²³

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

50. JAI noted that Colombia's broad ecological diversity was threatened by human activities and climate-related sources and that climate change caused glacial melt, leading to floodings, landslides, water stress, water pollution and broad environmental degradation.¹²⁴ JAI recognized that Colombia had enacted an ambitious climate action law in 2021 to achieve carbon neutrality and climate resilience, and noted that the new government had promised to continue climate transformation.¹²⁵ JAI recommended that Colombia continue advancing the clean energy transition away from fossil fuels and augment water infrastructure.¹²⁶ JS2 reported that the environmental authorities had failed to respect international environmental protection principles and that this was causing socio-environmental conflicts.¹²⁷

51. JS1 referred to the need to regulate business activity by means of a legal framework that imposed due diligence obligations on enterprises.¹²⁸ JS3 recommended that Colombia repeal the environmental licenses granted to private sector actors for exploration and exploitation in ancestral and Indigenous territories.¹²⁹

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

52. JS3 referred to the double discrimination that Indigenous women suffered owing to their gender and ethnicity.¹³⁰ JS5 recommended that Colombia take all political and institutional measures to implement laws that promoted gender equality.¹³¹

53. Several communications reported that women and girls continued to be affected by femicide and other forms of violence, including domestic violence and sexual violence in many cases perpetrated by a partner or ex-partner, as well as violence linked to the activities of illegal armed groups in various regions of the country.¹³² AHR recommended that Colombia intensify efforts to prevent and address femicides and take all necessary steps to provide justice to the victims.¹³³ AHR noted the necessity to prevent and protect women from violence and potential femicide and provide further resources to the Family Commissioner's Office.¹³⁴

54. JS6 reported on reproductive and sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict and the impact of the use of glyphosate (a herbicide applied under the programme for the elimination of illicit crops) on reproductive rights.¹³⁵ JS6 recommended that Colombia provide the Special Jurisdiction for Peace with the support and resources necessary for the investigation of these crimes, and that it take steps to investigate and provide reparation for violations resulting from the use of herbicides.¹³⁶ JS15 drew attention to digital violence against women, particularly women journalists and social communicators, on the Internet and social networks.¹³⁷ JS15 recommended that Colombia adopt legislative measures to address the gender-based violence facilitated by the Internet and other technologies and build

a strong institutional framework.¹³⁸ AI referred specifically to gender-based violence against women arriving from a border country in the context of massive migration.¹³⁹

Children

55. JS7 recognized the legislative advances achieved through the recently adopted Acts No. 2205 (2022) and No. 2137 (2021) concerning the investigation of cases of violence against children and establishment of a warning system to prevent violence.¹⁴⁰ JS5 and JS7 drew attention to the different forms of violence affecting children, which included physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual abuse and begging.¹⁴¹

56. AEDH welcomed the measures adopted to prevent the recruitment and use of minors by armed groups but noted that the use of minors in armed conflict remained a problem in Buenaventura.¹⁴²

57. JS19 reported on the problems experienced by children living in shanty towns in Medellín, where poverty was curtailing their right to recreation in a safe environment and left them unprotected against drug use and trafficking.¹⁴³

58. JS5 stated that child labour was a problem still to be eliminated.¹⁴⁴

59. JS4 reported on problems with the issue of identity documents to Colombian returnees and on the situation of unaccompanied children and teenagers.¹⁴⁵ JS4 recommended that Colombia devise mechanisms for identifying children and adolescents at risk, especially in border areas.¹⁴⁶

Older persons

60. In 2022, IACHR reported that Colombia had acceded to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Rights of Older Persons and had issued a policy for aging and older persons.¹⁴⁷ IACHR welcomed the fact that the law on “total peace” offers the option of caring for older persons as part of the new military service for peace, as an alternative to military service.¹⁴⁸

Persons with disabilities

61. In 2022, IACHR noted that structural violations of the rights of persons with disabilities persisted, especially in terms of access to primary and secondary education and access to the labour market. It added that the earnings of persons with disabilities who were active in the labour market were 18 per cent lower than those of households composed of persons without disabilities. IACHR urged Colombia to redouble its efforts to guarantee access to education and decent work for persons with disabilities, along with gender-sensitive policies.¹⁴⁹

