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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Forty-fifth session**  
22 January–2 February 2024

## **Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Belize\***

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

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.<sup>1</sup> It is a summary of 9 stakeholders' submissions<sup>2</sup> for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Information provided by stakeholders**

##### **A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

2. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) reported that Belize had not signed or ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and recommended that Belize ratify it.<sup>3</sup>

3. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) recommended that Belize adopt and ratify the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance.<sup>4</sup>

4. Joint Submission 3 (JS3) recommended that Belize ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization.<sup>5</sup>

##### **B. National human rights framework**

###### **1. Constitutional and legislative framework**

5. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) noted that, in 2022, the Government had approved the bill on the People's Constitution Commission and then submitted it to the National Assembly. It stated that this bill provided for the establishment of the People's Constitution Commission, which will be responsible for conducting a comprehensive review of the Constitution of Belize with the objective of making recommendations for constitutional reform.<sup>6</sup>

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



## 2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

6. IACHR noted that Belize has an Ombudsman who is an active member of the Caribbean Ombudsman Association and the Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. IACHR advocated strengthening, in line with the Paris Principles, the independence and autonomy of the Ombudsman.<sup>7</sup>

7. Belize Trans Colors (BTC) stated that national human rights mechanisms, such as the Ombudsman's Office, remained weak and ineffective.<sup>8</sup>

## C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

#### *Equality and non-discrimination*

8. JS2 noted that the previous Government had developed, and consulted on, an Equal Opportunities Bill and a Criminal Code (Amendment Bill) which contained protections from discrimination based on twenty-two protected characteristics, including sexual orientation and gender identity, and provided for the establishment of an Equal Opportunities Commission and a Tribunal to ensure affordable access to justice for victims.<sup>9</sup> JS2 and BTC stated that the previous Government had dropped its plans to introduce such legislation in Parliament ahead of the 2020 general election due to vocal and organised opposition by Church groups.<sup>10</sup>

9. JS2 stated that the new Government had failed to adopt the Equal Opportunities Bill and the Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill or to commit to introducing its own equality or hate crime legislation and that, while in 2023 the Minister of Human Development had stated publicly that the Government was considering hate crime legislation, there had been no indication of progress to date.<sup>11</sup> IACHR expressed similar concerns.<sup>12</sup>

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

10. JS1 stated that Belize had carried out its last execution in 1985 and had maintained a de facto moratorium on executions. However, it noted that the death penalty continued to be enshrined in both the Constitution and Criminal Code, that Belize had taken no meaningful steps towards abolishing the death penalty and that, in recent years, both government officials and the general public had expressed their support for ending the de facto moratorium on capital punishment.<sup>13</sup>

11. JS1 recommended that Belize abolish the death penalty and replace it with a penalty that was fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards. It also recommended that Belize collaborate with civil society organizations to conduct a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign to educate the public about international human rights standards as they pertained to the death penalty and about alternatives to the death penalty, with the aim of shifting public perceptions.<sup>14</sup>

12. In 2021 and 2022, IACHR noted an increase in crime in some districts of Belize, particularly in southern Belize City.<sup>15</sup> JS1 reported that, in 2022, Belize had declared a 30-days state of emergency for a section of Belize City to address escalating gang violence and that the Belize Police Department had conducted house raids, arrests, and detentions and had suspended fundamental due process rights related to timely habeas corpus. It recommended that Belize conduct credible, independent, and impartial investigations into all allegations of arbitrary detention and excessive use of force.<sup>16</sup>

13. JS1 acknowledged that, to address human rights violations committed by security forces, the Belize Police Department had established partnerships with the Human Rights Commission of Belize and various foreign governments to promote training for officers on human rights; the strict, necessary, and proportional use of force; as well as standard procedures for detention and arrests.<sup>17</sup>

