

# COLOMBIA: LOS PELIGROS DE ALZAR LA VOZ Y PEDIR PROTECCIÓN INTERNACIONAL

## AMNISTÍA INTERNACIONAL: INFORMACIÓN PARA EL 44 PERIODO DE SESIONES DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE EL EXAMEN PERIÓDICO UNIVERSAL, 7 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2023

### RESUMEN

Este documento se ha preparado para el Examen Periódico Universal (EPU) al que se someterá Colombia el 7 de noviembre de 2023. En él, Amnistía Internacional evalúa la aplicación de las recomendaciones formuladas a Colombia en su EPU anterior, algunas de ellas relacionadas con las personas defensoras de los derechos humanos, los derechos de las mujeres y de las niñas, la libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica, y la impunidad.

También evalúa el marco nacional de los derechos humanos relativo a todas esas cuestiones.

En cuanto a la situación de los derechos humanos sobre el terreno, Amnistía Internacional manifiesta su preocupación por la incesante violencia contra las personas defensoras de los derechos humanos y la falta de medidas estructurales para protegerlas; la falta de protección para las mujeres refugiadas frente a la violencia de género, y la persistente impunidad de las violaciones de derechos humanos, incluidos los casos de uso ilegítimo de la fuerza por la policía en el contexto de protestas.

El documento concluye con un conjunto de recomendaciones a Colombia que, de aplicarse, contribuirán a mejorar la situación de los derechos humanos.

## SEGUIMIENTO DEL EXAMEN ANTERIOR

### Protección de defensoras y defensores de los derechos humanos

1. Colombia aceptó 22 recomendaciones destinadas a proteger a los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos y otros líderes y lideresas sociales y comunitarios, formuladas en el examen anterior.<sup>1</sup> No obstante, la violencia contra quienes defienden los derechos humanos no ha cesado. Según el Programa Somos Defensores, en 2019 fueron víctimas de homicidio 124 personas defensoras de los derechos humanos;<sup>2</sup> en 2020, 199,<sup>3</sup> y, en 2021, 139<sup>4</sup>. Además, según el Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz (INDEPAZ), 189 defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos fueron víctimas de homicidio en 2022.<sup>5</sup> Otras instituciones y organizaciones, como la Oficina en Colombia del Alto Comisionado de la ONU para los Derechos Humanos<sup>6</sup> y la Defensoría del Pueblo,<sup>7</sup> han publicado sus propios informes sobre los homicidios de defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos. Aunque hay disparidad en las cifras, las tendencias que muestran tienen elementos comunes preocupantes.
2. Recientemente, el gobierno colombiano anunció medidas para garantizar espacios seguros para las personas defensoras de los derechos humanos,<sup>8</sup> pero todavía no se ha visto su impacto, aunque hay quienes las han calificado de ineficaces tras evaluarlas.<sup>9</sup> A principios de 2023, la estrategia sigue centrándose en la implementación de medidas de protección individuales, y continúa pendiente la aplicación de medidas de protección colectiva e integral. Por esa razón, aun reconociendo la importancia de las medidas de protección individuales, los pasos que se han dado en favor de la protección colectiva, y el cambio de rumbo de los últimos meses, Amnistía Internacional considera que los avances del Estado colombiano en cuanto al cumplimiento de las recomendaciones sobre esta cuestión siguen siendo insuficientes y requieren la implementación de medidas urgentes y efectivas.

### Violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas

3. Colombia aceptó varias recomendaciones de adopción de medidas efectivas para prevenir y enjuiciar los casos de violencia por motivos de género, incluida la violencia sexual.<sup>10</sup> Pese a ello, Amnistía Internacional ha concluido que las mujeres refugiadas venezolanas sufren múltiples formas de violencia de género a lo largo de las rutas migratorias, incluida violencia a manos de sus parejas, violencia en la calle, y en el trabajo. Los datos disponibles muestran que las mujeres venezolanas denuncian muchos menos casos de violencia de género de los que sufren, lo que está estrechamente relacionado con los obstáculos que afrontan a la hora de acceder a los procedimientos de denuncia penal y a los servicios de protección.<sup>11</sup>