62. JS2 recognized that there had been legislative advances but warned of various obstacles to ensuring their effect.¹⁵⁰ It noted that the Anti-Discrimination Act did not include denial of reasonable accommodation as a form of discrimination and that no specific action had been taken to guarantee access to reasonable accommodation.¹⁵¹

Indigenous Peoples and minorities

63. In 2022, IACHR referred to violations affecting the Wayuu people in relation to water, food, the environment, health and prior consultation as well as infant deaths attributable to chronic malnutrition, among other issues.¹⁵² IHRC-OU added that the Wayuu people had problems regarding water and sanitation, given the degradation of aquifers along Rancheria River the violations created by mining companies.¹⁵³ IHRC-OU recommended that Colombia create an effective mechanism that guarantees permanent access to safe drinking water.¹⁵⁴

64. JS12 and JS3 referred to the multiple forms of violence affecting Indigenous Peoples. JS3 reported that the actions of armed groups such as the Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia threatened to bring about the physical and cultural extinction of Indigenous Peoples.¹⁵⁵ JS3 recommended that Colombia initiate, continue and expedite land demarcation and land ownership regularization processes within Indigenous communities.¹⁵⁶

65. JS1 reported on the failure to effectively implement prior consultation processes in cases of extractive megaprojects.¹⁵⁷ JS2 and JS3 reported failures to respect the cosmovision, plurinationality, customs and traditions of Indigenous Peoples.¹⁵⁸

66. JS2 stated that, despite the enactment of legislation, poverty continued to affect persons of African descent most of all, which situation was also noted by IACHR and IHRC-OU.¹⁵⁹ Raza&Igualdad stated that persons of African descent continued to be victims of practices associated with structural and institutional racism and racial discrimination. It highlighted socioeconomic disparities and restricted access to decision-making throughout the country as well as practices associated with stigmatization, racial profiling and discrimination against persons of African descent.¹⁶⁰ IHRC-OU recommended that Colombia continue to include local persons of African descent and Indigenous persons in decisions and decision-making bodies addressing poverty, discrimination and land rights.¹⁶¹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

67. IACHR, JS1, JS2, JS4 and JS10 reported an exponential increase in violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and high levels of impunity in terms of investigations.¹⁶² JS10 welcomed the adoption of guidelines for the investigation of violence by the Attorney General's Office.¹⁶³ JS4 recommended that Colombia launch campaigns to facilitate the reporting of attacks against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.¹⁶⁴

68. JS10 recognized the advances inherent in the national policy for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the creation of a section dedicated to sexual diversity and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights within the Office of the Vice President of the Republic.¹⁶⁵ JS2 reported policy implementation problems and a need to strengthen action plans.¹⁶⁶ JS10 and JS18 called for official statistics reflecting the extent to which transgender persons could access their rights to be made available.¹⁶⁷

69. JS10 drew attention to the lack of State campaigns combating prejudice and stereotypes against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.¹⁶⁸ It recommended that Colombia carry out campaigns to combat stereotypes and prejudices in government agencies and educational institutions.¹⁶⁹

70. JS10 and JS18 stated that the therapies described, in their view inappropriately, as "conversion therapies" should remain prohibited.¹⁷⁰ JS10 recommended that Colombia take steps to put an end to efforts to change sexual orientation, gender expression and gender identity.¹⁷¹

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

71. En 2022, IACHR welcomed the measures taken by the Government to protect the high number of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia by fostering their integration, granting them temporary protected status and facilitating the nationalization of migrant children.¹⁷² JS4 added that this temporary protected status had been successfully granted to more than two and a half million migrants, notwithstanding some delays.¹⁷³ JS15 reported barriers to labour market access and continuing employment, and to access to education for migrant children.¹⁷⁴ JS15 recommended that Colombia foster and guarantee the labour market inclusion of the migrant and refugee population in accordance with international and national human rights standards.¹⁷⁵