14. BTC noted that Belize had a Crime Observatory, but that no disaggregated data existed on hate crimes against trans victims.<sup>18</sup> JS2 stated that several cases had been documented in which LGBT people who had been victims of abuse were denied assistance by police.<sup>19</sup> Both submissions recommended that Belize adopt hate crime legislation and include disaggregate data regarding hate crimes against trans individuals in the Crime Observatory database.<sup>20</sup>

15. JS1 recommended that Belize bring detention standards into compliance with international human rights standards.<sup>21</sup> BTC recommended that Belize design and enforce a policy for the Police on the treatment of transgender detainees and individuals who were victims of violence.<sup>22</sup>

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

16. IACHR took note of the efforts made by Belize to restructure the judicial branch of government and protect witnesses who feared giving evidence. It reported that, in 2022, Belize adopted the Protection of Witnesses Act, which provides for the issuance by the courts of witness anonymity orders for the benefit of witnesses who, as a result of intimidation and threats, may fear giving evidence. In addition, IACHR noted that, in the same year, Belize, seeking to restructure the administration of the High Court and the Court of Appeal and thus to improve the efficiency, rigour and consistency of the senior courts of the country's judicial system, had submitted the senior courts bill to the House of Representatives.<sup>23</sup>

17. JS1 noted that Belize had not made substantive progress in ensuring the timely processing of people held in prison awaiting trial and recommended that Belize ensure a fair and speedy trial for all persons suspected of committing crimes and guarantee equal protection under the law.<sup>24</sup>

18. IACHR observed that, in 2023, Belize promulgated the legal aid bill, thereby making a novel framework for the provision of legal aid to indigent persons an integral part of the national justice system.<sup>25</sup> IACHR also noted that a commission of inquiry into the sale of government assets by the previous Administration had been established and that, in 2023, the Government had approved the introduction of the civil asset recovery and unexplained wealth bill with a view to intensifying efforts to combat corruption and allowing the High Court to freeze illegally acquired assets.<sup>26</sup>

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

19. JS2 stated that the Constitution of Belize contained a Fundamental Rights Chapter which guaranteed to all citizens several rights, including freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association.<sup>27</sup>

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons*

20. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that, in 2018, the Belize Police Department Commissioner had created a specialized anti-trafficking unit and that Belize had partnered with the Human Trafficking Institute, which had allowed experts to work with the anti-trafficking unit and mentor investigators who worked on cases of human trafficking.<sup>28</sup>

21. ECLJ stated that, in 2023, Belize had launched its first human rights academy, bringing together representatives from the judiciary, human rights agencies, the Belize Police Department, and other government departments, to provide them with tools and techniques to effectively investigate cases of human trafficking. It added that, in the same year, Belize had launched an anti-human trafficking program, which included training to strengthen the ability of individuals within the transportation industry to identify and report potential cases of human trafficking.<sup>29</sup>

22. ECLJ recommended that Belize do more to prosecute human traffickers and protect the victims as the country had only successfully prosecuted two cases of trafficking over a seven-year period. It added that, to achieve this, Belize needed to provide training and resources to prosecutors and law enforcement personnel, as well as provide aid and resources to the victims of human trafficking for their full rehabilitation.<sup>30</sup>

23. The International Communities Organisation (ICO) called on the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review to recommend that Belize continue its progressive efforts to eliminate human trafficking by initiating new prosecutions against traffickers and striving for greater consistency when applying victim identification procedures.<sup>31</sup>

#### *Right to health*

24. ICO noted that a major problem in Belize was the maternal mortality rate caused by pregnancy and childbirth complications. It noted that travel from villages in remote areas was difficult for pregnant women, particularly during labour, due to lack of emergency transportation. ICO called on the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review to recommend that Belize address the lack of access to emergency transportation in rural areas, recognize and train Maya traditional birth attendants, and integrate them into the national health system.<sup>32</sup>

25. BTC stated that Belize's response to tackling HIV was solely focused on men who had sex with men, failing to include or consider trans citizens in policy making processes.<sup>33</sup>

