



COI QUERY

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COI QUERY RESPONSE – Venezuela

Humanitarian and socio-economic situation

1. Background information

Following the disputed 2024 presidential elections, in which president Nicolás Maduro was officially declared the winner, claims regarding the legitimacy of the electoral results of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela remained unresolved.¹ Parliamentary and regional elections held in March and July 2025 took place in a highly restrictive environment, characterised by repression, limited political participation, and low voter turnout.² According to Freedom House, the elections were neither ‘free nor fair’³, with most opposition groups boycotting the process.⁴

In August 2025, the United States increased its military presence in the southern Caribbean, officially to counter threats posed by designated narco-terrorist organisations. However, several sources interpreted the deployment as a means to intensify pressure on the Maduro government or potentially prepare for military intervention in Venezuela.⁵

On 3 January 2026, former President Nicolás Maduro and his wife were apprehended by United States forces, raising expectations of a possible democratic transition, although observers noted that key elements of the existing regime remained intact.⁶ Vice President Delcy Rodríguez subsequently assumed the role of acting president, remaining in office beyond the constitutional 90-day limit without a public parliamentary vote extending her mandate.⁷ The United States administration decided to cooperate with Rodríguez following Maduro’s removal. Under her interim leadership, the government introduced measures aimed at reopening the national oil industry to foreign investors and expanding private sector participation and international arbitration mechanisms within the energy sector.⁸

On 3 January 2026, the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reported on ‘grave concern over the human rights situation in

¹ Amnesty International, Venezuela 2025, 21 April 2026, [url](#); IACHR, Venezuela, Serious human rights violations in connection with the elections, 27 December 2024, [url](#)

² Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2026 – Venezuela, 19 March 2026, [url](#)

³ Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2026 – Venezuela, 19 March 2026, [url](#)

⁴ Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2026 – Venezuela, 19 March 2026, [url](#); HRRC, Venezuela’s 2024 Election Crisis: Unveiling Electoral Fraud, Repression, and the Erosion of Civil Liberties, 2 October 2024, [url](#)

⁵ Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2026 – Venezuela, 19 March 2026, [url](#); CNN, US military deploying over 4,000 additional troops to waters around Latin America as part of Trump’s counter-cartel mission, 15 August 2025, [url](#); Economist, A surprise US Navy surge in the Caribbean, 26 August 2025, [url](#)

⁶ CNN, The US has captured Venezuelan leader Maduro. Here’s what to know, 4 January 2026, [url](#); AP, How the US captured Venezuelan leader Nicolás Maduro, 3 January 2026, [url](#); UN, Venezuela’s repressive State apparatus ‘intact’ despite leadership change, 12 March 2026, [url](#)

⁷ AP, Venezuela’s Delcy Rodríguez remains acting president after her initial 90-day appointment expired, 6 April 2026, [url](#); AP, The US wants to remake Venezuela’s oil industry. History stands in the way, 15 January 2026, [url](#)

⁸ AP, Venezuela’s Delcy Rodríguez remains acting president after her initial 90-day appointment expired, 6 April 2026, [url](#)



Venezuela' following Maduro's apprehension.⁹ According to the same source, the country's 'repressive state apparatus' remained largely intact after Maduro's removal.¹⁰

The UN Human Rights Council Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stated that 'the structures that have sustained persecution for years have not been dismantled', underlining the continuity of institutional repression despite the political transition.¹¹ In the period of January - March 2026, at least 87 new politically motivated detentions were reportedly documented, indicating the persistence of practices aimed at silencing dissent.¹²

In February 2026, the government adopted a new amnesty law aimed at facilitating the release of political detainees and promoting national reconciliation.¹³ The measure was presented as a step toward reducing political tensions.¹⁴ Although the amnesty law was welcomed as a potentially positive step, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) highlighted significant limitations related to its implementation, transparency, and accountability mechanisms.¹⁵ Concerns were raised that not all detainees would automatically benefit from the law, as eligibility depends on formal application procedures and case-by-case review by authorities.¹⁶ A significant number of detainees were reportedly excluded, and concerns remained that the law did not ensure the release of all political detainees or adequately address past human rights violations.¹⁷