72. JS4 expressed concern about the considerable increase in the so-called "discretionary" expulsions carried out by the immigration authorities without minimum due process safeguards.¹⁷⁶ JS4 recommended that Colombia amend its national legislation in order to ensure that minimum due process safeguards were applied in migration-related disciplinary proceedings.¹⁷⁷

73. JS4 recommended that Colombia establish a time limit for decisions on applications for refugee status determination.¹⁷⁸

Internally displaced persons

74. A number of communications referred to continuing forced displacement attributable to violence and the actions of illegal armed groups operating in various parts of the country.¹⁷⁹ For example, IACHR, JS12 and JS16 reported that forced displacements had affected Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities;¹⁸⁰ AEDH and JS14 referred to the displacement of women and women ex-combatants;¹⁸¹ JS10 mentioned the displacement of LGBTIQ+ persons;¹⁸² and JS11 highlighted the displacement of religious leaders and mainly Christian families.¹⁸³ JS7 recommended that Colombia take action to prevent forced displacement linked to the local scenario.¹⁸⁴

Stateless persons

75. JS4 welcomed the fact that children born in Colombia to Venezuelan parents who were in the country for reasons of migration and had been declared at risk of statelessness had been granted Colombian nationality by birth under the temporary initiative known as “Childhood First” (Primero Niñez).¹⁸⁵ JS4 recommended that Colombia incorporate this mechanism for protecting against statelessness permanently into its legislation and make it available to all nationalities.¹⁸⁶

76. JS12 affirmed that the procedure for issuing identity cards to Indigenous persons in border areas had major shortcomings that could create situations of statelessness.¹⁸⁷

Notes

¹ A/HRC/39/6 and the addendum A/HRC/39/6/Add.1, and A/HRC/39/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

