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HEMISPHERIC PLAN OF ACTION TO GUIDE THE DESIGN OF PUBLIC POLICIES
TO PREVENT AND REDUCE INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE^{1/2/3/4/5/6/7/}

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on June 28, 2019, by means of paragraph 27 of resolution AG/RES. 2945 (XLIX-O/19), “Advancing Hemispheric Security: A Multidimensional Approach”)

The Americas region comprises countries at varying degrees of economic, political, and social development, as a result of different historical processes, yet they are countries that have common and overlapping interests, thanks to cultural and linguistic similarities in each of their subregions, share interests, as well as the aspirations of their people and governments to achieve a higher standard of living. In recent years, the hemisphere has experienced sustained growth, which has made it possible to reduce the levels of poverty and extreme poverty; strengthened a democratic system; and established free and transparent elections as the only avenue that can ensure social development for their people.

The Americas have become a zone of peace, development, and opportunities, where Latin America and the Caribbean have succeeded in becoming the first nuclear weapons-free zone in the world, an example that has been emulated in other parts of the globe. This progress notwithstanding, the region also faces challenges, as it records the highest homicide rates in the world, with evidence of even a growing trend in some subregions.^{8/} Consequently, the Organization of American States (OAS) has stepped up efforts to tackle and resolve this situation, working in coordination with its member states, but also with the support of regional, international, and civil society organizations.

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1. Mexico reiterates the position expressed in its statement delivered at the First Plenary Session of the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly ...
 2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia places on record its position in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, which stipulates: “The American States ...
 3. Further to the Statement of the delegation of the Republic of Suriname on June 27, 2019, at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and with reference to ...
 4. The Government of Barbados did not support Resolution CP/RES. 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019, which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly’s ...
 5. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica places on record its reservations to the participation and voting by the purported representative(s) of the Bolivarian Republic ...
 6. Antigua and Barbuda considers that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not a member state of the Organization of American States since, on 27 April 2017, the Government of the Bolivarian ...
 7. This Plan of Action uses the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes definition of intentional homicide, with its inclusions and exclusions. Femicide ...
 8. *Global Study on Homicide*. UNODC, 2013. Accessed on March 4, 2019.
https://www.unodc.org/documents/gsh/pdfs/2014_GLOBAL_HOMICIDE_BOOK_web.pdf

The primary purpose of the Hemispheric Plan of Action to Guide the Design of Public Policies to Prevent and Reduce Intentional Homicide in the Americas (hereinafter the Plan of Action) is to offer a set of (non-binding) guidelines and recommendations to be used as a benchmark for initiatives and actions by member states of the Organization of American States on this issue. The series of recommendations contained therein are highly preventive in nature in order to complement reactive responses to violent homicide. The recommendations presented should be viewed as an array of options, which member states can adopt in their entirety or selectively, according to each country's specific needs and situation.

This document also serves as a roadmap for the OAS General Secretariat, to guide its work while supporting and accompanying member states in their efforts to prevent and reduce the levels of intentional homicide.

Each country will determine whether, to what extent, and how it will implement the recommendations in this Plan of Action, in accordance with its international obligations, domestic legal system, political and administrative structure, and available resources.

This document is divided into six sections, as follows: Objectives, Principles, Recommendations for the Member States, General Considerations for the Implementation of the Recommendations in the Plan, Guidelines for the General Secretariat, and Monitoring.

The member states of the Organization of American States,

RECALLING that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015 and that the Agenda contains a series of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets aimed at reducing violence; and that in May 2016, the 69th World Health Assembly adopted the WHO Global Plan of Action to strengthen the role of the healthcare system as part of a multisectoral national response to address interpersonal violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children in general;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT resolution AG/RES 2866 (XLIV-O/14) of the forty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly (Asunción, Paraguay) established the creation of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime;

BEARING IN MIND that the Fifth Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA), held in Lima, Peru, in November 2015, recommended promoting the design and implementation of programs and policies to prevent and reduce homicide, by encouraging inter-institutional coordination and interaction, prioritizing impact evaluation in each country, and exchanging experiences and lessons learned in intentional homicide prevention and reduction;