Parts of civil society and public discourse reflected cautious expectations of a possible opening of the political and economic environment, alongside discussions about renewed electoral activity within a still uncertain institutional context.¹⁸ At the same time, civil society organisations continued to denounce the absence of reliable information regarding detainees,

⁹ OHCHR, Venezuela: UN Fact-Finding Mission expresses grave concern following US military intervention and calls for accountability for human rights violations and crimes, 3 January 2026, [url](#)

¹⁰ UN, Venezuela's repressive State apparatus 'intact' despite leadership change, 12 March 2026, [url](#)

¹¹ The UN Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela is an independent investigative body mandated by the UN Human Rights Council to examine alleged human rights violations in the country, including patterns of arbitrary detention, political persecution, and institutional accountability. UN, Venezuela's repressive State apparatus 'intact' despite leadership change, 12 March 2026, [url](#)

¹² OHCHR, Venezuela: Uncertainty in Venezuela must give way to meaningful human rights change, UN Fact-Finding Mission says, 12 March 2026, [url](#); UN, Venezuela's repressive State apparatus 'intact' despite leadership change, 12 March 2026, [url](#)

¹³ OHCHR, Venezuela: UN Fact-Finding Mission cautiously welcomes draft Amnesty Law, urges greater transparency and public participation, 9 February 2026, [url](#)

¹⁴ OHCHR, Venezuela: UN Fact-Finding Mission cautiously welcomes draft Amnesty Law, urges greater transparency and public participation, 9 February 2026, [url](#)

¹⁵ OHCHR, Venezuela's amnesty law must apply to all unlawfully prosecuted victims and be grounded in transitional justice: UN experts, 19 February 2026, [url](#)

¹⁶ OHCHR, Venezuela's amnesty law must apply to all unlawfully prosecuted victims and be grounded in transitional justice: UN experts, 19 February 2026, [url](#); Amnesty International, Venezuela: Arbitrary detentions must end and all victims must be immediately released, 9 January 2026, [url](#); DW, Amnistía en Venezuela: ¿transición o puesta en escena?, 7 May 2026, [url](#); UNHRC, Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/59/58), 30 June 2025, [url](#)

¹⁷ HRW, Venezuela: Exclusions, Procedures Mar Amnesty Law , 13 March 2026, [url](#)

¹⁸ Economist, The Venezuela Donald Trump "runs" is a land of surreal contrasts, 30 March 2026, [url](#)



including women deprived of liberty, reflecting broader concerns about transparency and detention conditions within the Venezuelan justice system.¹⁹

Detention of journalists was reported.²⁰ The Washington Post reported on a ‘far-reaching crackdown’ following the political transition, including detentions of journalists and a broader climate of fear and uncertainty that has constrained public expression and independent reporting.²¹ In this context, Reporters Without Borders also highlighted ongoing restrictions on press freedom, including intimidation, surveillance, and self-censorship that continue to limit journalistic work and access to reliable information.²²

2. Humanitarian situation

The humanitarian situation in Venezuela in early 2026 continued to evolve within a context of protracted political instability, institutional fragility, and severe humanitarian needs.²³ Despite limited political reforms following the removal of Nicolás Maduro, the overall environment remained marked by widespread human rights concerns and continued violations.²⁴ The UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission reported that elements of the repressive state apparatus remain operational, including patterns of arbitrary detention, harassment of journalists and political actors, and the continued activity of colectivos.²⁵ HumVenezuela, a Venezuelan civil society platform,²⁶ indicated that conditions of insecurity and social pressure continue to affect civic space,²⁷ while the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) highlighted ongoing operational constraints that limit the delivery of humanitarian assistance.²⁸ Sources further noted that funding constraints alongside limited humanitarian space, continued to affect the scale, reach, and effectiveness of humanitarian response efforts.²⁹

¹⁹ El Pitazo, OVP denuncia que «no hay información verificable» sobre mujeres privadas de libertad en Venezuela, 8 May 2026, [url](#)