AHR	Advocates for Human Rights DF International (United States of America);
AEDH	Agir Ensemble pour les droits humains (France);
AI	Amnesty International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
BCH	Broken Chalk (The Netherlands);
CPTI	Conscience and Peace Tax International (Switzerland);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice (France);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (Switzerland);
IHRC-OU	International Human Rights Clinic (United States of America);
L4L	Lawyers For Lawyers (The Netherlands);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc. (United States of America);note
Raza&Igualdad	Instituto sobre Raza, Igualdad y Derechos Humanos (Colombia).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: AB Colombia; Agir Ensemble pour les Droits Humains; ASK!; Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de España (APDHE); Associació Catalana per la Pau; Atelier ONGD; Broederlijk Denle; CAFOD CCFD – Terre Solidaire; Comisiones Obreras (CCOO); CIDSE; Centro de Información sobre Empresas y Derechos Humanos – Programa Colombia (CIEDH); CNCD-11.11.11; Colectivo Maloka; Colectivo Sur Cacarica; Colombia Acuerdo de Paz (CAP); Colombian Caravana; Comité Daniel Gillard; Consejo Noruego Solidaridad con América Latina; Cooperació Diakonia; DKA Austria; El Movimiento Internacional de la Reconciliación de Austria (Internationaler Versöhnungsbund Österreich); Fastenaktion/Action de Carême/Azione Quaresimale; Federación Luterana Mundial; Programa Colombia y Venezuela; Fédération des Barreaux d’Europe (FBE); Felm (Finish Evangelical Lutheran vision); FIAN – Colombia; FIAN Deutschland (FIAN Alemania/FIAN Germany); Fokus Fonden för mänskliga rättigheter/Swedish Foundation for Human Rights/Fundación Sueca para los Derechos Humanos Fondo Noruego para los Derechos Humanos; ForumCiv France; Amérique Latine; Fundació Pau i Solidaritat; Iglesia Sueca; International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)/Servicio Internacional para los Derechos Humanos (SIDH); Justice for Colombia kolko – Derechos Humanos por Colombia, La Internacional de Servicios Públicos; ISP en
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- Interamericas; La Intersindical; Latin America Working Group (LAWG); Misereor; Movimiento Por la Paz (MPDL); Observatorio por la Autonomía y los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas en Colombia (ADPI); Oficina Internacional Acción Derechos Humanos Colombia (Oidhaco); Organización Mundial Contra la Tortura (OMCT); Pax Christi Internacional; Peace Brigades International (PBI); Protection; International El Instituto sobre Raza, Igualdad y Derechos Humanos (Race & Equality); Red flamenca de solidaridad con la CSJA; Reds – Red de solidaridad para la transformación social – Barcelona – Catalunya; RFCS Réseau France, Colombie, Solidarités; Secours Catholique Caritas France (SCCF); Skat; Foundation Solidarité Socialiste (SOLSOC); SWISSAID; Taula Catalana per la Pau i els Drets Humans a Colòmbia; Travailler Ensemble Jeunes et Engagé-e-s (TEJE); Universitat Internacional de la Pau (UNIPAU); Vivamos Mejor; WE Effect; Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), (Belgium);
- JS2 **Joint submission 2 submitted by:** Alianza de Organizaciones Sociales y Afines por una Cooperación para la Paz y la Democracia en Colombia; Plataforma Colombiana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo; Coordinación Colombia, Europa, Estados Unidos; Acción Colectiva de Objetores y Objetoras de Conciencia (ACOOO); Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo; Coalición contra la vinculación de niños, niñas y jóvenes al conflicto armado en Colombia (COALICO); Colombia Diversa; Comisión Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ); Corporación Viva la Ciudadanía; Comité de Solidaridad con los Presos Políticos (CSPP); Corporación Compromiso; Escuela Nacional Sindical; Fundación Karisma; Corporación Reiniciar; Humanidad Vigente; Sisma Mujer; Asociación Cristiana Menonita Para Justicia, Paz Y Acción Noviolenta (JustaPaz); Proclade internazionale onlus; Plataforma Colombiana por el Protagonismo de Niños, Niñas y Jóvenes; Corporación Claretiana Norman Pérez Bello; Programa de Acción por la Igualdad y la Inclusión Social de la Universidad de los Andes (Paiis); Corporación Jurídica Libertad; Coalición Colombiana por la Implementación de la Convención sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad; FIAN Internacional; Instituto Latinoamericano para una Sociedad y un Derecho Alternativos (ILSA); Liga Internacional de Mujeres por la Paz y la Libertad (Limpal); Promoción Claretiana para el Desarrollo Colombia-Venezuela, Proclade COLVEN (Colombia);
- JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by:** Promoción Claretiana Para el Desarrollo Colombia – Venezuela (PROCLADE – Colven); Corporación Claretiana Norman Pérez Bello (CCNPB); la Fondazione PROCLADE Internazionale-Onlus (United States of America);
- JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB); Clínica Jurídica de la Universidad de los Andes (UNIANDES); Asociación Diálogo Ciudadano Colombo Venezolano; y Fundación2Países; (The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development (VIDES International); Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Instituto de las Hijas de Maria Auxiliadora Colombia (Switzerland);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Centro de Derechos Reproductivos; La Mesa por la Vida y la Salud de las Mujeres (Switzerland);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Alianza por la Niñez Colombiana: Aldeas Infantiles SOS, Bethany Christian Services International Inc., Children International Colombia, Compassion Internacional, Corporación Colombiana De Padres Y Madres – Red Papaz, Corporación Infancia y Desarrollo, Fondo Para La Acción Ambiental Y La Niñez – Fondo Acción, Fundación Antonio Restrepo Barco, Fundación Agencia De Comunicaciones, Periodismo Aliado De La Niñez El Desarrollo Social Y La Investigación – Pandi, Fundación Ama La Vida Aliwen, Fundación Apego, Fundación Centro Internacional De Educación Y Desarrollo Humano – Cinde, Fundación Lumos Colombia, Fundación Misión Internacional De Justicia, Fundación Operación Sonrisa, Fundación Plan, Fundación Saldarriaga Concha, Fundación Save The Children Colombia, Universidad Javeriana – Facultad De Psicología, Universidad Nacional – Observatorio de Infancia, World Vision International, Colegio Colombiano De Psicólogos – Colpsic, War Child Colombia, Fundación Casa de la Infancia; Coalición contra la vinculación de niños, niñas y jóvenes al conflicto armado en Colombia (COALICO); Asociación Centro de Desarrollo y Consultoría Psicosocial Taller de Vida, Asociación Cristiana