BEARING IN MIND FURTHER that at the meeting of MISPA VI, held in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, in October 2017, the ministers and representatives of the member states recommended that a working group be set up within the Inter-American Network for Prevention of Violence and Crime, to prepare a plan of action with a set of guidelines that serve as a guide for member states to formulate public policies aimed at preventing intentional homicide;

RECOGNIZING the diverse nature of intentional homicide not only in terms of its causes, victims, perpetrators, situational context, and type of mechanism, but also in terms of spaces (public and private) and areas (urban, rural, border), as well as the consequent need to design from a comprehensive, systemic, and multisectoral perspective differentiated evidence-based public policies with a marked preventive component;

NOTING that intentional homicide mainly affects socially- and economically-vulnerable populations and that it adversely affects the state of security, political stability, development and economic activity, people's wellbeing and quality of life, human rights, and migration flows; but hopeful that according to evidence homicidal violence can be prevented and reduced by designing and implementing targeted public policies;

CONSIDERING that states have the responsibility to protect the life, physical safety, and security of persons, as well as to guarantee access to and the administration and delivery of justice; and

RECOGNIZING that the intent of the Plan of Action is to provide non-binding guidance and elicit voluntary commitments from the member states in furtherance of objectives that benefit our regional and global communities;

ADOPT the following Hemispheric Plan of Action to Guide the Design of Public Policies to Prevent and Reduce Intentional Homicide in the Americas:

I. PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles of the Plan of Action are as follows:

1. **Recognize the value of human life** and the protection and defense of **human rights**.
2. Respect for **the democratic rule of law and the culture of legality**.
3. **The culture of peace.**^{9/}
4. **Nondiscrimination** for reasons of age, disability, ethnic or racial origin, religion, beliefs, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, professional activity or occupation, origin, nationality, migration or other status.
5. **Gender sensitivity and equality**.
6. **Civil primacy** in the management of public security.
7. **Scientific rigor** in designing, implementing, and evaluating public policies based on evidence.

9. A culture of peace "consists of values, attitudes and behaviors that reflect and inspire social interaction and sharing based on the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, ...

8. **Systemic, comprehensive, and multi-sectoral approach and shared responsibility** in dealing with homicidal violence.
9. **Transparency and accountability.**

II. OBJECTIVES

1. General Objective

- 1.1. Promote the design and implementation of public policies focused on preventing and reducing intentional homicide.

2. Specific Objectives

- 2.1. Promote the production, dissemination, and use of quality information on intentional homicide and other related crimes, as well as the associated risk and protection factors.
- 2.2. Promote the use of impact evaluations to determine the effectiveness of policies implemented to prevent and reduce intentional homicide and design targeted evidence-based policies to this end.
- 2.3. Reduce violence stemming from the use of firearms.
- 2.4. Denormalize the use of violence as a means of conflict resolution.
- 2.5. Reduce lethality and mortality of law enforcement officers by professionalizing them and dignifying the profession.
- 2.6. Reduce impunity for intentional homicides.
- 2.7. Reduce homicidal recidivism and achieve the socioeconomic reintegration of perpetrators.
- 2.8. Contribute to the attainment of Goals 5.2, 11.7, and 16.1 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MEMBER STATES

This Plan of Action sets forth a series of recommendations, organized around the following three themes:

1. Production, dissemination, and use of information and scientific evidence
2. Design and implementation of prevention policies and measures
3. Administration of criminal justice

