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**PROMOTION ET PROTECTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME:
DÉFENSEURS DES DROITS DE L'HOMME**

Rapport présenté par M^{me} Hina Jilani, Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général
pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, en application
de la résolution 2000/61 de la Commission des droits de l'homme

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Résumé

Le présent rapport est le deuxième présenté à la Commission des droits de l'homme par la Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, M^{me} Hina Jilani, en application de la résolution 2000/61 de la Commission. Le rapport rend compte des activités entreprises par la Représentante spéciale au cours de l'année écoulée et examine des questions pressantes, présente un résumé succinct des communications adressées aux gouvernements et reçues de ces derniers, ainsi que les conclusions et recommandations de la Représentante spéciale. En ce qui concerne les situations de pays, la Représentante spéciale a adressé pendant l'année 134 appels urgents et 27 lettres contenant des allégations. Elle a adressé un nombre important de communications de concert avec les responsables d'autres mécanismes thématiques, en particulier le Rapporteur spécial sur les exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture, le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, le Rapporteur spécial sur l'indépendance des juges et des avocats, le Rapporteur spécial sur la violence contre les femmes, le Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales des populations autochtones, et le Rapporteur spécial sur la vente d'enfants, la prostitution des enfants et la pornographie impliquant des enfants. La Représentante spéciale agit également de concert avec les responsables de mécanismes par pays, en particulier les rapporteurs spéciaux chargés d'examiner la situation des droits de l'homme au Soudan, en République démocratique du Congo, en Iran et dans le territoire de l'ex-Yougoslavie.

Pendant l'année considérée, la Représentante spéciale a noué des liens de coopération avec des institutions spécialisées du système des Nations Unies et avec des organisations intergouvernementales régionales. Elle a entrepris des démarches concrètes en vue d'une collaboration avec la Commission interaméricaine des droits de l'homme de l'Organisation des États américains. La Représentante spéciale a entretenu des contacts réguliers avec des ONG internationales et nationales et participé à trois importantes consultations régionales d'ONG en Afrique occidentale, en Amérique latine et en Asie.

Les missions dans les pays constituent un aspect essentiel du mandat de la Représentante spéciale, qui s'est rendue d'abord au Kirghizistan, du 30 juillet au 4 août 2001, puis en Colombie, du 23 au 31 octobre 2001. Pendant l'année considérée, la Représentante spéciale a sollicité des invitations à se rendre dans les pays suivants: Bhoutan, Égypte, Guatemala, Inde, Indonésie, Malaisie, Ouzbékistan, Singapour, Tunisie et Venezuela. Elle a reçu des invitations officielles des Gouvernements du Guatemala, du Mexique et du Venezuela.

En se fondant sur les communications qu'elle avait envoyées aux gouvernements, la Représentante spéciale a indiqué dans le présent rapport des tendances susceptibles d'inciter les gouvernements à réviser certaines pratiques et, le cas échéant, à prendre des mesures. En outre, la Représentante spéciale appelle l'attention des gouvernements sur deux questions préoccupantes: la situation des femmes défenseurs des droits de l'homme, et les incidences des attaques du 11 septembre sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

La Représentante spéciale affirme en conclusion que les défenseurs des droits de l'homme continuent de courir des risques et d'être exposés à de graves violations de leurs droits partout dans le monde. À cet égard, les situations de conflit armé et la militarisation des États ne font

qu'accroître les risques en question. La Représentante spéciale exprime son inquiétude face à des événements qui ont suivi l'attaque terroriste du 11 septembre aux États-Unis. Elle affirme en outre que la police, les militaires et les membres d'autres forces de sécurité ainsi que les services de renseignements des États sont les principaux auteurs de violations à l'encontre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. L'impunité des auteurs de violations des droits de l'homme est devenue l'un des problèmes les plus graves touchant les droits de l'homme et affecte directement la sécurité des défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

Les principales recommandations de la Représentante spéciale portent sur les points suivants:

La nécessité que les gouvernements attachent une attention particulière aux tendances signalées dans le rapport et se penchent sur des problèmes ayant un rapport avec la situation dans leur pays quant aux lois, politiques et pratiques qui empêchent la promotion, la protection et la mise en œuvre des droits de l'homme, ou à cause desquelles les défenseurs des droits de l'homme sont exposés;

La nécessité que les gouvernements fassent preuve de davantage de tolérance face aux critiques et soient plus disposés à remédier aux lacunes de gouvernements qui leur sont signalées comme des entraves à l'action des défenseurs des droits de l'homme;

Les gouvernements doivent prendre conscience de la nécessité de faire cesser l'impunité des auteurs de violations des droits de l'homme;

La nécessité urgente de veiller à ce que les entités non étatiques participant à un conflit armé respectent les normes internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme et au droit humanitaire afin d'assurer la protection des civils et des défenseurs des droits de l'homme contre les violations;

Les lois promulguées dans l'intérêt de la sécurité nationale, de l'ordre public ou en raison d'une situation d'urgence ne doivent pas être de nature à museler toute contestation ou à réprimer les protestations et les réactions pacifiques contre les violations des droits de l'homme;

La diffusion de la Déclaration sur les droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme est importante pour faire prendre conscience plus largement de la légitimité des activités tendant à assurer la promotion, la protection et l'application des droits de l'homme;

La nécessité d'assurer une coordination meilleure et plus complète entre les systèmes d'action politique et de protection des droits de l'homme de l'ONU dans les actions collectives visant à prévenir et faire cesser des menaces contre la paix et la sécurité. L'action internationale ou l'appui à toute action menée par la communauté internationale à cet égard doit être conforme aux normes relatives aux droits de l'homme.

INTRODUCTION

1. Le présent rapport est le deuxième présenté par M^{me} Hina Jilani (Pakistan), Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, dont la Commission des droits de l'homme a établi le mandat dans sa résolution 2000/61 du 27 avril 2000. Le rapport est soumis en application de la résolution 2001/64. Dans la première section, sont présentés le mandat et les méthodes de travail de la Représentante spéciale; dans la deuxième, figure un compte rendu des activités entreprises dans le cadre de son mandat au cours de l'année écoulée; et dans la troisième, une analyse succincte d'un certain nombre de problèmes qu'elle considère comme importants. La quatrième section contient les conclusions et recommandations de la Représentante spéciale. Les appels urgents et les communications adressés aux gouvernements et reçus de ces derniers ainsi que les observations de la Représentante spéciale sont résumés dans l'annexe.

I. MANDAT ET MÉTHODES DE TRAVAIL

2. La Représentante spéciale invite le lecteur à se reporter aux sections de son rapport précédent à la Commission des droits de l'homme (E/CN.4/2001/94) concernant son mandat et les méthodes de travail qu'elle a adoptées.

II. ACTIVITÉS

3. Pendant la période considérée, la Représentante spéciale a adressé aux gouvernements 161 communications, 134 appels urgents et 27 lettres contenant des allégations. Soucieuse d'éviter des chevauchements d'activités avec les autres rapporteurs thématiques et les rapporteurs par pays, la Représentante spéciale a agi de concert avec les responsables suivants de procédures thématiques spéciales: le Rapporteur spécial sur les exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires (54 appels urgents et 4 lettres d'allégations), le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture (31 appels urgents et 14 allégations), le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression (17 appels urgents et 4 allégations), le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire (14 appels urgents), le Rapporteur spécial sur l'indépendance des juges et des avocats (13 appels urgents et 1 allégation), le Rapporteur spécial sur la violence contre les femmes (5 appels urgents), le Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales des populations autochtones (1 appel urgent), et le Rapporteur spécial sur la vente d'enfants, la prostitution des enfants et la pornographie impliquant des enfants (1 appel urgent). En outre, la Représentante spéciale a agi de concert avec les rapporteurs spéciaux sur la situation des droits de l'homme en République démocratique du Congo (4 appels urgents) et au Soudan (2 appels urgents). Enfin, elle a envoyé deux appels urgents conjointement avec le Représentant spécial sur la situation des droits de l'homme en Iran et un autre avec le Rapporteur spécial sur la situation des droits de l'homme dans le territoire de l'ex-Yougoslavie.

4. La Représentante spéciale est préoccupée par le nombre considérable de communications et de demandes faisant état de violations graves des droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans toutes les parties du monde, qui lui sont parvenues en 2001. Les affaires évoquées dans ces communications démontrent la nécessité de continuer d'œuvrer pour la promotion et la protection efficaces des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Compte tenu de l'abondance et de la complexité des informations utiles à son mandat, et du fait que les violations se produisent

dans de nombreux pays du monde entier, la Représentante spéciale estime qu'une démarche objective et équitable exigerait que des ressources financières et humaines suffisantes lui soient allouées pour lui permettre de s'acquitter de son mandat.

A. Missions dans les pays

5. La Représentante spéciale estime que les missions dans les pays constituent un élément essentiel de son mandat. Elle s'est rendue tout d'abord au Kirghizistan, du 30 juillet au 4 août 2001, puis en Colombie, du 23 au 31 octobre 2001. Elle a soumis à la Commission, à sa session en cours, des rapports séparés concernant ces deux missions (E/CN.4/2002/106/Add.1 et 2).

6. Pendant l'année considérée, la Représentante spéciale a sollicité des invitations à se rendre dans les pays suivants: Bhoutan, Égypte, Guatemala, Inde, Indonésie, Malaisie, Ouzbékistan, Singapour, Tunisie et Venezuela, afin d'examiner sur place la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Elle a reçu des invitations officielles des Gouvernements du Guatemala, du Mexique et du Venezuela. La Représentante spéciale tient à réaffirmer que les critères qu'elle utilise pour solliciter une invitation à se rendre dans un pays ne se limitent pas aux pays dans lesquels les défenseurs des droits de l'homme se heurtent à des difficultés dans leurs activités de défense des droits de l'homme ou dans lesquels les pratiques ou la législation entravent apparemment la mise en œuvre effective de la Déclaration sur le droit et la responsabilité des individus, groupes et organes de la société, de promouvoir et protéger les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales universellement reconnus (ci-après dénommée la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme).

B. Coopération avec les organisations du système des Nations Unies et d'autres organisations intergouvernementales

7. La Représentante spéciale travaille en coopération étroite avec les institutions spécialisées du système des Nations Unies, les organisations intergouvernementales régionales et les organisations non gouvernementales, en particulier au niveau local.

8. Le 11 mai 2001, la Représentante spéciale a adressé une lettre aux entités suivantes: le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF), l'Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT), le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR), le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM), le Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour les femmes, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR), la Commission économique et sociale pour l'Asie et le Pacifique (CESAP), l'Union européenne, le Conseil de l'Europe, l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe (OSCE), l'Organisation des États américains (OEA), l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA) et la Ligue des États arabes. Dans sa lettre, la Représentante spéciale a présenté son nouveau mandat et indiqué son intention de collaborer avec les organismes internationaux et les mécanismes régionaux afin de tirer parti de leur expérience et d'obtenir leur concours pour suivre les événements ayant un rapport avec son mandat. Elle a reçu des réponses du PNUD, de l'OIT, de l'UNICEF, de l'OEA, de l'Union européenne et du Conseil de l'Europe (par l'intermédiaire du Commissaire aux droits de l'homme). Dans leurs réponses, ces organisations ont pour l'essentiel félicité la Représentante spéciale de sa nomination et l'ont assurée de leur appui aux fins de son mandat. Elles lui ont

fourni des informations se rapportant à leur domaine de spécialisation et ont exprimé un désir similaire de travailler en coopération étroite avec la Représentante spéciale.