JS8	Menonita para Justicia, Paz y Acción Noviolenta (Justapaz), Benposta Nación de Muchach@s Colombia, Corporación Vínculos, Fundación Creciendo Unidos (FCU), Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional (DNI Colombia), Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados Colombia (JRS/COL) (Colombia); Joint submission 8 submitted by: Red Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Trabajadoras Sexuales – RedTraSex; Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales y trata (Argentina);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: La Red Mujeres en Prisión convocada por El Cyrus R. Vance Center for International Justice; Corporación Mujeres Libres Colombia; Grupo de Acciones Públicas; Fundación Probono Colombia (United States of America);
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by: Corporación Caribe Afirmativo; Fundación Grupo de Acción y Apoyo a personas Trans (GAAT); Fundación afrodescendiente por las diversidades sociales y sexuales (Somos Identidad) (Colombia);
JS11	Joint submission 11 submitted by: Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW); Impulso18 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS12	Joint submission 12 submitted by: Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia ONIC (Colombia);
JS13	Joint submission 13 submitted by: World Alliance for Citizen Participation CIVICUS; Temblores ONG (South Africa);
JS14	Joint submission 14 submitted by: Liga Internacional de las Mujeres por la Paz y la Libertad (LIMPAL); Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (CDD); Corporación de Apoyo a Comunidades Populares (CODACOP) (Colombia);
JS15	Joint submission 15 submitted by: Dejusticia; Fundación Karisma; Privacy International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS16	Joint submission 16 submitted by: International Fellowship of Reconciliation IFOR; Acción Colectiva de objetores y objetoras de conciencia ACCOC; Peace Presence (The Netherlands);
JS17	Joint submission 17 submitted by: Aula Abierta; Federación de Estudiantes Universitarios por los Derechos Humanos (FEDEHU); Instituto para la Pedagogía, la Paz y el Conflicto Urbano (IPAZUD) de la Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas; Asociación Colombiana de Estudiantes Universitarios (ACEU); Fundación Macondo Libre (Colombia);
JS18	Joint submission 18 submitted by: Asociación Profamilia; Colombia Diversa; Liga de Salud Trans (Colombia);
JS19	Joint submission 19 submitted by: Fundación Maristas para la Solidaridad Internacional (FMSI); Comunidad de Hermanos Maristas de la Enseñanza – Colombia (Italy);
JS20	Joint submission 20 submitted by: Maloca Internationale; Colectivo contra la Tortura “Todos Somos Zeferino” (Colombia).

National human rights institution:

DdPC	Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia, (Colombia).
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Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR	Inter American Commission on Human Rights, (United States of America).
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³ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 1.

⁴ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 2.

⁵ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 3.

⁶ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 5.

⁷ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 6.

⁸ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 2.

⁹ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 5.

¹⁰ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 6.

¹¹ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 3.

¹² DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 4.

¹³ DdPC, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Colombia 2023, Cuarto ciclo, p. 6.

¹⁴ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR.
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR.

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

¹⁵ DdPC, p. 6; IHRC-OU, p. 3; JS20, p. 2.

¹⁶ DdPC, p. 7; JS7, p. 10.

¹⁷ Raza&Igualdad, p. 8.

¹⁸ IHRC-OU, p. 3.

¹⁹ ICAN, p. 1.

²⁰ JS2, p. 32.

²¹ JS13, p. 15.

²² IHRC-OU, p. 3.

²³ JS1, p. 5.

²⁴ JS2, p. 5.

²⁵ JS5, p. 3.

²⁶ JS1, p. 5; JS5, p. 3; JS16, p. 4.

²⁷ JS16, p. 5.

²⁸ JS1, p. 5.

²⁹ JS1, p. 6.

³⁰ JS2, p. 5; JS14, p. 7.

³¹ JS14, p. 8.

³² JS14, p. 5.

³³ JS2, p. 6.

³⁴ JS14, p. 6.

³⁵ Raza&Igualdad, p. 8.

³⁶ Raza&Igualdad, p. 9.

³⁷ JS1, p. 8; JS2, pp. 11–13; JS13, p. 15.