1. Recommendations for the production, dissemination, and use of information and scientific evidence

- 1.1 Generate data and information about intentional homicide based on the characteristics of the event,^{10/} the victims,^{11/} and the perpetrators,^{12/} including the victim-perpetrator relationship^{13/}; related crimes; the associated risk and protection factors; and the lethality^{14/} and mortality of law enforcement officers.
- 1.2 Improve intentional homicide data quality by applying international quality standards^{15/} and present final and official country data resulting from the triangulation of records, victim by victim, coming from the different sources of information, including those of the criminal justice system and health sector,^{16/} their respective residual categories,^{17/} and missing persons' records.
- 1.3 Generate evidence on the implementation, effectiveness, and efficiency of policies and measures to prevent and reduce intentional homicide,^{18/} based on the application of rigorous methodologies for outcome and impact monitoring and evaluation.
- 1.4 Encourage public officials to use information and scientific evidence in the preparation of comprehensive diagnostics; the design of public policy and for decision-making; the monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures implemented; and for accountability and transparency.
- 1.5 Generate information on the functioning, effectiveness, and efficiency of criminal justice processes for cases of intentional homicide, from reporting to the final sentence and serving of the sentence, as well as the outcomes of rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration programs for perpetrators.^{19/}

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10. According to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, the minimum variables of disaggregation by event are: situational context, geographic location, ...
 11. According to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, the minimum disaggregation variables by victim are: sex, age, citizenship, whether the victim ...
 12. According to the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes, the minimum disaggregation variables by perpetrator are: sex, age, and citizenship,
 13. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes standardized the different types of relationships between victim and perpetrator. ...
 14. Police lethality is understood as the victims of intentional homicide resulting from excessive use of force and through lawful intervention by law enforcement officers.
 15. The "Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics" were approved on January 29, 2014, under United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/261. ...
 16. The mortality statistics for homicides in the health sector are generated based on the basic causes of death grouped under the block labelled Aggressions (codes X85-Y09) and ...
 17. In the criminal justice sector, an example of residual category would be deaths to be clarified, including bodies that appear in mass graves, corpse found; whereas in the health sector, ...
 18. Including social reintegration and rehabilitation programs implemented to reduce violence, reduce recidivism and prevent inmates from becoming more delinquent.
 19. The United States does not understand this recommendation to suggest that rehabilitation and reintegration programs are required or necessarily appropriate for perpetrators of ...

- 1.6 Provide quality data on intentional homicide in a timely manner, through the annual submission of the United Nations Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.
- 1.7 Promote and strengthen, where applicable, the establishment of mechanisms that enable information sharing.
- 1.8 Document and systematize the policies and measures to prevent and reduce intentional homicide implemented and evaluated at the national and subnational levels to capture historical and institutional memory, encourage the exchange of information, best practices, and lessons learned, and enable technical cooperation, as well as promoting learning, using tools such as the Homicide Knowledge Platform.
- 2. Recommendations for the design and implementation of prevention policies and measures**
 - 2.1 Launch campaigns stressing the value of life; conflict resolution and mediation programs; and educational programs on norms and values to reduce interpersonal violence, implemented in different settings, such as schools, communities, among other venues.
 - 2.2 Carry out awareness campaigns on the importance of obeying the laws and reinforce the state's presence in territories where there is evidence of *vigilantism*^{20/} being practiced, in order to discourage and reduce taking the law into one's own hands.
 - 2.3 Initiate comprehensive interventions focused on the territories and populations most affected by intentional homicide, based on evidence, and technically and culturally adapted to the context.^{21/}
 - 2.4 Strengthen intentional homicide-related protection factors, at the individual, group, and territorial levels, to reduce risk factors.
 - 2.5 Combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials,^{22/} (including additive manufacturing), as well as the sale, possession, carrying, and use of illicit firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition, in accordance with domestic law and international commitments undertaken by each country.^{23/}

20. *Vigilantism* can be individual, group, or mass. At the group level, it includes the militias, self-defense groups, paramilitary groups, and vigilante groups, among other kinds.

21. Territorial targeting may include border areas or towns/communities that are located in the corridors used for the illicit trafficking of firearms, drugs, migrants and other illicit activities.

22. In line with the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), approved at ...

23. Each member state has the sovereign right to determine its laws, policies, and regulations governing legal ownership and use of firearms. The U.S. supports the lawful ownership and ...