9. La Représentante spéciale tient à remercier ces organisations de leurs réponses et de leur intérêt à l'égard de son mandat.

10. En ce qui concerne la coopération avec les organisations régionales, d'autres démarches concrètes ont été entreprises en vue d'une collaboration systématique avec la Commission interaméricaine des droits de l'homme (CIDH) de l'OEA. Les 13 et 14 novembre 2001, la Représentante spéciale a été invitée à se rendre à Washington par la Commission interaméricaine des droits de l'homme, afin de procéder à un échange de vues et d'idées concernant la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme aux Amériques et de discuter d'une collaboration future entre la CIDH et la Représentante spéciale.

11. La Représentante spéciale s'est entretenue avec M. Cesar Gaviria, Secrétaire général de l'OEA, puis a assisté à une audience générale de la CIDH qui a porté sur la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en Colombie et au Mexique. Elle a en outre participé à une discussion informelle avec tous les commissaires de la CIDH et à une audience formelle devant la Commission des affaires juridiques et politiques de l'OEA à laquelle assistaient tous les États membres de l'OEA. Ces réunions ont été très fructueuses et ont permis à la Représentante spéciale de présenter son mandat ainsi que ses préoccupations concernant la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en Amérique latine. À ces occasions, la nécessité de créer au sein de l'OEA un dispositif de coordination pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en vue de faciliter la coopération avec la Représentante spéciale a été évoqué. La Représentante spéciale a été heureuse de l'appui qu'elle a reçu publiquement de plusieurs États membres de l'OEA au cours de sa réunion avec la Commission des affaires juridiques et politiques.

12. La Représentante spéciale a saisi l'occasion de sa mission à Washington en vue d'entretiens avec des représentants de la Banque mondiale, de la Banque interaméricaine de développement et d'ONG d'Amérique latine.

13. Toutes ces réunions ont été facilitées par le Bureau pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme du Service international pour les droits de l'homme, organisation non gouvernementale établie à Genève.

14. Peu après sa mission à Washington, la Représentante spéciale a eu le plaisir d'apprendre que, le 7 décembre 2001, le Secrétaire exécutif de la CIDH avait décidé de créer un service chargé spécifiquement de la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme au secrétariat exécutif de la CIDH, afin de coordonner les activités se rapportant à cette question. La Représentante spéciale estime que cette initiative est extrêmement importante pour les pays des Amériques et leur coopération mutuelle.

15. La Représentante spéciale estime que la collaboration entre les mécanismes universels et régionaux de protection des droits de l'homme est indispensable pour mener une stratégie coordonnée et efficace de protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans le monde entier. À cet égard, elle remercie particulièrement M. Santiago Canton, Secrétaire exécutif de la CIDH, et le Bureau pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, du Service international pour les droits de l'homme, de leur appui qui a rendu cette collaboration possible.

16. La Représentante spéciale a l'intention de s'entretenir avec la Commission africaine des droits de l'homme de l'OUA et espère être en mesure d'instaurer une coopération similaire avec cet organe. Elle a également l'intention d'établir des contacts similaires avec les organismes pertinents du système européen de protection des droits de l'homme.

C. Coopération avec les ONG

17. Comme elle l'a indiqué dans son rapport initial à la Commission, la Représentante spéciale tient à mettre l'accent sur l'importance de la collaboration avec les ONG. Elle affirme de nouveau le caractère crucial du rôle des organisations non gouvernementales dans la promotion et la protection des droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Ces organisations sont en effet le fer de lance de ces préoccupations et mènent vigoureusement des actions de plaidoyer, de surveillance et de défense des droits de l'homme. À cet égard, les informations fournies par les ONG au sujet des violations qui seraient commises à l'encontre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans le monde entier sont indispensables à la bonne exécution du mandat de la Représentante spéciale. C'est pourquoi cette dernière a élaboré des lignes directrices concernant la présentation d'allégations (voir l'appendice).

18. La Représentante spéciale estime en outre que les ONG ont un rôle crucial à jouer dans la diffusion à plus grande échelle de la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme en la faisant traduire dans les langues locales et en organisant des campagnes de formation et d'information. Les ONG jouent également un rôle particulièrement important dans la promotion et la diffusion des travaux de la Représentante spéciale, ce qui constituait l'un des objectifs des réunions de consultation avec les ONG auxquelles elle a assisté pendant l'année écoulée. Grâce à l'aide d'un certain nombre d'ONG, la Représentante spéciale a eu la possibilité d'assister à trois réunions de consultation avec les ONG en Afrique occidentale, en Amérique latine et en Asie. Ces réunions lui ont permis de mieux s'informer des problèmes régionaux relatifs aux défenseurs des droits de l'homme et d'établir des contacts directs avec les principales ONG locales.

19. Du 10 au 13 avril 2001, la Représentante spéciale a assisté à une réunion de consultation sous-régionale avec des défenseurs des droits de l'homme d'Afrique occidentale à Dakar (Sénégal). Cette réunion s'inscrivait dans le cadre d'un projet d'Amnesty International intitulé «Défendre les défenseurs des droits de l'homme», qui vise à améliorer la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme grâce à des stratégies appropriées. Le principal objectif de cette consultation était de réunir les représentants d'organisations de défenseurs des droits de l'homme de la sous-région et des défenseurs individuels des droits de l'homme afin de faciliter l'échange de résultats d'expérience, de mettre en place un réseau sous-régional de défenseurs des droits de l'homme, d'élaborer des lignes directrices et des mécanismes de protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en Afrique, et d'établir des relations de travail avec la Représentante spéciale. À la fin de cette réunion de consultation, les participants, qui représentaient 13 pays d'Afrique occidentale, ont adopté une résolution dans laquelle ils ont invité les gouvernements des pays d'Afrique occidentale à cesser toute forme de persécution à l'encontre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, à ouvrir des enquêtes en cas de violation des droits de ces défenseurs, à ratifier tous les instruments internationaux et régionaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, et à mettre les lois nationales en conformité avec lesdits instruments et avec la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

20. La réunion latino-américaine de consultation qui s'est tenue à Mexico du 13 au 15 juin 2001 a été organisée conjointement par le Bureau pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme du Service international pour les droits de l'homme, Amnesty International, le Comité spécial des défenseurs colombiens des droits de l'homme, et le Comité des défenseurs des droits de l'homme du Réseau national d'organismes civils de défense des droits de l'homme du Mexique. Cette réunion de consultation a rassemblé plus de 44 défenseurs des droits de l'homme provenant de 18 pays d'Amérique latine et de la région des Caraïbes, des experts indépendants et des observateurs, en vue de leur permettre de discuter avec la Représentante spéciale des dispositions à prendre pour assurer la défense et la promotion des droits de l'homme aux Amériques, et de proposer et de coordonner des mesures de protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Une communication portant sur les principaux problèmes se rapportant aux défenseurs des droits de l'homme a été présentée par des représentants du Brésil, du Paraguay, de l'Argentine, du Chili, du Pérou, du Panama, du Costa Rica, du Guatemala, du Honduras, d'El Salvador, de la Jamaïque, de Cuba et du Mexique. À la fin de la réunion de consultation, les participants ont adopté une déclaration finale dans laquelle ils ont demandé à la Représentante spéciale d'instituer un processus de consultations périodiques avec les représentants de la société civile de la région, d'élaborer un rapport spécial qui porterait sur les effets de l'impunité et, un autre sur les conséquences des limitations en vigueur à la liberté d'association sur les activités des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, et d'établir des liens de coordination avec les organisations régionales et internationales telles que la Commission interaméricaine des droits de l'homme et l'OIT. Les participants ont en outre demandé aux gouvernements d'appliquer la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, d'appuyer l'action de la Représentante spéciale, et de respecter les résolutions du système interaméricain de protection des droits de l'homme.

21. Pendant son séjour au Mexique, la Représentante spéciale a participé à une réunion informelle d'une journée avec plusieurs hauts responsables mexicains, à savoir la Sous-Secrétaire aux droits de l'homme et à la démocratie au Secrétariat des affaires étrangères (M^{me} Marie-Claire Acosta), le Directeur général de la division des droits de l'homme du Ministère des affaires étrangères (M. Gomez Camacho), le Président de la Commission des droits de l'homme du Sénat (M. Miguel Sadot Sánchez Carreño), le Président de la Commission des droits de l'homme et de la justice de la Chambre des députés (le député José Elías Romero Apis), le Président de la Commission des droits de l'homme de Mexico (M. Luis de la Barrera), le Directeur général chargé de la protection des droits de l'homme auprès du Procureur général (M. Mario Alvarez Ledesma), et des représentants de la Division des droits de l'homme du Ministère de l'intérieur. À cet égard, la Représentante spéciale remercie le Gouvernement mexicain de sa franchise et de son esprit de coopération.

22. Du 30 novembre au 1^{er} décembre 2001, une réunion de consultation intitulée «Vers une protection plus efficace des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en Asie» a été organisée conjointement à Bangkok (Thaïlande) par Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum Asia), Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, la Friedrich Neuman Stiftung et le Centre d'études sociales et de développement de l'Université Chulalongkorn de Bangkok. Le but de la réunion était de permettre un échange d'informations entre la Représentante spéciale et les ONG de défense des droits de l'homme de la région asiatique, de formuler des recommandations tendant à assurer une protection plus efficace des défenseurs des droits de l'homme et d'élaborer un manuel relatif à la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme destiné aux organisations locales, nationales et régionales. Cette réunion de consultation

a rassemblé environ 60 participants provenant de 18 pays asiatiques. La situation dans certains pays a été discutée, notamment en Indonésie, au Myanmar, au Népal, en Malaisie et en Chine. À la fin de la réunion, tous les participants ont adopté une déclaration dans laquelle ils ont particulièrement dénoncé l'exécution de défenseurs des droits de l'homme en Asie et l'usage abusif des lois relatives à la sécurité nationale, pratique qui a encore empiré depuis les attaques lancées le 11 septembre contre les États-Unis d'Amérique. Les participants ont proposé des stratégies propres à protéger les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, telles qu'un renforcement du réseau d'intervention d'urgence en Asie, la légitimisation et l'institutionnalisation du rôle des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, et l'aide à ceux d'entre eux qui se trouvent dans une situation difficile.

23. La Représentante spéciale a saisi l'occasion de sa présence à Bangkok pour discuter avec des responsables thaïlandais de la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en Thaïlande. Elle a tenu des réunions informelles avec le Secrétaire permanent du Ministère de la justice, le Directeur général du Département de probation du Ministère de la justice, le Secrétaire permanent adjoint du Ministère de l'intérieur, et la Commission thaïlandaise des droits de l'homme. La Représentante spéciale remercie le Gouvernement thaïlandais de sa coopération.

24. La Représentante spéciale estime que ces trois consultations régionales ont été extrêmement utiles et elle remercie particulièrement Amnesty International, le Bureau pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme du Service international pour les droits de l'homme, et Forum Asia, d'avoir organisé ces réunions importantes. Ces réunions de consultation ont raffermi la Représentante spéciale dans sa conviction qu'il était nécessaire de mettre en place des réseaux régionaux bien définis afin d'améliorer ses communications avec ses partenaires. Elle compte donc participer à de nouvelles consultations régionales en 2002, afin notamment de s'entretenir avec des défenseurs des droits de l'homme d'autres parties de l'Afrique, du Moyen-Orient et d'Europe.