### Justicia por los abusos contra los derechos humanos y derechos de las víctimas

4. Colombia aceptó 12 recomendaciones relativas a la adopción de medidas efectivas para hacer rendir cuentas a los responsables de ataques contra defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos<sup>12</sup> y a los perpetradores de violencia de género.<sup>13</sup>
5. Hasta 2020, los esfuerzos de la Fiscalía General de la Nación para combatir la impunidad por los ataques contra personas defensoras de los derechos humanos eran insuficientes.<sup>14</sup> Según la información proporcionada al Programa Somos Defensores por la Fiscalía General de la Nación, la institución estaba investigando 417 casos de homicidios de defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos cometidos entre 2016 y 2020 y había “esclarecido” el 68,59% de ellos. No obstante, sólo se dictaron sentencias condenatorias en 89 casos, lo que corresponde al 21,34% de los 417 casos.<sup>15</sup> Aunque se han producido algunos avances, el nivel de impunidad sigue siendo preocupante, y Amnistía Internacional considera que Colombia debe adoptar más medidas y de mayor efectividad para cumplir las recomendaciones sobre esta cuestión.
6. En los casos de violencia de género, específicamente en los de violencia y ataques contra mujeres y personas LGBTI por funcionarios públicos o con su consentimiento en el contexto de protestas, los esfuerzos del Estado son claramente insuficientes y se requieren medidas sustantivas que contribuyan a reforzar la confianza de las víctimas en las instituciones, especialmente en la Fiscalía General de la Nación. Se han documentado varios casos de violencia de género en los que las víctimas no han tenido suficiente confianza para acudir a la Fiscalía General de la Nación y presentar una denuncia, y casos en los que sí lo han hecho, pero han sido revictimizadas por funcionarios públicos,<sup>16</sup> lo que demuestra la necesidad de adoptar medidas más efectivas para cumplir las recomendaciones sobre esta cuestión.

## MARCO NACIONAL DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

### Protección de defensoras y defensores de los derechos humanos

7. La protección de los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos lleva mucho tiempo siendo motivo de preocupación en Colombia, y el gobierno la ha abordado a través de una serie de medidas legislativas y reguladoras. En 2020, mientras examinaba las medidas de protección colectivas para las personas defensoras del derecho a la tierra, el territorio y el medioambiente, Amnistía Internacional identificó al menos 14 leyes y decretos que trataban de manera directa o indirecta la protección de las comunidades campesinas, indígenas y afrodescendientes frente a las violaciones de derechos humanos en el contexto del conflicto armado.<sup>27</sup> Sin embargo, en realidad dichas normas no han sido efectivas a la hora de prevenir violaciones de los derechos humanos de estas personas.
8. En 2021, el gobierno colombiano aprobó el CONPES 4063, un instrumento de planificación para la implementación de una política pública sobre garantías para personas defensoras de los derechos humanos y líderes y lideresas sociales. Un motivo fundamental de honda preocupación relativo a este instrumento es que, además de tratarse de un documento no vinculante, no reconoce el papel que desempeña el Estado en la violencia contra quienes defienden los derechos humanos. Además, sólo se centra en el alcance individual y material de la protección que históricamente ha favorecido el Estado colombiano y no resulta de aplicar un enfoque basado en los derechos humanos a la política sobre las personas que defienden esos mismos derechos.<sup>28</sup>

### Violencia contra mujeres y niñas venezolanas

9. Colombia cuenta con un marco jurídico nacional, basado en los derechos humanos, para la protección de las mujeres y las niñas frente a la violencia de género. La Ley 1257 de 2008 dicta normas de prevención y sanción de formas de violencia y discriminación contra las mujeres;<sup>29</sup> la Ley 1761 de 2015 crea el tipo penal de feminicidio como delito autónomo;<sup>20</sup> la Ley 294 de 1996 dicta normas para prevenir, remediar y sancionar la violencia de género en el ámbito intrafamiliar y prevé rutas de asistencia para las víctimas de violencia intrafamiliar y de maltrato;<sup>21</sup> la Ley 1010 de 2006 establece medidas para prevenir, corregir y sancionar el acoso laboral.<sup>22</sup> No obstante, como ya se ha mencionado, su impacto en la situación real de las mujeres y las niñas venezolanas es escaso, dada la falta de aplicación, los obstáculos *de facto* para el acceso de las mujeres a los servicios, y el contexto de estigmatización.

## SITUACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS SOBRE EL TERRENO

10. Aunque, en la presente información, Amnistía Internacional se centra en la protección de los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos, la violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas refugiadas, y el uso ilegítimo de la fuerza en el contexto de las protestas, es importante señalar motivos de preocupación relativos a otras cuestiones, como la impunidad generalizada por violaciones de derechos humanos; los ataques a la prensa; la violencia contra excombatientes; la violencia de género y la violencia motivada por prejuicios; la violencia racista; el impacto de la pobreza, la desigualdad, y la discriminación histórica respecto al disfrute de los derechos económicos y sociales, entre otros.
11. Suscitan especial preocupación la situación de violencia armada y conflicto en el país y su impacto en los derechos humanos. La violencia armada continúa, sobre todo en zonas rurales y marginadas. Desde el último examen se han estado registrando constantes enfrentamientos armados entre grupos no estatales y el Estado, o entre los propios grupos. Según la Fundación Ideas para la Paz, entre 2018 y 2022, la violencia en Colombia se intensificó, su lógica y sus dinámicas cambiaron y pasaron de un contexto de enfrentamientos en gran escala entre estructuras armadas a conflictos locales y focalizados.<sup>23</sup> Según la misma fuente, 2021 fue el año más crítico en cuanto a las consecuencias para la población civil desde la firma del Acuerdo de Paz de 2016 entre el Estado y la guerrilla de las FARC-EP.<sup>24</sup>