- 2.6 Strengthen mechanisms promoting citizen disarmament, as well as destruction of illegal and/or unserviceable,^{24/} obsolete, surplus, and confiscated^{25/} firearms, their parts, components, and ammunition, in accordance with domestic law and international commitments undertaken by each country.^{26/}
- 2.7. Identify population groups and subgroups^{27/} that are vulnerable to specific forms of violence, such as violence targeting the LGTBI community,^{28/} people of African descent, indigenous people, and women, without exceptions for any group or subgroup and different types of intentional homicide, such as femicide,^{29/} and assess risk levels; provide comprehensive assistance and protection services,^{30/} according to the established risk levels; issue early warning alerts and response to threats received and reported by members of the aforementioned groups and subgroups, based on standardized protocols.^{31/ 32/ 33/}
- 2.8. Work with vulnerable children, adolescents, and youth, using secondary prevention^{34/} to address risk factors at the individual, group, and territorial levels, and prevent anti-social behavior and involvement in criminal activities by improving relationships with parents and peers, generating education and employment opportunities, and creating spaces for civic participation and involvement in cultural and sports activities designed to enhance life skills and capabilities, and create viable alternatives to the avenue of crime.
- 2.9. Plan and execute deterrence strategies targeting adolescents and youth in conflict with the law, either individually or collectively, to prevent and disrupt violence dynamics while creating incentives for them to be positively and productively included in society, with the support of multiagency teams and the involvement of positive community leaders.

24 Unserviceable weapons are understood to mean those weapons which are unusable, particularly weapons that were left over in the wake of armed conflicts that took place ...

25 According to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and ...

26 Idem 17.

27. Among those groups and population subgroups, consider the following: people at risk because the profession/activity they pursue, including journalists, human rights advocates, ...

28. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. (2015). *Violence against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex Persons in the Americas*. Available at: ...

29. According to the 2008 Declaration on Femicide, approved by the Fourth Meeting of the Committee of Experts (CEVI), "femicide is the violent death of women based on gender, whether ...

30. Including some of the following programs, among others: awareness, education, and training on gender equality, sexual and gender diversity, to help eradicate stigma, cultural practices, ...

31. The Constitution of Saint Lucia Ch 1.01 sub paragraph (b) recognizes that "all persons have been endowed equally by God with inalienable rights and dignity." For this reason, ...

32. Paraguay will not apply or put into practice any recommendation not consistent with its constitutional framework and current law.

33. The State of Guatemala declares that it promotes and defends the human rights recognized in international covenants, for all its citizens, in accordance with the provisions of ...

34 Secondary (or selective) prevention is understood to mean measures that are aimed at population groups that are at high risk for becoming victims or perpetrators of violence and crime.

- 2.10. Strengthen the social fabric, capacity, and resilience of neighborhoods and communities; and improve trust relationships between local residents, authorities, and police officers.
- 2.11. Coordinate with government agencies that provide public services and with civil society organizations^{35/} to identify, alert and respond promptly to antisocial and violent behaviors that could potentially escalate into serious crimes, including intentional homicide.
- 2.12. Improve habitability, planning, and urban furniture^{36/} to provide less opportunity to commit crimes.^{37/}
- 2.13. Promote police professionalization with a focus on the preservation of life, physical safety, and the dignity of citizens and law enforcement officers alike.

3. Recommendations for the delivery of criminal justice

- 3.1. Promote the reporting of intentional homicides and other related crimes, through multiple channels^{38/} that are user and access-friendly, as well as secure and inclusive.
- 3.2. Enhance the use of scientific evidence^{39/} in intentional homicide investigations.
- 3.3. Implement programs to protect witnesses and defendants (their relatives and people close to them), relatives of victims, plaintiffs, informants, and parties in judicial proceedings, such as police officers, expert witnesses, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers.
- 3.4. Promote effective coordination among police departments, prosecutors, judges, and other competent authorities to investigate and prosecute intentional homicide, on a case by case manner.
- 3.5. Prioritize criminal investigation of intentional homicides, with particular emphasis on those committed by groups involved in illicit activities associated with high levels of violence, in order to dismantle them, and prosecute and convict their members, ensuring due process.

35. Civil society and other social actors include academia, the private sector, churches, and the media, among other non-governmental actors.

36. Urban furniture is understood to mean the items, objects, and equipment installed in public or semi-public spaces such as streets and urban parks, and includes things like traffic signals, ...