26. BTC noted that the Ministry of Health had no policy enabling trans people to access hormone treatment. It recommended that Belize develop and integrate a trans health work plan into the State health strategic plans and budget allocations.<sup>34</sup> JS2 recommended that Belize set a date in 2023 to table anti-discrimination legislation, which would ensure equal access to healthcare for LGBT people.<sup>35</sup>

#### *Right to education*

27. Broken Chalk reported that Belize had an extremely high primary school enrolment rate estimated at 94.5%. However, it noted that there was no mechanism mandating children to enrol in secondary education, resulting in net enrolment falling to 68%.<sup>36</sup> Broken Chalk stated that one explanation for this stagnation was the rising cost of education and the fact that education was provided in English, which might dissuade students from Spanish-speaking regions. Additionally, it noted that there were worries regarding educational quality mainly due to a shortage of competent teachers, shortage of essential resources, and poor facilities conditions.<sup>37</sup>

28. Broken Chalk recommended that the costs of books, other materials and school fees be revised, and that teacher and educator training be given more importance. It added that Belize should launch more campaigns to promote continuity, mainly to prevent boys from dropping out.<sup>38</sup>

29. Broken Chalk reported that Belize went under lockdown in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, forcing education services to continue via remote learning, with face-to-face instruction in schools resuming in September 2022. It observed that most of the students from rural areas needed more technological infrastructure to access online classes and therefore drop-outs increased drastically during the pandemic.<sup>39</sup>

30. ICO noted that Maya people were receiving an education that did not harmonize with their daily needs, nor prepared them for a more specialized workforce.<sup>40</sup> It stated that reportedly there was only one high school affirming Maya traditions and two Maya bilingual schools located in the south of the country. It added that other schools operated with teachers that were not properly trained in cross-cultural education or any of the Maya languages (Yucatec, Mopan, Q'eqchi). ICO called on the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review to recommend that Belize allocate the resources for more high schools to affirm Maya traditions and ensure equality of opportunity and education through equal language educations.<sup>41</sup>

31. Broken Chalk stated that children with disabilities should be given more opportunities to access education.<sup>42</sup>

## 2. Rights of specific persons or groups

### *Women*

32. ICO reported that there was no legislation in Belize that defined discrimination against women. It called on the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review to recommend that Belize follow international human rights standards, more specifically the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.<sup>43</sup>

33. IACHR stated that women were not heavily represented in decision-making positions and that the Cabinet had endorsed the establishment of a women parliamentarians caucus as a joint standing committee of the National Assembly to enable the creation of a formal space to address gender equality issues.<sup>44</sup>

34. IACHR noted that violence against women was still a common problem in Belize and that, from January to August 2022, reports of domestic and sexual violence were, respectively, 18 per cent and 41 per cent higher than in the same period in 2021. In addition, IACHR noted that from January to September 2021, 6 femicides, 10 cases of rape, 35 cases of statutory rape (under 16 years of age) and 1,391 reports of family violence against women were registered. IACHR acknowledged the steps taken by Belize to improve the responsiveness of the Ministry of Human Development, Families and Indigenous Peoples' Affairs, in particular the creation of the National Women's Commission and the Women and Family Support Department.<sup>45</sup>

35. JS1 noted that conviction rates for sexual assault were low, and sentences were often light, suggesting that the judiciary, prosecutors, and law enforcement had failed to adequately prioritize gender-based violence and hold perpetrators accountable.<sup>46</sup>

36. ICO called on the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review to recommend that Belize collaborate with local organisations who represented indigenous groups to create mechanisms to gather specific data on domestic violence within Indigenous families; and integrate the perspective of Maya women into public policies.<sup>47</sup>

### *Children*

37. ICO noted a reported high incidence of Maya girls who did not have birth certificates. It called on the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review to recommend that Belize create a mechanism to ensure that Maya girl children had birth registration documents.<sup>48</sup>