## Protección de defensoras y defensores de los derechos humanos

12. Desde 2018, la violencia contra los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos ha continuado, y siguen suscitando preocupación los casos de homicidios, amenazas y otro tipo de ataques. Defender los derechos humanos en Colombia sigue siendo una actividad de alto riesgo, y las medidas aplicadas por el Estado han sido insuficientes.
13. El gobierno colombiano ha adoptado medidas para proteger a las personas defensoras de los derechos humanos, pero su alcance y su ámbito se han centrado principalmente en la protección individual, lo que incluye proporcionar guardaespaldas, vehículos blindados y otras medidas de seguridad personal. En muchos casos, especialmente para los defensores y defensoras de la tierra, el territorio y el medioambiente y sus comunidades, se requieren medidas de protección colectiva, que deben incluir un análisis de los riesgos colectivos que afrontan y planes de mitigación de dichos riesgos que aborden sus causas estructurales.
14. Amnistía Internacional ha seguido de cerca la situación de cuatro comunidades y de las personas defensoras de los derechos humanos que trabajan con ellas desde el último examen. Dichas comunidades son la Asociación de Desarrollo Integral Sostenible de la Perla Amazónica (ADISPA), el Proceso de Comunidades Negras (PCN), la comunidad indígena de ASEINPOME, y el Comité de Integración Social del Catatumbo (CISCA). Un informe de 2020 documentó el gran peligro que corren esas comunidades y sus líderes. Los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos que trabajan con ellas afrontaron y sufrieron violencia de una manera diferente, pero igualmente grave.<sup>25</sup> Desde la publicación del informe, el gobierno adoptó algunas de las medidas que pedían las comunidades para lograr una solución colectiva y estructural a su situación de riesgo, pero dichas medidas son insuficientes y las comunidades se siguen enfrentado a riesgos, aunque algunos de ellos han cambiado o disminuido.
15. Recientemente, el gobierno prometió aplicar programas e iniciativas para abordar la situación de manera integral. A finales de 2022 se implementó un programa de emergencia, pero todavía está por ver su impacto en el contexto.

## Violencia contra mujeres y niñas venezolanas

16. Aunque se han hecho esfuerzos por difundir información sobre rutas de atención y proporcionar orientación a las mujeres sobrevivientes de violencia de género en el país, muchas mujeres venezolanas no disponen de esa información o desconocen sus derechos y las acciones legales disponibles en Colombia. Según la información recibida por Amnistía Internacional, las mujeres que sí contaban con información la habían recibido en talleres de organizaciones nacionales e internacionales.<sup>26</sup>
17. La falta de protección es particularmente preocupante para las mujeres venezolanas cuya situación migratoria es irregular. Muchas afrontan importantes obstáculos a la hora de acceder a protección internacional o a mecanismos complementarios de regularización y permanecen en situación irregular en el país. A consecuencia de ello, tienen miedo de acudir a las instituciones pertinentes a denunciar violencia de género, por temor a ser deportadas a Venezuela (entrevistas realizadas durante la primera mitad de 2022).<sup>27</sup>
18. Algunas de las que lograron superar esas dificultades sufrieron la negativa de las autoridades a aceptar su denuncia por no tener un documento de identidad válido, aunque la ley no lo exige, o por las actitudes discriminatorias de las autoridades por motivos de género o nacionalidad.

## Libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica

19. Entre 2018 y 2023 se documentaron tendencias preocupantes consistentes en el uso ilegítimo de la fuerza por parte de la Policía Nacional en sus actuaciones de mantenimiento del orden en manifestaciones, durante los paros nacionales de 2019 y 2021, en particular. En el repertorio de violaciones de derechos humanos figuraban ejecuciones extrajudiciales, violaciones del derecho a la integridad corporal de las personas manifestantes que sufrieron lesiones corporales (incluidos traumas oculares) y violencia por motivos de género (incluida violencia sexual), entre otras. También se denunciaron casos de connivencia y tolerancia oficial en las agresiones de grupos civiles armados a manifestantes.
20. Amnistía Internacional documentó varios casos de violaciones de derechos humanos durante el Paro Nacional de 2021, tales como: (i) casos de uso ilegítimo de la fuerza por operativos de la policía en manifestaciones pacíficas, que se

saldaron con la muerte de varios jóvenes; por ejemplo, en la denominada “Operación Siloé”, desplegada en mayo de 2021 en Cali;<sup>28</sup> (ii) casos de connivencia de la Policía Nacional con grupos armados civiles que atacaron a manifestantes indígenas, como en los eventos que tuvieron lugar el 9 de mayo de 2021, también en Cali;<sup>29</sup> (iii) casos de uso ilegítimo de la fuerza en coordinación con civiles armados, y denuncias de detenciones arbitrarias y tortura llevadas a cabo por la policía en sus actuaciones de mantenimiento del orden en manifestaciones, como el 28 de mayo de 2021, en las inmediaciones de una universidad pública en Cali.<sup>30</sup>