37. This type of prevention emphasizes, for example, interventions to improve public lighting, establish safe transport corridors, install video surveillance systems, and reclaiming public spaces, ...

38. Multiple channels include national emergency and immediate response systems (911-type).

39. Forensic analyses are based on a set of auxiliary disciplines, including forensic medicine, forensic genetics, forensic ballistics, fingerprinting, forensic photography, dental forensics, ...

- 3.6. Reduce violence and intentional homicides inside prisons, penal institutions, and detention centers, and prevent intentional homicides from being planned and ordered from inside by, among other measures, reducing overcrowding and ensuring habitable and humane conditions, classifying the incarcerated population^{40/} according to level of risk and characteristics, training prison officers so that they can treat incarcerated individuals fairly and with dignity and provide them with decent working conditions; adapt the provision of basic services and rehabilitation programs according to the variety and needs of the prison population, and ensure that facilities are under state control and safe.
- 3.7 Strengthen juvenile justice systems in line with existing international standards and norms, to apply social and educational measures as an alternative to incarceration, guarantee fair and dignified conditions for incarceration cases, with access to effective rehabilitation and socioeconomic reintegration programs.

IV. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE PLAN

To implement the recommendations contained in this Plan, the following elements are indispensable:

1. Political leadership, will and agreement, and a conducive legislative framework.
2. Allocation of the necessary and sufficient funds.
3. Set up and update the physical and technological infrastructure so that public institutions can function properly.
4. Having trained personnel.
5. Strengthen public security management, especially at the local level, including transparency and accountability mechanisms.

V. GUIDELINES FOR THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

1. Provide member states that so request with technical assistance in implementing the recommendations included in this Plan of Action, at the national and subnational levels.
2. Among member states, promote the creation of spaces and the organization of activities to exchange information and lessons learned on the implementation of the

40. In line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (The Nelson Mandela Rules), adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention ...

recommendations contained in this Plan of Action, at the national and subnational levels.

3. Provide member states that so require with support in designing comprehensive strategies for intentional homicide prevention, under the Inter-American Program and Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime.
4. Encourage the generation and exchange of knowledge on intentional homicide prevention and reduction, at the national and subnational levels, through data gathering and analysis documentation and systematization of the policies and measures that have been implemented and evaluated, the drafting of studies, and the compilation of lessons learned and good or promising practices stemming from methodologically rigorous evaluation processes, among other instruments.
5. Identify, gather, and systematize data on criminal investigation techniques and practices used in intentional homicides, and determine whether minimum criteria for quality/excellence are available and could be disseminated and shared among criminal justice institutions, with a view to their adoption and implementation.
6. Define and validate with member states the minimum and essential contents of a comprehensive protocol for assistance and protection of persons who are vulnerable or at risk of becoming victims of intentional homicide.
7. Keep the data on crimes, including data on intentional homicide, of the Inter-American Observatory on Security up to date, through the United Nations Study on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.
8. With the support and participation of member states, keep up to date the Homicide Knowledge Platform, hosted by the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime's Website, with information on policies and programs implemented and evaluated by the countries at the national and subnational levels.
9. Expand partnerships and strategic cooperation with academic institutions, research and public policy think tanks/centers, civil society organizations, and experts, among others, that are dedicated to and have experience working on intentional homicide prevention and reduction.
10. Define and establish institutional and programmatic mechanisms and procedures that are conducive to and encourage better cooperation and coordination of efforts and resources among international organizations.^{41/}
11. Disseminate and share the Plan of Action within the General Secretariat, among the permanent missions and permanent observers, and among international organizations, civil society organizations registered with the OAS, and governmental and nongovernmental actors, at national and subnational levels.

41. Among the international agencies engaged on this particular issue, consider the following: the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Development Programme ...

VI. FOLLOW-UP

1. Invite the member states to appoint a high-level focal point, who can provide information on implementation and progress of the Plan of Action in their respective countries.
2. Draft and present to the Committee on Hemispheric Security, based on inputs from each focal point, a regional report on the period pertaining to Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Public Security in the Americas (MISPA).