³⁸ AEDH, pp. 2–3; IACHR, p. 3; JS16, p. 4; ECLJ, p. 3; JS11, pp. 1–10; JS1, pp. 13–15; JS2, p. 21; JS13, p. 3; JS4, p. 11.

³⁹ AEDH, pp. 2–3; IACHR, p. 3; JS16, p. 4.

⁴⁰ ECLJ, p. 3; JS11, pp. 1–10.

⁴¹ JS1, pp. 13–15; JS2, p. 21; JS13, p. 3.

⁴² JS1, p. 15; JS4, p. 11.

⁴³ AEDH, p. 2; JS16, p. 4.

⁴⁴ AI, p. 3; JS1, p. 14; JS2, p. 19; JS13, pp. 7–11; JS15, pp. 7–8; JS17, pp. 10–11.

⁴⁵ AI, p. 4.

⁴⁶ JS13, p. 14.

⁴⁷ AI, p. 3; JS1, p. 3; JS2, p. 14.

⁴⁸ AI, p. 3; JS8, pp. 6–7.

⁴⁹ JS2, p. 13.

⁵⁰ IACHR, p. 9; JS1, p. 7.

⁵¹ IACHR, p. 12; JS9, p. 3; JS2, p. 14.

⁵² JS9, pp. 2–8.

⁵³ JS9, p. 6.

⁵⁴ JS1, p. 18.

⁵⁵ JS1, p. 13.

⁵⁶ JS8, p. 7.

- 57 AI, p. 1; JS1, p. 17; JS2, p. 19; JS10, pp. 4–6.
- 58 JS2, pp. 23–26.
- 59 JS10, p. 4.
- 60 JS1, p. 6.
- 61 JS1, p. 6; JS2, p. 4. See also: JS6, p. 3; JS10, p. 11.
- 62 JS6, p. 5; JS7, p. 6; JS10, p. 10
- 63 JS7, p. 6.
- 64 JS13, p. 13.
- 65 CPTI, pp. 1–4; JS16, pp. 1–3. See also: JS2, p. 15.
- 66 CPTI, p. 6.
- 67 AI, p. 1; IACHR, p. 4; JAI, p.7; Raza&Igualdad, p. 4; L4L, p. 2; JS1, p. 9; JS2, p. 20; JS10, p. 14; JS13, p. 1; JS14, p. 9.
- 68 JS14, p. 9.
- 69 JAI, p. 7.
- 70 L4L, p. 2; JS1, p. 12.
- 71 Raza&Igualdad, p. 4.
- 72 JS10, p. 14.
- 73 JS13, pp. 1–5.
- 74 AI, p. 1; JS1, p. 12.
- 75 JS13, p. 13.
- 76 AI, p. 1; Raza&Igualdad, pp. 5–6; JS1, pp. 11–12; JS13, pp. 4–13.
- 77 AI, p. 4.
- 78 JS14, p. 8.
- 79 L4L, p. 4; JS1, p. 15; JS13, p. 3; JS15, p. 4.
- 80 JS15, p. 14.
- 81 JS14, pp. 13–14.
- 82 ECLJ, pp. 4–5; JS4, p. 12; JS14, p. 13.
- 83 JS14, p. 14.
- 84 JS4, p. 12.
- 85 JS5, p. 7.
- 86 JS2, p. 18.
- 87 AEDH, p. 7.
- 88 JS8, p. 3.
- 89 JS8, p. 8.
- 90 IACHR, p. 12.
- 91 JS2, p. 27. See also: JS19, pp. 3–5.
- 92 JS5, p. 11.
- 93 JS1, p. 10; JS2, p. 28.
- 94 JS3, p. 3.
- 95 JS12, p. 9.
- 96 JS5, p. 6.
- 97 JS12, p. 8.
- 98 JS2, pp. 28–29. See also: IHRC–OU, p. 1; JAI, pp. 2–3.
- 99 JS1, p. 9.
- 100 JAI, p. 7.
- 101 ICHR, p. 9; JS6, p. 2; JS10, p. 12; JS14, p. 12.
- 102 JS6, p. 9.
- 103 ECLJ, pp. 3–4.
- 104 JS6, p. 11.
- 105 JS14, p. 13.
- 106 JS7, p. 12.
- 107 JS3, p. 5; JS7, p. 13.
- 108 JS10, p. 5; JS18, p. 3.
- 109 JS4, p. 9.
- 110 BCH, pp. 4–5.
- 111 JS2, p. 27.
- 112 Broken Check, p. 6.
- 113 JS5, p. 5.
- 114 JS7, p. 19.
- 115 AEDH, p. 6; IHRC, p. 2; JS2, p. 28; JS5, p. 8; JS7, p. 18.
- 116 JS5, p. 9.
- 117 JS5, p. 11.
- 118 BCH, p. 4.