21. Amnistía Internacional también documentó 12 casos de uso ilegítimo de la fuerza que provocaron traumas oculares y pérdida parcial o total de la visión en un ojo; 8 de esos casos tuvieron lugar durante el Paro Nacional de 2021. En uno de esos incidentes, una joven llamada Leidy Cadena sufrió un trauma en el ojo derecho el 28 de abril de 2021, en Bogotá, en el contexto de una intervención policial en una protesta.<sup>31</sup>
22. Por último, Amnistía Internacional documentó 28 casos de violencia de género cometidos por funcionarios públicos contra mujeres y personas LGBTI en el marco del Paro Nacional de 2021. Los tipos de casos son diversos y reflejan riesgos específicos que afrontan las mujeres y las personas LGBTI, a causa de la arraigada discriminación, cuando la Policía Nacional de Colombia hace un uso ilegítimo de la fuerza. Hubo, entre otros, casos de insultos sexistas, amenazas, hostigamiento y violencia sexual. Una de las principales conclusiones de Amnistía Internacional fue la falta de confianza de las víctimas hacia las instituciones del Estado. Ni una sola de las víctimas decidió hacer pública su identidad en el informe de Amnistía Internacional, por miedo a sufrir represalias o revictimización, temores estos provocados, en algunos casos, por haber intentado presentar denuncias formales y haber sido revictimizadas.<sup>32</sup>

## RECOMENDACIONES DE ACTUACIÓN DIRIGIDAS AL ESTADO OBJETO DEL EXAMEN

**Amnistía Internacional insta al gobierno de Colombia a actuar en las siguientes áreas:**

### Protección de defensoras y defensores de los derechos humanos

23. Cuando lo necesiten los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos y sus comunidades, implementar medidas efectivas de protección colectiva e integral que aborden la violencia identificando y tratando sus causas estructurales.
24. Desarrollar, mediante un procedimiento participativo y transparente, una política integral, vinculante y coordinada para la protección de los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos, con perspectiva étnica y de género.
25. Tomar medidas urgentes para promover investigaciones penales inmediatas, independientes e imparciales sobre las denuncias de agresiones y amenazas contra las personas defensoras de los derechos humanos y sus comunidades, y hacer comparecer ante la justicia a todos los responsables.

### Violencia contra mujeres y niñas venezolanas

26. Garantizar que los funcionarios del Estado —como la policía, el Ministerio Público y las instituciones con competencias sobre migración y salud— que se ocupan de casos de violencia de género y tratan a las sobrevivientes cuenten con protocolos bien definidos para proporcionar apoyo y responder a las necesidades concretas de atención de las mujeres refugiadas y migrantes sobrevivientes de violencia de género, en el marco de un enfoque interseccional sensible a las cuestiones de género y que respete la obligación de no discriminar.
27. Proporcionar programas obligatorios y adecuados de capacitación inicial y continua, con el objeto de cuestionar activamente prejuicios, estereotipos de género y mitos en torno a la violencia de género, a todos los funcionarios públicos —incluidos la policía, el Ministerio Público y las instituciones con competencias sobre migración y salud— que dan servicio a todas las personas sobrevivientes de violencia de género, incluidas las personas trans y las dedicadas al trabajo sexual. Dichas capacitaciones deberían incluir información y conocimientos especializados sobre prevención y detección de violencia de género, igualdad de género y discriminación interseccional, así como sensibilización sobre las necesidades específicas de atención de las mujeres refugiadas y migrantes sobrevivientes de violencia de género.
28. Abordar las causas subyacentes, las desigualdades estructurales y la combinación de estereotipos basados en el género, la nacionalidad y la situación migratoria, que perpetúan la violencia contra las mujeres venezolanas. Garantizar que las políticas de prevención de la violencia por motivos de género también incluyan medidas que

aseguren cuidados para los niños, las niñas y las personas de edad avanzada; acceso a empleos dignos, con miras a permitir la integración socioeconómica de las mujeres refugiadas y migrantes, y programas de integración social y comunitaria a nivel local que estimulen y refuercen las redes de apoyo para las mujeres refugiadas y migrantes, las mujeres cabeza de familia y las mujeres cuidadoras.

### Libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica

29. Reformar la Policía Nacional mediante un proceso transparente y participativo que incluya, como mínimo: (i) medidas para desmilitarizar la institución; (ii) medidas para prevenir el uso ilegítimo de la fuerza; (iii) mecanismos efectivos de supervisión y control independientes, y (iv) medidas para asegurar el derecho a la verdad, la justicia, la reparación y garantías de no repetición a las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas por la policía.
30. Tomar medidas urgentes para promover investigaciones inmediatas, independientes e imparciales sobre las denuncias de uso ilegítimo de la fuerza y de violaciones de derechos humanos contra manifestantes pacíficos, y hacer comparecer ante la justicia a todos los responsables.

## ANNEX 1

### KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

*"Why Do They Want to Kill Us? Lack of Safe Space to Defend Human Rights in Colombia"*, 8 October 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr23/3009/2020/en/>.

*"Cali: In the Epicentre of Repression. Human Rights Violations during the 2021 National Strike in Cali, Colombia"*, 30 July 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr23/4405/2021/en/>.

*"Shoots on Sight: Eye Trauma in the Context of the National Strike"*, 26 November 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr23/5005/2021/en/>.

*"Unprotected: Gender-Based Violence Against Venezuelan Refugee Women in Colombia and Perú"*, 12 July 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr01/5675/2022/en/>.

*"The Police Does Not Care for Me: Sexual Violence and Other Gender-Based Violence in the 2021 National Strike"*, 1 December 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr23/6234/2022/en/>.

## ANNEX 2

### MATRIX of recommendations from the Previous cycle, with comments on progress

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
<b>Theme: A42 Institutions &amp; policies – General (see paragraphs 12-15 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.80 Develop in a participatory manner differentiated measures for collective protection in relation to the communities concerned (Switzerland); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	A42 Institutions & policies - General S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons affected by armed conflict	Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of communities in need of collective protection and not receiving it fully. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.
<b>Theme: A61 Cooperation with civil society (see paragraphs 12-15 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.63 Work with civil society to strengthen protection for members of vulnerable communities by implementing effective collective protection schemes tailored to ethnicity, gender and regional circumstances (United States of America); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	A61 Cooperation with civil society S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders	Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of communities in need of collective protection and not receiving it fully. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.
<b>Theme: B51 Right to an effective remedy (see paragraphs 4-6 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.33 Promptly hold accountable those responsible for attacks on human rights defenders and members of vulnerable groups (United States of America); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	B51 Right to an effective remedy B52 Impunity H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders	Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders who were victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.
120.130 Combat impunity in cases of violence against women and strengthen the effective implementation of the existing policies in this field, especially regarding access to justice and health care (Belgium); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	B51 Right to an effective remedy B52 Impunity E41 Right to health - General F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Amnesty International documented, up until 2022, different obstacles for accessing justice for Venezuelan refugee women in cases of gender-based violence. The regulatory framework can be described as sufficient, but implementation fails regularly and there is a need to take decisive steps for impactful implementation.
<b>Theme: B52 Impunity (see paragraphs 4-6 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.41 Ensure that all perpetrators of attacks and threats against human rights defenders are brought to justice (Montenegro); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	B52 Impunity H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders	Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.
120.148 Fight impunity and prosecute those responsible for violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, against women and girls (Sweden); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	B52 Impunity F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Amnesty International documented, up until 2022, different obstacles for accessing justice for Venezuelan refugee women in cases of gender-based violence. Regulatory framework can be described as sufficient, but implementation fails regularly and there is a need to take decisive steps for impactful implementation.

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
120.76 Reinforce measures to protect human rights defenders and to fight impunity for attacks against human rights defenders (Slovenia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	B52 Impunity H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders	Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.
<b>Theme: D29 Domestic violence (see paragraphs 6 and 9 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.144 Strengthen measures to prevent and punish domestic violence and violence against women, including by improving the investigation, prosecution and prevention of rape and sexual violence against girls (Norway); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women B52 Impunity S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Amnesty International documented, up until 2022, different obstacles for accessing justice for Venezuelan refugee women in cases of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. The regulatory framework can be described as sufficient, but implementation fails regularly and there is a need to take decisive steps for impactful implementation.
120.146 Further strengthen its legal framework to protect women's rights, in particular to combat sexual violence and domestic violence (Singapore); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
<b>Theme: D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial (see paragraphs 4-6 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.37 Ensure that judicial authorities conduct, in accordance with international law standards, full, prompt and impartial criminal investigations and prosecutions of crimes under international law and human rights abuses against human rights defenders (Finland); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	D51 Administration of justice & fair trial H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - judges, lawyers and prosecutors	Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.
<b>Theme: E41 Right to health – General (see paragraphs 16-18 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.112 Strengthen health information services, particularly with regard to sexual and reproductive health, and ensure that they are accessible to young people and persons with disabilities (Mexico); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	E41 Right to health - General E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services F4 Persons with disabilities F42 Persons with disabilities: accessibility, mobility S03 SDG 3 - health <b>Affected persons:</b> - persons with disabilities	Amnesty International has documented efforts to disseminate information regarding care routes and orientation of women who are gender-based violence survivors. Nonetheless, while speaking with Venezuelan refugee women, Amnesty International has also documented a lack of knowledge of the availability of mechanisms. This needs to be tackled by authorities urgently. Thus, implementation is still required.
<b>Theme: F12 Discrimination against women (see paragraphs 16-18 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.124 Continue efforts to achieve equality and prevent discrimination against women and strengthen the legal framework for their protection (Lebanon); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women A42 Institutions & policies - General S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
120.138 Strengthen administrative, legislative and judicial mechanisms to ensure women's right to be free from violence and discrimination, in accordance with international human rights standards (Iceland); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A42 Institutions & policies - General S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b>	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.



RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
120.125 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women (Morocco); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women So5 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
120.126 Intensify efforts to improve the rights of women in all aspects of life by effectively addressing deep-rooted gender stereotypes as well as sexual and gender-based violence (Namibia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women So5 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
120.127 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and to protect women against all forms of violence (Tunisia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women So5 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
120.142 Continue to tackle sexual violence against women to ensure protection of women's rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women So5 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
120.136 Step up efforts to further promote women's rights and prevent sexual violence (Georgia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women So5 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
<b>Theme: F13 Violence against women (see paragraphs 6 and 16-18 in the submission text above)</b>			
120.129 Strengthen its legislative and institutional framework to effectively combat sexual and gender-based violence (Côte d'Ivoire); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F13 Violence against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework So5 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
120.135 Better combat sexual and gender-based violence and ensure access to justice for victims (France); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F13 Violence against women B51 Right to an effective remedy So5 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Amnesty International has documented, up until 2022, the worrying situation of Venezuelan refugee women and girls, who are exposed to gender-based violence (including sexual violence) in several spaces of their lives. Steps need to be taken for implementation.  Amnesty International also documented, up until 2022, different obstacles for accessing justice for Venezuelan refugee women in cases of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. Regulatory framework can be described as sufficient, but implementation fails regularly and there is a need to take decisive steps for impactful implementation.

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
120.143 Continue taking effective measures to prevent sexual violence against women, and ensure that all cases of sexual violence are investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice in a timely manner and victims are provided with support, including medical and psychosocial services (Malaysia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F13 Violence against women B52 Impunity S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Amnesty International documented, up until 2022, different obstacles for accessing justice for Venezuelan refugee women in cases of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. Regulatory framework can be described as sufficient, but implementation fails regularly and there is a need to take decisive steps for impactful implementation.
120.134 Strengthen administrative, legislative and judicial mechanisms to ensure women's right to live free from violence and discrimination, in accordance with international human rights standards (Finland); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F13 Violence against women F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - girls	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
120.141 Make progress in the prevention and eradication of the different forms of violence against women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F13 Violence against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women - children - girls	Amnesty International has documented, up until 2022, the worrying situation of Venezuelan refugee women and girls, who are exposed to gender-based violence (including sexual violence) in several spaces of their lives. Steps need to be taken for implementation.
120.139 Intensify efforts to address violence against women and continue to work to ensure full application of the laws against the perpetrators of such violence (Ireland); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Amnesty International has documented, up until 2022, the worrying situation of Venezuelan refugee women and girls, who are exposed to gender-based violence (including sexual violence) in several areas of their lives. Steps need to be taken for implementation.  Amnesty International also documented, up until 2022, different obstacles for accessing justice for Venezuelan refugee women in cases of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. Regulatory framework can be described as sufficient, but implementation fails regularly and there is a need to take decisive steps for impactful implementation.
120.145 Continue its efforts to implement legal protection measures for women victims of all forms of violence and to ensure that their voices, especially in cases of sexual violence, are heard (Poland); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Colombia has a human rights-based framework regarding the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence. Nonetheless, its impact on the actual situation of refugee Venezuelan women and girls is low. Steps need to be taken for impactful implementation.
120.149 Continue measures to effectively combat sexual and gender-based violence (Nepal); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - women	Amnesty International has documented, up until 2022, the worrying situation of Venezuelan refugee women and girls, who are exposed to gender-based violence (including sexual violence) in several areas of their lives. Steps need to be taken for implementation.
<b>Theme: H1 Human rights defenders (see paragraphs 1-2 and 12-15 in the submission text above)</b>			