FOOTNOTES

1. ... (Item 4. Report of the Secretary General on Credentials) and in the Footnote to the 'Report of the Secretary General on the Presentation of Credentials of the Delegations Taking Part in the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly,' document AG/doc.5653/19.

2. ... establish by this Charter the international organization that they have developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

The Organization of American States has no powers other than those expressly conferred upon it by this Charter, none of whose provisions authorizes it to intervene in matters that are within the internal jurisdiction of the Member States.”

It also clearly places on record that, in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, its denunciation by a member state shall come into effect two years after the receipt thereof, at which time it shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing state, which shall be left without rights and duties and unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to recognize resolutions and declarations adopted with the participation of non-member states.

3. ... its Statement during the Regular Meeting of the Permanent Council of April 23, 2019, in relation to Resolution CP/ RES.1124 (2217/ 19) rev. 2 of April 9, 2019, the delegation of the Republic of Suriname wishes to put on record that until further notice, Suriname reserves its rights to recognize all Resolutions and Declarations that will be adopted on the occasion of the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

This reservation is based on our firm rejection of the selective interpretation of the procedural rules and other legal instruments of the Organization of American States.

4. ... designated Permanent Representative to the OAS and does not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at this 49th Meeting of the General Assembly of the OAS. The Government of Barbados therefore reserves its rights, until further notice, not to be bound by any decisions or Resolutions adopted at this General Assembly in which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated.

5. ... of Venezuela on any resolutions, declarations, elections considered by the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly and any other body of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica also places on record its view that in keeping with Article 143 of the Charter of the OAS which provides, inter alia, that the denunciation by a Member State shall come into effect two (2) years from the date on which the General Secretariat receives a notice of denunciation, the present Charter shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State, which shall cease to belong to the Organization; that the denouncing State shall be without rights and duties and shall be unattached from all actions and decisions of the Organization; that Venezuela is no longer a Member State of the OAS and therefore not entitled to have a seat at the OAS. The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica therefore does not recognize any person who occupies the seat of Venezuela who is not a person duly appointed by the Government of the State of Venezuela.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica reserves its full rights in respect of the recognition resolutions and declarations adopted by the Forty-Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly

and any resolution and declaration approved thereafter with participation by the purported representatives of Venezuela.

6. ... Republic of Venezuela properly notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Charter in accordance with Article 143 of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter ceased to be in force with respect to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which ceased to belong to the organization on 27 April 2019.

Antigua and Barbuda did not support resolution CP/RES 1124 (2217/19) of April 9, 2019 which sought to appoint Mr. Gustavo Tarre as the National Assembly's Representative to the OAS and did not accept the credentials of the officials intending to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Therefore Antigua and Barbuda notifies all member states and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States that until further notice, it will not consider itself bound by any declaration or resolution of the 49th Regular Session of the General Assembly or any future declarations or resolutions of any Council or organ of the Organization that includes the participation of any person or entity purporting to speak for or act on behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in which 18 votes are attained with the participation of a purported representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

7. features among the inclusions. The Classification is available online at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ICCS_ENGLISH_2016_web.pdf.

9. ... all human rights, tolerance and solidarity, that reject violence and endeavor to prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation." It is based on "the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations and on respect for human rights, democracy and tolerance, the promotion of development, education for peace, the free flow of information and the wider participation of women as an integral approach to preventing violence and conflicts, and efforts aimed at the creation of conditions for peace and its consolidation." A/RES/52/13, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on January 15, 1998. Available at: <http://www.un.org/ga/documents/gares52/res5213.htm>.

10. ... date and time, type of weapon used, type of place, and motive. UNODC. International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (Version 1.0). Vienna: UNODC; March 2015; p. 98.

11. ... was intoxicated with controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances, and economic activity status. UNODC. International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (Version 1.0). Vienna: UNODC; March 2015; p. 117

12. ... repeat offender/recidivist, whether the perpetrator was intoxicated with controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances, and economic activity status. UNODC. International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (Version 1.0). Vienna: UNODC; March 2015; p. 118.