38. ECLJ and Broken Chalk highlighted that Belize had the second-highest level of child marriage and early unions in the Caribbean region, with one in every five girls and one in every ten boys aged fifteen to nineteen being married or in a union.<sup>49</sup> ECLJ stated that, under Belize's current law, children as young as sixteen could be married so long as they had parental consent. It also noted that there was a lack of monitoring to ensure compliance with the law.<sup>50</sup>

39. Broken Chalk stated that in 2020 Belize had launched a five-year strategy to end child marriage and recommended that Belize establish 18 as the minimum legal age for marriage.<sup>51</sup> ECLJ recommended that Belize educate its citizens about the harms of child marriage.<sup>52</sup>

40. IACHR indicated that sexual abuse was still the second most commonly reported form of child abuse in Belize and that the Government had recognized the need for better child protection.<sup>53</sup>

41. Broken Chalk stated that the average age of gang recruitment was 14.5, with the majority reporting some form of involvement between the ages of 13 and 16 and some reporting trouble with the Police as early as 12.<sup>54</sup>

42. Broken Chalk stated that Belize had failed to meet international standards on child labour, noting that the Labour Act of 2000 set the legal threshold for child labour at 12 years old.<sup>55</sup> IACHR noted that, in 2022, Belize had launched the National Child Labour Policy and Strategy 2022–2025, which contained several new commitments, particularly in relation to removing all ambiguities in the Labour Act as to what constitutes child labour, harmonizing the definition of a child in all legislation and encouraging the development of a private sector code of ethics to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.<sup>56</sup>

43. The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (End Violence) noted that in Belize corporal punishment was lawful in the home, in some alternative care settings, in some forms of day care and as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions. It stated that during the third cycle of the universal periodic review in 2018 the recommendations received by Belize to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings had been noted.<sup>57</sup>

44. End Violence stressed that the law should clearly state that all forms of corporal punishment and other cruel and degrading treatment were unacceptable, including by parents and others with parental authority. It hoped that States would make a specific recommendation that Belize accelerate its efforts to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives and repeal any legal defence allowing its use, as a matter of priority.<sup>58</sup>

*Persons with disabilities*

45. Broken Chalk noted that Belize lacked a dependable mechanism for identifying people with impairments needing help.<sup>59</sup>

*Indigenous peoples and minorities*

46. Broken Chalk reported that, according to the 2010 census, Mestizos made up 47.9% of the population of Belize. Creoles were the second largest ethnic group, accounting for 25.9% of the population in the Belize District; Maya (Ketchi, Mopan, and Yucatec) comprised 11.3% of the population and were the majority group in the Toledo District; and Garifunas, East Indians, and Mennonites comprised 6.1%, 3.9%, and 3.6% of the overall population.<sup>60</sup>

47. ICO stated that, despite mentioning Indigenous peoples in its preamble, the Belize Constitution did not recognize specific rights for Indigenous peoples. It added that, according to international law and the country's jurisprudence, Belize had the duty to consult with Indigenous peoples on those policies or legislation that might affect their rights, but that such consultation with the Maya people had not occurred.<sup>61</sup>

48. JS3 stated that Belize had not implemented the 2015 Judgement of the Caribbean Court of Justice recognizing Maya land rights or the recommendations on the matter made to Belize during its previous cycles of the universal periodic review.<sup>62</sup> It reported that in 2018 the Maya communities and the Government of Belize had entered into an agreement that established a framework for the implementation of the Caribbean Court of Justice consent order and included some major steps, including a Free, Prior and Informed Consent Protocol (FPIC), a Maya Customary Land Tenure Policy, and a document outlining necessary legislation and administrative measures and the establishment of a joint legislative drafting team. However, it stated that, since the 2020 general election, the new Government had not only retracted most of the previous commitments but had begun to unilaterally adopt new and conflicting version of the documents previously agreed with the Maya communities' representatives.<sup>63</sup>

49. IACHR noted the adoption by Belize of a protocol on free, prior and informed consent, which asserted that the State, as well as third parties, must consult with the Mopan and Q'eqchi Peoples before proceeding with initiatives or projects that could affect the rights of Maya Peoples to their lands, territories and resources.<sup>64</sup>