25. Concernant le Moyen-Orient, la Représentante spéciale tient à indiquer qu'une consultation régionale a été organisée pour cette région du 19 au 22 septembre 2001 à Beyrouth (Liban) par la Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'homme (FIDH). Le thème des discussions a été la défense des droits de l'homme dans la région euroméditerranéenne et la question du financement des ONG de défense des droits de l'homme. À cause des attaques tragiques du 11 septembre, la Représentante spéciale n'a pas été en mesure de se rendre à cette importante consultation. L'un des organisateurs a donné lecture de sa communication. Les conclusions de ce séminaire lui ont été communiquées et elle a noté avec intérêt que plusieurs propositions concrètes avaient été faites en vue de renforcer les liens entre les ONG et les donateurs. En particulier, les donateurs ont été invités à manifester leur solidarité et à s'engager avec les défenseurs des droits de l'homme financés par eux, qui sont réprimés pour utilisation de fonds d'origine étrangère pour leurs activités de défense des droits de l'homme.

D. Participation à des séminaires et à différentes activités

26. La Représentante spéciale a reçu un nombre impressionnant d'invitations à assister dans le monde entier à des séminaires et à des conférences portant sur la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Cela confirme l'importance et la prise en considération croissantes de l'action des défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

27. En raison de son emploi du temps chargé, la Représentante spéciale n'a malheureusement pas été en mesure d'accepter toutes les invitations qui lui ont été transmises. Elle s'est excusée de ne pouvoir assister aux réunions suivantes: une conférence sur la crise au Zimbabwe, organisée par Transparency International Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe, 4 août 2001); les réunions supplémentaires sur la dimension humaine, organisées par l'OSCE sur la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme (Autriche, 22-23 octobre 2001); le Congrès international sur les droits de l'homme/les droits des femmes, organisé par Terre des femmes (Allemagne, 12-13 octobre 2001); la conférence sur l'accompagnement des conflits pour assurer la protection des droits de l'homme, organisée par les Brigades internationales de la paix (Allemagne, 26-27 octobre 2001); le séminaire d'experts sur la définition de la torture, organisé par l'Association pour la prévention de la torture (Suisse, 10-11 novembre 2001); l'Assemblée générale de la Fédération internationale Helsinki pour les droits de l'homme (Croatie, 15-18 novembre 2001); une table ronde sur le leadership des femmes en Afghanistan, organisée par UNIFEM (Belgique, 10-11 décembre 2001); et une manifestation de célébration de la Journée des droits de l'homme, organisée par le Groupe parlementaire mixte de la Chambre et du Sénat du Canada (Ottawa, 10 décembre 2001).

28. La Représentante spéciale a été également invitée à assister à une conférence internationale sur les droits de l'homme et la démocratisation en Europe, en Asie centrale et dans le Caucase. Cette conférence, qui s'est tenue du 8 au 10 octobre 2001 à Dubrovnik (Croatie), a été organisée par le Haut-Commissariat aux droits de l'homme. En raison d'un engagement inattendu, la Représentante spéciale a dû annuler sa participation, mais un membre du secrétariat a donné lecture de sa communication.

29. Pendant la période considérée, la Représentante spéciale a été en mesure d'assister à d'autres réunions et manifestations en sa qualité de Représentante spéciale pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

30. Le 13 décembre 2000, la Représentante spéciale a pris la parole devant le Forum des droits de l'homme de l'Union européenne, lequel avait été organisé à Paris conjointement par la présidence française de l'Union européenne et la Commission européenne. L'un des thèmes retenus pour le Forum était les défenseurs des droits de l'homme et les moyens de soutenir leur action. À cet égard, les participants ont fait plusieurs propositions tendant à ce que l'Union européenne défende la cause des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, en particulier à ce que ses membres, dans le cadre des relations bilatérales, utilisent les moyens à leur disposition tels que les démarches et les déclarations afin de réagir activement lorsque des situations de violation des droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme sont portées à leur attention.

31. Pendant son séjour à Paris, la Représentante spéciale a assisté à plusieurs autres réunions. Le 11 décembre, elle a fait une déclaration au cours d'une réunion du groupe de travail du Conseil européen sur les droits de l'homme organisée dans le cadre de l'Union européenne, et elle s'est entretenue avec des représentants du Gouvernement français, en particulier le Conseiller du Président de la République (M. Jean-Marc de la Sablière), et des hauts fonctionnaires du Ministère des affaires étrangères et l'Ambassadeur de France chargé des droits de l'homme (M. Patrick Hénault). Elle a en outre tenu des consultations avec des ONG établies à Paris, en particulier la FIDH, Amnesty International, la Ligue des droits de l'homme, Reporters sans frontières, l'ACAT et la FIACAT.

32. Le 13 août 2001, la Représentante spéciale a fait une communication au cours d'une réunion préparatoire du Forum social de la Sous-Commission de la promotion et de la protection des droits de l'homme, à Genève. Cette réunion avait pour but de préparer la première session formelle du Forum social qui devrait se tenir en août 2002.

E. Autres activités

33. Le 12 novembre 2001, la Représentante spéciale s'est rendue à New York afin d'y présenter son rapport initial à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies (A/56/341). Elle a présenté une communication devant la Troisième Commission de l'Assemblée générale et participé ensuite à un dialogue avec les délégations. Le représentant de la Belgique (au nom de l'Union européenne) a exprimé de l'intérêt pour les consultations régionales d'ONG, et le représentant de Singapour a souhaité obtenir des informations supplémentaires sur les méthodes de travail. Les représentants de l'Égypte et de Cuba ont soulevé la question des responsabilités des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Concernant cette dernière question, la Représentante spéciale a donné des éclaircissements sur les responsabilités des gouvernements et des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en invoquant les articles 2 et 3 de la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme. En outre, elle a évoqué sa correspondance avec Cuba qui est reproduite dans l'annexe de son rapport initial à la Commission.

34. Pendant sa cinquante-sixième session, l'Assemblée générale a adopté sans procéder à un vote la résolution 56/163 relative à la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, présentée par la Norvège. La Représentante spéciale se félicite de cette résolution et du fait qu'elle a été présentée par 83 pays appartenant à toutes les régions, un nombre sans précédent.

35. La Représentante spéciale a saisi l'occasion de son séjour à New York pour tenir des consultations bilatérales avec des représentants de gouvernements, des institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies (l'UNICEF et l'UNIFEM) et des ONG (Human Rights Watch et Lawyers Committee).

36. En outre, la Représentante spéciale a assisté à la huitième réunion des rapporteurs/représentants spéciaux, experts et présidents de groupes de travail chargés de l'application des procédures spéciales et du programme de services consultatifs, qui s'est tenue à Genève du 18 au 22 juin 2001. Pendant cette réunion, la Représentante spéciale a expliqué aux participants la teneur de son mandat et l'importance de la coopération et de la coordination entre les procédures spéciales (voir le document E/CN.4/2002/14, par. 48 et 49).

37. En outre, la Représentante spéciale a séjourné à Genève du 17 au 20 avril 2001 afin d'y tenir des consultations et de présenter son rapport initial à la Commission des droits de l'homme à sa cinquante-septième session. Pendant cette période, la Représentante spéciale a tenu une conférence de presse et organisé une réunion d'information à l'intention des ONG; ces deux réunions ont bénéficié d'une assistance très importante. Elle a tenu également des réunions avec plusieurs délégations afin de discuter de questions se rapportant à son mandat.

38. Enfin, la Représentante spéciale a accepté de se rendre disponible afin de donner à des étudiants et à d'autres personnes intéressées des renseignements sur son mandat. En conséquence, elle a donné des conférences à l'Université ibéro-américaine de Mexico, à la faculté de droit de l'Université de Columbia, à New York, et à l'Université Harvard,

à Boston. Pendant sa mission officielle au Kirghizistan, elle a accepté une invitation à donner des renseignements à l'Académie de police de Bishkek.

III. AUTRES QUESTIONS

39. La présente section contient une analyse des communications envoyées par la Représentante spéciale, met en évidence des tendances, et aborde des questions relatives à la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme et des préoccupations quant aux conséquences des attaques du 11 septembre sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

A. Tendances

40. Contrairement à celui de l'année dernière, le présent rapport de la Représentante spéciale porte sur une période d'un an. La Représentante spéciale a reçu un grand nombre de communications émanant de différentes sources, notamment d'ONG internationales, régionales, nationales et locales, d'associations professionnelles, de syndicats, de partis politiques, y compris de partis d'opposition, d'avocats, d'enseignants, de journalistes, d'intellectuels, de magistrats, d'organisations défendant les droits des populations autochtones, ainsi que de particuliers. En conséquence, la Représentante spéciale estime être en mesure de mettre en évidence un certain nombre de tendances générales qu'elle a pu dégager des communications aux gouvernements auxquelles il a été donné suite.

41. Les tendances en question ont été dégagées à partir des communications auxquelles la Représentante spéciale a donné suite en application de son mandat. Elle s'est également fondée sur des affaires relatives à des défenseurs des droits de l'homme mentionnées dans des rapports présentés, au titre de différents mandats thématiques, à la Commission des droits de l'homme à sa cinquante-septième session, en 2001.

42. La Représentante spéciale a dégagé certaines tendances et caractéristiques touchant les différents types de violations dont sont victimes ou auxquelles peuvent être exposés les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, l'identité de ces personnes ainsi que celle des auteurs présumés des violations et le cas échéant les mobiles de ces derniers et, enfin, le contexte dans lequel les défenseurs des droits de l'homme mènent leur action et deviennent les victimes de violations des droits de l'homme.

43. Ces tendances générales ayant été dégagées, la Représentante spéciale est en mesure de recommander aux gouvernements des mesures précises visant à ce que les droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme soient respectés et que les politiques et pratiques gouvernementales soient conformes aux normes internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme, en particulier à la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme (ci-après la Déclaration).

44. Dans le cadre de son mandat, la Représentante spéciale a envoyé 161 communications aux gouvernements au cours de la période considérée. À ce propos, elle souligne le fait qu'une communication peut concerner plusieurs affaires.

45. De plus, il est important de garder à l'esprit que les tendances mises en évidence par la Représentante spéciale ne reflètent pas forcément l'ensemble de la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans le monde entier. Cette imperfection inévitable n'est pas cependant une raison légitime ou valable de mettre en doute l'importance des tendances repérées par la Représentante spéciale.

46. La Représentante spéciale tient à souligner que les violations des droits de l'homme des défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui lui ont été signalées concernent des pays situés dans toutes les régions du monde et ne se limitent pas à ceux dont l'organisation politique et institutionnelle est implicitement ou explicitement non démocratique.

47. De fait, les allégations concernent des violations des droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme commises dans tous les pays, y compris dans des démocraties émergentes et des pays ayant des institutions, des pratiques et des traditions démocratiques établies de longue date. La majorité des allégations concernent des pays a) où les protections et garanties juridiques et institutionnelles des droits de l'homme sont limitées dans une mesure plus ou moins grande; b) où il existe un conflit armé interne ou des troubles civils graves; ou c) dans lesquels les protections et garanties juridiques et institutionnelles existent mais ne sont pas mises en œuvre comme il conviendrait.

48. Étant donné ce qui précède, la Représentante spéciale recommande aux gouvernements d'accorder une attention particulière aux tendances signalées ci-dessous concernant la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans le monde entier. En outre, elle prie instamment les gouvernements de prendre toutes les mesures appropriées qui soient compatibles avec les normes énoncées dans la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, la Charte internationale des droits de l'homme et les instruments apparentés, pour faire cesser non seulement les violations elles-mêmes, mais aussi leurs causes et leurs conséquences.