- 119 JS17, p. 19.
 120 JS17, pp. 4–9.
 121 JS17, p. 17.
 122 JS10, p. 15.
 123 JAI, p. 4.
 124 JAI, pp. 1–5.
 125 JAI, pp. 5–6.
 126 JAI, p. 7.
 127 JS2, p. 30. See also: JS7, p. 15.
 128 JS1, p. 9. See also: JS12, p. 8.
 129 JS3, p. 5.
 130 JS3, p. 4.
 131 JS5, p. 11.
 132 AEDH, pp. 4–5; AHR, pp. 1–5; AI, p. 3; IACHR, p. 10; JS1, pp. 16–17; JS2, p. 11; JS5, p. 10; JS6, pp. 2–7; JS14, pp. 9–10; JS15, p. 10.
 133 AHR, p. 5.
 134 AHR, pp. 1–5.
 135 JS6, pp. 2–7.
 136 JS6, p. 10.
 137 JS15, p. 10.
 138 JS15, p. 16.
 139 AI, p. 3.
 140 JS7, p. 8.
 141 JS5, p. 9; JS7, p. 7.
 142 AEDH, pp. 5–6.
 143 JS19, pp. 1–6.
 144 JS5, p. 10.
 145 JS4, pp. 3–4.
 146 JS4, p. 5.
 147 IACHR, p. 11.
 148 IACHR, p. 12.
 149 IACHR, p. 11. See also, JS2, p. 18.
 150 JS2, p. 18.
 151 JS2, p. 18.
 152 IACHR, p. 4.
 153 IHRC-OU, p. 1.
 154 IHRC-OU, p. 2.
 155 JS3, p. 3.
 156 JS3, p. 5.
 157 JS1, p. 9.
 158 JS2, p. 17; JS3, p. 1.
 159 JS2, p. 17; IACHR, p. 6; IHRC-OU, p. 4.
 160 Raza e Igualdad, p. 6.
 161 IHRC-OU, p. 4.
 162 IACHR, p. 11; JS1, p. 15; JS2, pp. 10–12; JS4, p. 11; JS10, p. 4.
 163 IACHR, p. 11; JS1, p. 15; JS2, pp. 10–12; JS4, p. 11; JS10, p. 4.
 164 JS4, p. 11.
 165 JS10, pp. 3–4.
 166 JS2, p. 17.
 167 JS10, p. 8; JS18, p. 2.
 168 JS10, p. 7.
 169 JS10, p. 15.
 170 JS10, p. 6; JS18, p. 6.
 171 JS10, p. 15.
 172 IACHR, p. 6.
 173 JS4, p. 7.
 174 JS15, pp. 12–14. See also: JS17, p. 19.
 175 JS15, p. 17.
 176 JS4, pp. 8–9.
 177 JS4, p. 9.
 178 JS4, p. 11.
 179 AEDH, p. 5; IACHR, p. 7; JS7, p. 4; JS10, p. 13; JS11, pp. 7–8; JS12, p. 2; JS14, p. 11; JS16, p. 4.
 180 IACHR, p. 7; JS12, p. 2; JS16, p. 4.

¹⁸¹ AEDH, p. 5; JS14, p. 11.

¹⁸² JS10, p. 13.

¹⁸³ JS11, pp. 7–8.

¹⁸⁴ JS7, p. 5.

¹⁸⁵ JS4, p. 7.

¹⁸⁶ JS4, p. 8.

¹⁸⁷ JS12, p. 4.