50. JS3 stated that, despite having initially continued the joint effort started under the previous Government, in 2022 the current Government had produced and filed with the Caribbean Court an entirely new FPIC which was flawed and not adequately consulted with the Maya.<sup>65</sup> JS3 noted that the Government had begun to use the FPIC to advance its projects on Maya lands, including an initiative to allow for oil exploration and seismic testing. It stated that the Government had taken the position that it was not obligated to notify or include the Maya umbrella representative organizations in consultation and consent processes, even when the project giving rise to the process affected more than one community.<sup>66</sup>

51. JS3 stated that the Government had unilaterally developed a draft Maya Customary Land Tenure Policy and refused to provide a mechanism by which it would consider and incorporate Maya feedback into this document. It found the content of the draft deeply troubling as it set out to disapply FPIC requirements for projects for national security,

national health, national infrastructure or necessary for the exploitation of mineral or petroleum resources.<sup>67</sup>

52. JS3 recommended that Belize redoubles efforts to develop legislation and administrative measures necessary to protect the land and associated rights of the Maya people, through a process of effective consultation.<sup>68</sup>

53. ICO stated that Belize had not demarcated the Maya ancestral territory, failing to offer collective security for the possession of the Maya People's ancestral lands. It noted that Belize was developing a land policy to recognize for the first time Maya lands, but that the policy had reportedly been developed without any prior consultation.<sup>69</sup>

54. ICO noted that Belize had yet to officially recognize the Maya people as a collective legal subject, which prevented them from using official venues to complain and demand their rights as a collective subject.<sup>70</sup>

55. JS3 highlighted that social and political environment around Maya land rights had worsened, with public remarks made by ministers and other government officials that downplayed or expressed hostility towards those rights.<sup>71</sup> It recommended that Belize avoid any action or public statements that were likely to cause an adverse reaction to Maya land rights by non-Maya individuals, particularly those that live adjacent to Maya lands; and take all the necessary steps to uphold the safety of the Maya villages and their property, as well as the safety of the members of Maya villages, Maya leaders and all those who defended the land rights of the Maya people.<sup>72</sup>

#### *Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons*

56. BTC and JS2 stated that the Constitution did not explicitly acknowledge sexual orientation or gender identity as characteristics that were protected from discrimination.<sup>73</sup> BTC recommended that Belize adopt gender identity as a protected characteristic in the Constitution.<sup>74</sup>

57. JS2 noted that Belize had not undertaken an LGBT Population Size Estimate Study in the 42 years since the country's independence in 1981 and that socio-economic conditions particularly affecting LGBT individuals remained ignored and hidden.<sup>75</sup>

58. IACHR noted that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons still faced discrimination in Belize.<sup>76</sup> JS2 stated that LGBT persons in Belize were affected by prejudice, social stigma, discrimination, and faced significant restrictions in relation to their economic and social rights, their family life, access to justice, and healthcare, and that the recommendations accepted by Belize during the third cycle of the universal periodic review to recognise LGBT rights had not been addressed.<sup>77</sup> BTC expressed similar concerns and added that socio-economic conditions of trans Belizeans were challenging, with only 51.8% of trans respondents to a 2020 assessment having completed primary or pre-primary school or a trade certificate, and 41.6% who reported doing sex work to generate income.<sup>78</sup>

59. BTC stated that trans women had reported difficulty in getting or keeping jobs, experiencing rejection by employers. It noted that 41.6% of trans persons resorted to sex work and, while sex work was not technically illegal, section 4(ix) of the Summary Jurisdiction Act spoke of loitering for prostitution as a criminal offence.<sup>79</sup>

60. JS2 noted that the Parliament had not formally repealed the sodomy law as required by a 2019 judgement of the Court of Appeal and there was not one substantive law which secured LGBT Belizeans their fundamental rights in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Constitution.<sup>80</sup> BTC recommended that Belize adopt anti-discrimination legislation to protect trans citizens from discrimination in access to housing, education, healthcare, employment, and other spheres of life.<sup>81</sup>