1. Individus, groupes et organisations travaillant à la promotion
et à la protection des droits de l'homme

49. Sur les 161 communications qui ont été envoyées, la majorité (118) portaient sur des violations commises contre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui agissaient en tant que membres d'ONG. Ce fait est confirmé par le nombre des affaires concernant des défenseurs des droits de l'homme évoquées par les responsables de différents mécanismes thématiques dans leurs rapports à la Commission des droits de l'homme l'année dernière. Il ressort également de ces rapports que les violations les plus nombreuses (31) sont celles qui ont touché des défenseurs des droits de l'homme membres d'ONG.

50. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été pris également pour cible en raison de leurs activités professionnelles, par exemple des avocats spécialisés dans les droits de l'homme (32), des syndicalistes (22), des militants des droits des peuples autochtones (20) et des journalistes (11). Les chiffres correspondants indiqués pour certains de ces groupes dans différents rapports thématiques présentés à la Commission des droits de l'homme l'année dernière confirment les conclusions de la Représentante spéciale. Ainsi, des affaires concernant 14 avocats et 10 syndicalistes qui avaient été pris pour cible à cause de leur travail de défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été évoquées l'année dernière dans d'autres rapports thématiques.

51. D'autres personnes, notamment des agriculteurs, des défenseurs de l'environnement, des membres de minorités religieuses, ethniques et sexuelles, des étudiants, des enseignants et des intellectuels travaillant à la promotion et à la protection des droits de l'homme, ont subi des violations de droits de l'homme. De même, des parlementaires, des procureurs, des ombudsmans et des membres de l'opposition, ainsi que des militants des droits de l'homme en général, ont été visés en raison de leur action de défense des droits de l'homme.

52. En plus des personnes qui se battent en première ligne pour la défense des droits de l'homme, les autorités s'en sont prises aussi à des ONG spécialisées dans ces questions. Des organisations ont ainsi reçu des avertissements pour de prétendues «violations de règlements officiels» et ont reçu des menaces d'amendes, de suspension, de dissolution et d'interdiction. La législation en vigueur ou en cours d'élaboration dans plusieurs pays permet de suspendre les activités des ONG si leurs activités sont considérées comme contraires aux intérêts des autorités. Certaines mesures législatives prévoient l'emprisonnement des membres de ces organisations si celles-ci continuent à fonctionner après l'expiration ou la révocation d'une autorisation.

2. Violations des droits de l'homme des défenseurs de droits de l'homme

Campagnes de harcèlement et d'intimidation contre les défenseurs de droits de l'homme

53. La majorité des affaires présentées dans les communications envoyées aux gouvernements par la Représentante spéciale (88 sur 161) concernait des défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui avaient subi des campagnes continues de harcèlement et d'intimidation visant à les dissuader de poursuivre leurs activités de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme. Cette observation est confirmée par le nombre des affaires (24) concernant des défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui ont été évoquées par les responsables de différents mécanismes thématiques dans leurs rapports à la Commission des droits de l'homme à sa trente-septième session.

54. Des militants des droits de l'homme ont été soumis à une surveillance constante, comprenant leur filature constante par des policiers en civil, la coupure de leur ligne téléphonique ou sa mise sur écoute, la confiscation de documents, notamment de documents de voyage tels que des passeports, cartes d'identité et permis de conduire, afin de les empêcher d'assister à des réunions internationales sur les droits de l'homme. Des avocats ont été menacés d'être radiés pour de prétendues fautes professionnelles ou ont fait l'objet d'enquêtes pour de supposées malversations financières. Sous prétexte de raisons de sécurité, des défenseurs des droits de l'homme se sont vu interdire de sortir de leur ville de résidence ou de leur pays, ont même été licenciés injustement d'emplois qu'ils occupaient de longue date, à cause de leurs activités de promotion et de défense des droits de l'homme.

55. Les défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont également subi des campagnes de dénigrement; leur intégrité et leur moralité ont été mises en cause par des allégations diffamatoires dans la presse gouvernementale. Des accusations forgées de toutes pièces ont été lancées pour discréditer des ONG et des journalistes indépendants qui avaient dénoncé des violations des droits de l'homme. La police, les responsables de services secrets et les forces armées ont à plusieurs reprises convoqué des défenseurs de droits de l'homme dans leurs bureaux pour les intimider et ont ordonné la suspension de toutes les activités de défense des droits de l'homme.

56. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont subi des fouilles, des effractions, des cambriolages et le saccage de leurs bureaux et de leurs domiciles. Les locaux de travail de défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été mis sous scellés et leurs comptes en banque saisis, ce qui les a empêchés de poursuivre leurs activités. Leurs effets, notamment des documents, des photographies, des disquettes, des ordinateurs et des dossiers, ont été confisqués et les autorités ont refusé de les restituer.

57. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont subi des actes de harcèlement administratif; ils ont par exemple été contraints de payer de fortes amendes pour de prétendues infractions à la législation sur le financement des ONG, et ont subi des tentatives d'extorsion, notamment des demandes de sommes d'argent importantes contre la libération de collègues, d'amis et de membres de leur famille.

58. Des lois restreignant l'exercice légitime du droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, à la liberté religieuse, à la liberté d'association et de circulation, notamment des lois relatives à l'enregistrement et au contrôle des activités des ONG ou interdisant ou entravant la réception de fonds d'origine étrangère destinés à financer des activités de défense des droits de l'homme, ont été promulguées et appliquées pour harceler, intimider et menacer les défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

Arrestations, détentions, poursuites et mesures d'emprisonnement touchant des défenseurs des droits de l'homme

59. Il ressort des communications envoyées aux gouvernements que l'arrestation et la détention arbitraires des défenseurs des droits de l'homme figurent avec une régularité particulièrement frappante parmi les violations auxquelles ces personnes sont exposées quotidiennement. Le nombre d'arrestations, de mises en détention (81) avec ou sans chef d'inculpation, de poursuites, de mesures d'emprisonnement qui les frappent pour des motifs fallacieux vient en deuxième position après celui des campagnes d'intimidation et de harcèlement. Le nombre des arrestations et de mises en détention de défenseurs des droits de l'homme évoquées en 2001 dans différents rapports établis en exécution de mandats thématiques était également élevé (19).

60. Le fait d'assister à une réunion de militants pour les droits des autochtones entraîne une inculpation pour atteinte à l'ordre public. Le fait de participer à une manifestation pacifique contre les disparitions, ou simplement d'exercer la profession d'avocat, peut donner lieu à une inculpation pénale. Le fait de critiquer ouvertement les autorités peut donner lieu à une inculpation pour tentative de corruption et une longue peine de prison. Pour avoir exigé légitimement que du matériel confisqué par les autorités leur soit restitué, des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été mis en détention. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ayant tenté de porter plainte pour mauvais traitements par la police ont été inculpés pour vandalisme, infraction passible d'une peine de prison de longue durée. Il est fréquent que les personnes qui réclament une plus grande liberté d'opinion et d'expression soient arrêtées sans mandat. Des militants ont été conduits de force dans des établissements psychiatriques pour avoir brandi une banderole à la mémoire de victimes de violations des droits de l'homme. Des personnes dénonçant des décès survenus en garde à vue par suite de tortures ont été condamnées à une peine de «rééducation par le travail». Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme demandant justice pour des victimes de violations des droits de l'homme ont été emprisonnés. Des militants des droits de l'homme ont été poursuivis en vertu de dispositions vaguement formulées relatives à la «sécurité nationale», assignés à résidence, placés indéfiniment en détention administrative ou encore condamnés au travail forcé.

61. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été arrêtés, détenus, inculpés, jugés et condamnés, parfois à de longues peines de prison ou même au travail forcé, en raison de leur participation à diverses activités de promotion et de défense des droits de l'homme, notamment

pour avoir fait campagne pour l'abolition de la torture et pour des conditions d'emprisonnement humaines, demandé l'ouverture d'enquêtes officielles dans des affaires d'enlèvement et de disparition, participé à des conférences et réunions internationales sur les droits de l'homme, demandé la libération de prisonniers politiques, mené des enquêtes sur la corruption des autorités et leur complicité avec des violations des droits de l'homme commises par des groupes paramilitaires, révélé des atrocités, et porté assistance à des victimes de violations des droits de l'homme et à leurs familles, défendu des réfugiés, des demandeurs d'asile et des populations déplacées, fait campagne pour les droits des travailleurs et pour la promotion de normes élémentaires en matière de travail, prôné pacifiquement l'indépendance, protesté contre des lois d'exception, demandé plus de respect pour l'environnement, dénoncé la corruption du système judiciaire, défendu le droit à l'objection de conscience, publié des traductions de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, préconisé une application plus efficace des lois interdisant les violences contre les femmes, défendu les droits de minorités religieuses, ethniques et sexuelles, défendu les droits fonciers et les droits des peuples autochtones, et dénoncé des détournements de fonds publics.

62. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été condamnés pour une gamme également étendue de chefs d'inculpation: tentative de meurtre contre des fonctionnaires de police, incendie volontaire, association de malfaiteurs en vue de commettre des actes contre nature, appartenance à des organisations étrangères et contacts avec de telles organisations, sédition, diffamation, exercice illégal d'une profession, entrave à la justice, diffusion de fausses nouvelles susceptibles de menacer l'ordre public, contacts avec des organisations interdites ou illégales, infraction à la législation sur les manifestations publiques, apostasie, injures contre la religion, les pouvoirs publics, l'armée et la sécurité de l'État, complicité de terrorisme, «propagande de nature à porter atteinte aux intérêts vitaux de l'État et de la nation», apologie de la haine et de la subversion des institutions démocratiquement élues de l'État, collaboration avec l'ennemi, acceptation de fonds en provenance de l'étranger sans autorisation du Gouvernement, incitation à la violence, et divulgation de secrets d'État.

63. Dans de nombreux cas, malgré la gravité des faits qui leur étaient reprochés et le risque qu'ils soient condamnés à de longues peines d'emprisonnement s'ils étaient déclarés coupables, des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été privés de l'assistance d'un avocat au cours de leur détention provisoire, et même, dans certains cas, pendant leur procès.

Violations du droit à la vie et à l'intégrité mentale et physique des défenseurs des droits de l'homme

64. D'un point de vue purement numérique, le nombre total des défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui ont été tués (34), ont subi des tentatives d'assassinat (8), ont disparu (10), et de ceux qui ont été torturés ou ont subi d'autres mauvais traitements (7) figure au troisième rang sur la liste des violations les plus fréquentes commises contre les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, immédiatement après les campagnes d'intimidation et de harcèlement, les arrestations et les mises en détention. De même, le nombre total (38) de défenseurs des droits de l'homme tués, victimes de tentatives d'assassinat, disparus, torturés ou maltraités d'après différents rapports thématiques présentés en 2001 ne fait qu'aggraver les inquiétudes suscitées par cette tendance tragique.