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
<p>120.65 Ensure that activists, human rights defenders and other social and community leaders, especially in rural areas, are equally and effectively protected also in view of the current challenges facing the implementation of the final peace accord, by, inter alia, ensuring an effective presence of government institutions in all areas of the country (Germany);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders A42 Institutions &amp; policies - General <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of communities in need of collective protection and not receiving it fully. This impact the risk situation of human rights defenders and leaders. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.57 Strengthen the programme on prevention and protection that includes victims of armed conflicts, human rights defenders, journalists, trade union leaders, land claimants and political leaders (Plurinational State of Bolivia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders A42 Institutions &amp; policies - General S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - media - persons affected by armed conflict - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.60 Strengthen the existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders, focusing on rural areas and territories where illicit economies flourish (Costa Rica);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders A42 Institutions &amp; policies - General S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.55 Ensure that human rights defenders are protected while carrying out their important work and the judicial authorities conduct full and impartial criminal investigations so that perpetrators are held accountable (Austria);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders B51 Right to an effective remedy D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial B52 Impunity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.56 Recognize and actively support the work of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, with specific measures to put an end to impunity for the violence committed against them and ensure the effective implementation of the existing protection mechanisms (Belgium);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders B52 Impunity A42 Institutions &amp; policies - General S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p> <p>Measures to recognize the work of human rights defenders has been taken recently. Nonetheless, its impact is still to be seen.</p>

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
<p>120.73 Prevent and investigate all attacks against human rights defenders and community leaders, including trade unionists, indigenous leaders and environmentalist defenders, and bring those responsible to justice (Norway);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial B52 Impunity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- judges, lawyers and prosecutors</li> <li>- human rights defenders</li> </ul>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps has been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.30 Strengthen efforts to protect activists and investigate alleged human rights violations and abuses, including by implementing guidelines set out in the Attorney General's directive 002/2017 (Australia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.81 Implement a comprehensive protection system for human rights defenders, especially for Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, backed by public statements that promote the role of human rights defenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders G1 Members of minorities G3 Indigenous peoples S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</li> <li>- Indigenous peoples</li> <li>- human rights defenders</li> </ul>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.71 Take steps to ensure the effective protection of human rights defenders and of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples (Italy);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders G1 Members of minorities G3 Indigenous peoples S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</li> </ul>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p>

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
<p>120.67 Ensure the continuation of current measures to safeguard the work of human rights defenders and the ongoing judicial investigations into the murders of human rights defenders (Uruguay);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- judges, lawyers and prosecutors</li> <li>- human rights defenders</li> </ul>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.77 Ensure that human rights defenders are able to carry out their work free from intimidation, threats, harassment and attacks and guarantee their safety, especially those working in rural conflict-prone areas (Sweden);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- judges, lawyers and prosecutors</li> <li>- human rights defenders</li> </ul>	<p>Human rights defenders' risk situation in Colombia is still highly critical and require further and deeper attention by the government. Recent announcements and the implementation of an emergency programme show intent towards protection, but its impact is still to be seen.</p>
<p>120.51 Redouble efforts to investigate threats and acts of violence against human rights defenders and punish perpetrators of such acts (Argentina);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- human rights defenders</li> </ul>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.58 Take further actions to improve the prevention of, and response to, threats, attacks and killings of human rights defenders and social leaders, through strengthening security, timely investigations and addressing impunity (Canada);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- human rights defenders</li> </ul>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
<p>120.59 Take effective measures to combat the killing of human rights defenders and bring the perpetrators to justice (Congo); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial B52 Impunity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.62 Step up efforts to prevent killings and attacks on human rights defenders and ensure full investigation of these crimes (Czechia); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial B52 Impunity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.64 Protect, in collaboration with civil society, human rights defenders (France); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders A61 Cooperation with civil society S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several civil society-based initiatives to protect human rights defenders in the country. Those include not only the work of specialized organizations but also the initiatives led by communities and leaders for auto-protection. Steps have been taken recently recognize these exercises, but impact is still to be seen.</p>
<p>120.69 Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional framework to protect and guarantee the work of defenders and social leaders (Dominican Republic); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders A42 Institutions &amp; policies - General S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions <b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps has been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p>

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	FULL LIST OF THEMES	ASSESSMENT/COMMENTS ON LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
<p>120.70 Take all measures to protect human rights defenders and ensure that perpetrators of threats and attacks are brought to justice (Ireland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial B52 Impunity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.72 Take further measures to prevent systematic violence against local leaders and human rights defenders, improve individual and collective protection of those at risk, and focus on investigating and prosecuting the intellectual authors of the threats and killings (Netherlands);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial B52 Impunity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps have been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders' victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.74 Give greater consideration to human rights defenders, including female defenders and youth-led organizations engaged in the defence and promotion of human rights (Poland);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Measures to recognize the work of human rights defenders have been taken recently. Nonetheless, its impact is still to be seen.</p>
<p>120.75 Effectively ensure the safety of human rights defenders, including by conducting detailed investigations into the attacks against them (Republic of Korea);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D51 Administration of justice &amp; fair trial B52 Impunity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Amnesty International documented, up until 2020, several cases of human rights defenders at risk and protected through a mainly individual protection scheme. This approach does not tackle the structural situation and can pose burdens to the defenders and their work in the territories. A collective and structural approach to protection needs to be taken to fix this situation. Steps has been taken since, but implementation is still required.</p> <p>Amnesty International also documented, up until 2020, different obstacles for accessing justice for human rights defenders who are victims of attacks. Even though the Attorney General's Office has adopted measures, results are still insufficient. Thus, implementation is still required.</p>
<p>120.78 Advance in the recognition and protection of human rights defenders, avoiding their criminalization and fighting impunity (Spain);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/39/6 - Para. 120</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B52 Impunity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p><b>Affected persons:</b> - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Measures to recognize the work of human rights defenders have been taken recently. Nonetheless, its impact is still to be seen.</p>