61. JS2 noted that 71.8% of participants in a local research from 2018 reported experiences of verbal harassment, being insulted or attempts at being blackmailed because of their sexual orientation.<sup>82</sup> IACHR reported receiving information on the lack of State initiatives to collect data on violence against such persons in Belize, a lack that had prevented the adoption of measures to address the phenomenon of violence motivated by bias.<sup>83</sup> BTC

recommended that Belize develop a strong complaints mechanism that addressed violent and abusive conduct in the public transportation system.<sup>84</sup>

62. BTC stated that Belize had made no provision for trans people to gain legal gender recognition or to ensure that they had the option to change their gender marker in identification documents. It recommended that Belize introduce a process for legal recognition of their gender and establish an easily accessible procedure to ensure that trans populations can change their gender markers in State documents at the Vital Statistics Unit.<sup>85</sup>

63. JS2 stated that it was crucial to address discrimination based on sexual orientation in the family and prevent parents from kicking out LGBT children out on the streets or otherwise abusing them. It recommended that Belize revise the Family and Children Act to ensure it was aligned with the Belize Constitutional guarantee of equal treatment and protection and was inclusive of LGBT families' needs.<sup>86</sup> BTC made a similar recommendation.<sup>87</sup>

#### *Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers*

64. IACHR noted that Belize had made efforts to regularize the situation of persons in human mobility in the country and that, in 2022, it had granted an immigration amnesty to offer permanent residence, with a path to citizenship, to applicants for asylum who had registered before 31 March 2020 (including persons initially rejected because of the limitation requiring persons to apply for asylum within 14 days of their arrival in Belize), persons referred by the Department of Human Services, including children and victims of trafficking in persons, and persons who had resided in Belize since before 31 December 2016.<sup>88</sup>

65. Broken Chalk noted that migrant children might face language, cultural and social challenges in accessing education. It recommended that access to English-language lessons and education for migrant children should be supported.<sup>89</sup>

66. Broken Chalk noted that Belize did not have a systematic program to help migrant access housing.<sup>90</sup> It also stated that more protection was needed for migrant children and recommended creating standard operating procedures for managing new migration flows and making referrals of migrants with specific needs.<sup>91</sup>

#### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/40/14](#), [A/HRC/40/14/Add.1](#), and [A/HRC/40/2](#).

<sup>2</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

#### *Civil society*

##### *Individual submissions:*

Broken Chalk	Broken Chalk (The Netherlands);
BTC	Belize Trans Colors (Belize)
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice (France)
End Violence	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (United States of America)
ICO	International Communities Organisation (United Kingdom of Great Kingdom and Northern Ireland)

##### *Joint submissions:*

JS1	<b>Joint submission 1 submitted by:</b> The Advocates for Human Rights (United States of America); The World Coalition Against Death Penalty (France).
JS2	<b>Joint submission 2 submitted by:</b> Empower Yourself Belize Movement (Belize); United Belize Advocacy Movement (Belize); Promoting Empowerment Through Awareness for Lesbian and Bisexual Women Group (Belize).
JS3	<b>Joint submission 3 submitted by:</b> Toledo Alcalde Association (Belize); Maya Leaders Alliance (Belize) Julian Cho Society (Belize); American Indian Law Program, University of Colorado Law school (United States).