65. La Représentante spéciale est profondément troublée par ces chiffres. Sans aucun doute, le risque très élevé, d'après ses observations, que les défenseurs des droits de l'homme soient victimes de menaces physiques ou de sévices ayant parfois des conséquences mortelles est l'aspect le plus inquiétant des tendances qu'elle a pu observer.
66. La tendance la plus troublante au niveau régional a été observée en Amérique latine, qui apparaît comme la région du monde où le plus grand nombre d'assassinats de défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été commis au cours de la période considérée, soit près de 90 % du total mondial, avec 30 cas sur 34.
67. Des fonctionnaires de police ont ouvert le feu sur des militantes des droits des femmes et en ont tué plusieurs, alors qu'elles participaient à une manifestation contre le viol. Des membres des forces de sécurité ont arrêté des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en les menaçant d'une arme à feu, les ont alignés contre un mur et les ont tués. D'autres défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été enlevés de force par des policiers en civil et ont disparu contre leur gré à cause de leur appartenance à des ONG de défense des droits de l'homme. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été victimes de tentatives d'assassinat, notamment par incendie de leur domicile en pleine nuit, ont été grièvement blessés, et ont dû être hospitalisés et opérés. Des militaires, des policiers, des membres des forces de sécurité ont passé à tabac des défenseurs des droits de l'homme afin de leur arracher des aveux ou simplement en représailles pour avoir tenté de dénoncer la torture systématique pendant les gardes à vue. Des tentatives courageuses d'enquête sur des militaires qui avaient ouvert le feu sur une foule de civils désarmés, tuant plusieurs personnes, ont entraîné des menaces de mort et des actes de torture contre des personnes en détention.
68. Pour avoir demandé aux autorités de mener une enquête indépendante et impartiale sur des disparitions multiples, des personnes ont subi des agressions physiques à coups de poings et à coups de pied, et se sont vu ensuite refuser tout soin médical.
69. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui tentaient de mettre fin à l'impunité pour les violations des droits de l'homme en s'efforçant de traduire en justice les auteurs d'atrocités ont été victimes d'agressions physiques commises notamment par la police, qui les a battus alors qu'ils participaient à une manifestation. Des militants des droits de l'homme ont subi des blessures graves, telles que des fractures aux bras, à la suite de passages à tabac en garde à vue et en prison, pour avoir simplement manifesté contre des violations des droits de l'homme. Des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été détenus au secret et privés de tout contact avec le monde extérieur pendant de longues périodes.
70. Des membres de minorités religieuses qui défendaient le droit de pratiquer leur religion ont fait l'objet d'arrestations et de détentions arbitraires et ont été enfermés dans des cellules d'isolement obscures pendant de longues périodes. Des personnes militant pour la démocratie ont subi des conditions de détention qui constituaient un traitement cruel, inhumain ou dégradant visant à les humilier et à les punir pour leurs activités. Dans certains cas, des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été privés de nourriture, d'eau et de visites de leur famille pendant leur détention.
71. Des militants des droits de l'homme ont également subi des menaces, y compris de mort, et leurs familles ont reçu des menaces de même ordre. Des appels téléphoniques anonymes

menaçant les intéressés d'arrestation, de viol et d'assassinat, des injures et des insultes ont été utilisés dans des campagnes d'intimidation menées contre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, qui ont dû fuir leur domicile et leur pays ou se cacher de peur des représailles des autorités. Des militants des droits de l'homme ont été enlevés de leur domicile et enfermés dans des hôpitaux psychiatriques.

3. Auteurs des violations

72. Les communications envoyées aux gouvernements par la Représentante spéciale dépeignent une situation très inquiétante en raison de l'identité des auteurs des violations des droits de l'homme commises contre les défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

73. Sur 161 communications, 53 concernaient des fonctionnaires de police directement responsables de violations des droits de défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

74. La police effectue des arrestations arbitraires de défenseurs des droits de l'homme sans mandat d'arrêt, fait irruption dans leurs bureaux et leur domicile, confisque leur matériel et leurs documents, les insulte, les menace, les intimide, les harcèle, les brutalise physiquement à coups de poings et de pied, et arrête des manifestants pacifiques. La police antiémeute disperse les manifestants non violents en faisant un usage excessif de la force.

75. Dans le monde entier, des services de police refusent de donner suite aux plaintes pour agression des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, voire de les enregistrer et, plus encore, de mener une enquête sérieuse, et ne prennent pas des mesures de protection adéquates pour ceux d'entre eux qui sont menacés. Des policiers ont tenté d'extorquer de l'argent à des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en contrepartie de la libération de collègues ou de membres de leur famille.

76. Sous de faux prétextes, la police a installé une garde armée devant le bureau d'une ONG afin d'intimider les visiteurs et les clients, rendant ainsi impossible le travail des défenseurs des droits de l'homme concernés.

77. Les tendances indiquent un phénomène récurrent: la complicité, la connivence et la collusion de membres des forces de police de différents pays dans des violations graves des droits de l'homme des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, notamment dans l'assassinat d'avocats spécialisés dans les droits de l'homme.

78. À cet égard, les violations des droits de l'homme commises à l'encontre de défenseurs de ces droits par des groupes paramilitaires liés aux autorités et opérant avec leur approbation sont un phénomène qui paraît à la Représentante spéciale particulièrement préoccupant. Des membres de groupes paramilitaires armés ont tué des défenseurs des droits de l'homme en collusion ou de connivence avec les autorités.

79. Dans ce contexte, l'impunité des auteurs de violations des droits de l'homme commises contre les défenseurs pose un problème grave, en particulier les violations commises par des agents non gouvernementaux. Soit les autorités commanditent directement les activités de ces agents, qui peuvent être des groupes armés, des paramilitaires, des groupes de sécurité ou des milices armées par l'État, soit elles les approuvent; elles n'ont donc aucun intérêt à mener des enquêtes impartiales et indépendantes dans le but de traduire en justice les responsables.

B. Les femmes défenseurs des droits de l'être humain

80. Depuis la présentation de son premier rapport, la Représentante spéciale reçoit des informations émanant de diverses sources quant à la situation des femmes qui défendent les droits de l'être humain partout dans le monde. S'agissant des cas pour lesquels la Représentante spéciale est intervenue, sur 161 communications envoyées aux gouvernements, 70 concernaient des femmes qui défendaient les droits de l'être humain, ou des organisations de femmes. Par ailleurs, 15 affaires concernant des femmes défenseurs des droits de l'être humain ont été évoquées dans des rapports liés à d'autres mécanismes thématiques, présentés à la Commission des droits de l'homme à sa cinquante-septième session; la Représentante spéciale les a prises dûment en considération en tant que sources d'informations sur la situation des femmes qui défendent les droits de l'individu partout dans le monde. Les paragraphes ci-après exposent certaines des tendances que la Représentante spéciale a pu dégager à partir de ces informations.

81. Dans le monde entier, les femmes qui défendent les droits de la personne travaillent sans relâche dans des situations extrêmement difficiles à la protection et à la promotion de ces droits pour tous les êtres humains. À cet égard, il est important de souligner la richesse, la diversité et l'ampleur de la tâche qu'elles mènent dans ce domaine. Toutefois, étant donné la diversité et l'étendue de leurs activités, il serait impossible de les énumérer toutes. Les observations qui suivent sont des exemples donnés à titre indicatif, qui ne sont absolument pas exhaustifs.

82. Au cours de la période considérée, des femmes qui défendaient les droits de la personne dans le cadre de leur profession ou en tant que mères, sœurs, filles, épouses, compagnes et collègues ont été en première ligne des protestations contre les «disparitions». Elles ont mené campagne sans relâche pour des conditions d'emprisonnement humaines, elles ont établi et dénoncé des violations des droits de la personne. Ces femmes ont notamment défendu les droits de minorités ethniques et religieuses et ont protesté contre l'impunité largement répandue des violences commises contre les femmes; elles ont aidé d'innombrables victimes de violations des droits de la personne et les membres de leurs familles à demander justice; elles ont dirigé des projets visant à aider d'autres femmes, victimes de violences sexuelles, à obtenir une réparation judiciaire. En tant que victimes elles-mêmes de violations des droits de la personne humaine, elles ont témoigné au cours de procédures contre les auteurs présumés de ces actes. En tant que syndicalistes, elles ont défendu les droits des travailleurs; en tant qu'avocates, elles ont activement cherché à obtenir réparation pour des victimes de violations des droits de l'homme et lutté contre l'impunité; elles ont aussi organisé des campagnes pour les droits des défenseurs des droits de la personne. Cette liste, qui pourrait continuer indéfiniment, témoigne du courage et de l'efficacité de ces femmes.

83. Toutefois, il importe aussi de souligner que, dans le monde entier, les femmes qui défendent les droits de la personne paient chèrement leurs efforts de protection et de promotion des droits humains d'autrui. Malheureusement, on pourrait aussi établir une liste interminable des violations des droits de la personne humaine auxquelles ces femmes sont exposées ou dont elles ont été effectivement victimes pour avoir simplement défendu les droits de l'être humain. Pour ces femmes, défendre ces droits et les victimes de leur violation, qu'il s'agisse de migrants, de réfugiés, de demandeurs d'asile ou de militants politiques, ou simplement de personnes reléguées contre leur gré aux marges de la société, telles que les anciens délinquants et les

membres de minorités sexuelles, peut entraîner des actes d'intimidation et de harcèlement, un licenciement abusif, des menaces de mort, des tortures et des mauvais traitements, voire la mort.

84. Dans le meilleur des cas, le harcèlement que ces femmes ont subi les a contraintes à prouver leur innocence dans des procédures longues, épuisantes et coûteuses qui leur étaient intentées par des ministères publics corrompus et un corps judiciaire aux ordres afin de mettre brutalement un terme à leur action pour les droits de la personne. Dans le pire des cas, ces femmes ont subi des violations de certains des droits les plus fondamentaux, notamment le droit à la vie, à l'intégrité mentale et physique, à la liberté, à la sécurité de la personne, à la liberté d'expression et d'association, et au respect de la vie privée et familiale.

85. Au cours de la période considérée, des femmes qui défendaient les droits de l'être humain ont été tuées délibérément; certaines ont été enlevées et ont disparu, d'autres ont été violées ou ont subi des violences sexuelles. Des femmes ont été arrêtées et détenues arbitrairement sans être inculpées, ou ont été accusées et poursuivies pour des motifs inventés de toutes pièces, notamment pour espionnage, subversion, activités antinationales, menaces contre la sécurité nationale et communication d'informations secrètes à des organisations étrangères, toutes infractions passibles de longues peines de prison. Certaines d'entre elles ont été contraintes de fuir leur foyer et leur pays pour avoir la vie sauve. D'autres ont survécu à des tentatives d'assassinat; certaines ont été victimes d'agressions verbales et physiques ou ont été menacées de violences et de mort, par exemple pour avoir simplement protesté contre des conditions d'emprisonnement épouvantables. Certaines ont été contraintes à subir des traitements psychiatriques pour de prétendus troubles mentaux. Les membres de leur famille ont également été menacés et ont subi des actes de harcèlement et d'intimidation, des violences, des injures et des arrestations et détentions arbitraires.

86. Les domiciles et bureaux de femmes qui défendaient les droits de l'être humain ont été fouillés, pénétrés par effraction, saccagés, et leurs effets ont été confisqués, détruits ou rendus inutilisables. Leur réputation dans leur communauté a été remise en question au moyen d'allégations diffamatoires visant à les discréditer et à les humilier.

87. Il est arrivé que les autorités emploient des moyens insidieux pour amener des femmes défenseurs des droits de la personne à renoncer à leur action. Des accusations d'irrégularités financières, voire de fraudes, ont été portées contre elles, ou la police les a mises sous surveillance constante pour tenter de les intimider.