²⁰ RSF, Venezuela: Press freedom is urgent to guarantee the right to reliable information about the crisis, 8 January 2026, [url](#); Washington Post, Fear grips Caracas as a new wave of repression is unleashed in Venezuela, 6 January 2026, [url](#)

²¹ Washington Post, Fear grips Caracas as a new wave of repression is unleashed in Venezuela, 6 January 2026, [url](#)

²² RSF, Venezuela: Press freedom is urgent to guarantee the right to reliable information about the crisis, 8 January 2026, [url](#)

²³ European Commission, Venezuela, Introduction, [url](#); UNICEF, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Highlights, 2026, 10 December 2025, [url](#); UN, Venezuela crisis: UN aid effort continues amid political upheaval, 6 January 2026, [url](#)

²⁴ ACLED, Latin America and the Caribbean Overview: April 2026, 8 April 2026, [url](#); New Humanitarian (The), What next for the humanitarian crisis and response in Venezuela?, 14 January 2026, [url](#)

²⁵ OHCHR, Venezuela: UN Fact-Finding Mission expresses grave concern following US military intervention and calls for accountability for human rights violations and crimes, 3 January 2026, [url](#)

²⁶ Hum Venezuela, About HumVenezuela, n.d., [url](#), p. 2

²⁷ Hum Venezuela, 2025 Follow-up Report on the Complex Humanitarian Emergency in Venezuela - January 2026, 31 March 2026, [url](#)

²⁸ UNOCHA, Venezuela: Overview, 2026, [url](#)

²⁹ UNICEF, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Highlights, 2026, 10 December 2025, [url](#); Health Cluster, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), [url](#); IRC, Venezuela Humanitarian Needs: IRC Planning in Case of Escalation, 8 January 2026, [url](#); New Humanitarian (The), What next for the humanitarian crisis and response in Venezuela?, 14 January 2026, [url](#)



2.1. Basic services

In the immediate aftermath of the events of 3 January 2026, the United Nations and its partners maintained continuous monitoring of the context and its initial impact on the population. As a precautionary measure, some planned humanitarian activities experienced a brief and localized operational pause before operations progressively resumed across different areas of the country.³⁰ Against this backdrop, between January and February, 339 000 people in Venezuela, 62 % of them women and girls, accessed essential services through the humanitarian response coordinated with national and local authorities, communities, and donor partners.³¹

According to the International Rescue Committee (IRC), nearly 8 million people inside Venezuela required humanitarian assistance in 2026, with needs particularly acute in food security, health services, protection, and access to essential goods.³²

2.2. Food security

Food insecurity remained a major concern in 2026, driven primarily by high inflation and persistently elevated food prices.³³ The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), a program created by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) focusing on monitoring and analysis of food insecurity,³⁴ reported that these conditions continued to reduce household purchasing power, with most households relying on a combination of informal income, remittances, and coping strategies such as reducing food quality or quantity to meet minimum caloric needs.³⁵

UNOCHA indicated that assistance coverage remains uneven and insufficient to offset structural constraints in access to food, particularly in urban and rural areas with limited service delivery capacity.³⁶

2.3. WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene)

³⁰ UNOCHA, Reporte de Situación Venezuela – enero y febrero 2026 [Venezuela Situation Report – January and February 2026], 31 March 2026, [url](#); CESVI, Venezuela, new tensions and restrictions: CESVI continues to operate in the states of Falcon, Zulia and Amazonas. All staff are safe, 3 January 2026, [url](#); IRCR, The ICRC's response to affected populations and infrastructure following the events of January 2026 in Venezuela, 30 April 2026, [url](#)

³¹ UNOCHA, Reporte de Situación Venezuela – enero y febrero 2026 [Venezuela Situation Report – January and February 2026], 31 March 2026, [url](#)

³² IRC, Venezuela Humanitarian Needs: IRC Planning in Case of Escalation, 8 January 2026, [url](#)

³³ Fews Net, Venezuela - Food Security Outlook (April - September 2026): High inflation continues to drive Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes countrywide, 6 May 2026, [url](#)