13. ... UNODC. International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (Version 1.0). Vienna: UNODC; March 2015; p. 117 and 118.

15. ... Available at: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/261.

16. ... sequels of aggression (code Y87.1), included in Chapter XX, "Deaths by External Causes of Mortality and Morbidity," of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Eleventh Revision (ICD-11).

17. ... deaths due to an external cause of unknown or unspecified intent could be mentioned.

19. ... intentional homicide. In accordance with their domestic laws and international obligations, each member state has the right to establish penalties for such crimes to include life without parole and the death penalty.

22. ... the first plenary session held on November 13, 1997, available at: http://www.oas.org/en/sla/dil/inter_american_treaties_A-63_illicit_manufacturing_trafficking_firearms_ammunition_explosives.asp; the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol), Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on June 8, 2001 (A/RES/55/255), available at: <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/55/255>; and the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted by the states participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, meeting in New York from July 9 to 20, 2001, available at: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/507/23/PDF/N0150723.pdf?OpenElement>.

23. ... use of firearms and also strongly supports the destruction of firearms involved in criminal activities, or surrendered to law enforcement agencies. The U.S. also strongly supports efforts to prevent the illicit trafficking of firearms in the hemisphere. The U.S. has funded programs worldwide aimed at reducing at-risk weapons and munitions and improving stockpile security in order to prevent diversion of arms to terrorists, criminals, and other destabilizing actors. Our Conventional Weapons Destruction Program highlights the United States' enduring commitment to making post-conflict communities safer and setting the stage for their recovery and development.

24. ... in the Hemisphere. Additionally, the distinction must be drawn with regard to antique weapons, which should be recognized and regulated under each country's domestic law.

25. ... the Caribbean (UNLIREC), these terms are used together.

27. ... and environmental advocates, community leaders, political candidates, etc.; people at risk because of their immigration status; people at risk because of who they are or what they represent, such as ethnic minorities; persons threatened or victims of other types of violence or other types of crime (for example, extortion, intentional homicide), and persons threatened with death..

28. ... <http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/ViolenceLGBTIPersons.pdf>.

29. ... it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, by any person, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission." Available at: <https://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/docs/DeclaracionFemicidio-EN.pdf>.

30. ... and negative stereotypes against women and LGBTI people; addressing partner violence and building positive parental relationships; of creating economic and job opportunities to reduce dependency; as well as counseling interventions for victims of violence and cognitive-behavioral therapy with a focus on the aggressors.

31. ... the Government of Saint Lucia responds to, and treats all threats and crimes against nationals and non-nationals in Saint Lucia with the same level of priority and attention. The national laws of Saint Lucia do not allow for discrimination in addressing threats or crimes against any group or subgroup.

The Government of Saint Lucia objects to the identification of any one group within this paragraph and will therefore continue to exert the same level of attention to ensuring the safety of, and protecting the rights and freedoms of each and every person.

33. ... the Constitution of the Republic, and that it does not discriminate on any grounds. Likewise, it believes that not legally recognizing unions between people of the same sex or the grounded refusal to amend the institution of marriage in its legislation are not illicitly discriminatory practices. Similarly, we recognize the right of all persons to enjoy their fundamental freedoms, without that requiring alterations to the anthropological bases on which our legal order as a whole rests. Guatemala therefore disassociates itself from the incompatible parts that violate current domestic law and reserves the right of interpretation with respect to the terms of section III, Recommendations for the Member States, recommendation No. 2.7 of this Plan of Action.

36. ... trash cans, bike racks, bus stops, tree protectors, benches, tables, bollards, and public fountains.

37. ... among other initiatives. UN Habitat's Safer Cities Program can offer further guidelines on how habitability, planning, and urban management can make communities safer.

39. ... forensic toxicology, forensic graphology, forensic anthropology, informational forensics, and forensic pathology, among other disciplines. Advances in science and technology mean that officials involved in intentional homicide investigations must always be kept up to date.

40. ... of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolutions 663C (XXIV) of July 31, 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of May 13, 1977. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/treatmentofprisoners.aspx>.

41. ... (UNDP), the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), CAF-Development Bank of Latin America, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), among others.