88. Souvent, malgré des demandes répétées, des femmes défenseurs des droits de la personne se sont vu refuser toute protection ou proposer des mesures très insuffisantes et ont été abandonnées à leurs propres moyens. Cette attitude des autorités augmente le risque pour ces femmes d'être victimes de violations des droits de la personne, commises principalement par des agents non gouvernementaux que l'inaction des autorités a incités à se livrer à des exactions.

89. Sur la base des informations reçues, la Représentante spéciale a pu observer que, quoique ces femmes soient aussi engagées que les hommes dans la défense des droits de la personne et des droits des victimes de violations des droits de l'être humain, il existe des aspects spécifiques à leur situation de femmes qui défendent les droits de la personne. Les observations qui figurent ci-après visent à mettre en évidence certaines particularités de la situation des femmes qui défendent ces droits partout dans le monde.

90. Les femmes qui défendent les droits de la personne s'engagent autant que les hommes en première ligne pour la promotion et la protection de ces droits. Ce faisant, elles s'exposent toutefois à des risques spécifiques à leur sexe, qui viennent s'ajouter aux risques encourus par les hommes.

91. Tout d'abord, en tant que femmes, elles sont plus visibles. Les militantes peuvent susciter plus d'hostilité que les militants dans la mesure où leur action peut les amener à braver des normes culturelles, religieuses ou sociales relatives à la féminité et au rôle des femmes dans un pays ou une société donnés. En pareil cas, elles s'exposent à subir des violations des droits de l'homme à cause non seulement de leur engagement, mais plus encore de leur sexe, et du fait que leurs activités peuvent aller à l'encontre de stéréotypes sociaux sur la nature soumise des femmes, ou remettre en question des idées reçues sur le statut des femmes. En second lieu, il n'est pas improbable que l'hostilité, le harcèlement et la répression dont sont victimes les militantes prennent des formes sexistes qui peuvent aller des injures verbales visant exclusivement les femmes au harcèlement sexuel et au viol.

92. À cet égard, l'intégrité professionnelle et la réputation des femmes peuvent être menacées et discréditées par des méthodes spécifiques comme celle qui consiste trop souvent à mettre en cause la probité des femmes qui affirment leur droit à la santé sexuelle et génésique ou à l'égalité avec les hommes, y compris leur droit à une vie sans discrimination et sans violence. Des femmes défenseurs des droits de l'être humain ont ainsi été jugées en vertu de lois érigeant en infractions pénales des actes qui relèvent de l'exercice légitime de droits protégés par le droit international, sur des accusations mensongères motivées en réalité par leurs opinions et leur action pour les droits des femmes.

93. En troisième lieu, les violations des droits de l'être humain dont sont victimes les femmes défenseurs de ces mêmes droits peuvent aussi avoir des conséquences qui les atteignent spécifiquement en tant que femmes. Ainsi, les violences sexuelles et le viol subis en détention par une militante peuvent entraîner une grossesse et sa contamination par des maladies sexuellement transmissibles telles que le VIH/sida.

94. Certains droits spécifiques aux femmes sont défendus et protégés exclusivement par des militantes des droits de la personne. Le fait de militer pour la promotion et la protection des droits des femmes peut être un facteur de risque supplémentaire lorsque l'affirmation de certains de ces droits est considérée comme une menace contre le patriarcat et une atteinte aux coutumes culturelles, religieuses et sociales. Dans certains pays, le fait de défendre le droit des femmes à la vie et à la liberté a entraîné des violations du droit à la vie et à la liberté des femmes défenseurs elles-mêmes. Ainsi, une éminente défenseuse des droits des femmes qui avait protesté contre des pratiques discriminatoires a été poursuivie pour apostasie.

C. Conséquences des attentats du 11 septembre sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme

95. La Représentante spéciale tient tout d'abord à souligner qu'après les attentats terroristes commis aux États-Unis d'Amérique le 11 septembre 2001, elle est profondément consciente que la communauté internationale et les gouvernements de tous les pays du monde doivent prendre des mesures visant à restaurer et maintenir la confiance des populations à l'égard de la sécurité nationale et internationale. Cela dit, la Représentante spéciale tient aussi à rappeler une

obligation qu'elle juge également impérative: le respect par les États des principes des droits de l'être humain et des normes établies par les instruments juridiques et normatifs relatifs à ces droits. Les personnes responsables d'actes de terrorisme doivent être appréhendées et traduites en justice dans le strict respect des normes internationales relatives à un procès équitable, d'une manière qui permette de satisfaire aux impératifs de paix et de sécurité sans déroger à l'obligation d'assurer la justice et de respecter les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales.

96. Le présent rapport est essentiellement fondé sur les communications reçues avant les événements tragiques du 11 septembre 2001, mais la Représentante spéciale a commencé à recevoir depuis des informations qui l'ont amenée à conclure qu'il existe un vrai risque qu'à la suite des attentats terroristes du 11 septembre 2001 certains gouvernements prennent la guerre mondiale contre le terrorisme comme prétexte pour porter atteinte aux droits de l'homme et réprimer les défenseurs de ces droits. Des organisations non gouvernementales de différentes régions du monde, notamment, ont fait part à la Représentante spéciale de leurs préoccupations quant aux risques accrus qu'encourent les défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans le climat de plus en plus menaçant, à leur avis, qui règne depuis le 11 septembre 2001.

97. Il est à craindre que, dans toutes les régions du monde, sous prétexte de lutter contre le terrorisme, certains gouvernements s'efforcent davantage de faire taire toute contestation pacifique et de museler l'opposition. Dans le climat actuel, ceux qui contestent la légitimité de certaines des mesures prétendument antiterroristes prises après le 11 septembre, ou tout simplement qui ne sont pas conformes aux normes sociales – migrants, réfugiés, demandeurs d'asile, membres de minorités religieuses ou autres, ou personnes vivant en marge de la société – peuvent être taxés de terroristes et se trouver pris dans un engrenage de répression et de violence.

98. Compte tenu de ce qui précède, la Représentante spéciale a pris conscience que le contexte et le climat dans lesquels elle s'acquitte de son mandat de protection et de promotion des droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont beaucoup changé à la suite des événements tragiques survenus le 11 septembre 2001 aux États-Unis d'Amérique.

99. Les mesures visant à museler toute contestation pacifique et à faire taire l'opposition légitime n'étaient malheureusement pas exceptionnelles à l'encontre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme dès avant les attentats du 11 septembre 2001. Il semblerait toutefois que le sentiment général d'insécurité et de crainte suscité par ces attentats au niveau international et sur le plan intérieur ait créé un climat dans lequel les organes législatifs, les appareils judiciaires et les opinions publiques en général sont de moins en moins vigilants à l'égard des actions ou des omissions du pouvoir exécutif.

100. Certains gouvernements se donnent de fait carte blanche quant à l'ampleur et à la nature de leur réaction aux attentats du 11 septembre 2001. Aux États-Unis d'Amérique, par exemple, comme l'a déjà déploré le Rapporteur spécial sur l'indépendance des juges et des avocats le 16 novembre 2001, le pouvoir exécutif peut désormais faire juger des non-ressortissants par des commissions militaires constituées d'une manière qui porte gravement atteinte aux droits de l'homme et à la légalité. Au Royaume-Uni, les étrangers peuvent désormais être détenus indéfiniment sans jugement. De nouvelles mesures législatives antiterroristes ont été mises en place récemment ou sont envisagées dans un certain nombre d'autres pays, notamment en Afrique du Sud, en Australie, au Canada, en Inde, au Népal, au Pakistan, en Russie

et en Thaïlande. Des préoccupations ont été exprimées quant au fait que nombre de ces dispositions pourraient violer directement des droits de l'homme ou créer un climat dans lequel le risque qu'ils soient violés serait accru.

101. Malgré l'incapacité persistante de la communauté internationale de se mettre d'accord sur une définition commune du terrorisme, certains gouvernements font preuve de complaisance mutuelle en acceptant sans réserve qu'une opposition même non violente soit qualifiée de subversion et de terrorisme. Dans ce contexte, dans sa déclaration à la Troisième Commission de l'Assemblée générale le 6 novembre 2001, la Haut-Commissaire a signalé qu'à la suite des attentats du 11 septembre des activités pacifiques étaient assimilées à du terrorisme, et que l'exercice légal du droit au respect de la vie privée et de la vie familiale, du droit à un procès équitable, du droit d'asile, du droit de participer à la vie politique, du droit à la liberté d'expression et du droit d'association pacifique était affaibli, restreint, ou simplement aboli. Or en matière de droits de l'homme, certains droits sont si fondamentaux qu'il est impossible d'y déroger, même dans une situation d'urgence. Ainsi, l'article 4 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques énumère les droits auxquels il ne peut jamais être dérogé quelles que soient les circonstances, à savoir le droit à la vie, celui de ne pas être soumis à la torture ou à des traitements ou peines cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, la liberté de pensée, de conscience et de religion, ainsi que le principe de non-rétroactivité de la loi pénale, sauf lorsqu'une loi ultérieure prévoit une peine plus légère pour la même infraction.

102. L'environnement politique mondial après le 11 septembre est devenu particulièrement dangereux pour ceux qui défendent l'un des droits les plus fondamentaux: le droit de tous les peuples à l'autodétermination. Le droit inaliénable des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes constitue un pilier du droit international des droits de l'homme, et figure parmi les buts principaux des Nations Unies, à savoir «développer entre les nations des relations amicales» (Art. 1, par. 2, de la Charte des Nations Unies). Le droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes est énoncé non seulement à l'Article 1 de la Charte, mais aussi à l'article premier des deux Pactes internationaux. D'après l'Observation générale n° 12 adoptée en 1984 par le Comité des droits de l'homme, la réalisation du droit inaliénable de tous les peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes «est une condition essentielle de la garantie et du respect effectif des droits individuels de l'homme ainsi que de la promotion et du renforcement de ces droits». Vu le climat qui s'est installé depuis le 11 septembre 2001, dans lequel les défenseurs des droits de l'homme faisant campagne et plaidant pacifiquement pour la réalisation du droit de tous les peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes sont exposés à des agressions répétées et continues dans le monde entier, il semble particulièrement indiqué de rappeler une autre observation générale du Comité des droits de l'homme, l'Observation générale n° 11 relative à l'article 20 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, interdisant toute propagande en faveur de la guerre et tout appel à la haine nationale, raciale ou religieuse. Dans cette observation générale adoptée en 1983, le Comité des droits de l'homme a affirmé que «les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 20 n'interdisent pas l'appel au droit souverain à la légitime défense ni au droit des peuples à l'autodétermination et à l'indépendance conformément à la Charte des Nations Unies».

103. Dans le climat actuel, le fait de défendre les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales est présenté dans un certain nombre de pays comme une menace contre la sécurité nationale et internationale. Face à cette sombre réalité, les défenseurs des droits de l'homme se trouvent eux-mêmes en état de siège. Des militants indépendantistes pacifiques sont présentés comme les diffuseurs d'une propagande susceptible de nuire à l'État, une menace pour

la sécurité nationale des personnes s'efforçant de renverser le gouvernement et complices du terrorisme. Le fait d'assimiler fallacieusement la défense légitime et pacifique du droit à l'autodétermination au terrorisme, quelle que soit la définition donnée à ce terme, n'est certes pas un phénomène nouveau, mais il prend assurément plus d'ampleur, et les défenseurs des droits de l'homme œuvrant pour la réalisation du droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes vivent des heures particulièrement sombres.