³⁴ Fews Net, About FEWS NET, n.d., [url](#)

³⁵ Fews Net, Venezuela - Food Security Outlook (April - September 2026): High inflation continues to drive Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes countrywide, 6 May 2026, [url](#), p. 4

³⁶ UNOCHA, Reporte de Situación Venezuela – enero y febrero 2026 [Venezuela Situation Report – January and February 2026], [url](#)



Inconsistent water service remained ‘widespread’ in Venezuela, with over 60 % of households facing severe restrictions in access to water in 2025 and around 23.6 % not connected to the aqueduct system.³⁷ In 2026, more than half of the population reported signs of contamination in their water supply,³⁸ while the collapse of WASH services left around 5.2 million people without safe water, including vulnerable groups such as hospital patients and school children, undermining basic hygiene and disease prevention.³⁹

In 2025, recurrent power cuts and shortages in potable water supply affected the country, with Zulia, Mérida, and Falcón among the most impacted states.⁴⁰ During January and February 2026, access to WASH services remained critically limited, with 71 % of households lacking improved water sources, 34 % without handwashing supplies, and 12 % without access to safe sanitation.⁴¹ In this context, a water emergency was declared in Sucre state on 5 March 2026 following the interruption of supply in several municipalities due to a failure in the Turimiquire system tunnel.⁴² Humanitarian actors responded by prioritising WASH interventions targeting 3 million people under the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2026, but implementation has been severely constrained by funding shortages, with only 1.7 % of required resources mobilised.⁴³

2.4. Migration

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as of the end of 2025, displacement from Venezuela remained steady. Nearly 7.8 million Venezuelans continued to live outside the country,⁴⁴ mainly across Latin America and the Caribbean.⁴⁵ At the same time, around 8 million people inside Venezuela were estimated to require humanitarian assistance.⁴⁶

Mixed migration flows, including both voluntary and involuntary returns, continued to add pressure on already strained public services and fragile protection systems amid deteriorating socioeconomic conditions, climate-related shocks and geopolitical tensions.⁴⁷

2.5. Indigenous communities

³⁷ Hum Venezuela, 2025 Follow-up Report on the Complex Humanitarian Emergency in Venezuela - January 2026, 31 March 2026, [url](#), p. 24

³⁸ Hum Venezuela, 2025 Follow-up Report on the Complex Humanitarian Emergency in Venezuela - January 2026, 31 March 2026, [url](#), p. 26

³⁹ UNICEF, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Highlights, 2026, 10 December 2025, [url](#)

⁴⁰ UNHRC, Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/59/58), 30 June 2025, [url](#)

⁴¹ UNOCHA, Venezuela Reporte de Situación de la Respuesta Humanitaria, 31 March 2026, [url](#), p. 9

⁴² Curdas, Gobernación de Sucre declara emergencia hídrica en Cumaná tras falla en sistema del Turimiquire, 8 March 2026, [url](#)

⁴³ UNOCHA, Venezuela Reporte de Situación de la Respuesta Humanitaria, 31 March 2026, [url](#), p. 9

⁴⁴ UNHCR, Venezuela, Global Appeal 2026 situation overview, 19 November 2025, [url](#)

⁴⁵ R4V, R4V Latin America and the Caribbean, Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in the Region - February 2026, February 2026, [url](#)

⁴⁶ IRC, Venezuela humanitarian needs: IRC planning in case of escalation, 8 January 2026, [url](#)

⁴⁷ UNICEF, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Highlights, 2026, 10 December 2025, [url](#), p. 1



A January 2026 article by the New Humanitarian reported that Indigenous communities faced food insecurity, limited access to healthcare, territorial insecurity, and heightened exposure to illegal mining activities and the presence of armed groups.⁴⁸ According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), Indigenous populations such as the Yanomami, Ye'kwana and Sanemá remained especially affected by malnutrition, lack of medical services, and forced displacement linked to illegal gold mining and criminal activity.⁴⁹