*Regional intergovernmental organization:*

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| IACHR | Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (United States of America) |
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- 3 JS1, pp. 1 and 5.
  - 4 JS2, p. 5.
  - 5 JS3, p. 11.
  - 6 IACHR, p. 2.
  - 7 IACHR, p. 2.
  - 8 BTC, p. 3.
  - 9 JS2, p. 2. See also BTC, p. 2.
  - 10 JS2, p. 2; and BTC, p. 2.
  - 11 JS2, p. 2.
  - 12 IACHR, p. 6.
  - 13 JS1, p. 1.
  - 14 JS1, p. 5.
  - 15 IACHR, p. 3.
  - 16 JS1, pp. 3, 4 and 5.
  - 17 JS1, p. 4.
  - 18 BTC, pp. 6–7.
  - 19 JS2, p. 7.
  - 20 BTC, pp. 6–7; and JS2, p. 8.
  - 21 JS1, p. 5.
  - 22 BTC, p. 7.
  - 23 IACHR, p. 3.
  - 24 JS1, pp. 4 and 5.
  - 25 IACHR, p. 4.
  - 26 IACHR, p. 2.
  - 27 JS2, p. 3. See also BTC, p. 2.
  - 28 ECLJ, pp. 3 and 4.
  - 29 ECLJ, p. 3.
  - 30 ECLJ, p. 5.
  - 31 ICO, p. 2.
  - 32 ICO, p. 4.
  - 33 BTC, p. 3.
  - 34 BTC, p. 7.
  - 35 JS2, p. 8.
  - 36 Broken Chalk, p. 3.
  - 37 Broken Chalk, p. 4.
  - 38 Broken Chalk, p. 6.
  - 39 Broken Chalk, p. 5.
  - 40 ICO, p. 3.
  - 41 ICO, p. 4.
  - 42 Broken Chalk, p. 7.
  - 43 ICO, pp. 1 and 2.
  - 44 IACHR, p. 5.
  - 45 IACHR, p. 5. See also JS1, p. 2.
  - 46 JS1, p. 2.
  - 47 ICO, p. 3.
  - 48 ICO, p. 2.
  - 49 ECLJ, p. 4; and Broken Chalk, p. 5.
  - 50 ECLJ, p. 4.
  - 51 Broken Chalk, p. 5 and 7. See also ECLJ, p. 4.
  - 52 ECLJ, p. 5.
  - 53 IACHR, p. 4.
  - 54 Broken Chalk, p. 6.
  - 55 Broken Chalk, p. 6.
  - 56 IACHR, p. 4.
  - 57 End Violence, pp. 1–2, 3 and 4. See also Broken Chalk, p. 6; and IACHR, p. 3.
  - 58 End Violence, pp. 1 and 2.
  - 59 Broken Chalk, p. 6.
  - 60 Broken Chalk, p. 3.
  - 61 ICO, p. 1.
  - 62 JS3, p. 2.

- <sup>63</sup> JS3, pp. 4–5.  
<sup>64</sup> IACHR, p. 6.  
<sup>65</sup> JS3, pp. 5–6.  
<sup>66</sup> S3, pp. 5–6.  
<sup>67</sup> JS3, pp. 6 and 7.  
<sup>68</sup> JS3, p. 11.  
<sup>69</sup> ICO, p. 5.  
<sup>70</sup> ICO, p. 5.  
<sup>71</sup> JS3, p. 8.  
<sup>72</sup> JS3, p. 10.  
<sup>73</sup> JS2, p. 2; and BTC, p. 2.  
<sup>74</sup> BTC, p. 3.  
<sup>75</sup> JS2, p. 4.  
<sup>76</sup> IACHR, p. 6.  
<sup>77</sup> JS2, p. 2.  
<sup>78</sup> BTC, p. 2.  
<sup>79</sup> BTC, p. 4.  
<sup>80</sup> JS2, p. 4.  
<sup>81</sup> BTC, p. 3. See also JS2, p. 5.  
<sup>82</sup> JS2, p. 4. See also BTC, p. 5.  
<sup>83</sup> IACHR, p. 6.  
<sup>84</sup> BTC, p. 5.  
<sup>85</sup> BTC, pp. 3 and 4.  
<sup>86</sup> JS2, p. 7.  
<sup>87</sup> BTC, p. 6.  
<sup>88</sup> IACHR, pp. 5–6.  
<sup>89</sup> Broken Chalk, pp. 6 and 7.  
<sup>90</sup> Broken Chalk, p. 6.  
<sup>91</sup> Broken Chalk, p. 7.
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