104. Il est facile aux gouvernements de fomenter des soupçons, de créer des angoisses dans la société et de déployer leur hostilité contre les défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Ceux-ci s'intéressent à des groupes qui sont socialement vulnérables et marginalisés, tels que les minorités ethniques, les anciens délinquants, les minorités sexuelles, les demandeurs d'asile, les réfugiés et les travailleurs migrants. Dans le climat qui s'est installé depuis le 11 septembre, les gouvernements et d'autres secteurs peuvent plus facilement présenter toute personne en désaccord avec eux ou exprimant des critiques de quelque nature qu'elles soient comme des dissidents et des éléments subversifs, voire les complices de «terroristes étrangers».

105. Lorsque les défenseurs des droits de l'homme tentent d'affirmer la légitimité d'une opposition pacifique et de l'exercice légitime du droit à la liberté d'association et de réunion, ils deviennent la cible d'attaques gouvernementales et sont qualifiés d'éléments subversifs ou antinationaux et d'ennemis de l'État.

106. Les défenseurs des droits de l'homme sont dans bien des cas le premier recours des victimes de violations des droits de l'homme. À la suite des attentats du 11 septembre, ils se heurtent à de plus grandes difficultés dans leur travail de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme de tous. C'est pourquoi, à l'heure où les gouvernements mettent en place des mesures de plus en plus draconiennes et excessives pour lutter prétendument contre le terrorisme, les défenseurs des droits de l'homme restent vigilants et surveillent la situation des droits de l'homme partout dans le monde.

107. Toutefois, comme l'ont souligné 17 experts indépendants de la Commission des droits de l'homme dans leur déclaration du 10 décembre 2001 à l'occasion de la Journée des droits de l'homme, les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, de même que d'autres groupes, ont été particulièrement visés et ont été victimes de violations des droits de l'homme par suite de l'adoption ou de la préparation de lois visant à combattre le terrorisme et protéger la sécurité nationale et d'autres mesures susceptibles de porter atteinte aux droits de l'homme et aux libertés fondamentales. Dans ce contexte, les États doivent plus que jamais limiter leur réaction aux attentats du 11 septembre 2001 à ce qu'exige strictement la situation, et s'efforcer de trouver un juste équilibre entre l'action à mener pour garantir la sécurité nationale et internationale et le respect des droits de l'homme.

IV. CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

108. Les défenseurs des droits de l'homme continuent à être exposés, dans le monde entier, à des violations graves de leurs droits. Les communications reçues par la Représentante spéciale l'amènent à constater que les droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme sont violés dans des États disposant de systèmes politiques et de cadres institutionnels extrêmement différents. Néanmoins, certains facteurs accroissent l'insécurité des défenseurs des droits de l'homme et les risques de violation de leurs droits.

109. Les tensions politiques et les situations de conflits armés exposent les défenseurs des droits de l'homme à des risques particulièrement importants, notamment en ce qui concerne leur sécurité physique. Dans ce type de situations, la crédibilité des défenseurs des droits de l'homme et la légitimité de leur action de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme sont parfois mises en cause dans le but de justifier une action ou une réaction de parties aux conflits, qui peuvent être des entités gouvernementales ou non gouvernementales.

110. L'attachement des gouvernements à la démocratie dans la pratique influe sensiblement sur le respect des normes relatives aux droits de l'homme et la considération de l'État pour l'action des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. L'indépendance des institutions gouvernementales et leur aptitude à assurer une protection contre les violations des droits de l'homme et à contribuer à la défense de ces droits est fortement compromise lorsque l'attachement du gouvernement considéré à la pratique de la démocratie est inexistant ou faible.

111. Les situations observées par la Représentante spéciale et les informations qu'elle a reçues laissent penser qu'il existe un rapport direct entre la gravité des violations des droits de l'homme et la militarisation d'États liée à un régime militaire ou à l'emploi de moyens et méthodes militaires de lutte contre des problèmes de sécurité. Les libertés de circulation et de réunion et l'accès à l'information sont particulièrement touchés en pareille situation. Non seulement les possibilités de mener des activités en faveur des droits de l'homme sont alors rares ou inexistantes, mais les défenseurs de ces droits subissent des formes de répression brutales. La Représentante spéciale a souligné cette préoccupation dans son rapport destiné à l'Assemblée générale, à sa cinquante-sixième session (A/56/341).

112. La Représentante spéciale est extrêmement préoccupée par les événements suscités par les attaques terroristes menées aux États-Unis le 11 septembre 2001, qui sont de nature à causer un affaiblissement des normes et règles relatives aux droits de l'homme. Elle rappelle aux États que l'Assemblée générale a estimé dans le cinquième alinéa de la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme qu'aucune circonstance ou situation ne saurait justifier ou permettre une dégradation des normes relatives aux droits de l'homme, notamment «en considérant les liens qui existent entre la paix et la sécurité internationales et la jouissance des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales, et en étant consciente du fait que l'absence de paix et de sécurité internationales n'excuse pas le non-respect de ces droits et libertés».

113. Dans les cas où les gouvernements se sont montrés enclins à considérer les défenseurs des droits de l'homme comme des adversaires, des tensions sont apparues entre l'État et la société civile. Ces relations diminuent les possibilités d'entreprendre en commun des efforts en vue de créer un cadre favorable à la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et dans lequel les défenseurs des droits de l'homme puissent mener leurs activités en toute sécurité.

114. Une attitude répressive de l'État à l'égard des activités de défense des droits de l'homme nuit à la transparence et à la clarté nécessaires à l'action des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Ce type de situation accroît les risques auxquels les défenseurs des droits de l'homme sont exposés et porte atteinte à la crédibilité de leurs actions.

115. Les défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui tentent de protéger les droits politiques, civils, économiques, sociaux ou culturels de groupes et de personnes marginalisés se heurtent à une résistance particulièrement forte, sont particulièrement vulnérables et, par conséquent,

particulièrement menacés. Figurent parmi ces personnes les dirigeants de communautés autochtones et d'autres communautés minoritaires, de mouvements de défense des pauvres et des militants pour les droits des femmes, des minorités sexuelles, des personnes déplacées, des migrants et des réfugiés. Les militants écologistes et antimondialisation qui luttent contre les violations de droits sociaux et économiques continuent d'être vilipendés et exposés à des violences.

116. Les méthodes employées pour réprimer les protestations ou les représailles contre ceux qui tentent d'exercer ou de protéger les droits de l'homme constituent des violations directes des droits civils et politiques, ainsi que des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels.

117. Dans de nombreux pays, les lois nationales n'établissent pas un cadre juridique susceptible d'assurer la protection des activités de défense des droits de l'homme. Des lois visant à ériger en délits les activités de défense des droits de l'homme ou autorisant ce type de mesure continuent d'être appliquées et sont utilisées dans certains pays pour poursuivre les défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Des lois restreignant la liberté d'association ou imposant des restrictions excessives à la réception ou à l'utilisation par les ONG de ressources financières pour des activités de défense des droits de l'homme ont été employées afin d'intimider et de harceler les défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Ces lois sont dénuées d'utilité véritable et ne correspondent à aucune préoccupation légitime de l'État.

118. La police, l'armée et d'autres forces de sécurité, ainsi que les services de renseignements de l'État, sont de loin les auteurs du plus grand nombre de violations à l'encontre des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Les groupes paramilitaires opérant indépendamment des gouvernements ou de connivence avec ces derniers ont été les auteurs de violations des droits de défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans un nombre considérable de cas qui ont été portés à l'attention de la Représentante spéciale. Parmi les entités non gouvernementales responsables de violations des droits des défenseurs des droits de l'homme figurent les guérillas armées et d'autres groupes d'opposition. Les femmes défenseurs des droits de l'homme sont particulièrement visées par différents participants à la vie sociale et privée, tels que les groupes et les institutions religieux, les anciens des groupes communautaires ou tribaux, ou même les membres de leur propre famille, en particulier lorsqu'elles défendent les droits des femmes.

119. L'impunité des violations des droits de l'homme est devenue l'un des problèmes les plus graves concernant les droits de l'homme et affecte directement la sécurité des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. On constate que l'existence d'une législation ou de procédures administratives n'est pas en soi suffisante pour lutter contre ce problème. Une volonté politique plus ferme de combattre l'impunité doit compléter les mesures législatives et les procédures. La Représentante spéciale invite le lecteur à se reporter à son rapport à l'Assemblée générale à sa cinquante-sixième session, dans lequel cette question est traitée de façon détaillée (A/56/341).

120. À la lumière de ces conclusions, la Représentante spéciale fait les recommandations suivantes.

121. Il est souhaitable que les gouvernements accordent une attention particulière aux tendances signalées dans le présent rapport et se penchent sur des questions se rapportant à la situation dans leur pays quant aux lois, politiques et pratiques empêchant la promotion, la protection et la mise en œuvre des droits de l'homme à cause desquelles les défenseurs des droits de l'homme

sont exposés. La Représentante spéciale se propose d'entreprendre des études sur l'étendue de la liberté d'association dans le contexte de la promotion et de la protection des droits de l'homme, sur les lois répressives qui restreignent les activités relatives aux droits de l'homme ou à cause desquelles les défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui mènent de telles activités s'exposent à des risques, et sur les représailles contre les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, en particulier pour le fait d'exercer les droits qui leur sont reconnus aux articles 6 et 9, paragraphe 4), de la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

122. Les gouvernements devraient accroître leur esprit de tolérance à l'égard des critiques et être plus disposés à remédier aux lacunes de gouvernement qui sont signalées comme des entraves à l'action des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. À cet égard, une meilleure coopération avec les groupes de défense des droits de l'homme est indispensable pour mener des initiatives vigoureuses en vue d'éliminer les obstacles entravant la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme. Les gouvernements doivent encourager et favoriser activement les consultations entre les groupes de la société civile et les principaux organes de l'État concernés, en particulier ceux qui sont chargés de l'application des lois et de la sécurité. Les gouvernements devraient prendre des initiatives visant à faire prendre conscience aux fonctionnaires publics de la légitimité et de l'importance des activités de défense des droits de l'homme, notamment par la diffusion d'informations sur les normes relatives aux droits de l'homme et par le biais de mécanismes internationaux, régionaux et nationaux de défense des droits de l'homme.

123. Lorsque des institutions nationales de protection des droits de l'homme ont été établies, il faut assurer leur indépendance politique et financière. Il faut accroître les moyens dont elles disposent afin de leur permettre de faire face de façon adéquate et efficace aux plaintes pour violation des droits de l'homme. Il conviendrait d'institutionnaliser le rôle des défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui transmettent des informations à ces institutions et qui aident les démarches visant à remédier aux violations. Une telle mesure faciliterait l'accès aux institutions nationales de défense des droits de l'homme et accroîtrait la légitimité des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. La protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme devrait être mentionnée explicitement dans le mandat de ces institutions.

124. Les gouvernements doivent prendre conscience de la nécessité de faire cesser l'impunité des violations des droits de l'homme. L'amélioration des systèmes de contrôle des responsabilités relatives aux violations des droits de l'homme est un besoin essentiel évident. La dénonciation des violations des droits de l'homme et la possibilité d'y remédier dépendent largement de la sécurité et de la liberté dont les observateurs et défenseurs des droits de l'homme jouissent pour mener leurs activités. C'est pourquoi l'examen de la question de l'impunité en ce qui concerne les défenseurs des droits de l'homme est un aspect critique de la protection et de la promotion des droits de l'homme. Toutes les allégations faisant état d'agressions, de menaces, d'actes de harcèlement ou d'intimidation à l'encontre de défenseurs des droits de l'homme doivent donner lieu à des enquêtes et à des sanctions. Ces enquêtes peuvent être confiées à des hauts fonctionnaires dotés de pouvoirs spéciaux, et doivent être menées en toute transparence afin de susciter la confiance.