Similarly, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) noted that Indigenous children and communities in border and remote regions faced acute vulnerabilities, including barriers to essential services, protection risks, recruitment by armed groups, trafficking, and exclusion from education and health systems.⁵⁰ The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), a global human rights organisation dedicated to promoting and defending Indigenous Peoples' rights,⁵¹ further documented ongoing pressures on Indigenous territories due to extractive industries, delayed land demarcation processes, and the expansion of illegal mining operations in the Venezuelan Amazon.⁵²

3. Access to essential services, healthcare, education, employment, and housing

Reuters reported that Venezuela's monthly inflation rate declined from 13.1% in March to 10.6% in April 2026, although inflation continued to place significant pressure on household purchasing power.⁵³ UNICEF noted that rising prices continued to reduce household purchasing power, contributing to difficulties in meeting basic needs such as food and healthcare.⁵⁴

According to the news source El Pitazo, residents in several regions reported daily power outages lasting between four and ten hours, while authorities attributed the electricity shortages to record levels of demand and called on private businesses to reduce consumption.⁵⁵ The same source further reported that states including Zulia continued to experience prolonged electricity rationing and recurrent interruptions affecting businesses and daily life.⁵⁶ Separately, the news source EFE, described Venezuela's deteriorating electricity infrastructure as a continuing obstacle to economic recovery and noted that recurring electricity shortages have aggravated living conditions across the country.⁵⁷

⁴⁸ New Humanitarian (The), What next for the humanitarian crisis and response in Venezuela?, 14 January 2026, [url](#)

⁴⁹ HRW, World Report 2026: Venezuela, 4 February 2026, [url](#)

⁵⁰ UNICEF, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Highlights, 2026, 10 December 2025, [url](#), p. 2

⁵¹ IWGIA, About IWGIA, n.d., [url](#)

⁵² IWGIA, Pueblos Indígenas en Venezuela, 22 April 2026, [url](#)

⁵³ Reuters, Venezuela's inflation rate eases to 10.6% in April, cenbank says, 5 May 2026, [url](#)

⁵⁴ UNICEF, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Highlights, 2026, 10 December 2025, [url](#), p. 1

⁵⁵ El Pitazo, Delcy Rodríguez justifica fallas eléctricas con «récorde de demanda» y pide ahorro a comerciantes, 7 May 2026, [url](#)

⁵⁶ El Pitazo, "Sin agua ni luz": venezolanos denuncian apagones y fallas en servicios públicos en Punto y Contexto, 7 May 2026, [url](#)

⁵⁷ EFE, Rationing: nightmare of a Venezuela desperate to recover its power grid, [url](#)



3.1. Healthcare

The healthcare system has been severely weakened by years of political instability, corruption, and economic mismanagement, resulting in persistent underinvestment and the deterioration of public hospitals.⁵⁸ Many healthcare facilities lack basic services such as running water and electricity, while the public system struggles to provide even essential medical care.⁵⁹ Access to higher-quality treatment in private clinics remained limited, as only a small share of the population is financially able to obtain private health coverage.⁶⁰ At the same time, low salaries and poor working conditions have driven thousands of healthcare professionals to leave the country, further limiting access to healthcare for the population.⁶¹

3.2. Education

Venezuela's education system, which in the early 2000s saw marked improvements under Hugo Chavez with primary enrolment rising from about 85 % to 95 % and secondary education from 40 % to 70 %, has since experienced a significant reversal.⁶² According to UNICEF, education has been 'severely compromised', with approximately 34 % of children and young people aged 3 to 24, amounting to around three million individuals, not attending any educational institution.⁶³ In addition, hundreds of thousands remain at risk of dropping out due to economic hardship, poor infrastructure, and repeated academic disruptions. This decline is further aggravated by a major loss of teaching staff, with around 200 000 educators leaving their posts, leaving many schools understaffed and operating under difficult conditions.⁶⁴

3.3. Employment

Information on employment was scarce among the sources consulted by EUAA within time constraints. However, the following information may be relevant.