- <sup>1</sup> A/HRC/39/6, recomendaciones 120.65 [Alemania], 120.30 [Australia], 120.55 [Austria], 120.58 [Canadá], 120.62 [Chequia], 120.59 [Congo], 120.60 [Costa Rica], 120.78 [España], 120.57 [Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia], 120.64 [Francia], 120.70 [Irlanda], 120.71 [Italia], 120.73 [Noruega], 120.72 [Países Bajos], 120.81 [Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte], 120.75 [República de Corea], 120.77 [Suecia], 120.67 [Uruguay].
- <sup>2</sup> Programa Somos Defensores, *La ceguera. Informe anual 2019. Sistema de Información sobre Agresiones contra Personas Defensoras de Derechos Humanos en Colombia – SIADDDH*, 2020, <https://somosdefensores.org/informe-anual-2019-sistema-de-informacion-sobre-agresiones-contra-personas-defensoras-de-dd-hh-en-colombia-siaddhh/>.
- <sup>3</sup> Programa Somos Defensores, *La mala hora. Informe anual 2020. Sistema de Información sobre Agresiones contra Personas Defensoras de Derechos Humanos en Colombia – SIADDDH*, 2021, <https://somosdefensores.org/informe-anual-2020-sistema-de-informacion-sobre-agresiones-contra-personas-defensoras-de-dd-hh-en-colombia-siaddhh/>.
- <sup>4</sup> Programa Somos Defensores, *Teatro de sombras. Informe anual 2021. Sistema de Información sobre Agresiones contra Personas Defensoras de Derechos Humanos en Colombia – SIADDDH*, 2022, <https://somosdefensores.org/informe-anual-2021-sistema-de-informacion-sobre-agresiones-contra-personas-defensoras-de-dd-hh-en-colombia-siaddhh/>.
- <sup>5</sup> INDEPAZ, *Líderes sociales, Defensores de DD.HH. y firmantes de acuerdo asesinados en 2022*, <https://indepaz.org.co/lideres-sociales-defensores-de-dd-hh-y-firmantes-de-acuerdo-asesinados-en-2022/>.
- <sup>6</sup> Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (OACNUDH), *Homicidios de defensoras y defensores*, <https://www.hchr.org.co/micrositios/homicidios-de-defensoras-y-defensores/>.
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- <sup>9</sup> Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP), *Petro y la estrategia de paz y seguridad. Efectos y alertas*, noviembre de 2022, p. 35.
- <sup>10</sup> A/HRC/39/6, recomendaciones 120.129 [Costa de Marfil], 120.134 [Finlandia], 120.135 [Francia], 120.139 [Irlanda], 120.137 [Islandia], 120.140 [Italia], 120.143 [Malasia], 120.149 [Nepal], 120.145 [Polonia], 120.141 [República Bolivariana de Venezuela].
- <sup>11</sup> Amnistía Internacional, *Desprotegidas. Violencia basada en género contra mujeres refugiadas venezolanas en Colombia y Perú*, 12 de julio de 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/amr01/5675/2022/es/>.
- <sup>12</sup> A/HRC/39/6, recomendaciones 120.56 [Bélgica], 120.58 [Canadá], 120.62 [Chequia], 120.59 [Congo], 120.76 [Eslovenia], 120.78 [España], 120.33 [Estados Unidos de América], 120.70 [Irlanda], 120.41 [Montenegro], 120.73 [Noruega], 120.72 [Países Bajos], 120.75 [República de Corea].
- <sup>13</sup> A/HRC/39/6, recomendaciones 120.130 [Bélgica], 120.143 [Malasia], 120.144 [Noruega], 120.148 [Suecia].
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- <sup>24</sup> Fundación Ideas para la Paz, *Petro y la estrategia de paz y seguridad. Efectos y alertas*, noviembre de 2022, p. 17.
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- <sup>29</sup> Amnistía Internacional, *Cali: En el epicentro de la represión. Violaciones a los derechos humanos durante el Paro Nacional 2021 en Cali, Colombia*, 30 de julio de 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/amr23/4405/2021/es/>, pp. 33-37.
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