According to the 2026 country report by Bertelsmann Stiftung, in 2023, the official unemployment rate was 5.5 %.⁶⁵ The same source added that 'informality and job insecurity affect more than half of the employed population, limiting the internal market's capacity to expand and to generate sustainable incomes'.⁶⁶ Sources from 2026 indicated that teachers, healthcare workers, public employees, and pensioners have organised demonstrations demanding wage and pension adjustments.⁶⁷ Incomes remained significantly low, with

⁵⁸ Lancet, Venezuela: health beyond the political turmoil, 7 February 2026, [url](#)

⁵⁹ Lancet, Venezuela: health beyond the political turmoil, 7 February 2026, [url](#) ; UNICEF, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Highlights, 2026, 10 December 2025, [url](#), p. 2

⁶⁰ Lancet, Venezuela: health beyond the political turmoil, 7 February 2026, [url](#)

⁶¹ Lancet, Venezuela: health beyond the political turmoil, 7 February 2026, [url](#)

⁶² The New Humanitarian (The), Anatomy of a fall: Venezuela's collapsing education system, 22 July 2025, [url](#)

⁶³ UNICEF, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Highlights, 2026, 10 December 2025, [url](#), p. 2

⁶⁴ EL Nacional, Los maestros y profesores en Venezuela: ni bien pagados ni valorados, 15 January 2026, [url](#)

⁶⁵ Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI 2026 Country Report - Venezuela, 2026, [url](#), p. 27

⁶⁶ Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI 2026 Country Report - Venezuela, 2026, [url](#), p. 27

⁶⁷ SMNI, Venezuelan Professors stage 24-hour strike over "nonexistent" salaries, 23 April 2026, [url](#) ; El Nacional, Los maestros y profesores en Venezuela: ni bien pagados ni valorados, 15 January 2026, [url](#)



university professors reportedly earning between roughly 0.36 [about EUR 0.30] and 1.10 USD [about EUR 0.93] per month.⁶⁸ Many public sector employees survive through informal work or additional income sources, while the cost of living continues to rise far beyond official salaries.⁶⁹

3.4. Housing

Information on housing was scarce among the sources consulted by EUAA within time constraints. However, the following information may be relevant.

A March 2026 article by HumVenezuela, reported on high levels of multidimensional poverty associated with deprivations in housing, health, education and food security.⁷⁰

According to official government declarations, approximately 78 % of Venezuela's national budget resources for 2025 and 2026 were allocated to social investment and development, including housing and public infrastructure programmes.⁷¹ Authorities also stated that part of the resources expected from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would be used to complete unfinished housing projects under the Gran Misión Vivienda Venezuela (GMVV), a state-led programme aimed at providing housing to low-income households.⁷²

The Deputy Rigel Sergent has proposed introducing new legal guarantees and financing mechanisms related to access to housing. However, as of the reporting period, the law had not been proposed.⁷³

OHCHR noted that Venezuela has not publicly disclosed its national budget since 2017, limiting independent scrutiny over the allocation and implementation of social investment policies.⁷⁴

⁶⁸ SMNI, Venezuelan Professors stage 24-hour strike over “nonexistent” salaries, 23 April 2026, [url](#)

⁶⁹ New Humanitarian (The), What next for the humanitarian crisis and response in Venezuela?, 14 January 2026, [url](#)

⁷⁰ Hum Venezuela, 2025 Follow-up Report on the Complex Humanitarian Emergency in Venezuela - January 2026, 31 March 2026, [url](#)

⁷¹ Venezuela, Asamblea Nacional, Parlamento sanciona Presupuesto Nacional 2026, 9 December 2025, [url](#)

⁷² Ciudadccs, Venezuela destina fondos del FMI para culminar viviendas de la GMVV, 6 May 2026, [url](#)

⁷³ Asamblea Nacional, Diputado Rigel Sergent proyecta modificación de leyes para fortalecer acceso a las viviendas, 9 May 2026, [url](#); El Universal, Diputado Rigel Sergent anuncia revisión de leyes para fortalecer el acceso a la vivienda en Venezuela, 9 May 2026, [url](#)

⁷⁴ UN Human Rights Council, Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 18 June 2025, [url](#), para. 10



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