125. Il incombe aux États d'adopter toutes les mesures nécessaires afin de créer les conditions sociales, économiques, politiques et autres propres à assurer concrètement la jouissance des droits de l'homme et des libertés. Les groupes et les individus, qu'ils soient armés ou non, ont l'obligation de respecter les droits reconnus dans la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits

de l'homme. Ce respect peut être assuré par les mesures juridiques et administratives nécessaires prises par les États sous la juridiction desquels ces groupes opèrent. En application de son mandat, la Représentante spéciale doit établir des liens de coopération et entretenir un dialogue avec les gouvernements et les autres parties intéressées concernant la mise en œuvre effective de la Déclaration. La Représentante spéciale estime qu'il est urgent de veiller à ce que les entités non gouvernementales participant à un conflit armé respectent les normes internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme et au droit humanitaire, afin de protéger les civils et les défenseurs des droits de l'homme contre les violations. L'élaboration de cadres juridiques et normatifs de contrôle des entités non gouvernementales est importante pour lutter contre les violations commises par ces dernières. Lorsque les circonstances l'exigeront et le permettront et après consultation des gouvernements, la Représentante spéciale pourra entrer en contact avec ces groupes afin d'ouvrir un dialogue sur la promotion des droits de l'homme et la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, conformément à la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

126. Le rôle des magistrats dans la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales exige qu'ils examinent plus attentivement les lois qui portent atteinte à ces droits et libertés. Les lois adoptées dans l'intérêt de la sécurité nationale et de l'ordre public ou dans des situations d'exception ne doivent pas avoir l'effet de museler toute contestation ou de réprimer les protestations et les réactions pacifiques contre les violations des droits de l'homme.

127. Les autorités judiciaires doivent en particulier se montrer plus vigilantes à l'égard de la conduite des fonctionnaires publics et du bien-fondé des poursuites engagées contre les défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Elles doivent en outre se montrer plus sensibles à l'importance des activités de défense des droits de l'homme. Une concertation entre les autorités judiciaires de différents pays quant à leur rôle dans la protection et la promotion des droits de l'homme et leur familiarisation accrue avec les questions se rapportant à la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme pourrait les amener à soutenir davantage et mieux comprendre les activités de défense des droits de l'homme.

128. Les gouvernements peuvent démontrer leur volonté d'améliorer le cadre dans lequel s'inscrivent la promotion des droits de l'homme et la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, conformément à la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, en invitant la Représentante spéciale à se rendre dans leur pays afin d'évaluer la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Cela aiderait la Représentante spéciale à rendre compte, lorsqu'elles existent, des pratiques bénéfiques à l'action des défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

129. La protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme est tributaire dans une grande mesure des structures d'appui que les défenseurs en question créent collectivement aux niveaux national, régional et international. La mise en œuvre du mandat de la Représentante spéciale serait grandement facilitée par la création ou le renforcement de confédérations, de réseaux nationaux et régionaux de communication d'informations, de groupes de surveillance et d'appui de défenseurs des droits de l'homme capables de fournir un refuge sûr, à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur du pays concerné, aux défenseurs des droits de l'homme exposés à une menace sérieuse et imminente.

130. La Représentante spéciale pense que ces réseaux pourraient compléter les informations qu'elle reçoit des gouvernements à titre de sources de vérification supplémentaires des

violations, et faciliteraient l'établissement de contacts avec les défenseurs des droits de l'homme menacés à l'occasion de ses missions dans les pays. La Représentante spéciale demande instamment aux syndicats, aux organisations de travailleurs, aux associations d'avocats et aux autres associations professionnelles de participer pleinement à ces réseaux de protection. La création ou le renforcement de ces derniers est une démarche stratégique importante pour assurer la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, lesquels doivent être soutenus et encouragés à tous les niveaux.

131. Les réunions de consultations régionales avec les défenseurs des droits de l'homme se sont avérées efficaces pour assurer l'exécution et la visibilité du mandat de la Représentante spéciale. Elles ont permis à cette dernière de mieux s'informer des tendances et des facteurs qui influent sur la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Elle a l'intention de poursuivre ces contacts régulièrement.

132. La Représentante spéciale souhaite donner une importance prioritaire à l'organisation de deux consultations thématiques, dont l'une porterait sur les femmes défenseurs des droits de l'homme et l'autre sur les défenseurs des droits des populations autochtones. L'objectif de ces réunions serait d'amplifier le retentissement de l'action de ces défenseurs, de mettre l'accent sur l'importance de leur contribution à la promotion et à la mise en œuvre des droits de l'homme, et de les encourager à participer aux réseaux nationaux et régionaux de défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

133. Le mécanisme d'action urgente est un élément critique des méthodes de travail de la Représentante spéciale. Afin d'assurer l'efficacité de ce mécanisme, les gouvernements doivent répondre rapidement aux communications qui leur sont envoyées par la Représentante spéciale.

134. La Représentante spéciale a l'intention de solliciter des entretiens plus fréquents avec les gouvernements afin de leur faire part de ses préoccupations concernant la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. À cet égard, des consultations régulières avec les groupes régionaux au cours des sessions de la Commission des droits de l'homme seraient extrêmement utiles. La Représentante spéciale compte sur le concours des missions permanentes établies à Genève et des coordonnateurs des groupes régionaux.

135. En vue d'améliorer la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, la Représentante spéciale tient particulièrement à établir des relations de travail solides avec les mécanismes nationaux et régionaux. À cet égard, elle a tenu des réunions avec les institutions nationales de défense des droits de l'homme de pays dans lesquels elle se trouvait en mission officielle ou pour assister à des consultations régionales de défenseurs des droits de l'homme en sa qualité de Représentante spéciale. Elle est heureuse d'indiquer qu'une coopération constructive s'instaure avec la Commission interaméricaine des droits de l'homme de l'Organisation des États américains. Elle continuera de tenter d'établir des liens de coopération avec d'autres mécanismes régionaux afin de renforcer les possibilités d'assurer la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme dans toutes les régions.

136. La diffusion de la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme est importante pour faire prendre conscience plus largement de la légitimité des activités visant à assurer la promotion, la protection et la mise en œuvre des droits de l'homme. La Représentante spéciale

invite instamment les différents mécanismes de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ainsi que les systèmes régionaux et les institutions nationales de protection des droits de l'homme à invoquer plus souvent la Déclaration sur les défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Pour cela, il conviendrait de faciliter la traduction de la Déclaration dans les langues nationales.

137. Les situations de conflit existant dans de nombreuses parties du monde ont pour origine les violations des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales. De leur côté, les conflits ont non seulement des incidences graves sur la promotion, la protection et la jouissance des droits de l'homme, mais exposent les défenseurs des droits de l'homme à des risques particulièrement importants. La Charte des Nations Unies souligne la nécessité de parvenir à la paix et à la sécurité internationales par des mesures respectueuses des principes de justice et de droit international. Il est donc nécessaire d'assurer une coordination meilleure et plus complète entre les systèmes d'action politique et de protection des droits de l'homme de l'ONU dans les actions collectives tendant à prévenir et faire cesser les menaces contre la paix et la sécurité. Toute action internationale ou l'appui à toute action menée par la communauté internationale à cet égard doit être conforme aux normes relatives aux droits de l'homme. La Représentante spéciale recommande fermement que des mesures concrètes soient prises afin de renforcer cette interaction entre les deux systèmes de l'ONU et d'accroître la participation des mécanismes de protection des droits aux initiatives pour la paix et aux interventions d'urgence.

138. La Représentante spéciale fera tous les efforts nécessaires afin de s'acquitter efficacement de son mandat indépendamment de l'appui financier fourni à ce dernier. Toutefois, elle affirme de nouveau que des ressources humaines et matérielles suffisantes sont indispensables pour élaborer des moyens efficaces de protection et accélérer les effets de son mandat sur la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

Annex

COUNTRY SITUATIONS

1. For technical reasons, the chapter on country situations is reproduced as an annex to this report. The annex contains brief summaries of communications to and from Governments, along with the observations of the Special Representative. In order to leave enough time for Governments to respond, only the communications sent before 1 December 2001 are included. All government replies received by the Special Representative until 10 January 2002 are included in this section.

ALGERIA

Communication envoyée

2. Le 16 mars 2001, la Représentante spéciale a adressé au Gouvernement un appel urgent concernant M^e Sofiane Chouiter et M. Mohamed Smain, tous deux membres de la Ligue algérienne de défense des droits de l'homme (LADDH). M^e Chouiter, également avocat, serait constamment suivi par deux policiers en civil depuis le 24 février 2001 dans tous ses déplacements quotidiens, y compris dans le cadre de ses activités professionnelles au palais de justice à Constantine. Ses lignes de téléphone au travail et à la maison auraient été coupées. Selon les informations reçues, il aurait, quelque temps auparavant, participé à Casablanca au séminaire de la Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme (FIDH) sur la justice internationale dans les pays méditerranéens. Des craintes ont été exprimées quant à cette forme de harcèlement qui serait liée au travail de M^e Chouiter en tant qu'avocat en faveur des familles de disparus à Constantine, de même qu'en tant que défenseur des droits de l'homme. M. Mohamed Smain aurait été interpellé le 20 février 2001 à l'aéroport d'Oran par les services de sécurité et les responsables de la douane alors qu'il se rendait en France. Le passeport et les documents de M. Smain auraient été confisqués et il aurait été maintenu en garde en vue pendant une heure et demie dans les locaux de la douane. Après son retour de France le 23 février, où il aurait participé à des réunions avec la FIDH et le Collectif des familles de disparus en Algérie, M. Smain aurait été arrêté et détenu pendant 48 heures. Selon les informations reçues, M. Smain aurait été inculpé de diffamation le 25 février suite à l'information qu'il aurait fournie à la presse le 3 février concernant la découverte et l'exhumation de charniers par les services de gendarmerie et la milice de Fergane. Bien qu'il ait été provisoirement libéré, le Procureur aurait fait appel de cette décision. M. Smain serait maintenant sous contrôle judiciaire avec interdiction de quitter la province de Relizane et son passeport ainsi que sa carte d'identité nationale et son permis de conduire auraient été confisqués.

Observations

3. La Représentante spéciale regrette qu'au moment de la finalisation du présent rapport, le Gouvernement n'ait transmis aucune réponse à sa communication.

ARGENTINA

Communications sent

4. On 5 December 2000, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, sent an urgent appeal concerning the continuous death threats and harassment to which Ms. Matilde Bruera, a teacher at the National University of Rosario, and lawyer of families of the disappeared, of the Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos and the Foro Memoria y Sociedad in Santa Fé Province, had reportedly been subjected. It was reported that, on 20 July 2000, Ms. Bruera received a parcel in her office, inside of which was a hollowed out book containing explosives, a battery and cables. The parcel did not contain a detonator, but carried the message "rest in peace". Later, a threatening message was reportedly left on the voicemail of her cellular phone.

5. On 21 March 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal regarding members of the Comisión de Familiares de Víctimas de Gatillo Fácil, established by a group of parents whose children have been killed in police shootings. According to the information received, they have been intimidated and threatened by police agents since the group published a report documenting over 800 cases of fatal police shootings. Mr. Alberto Barreto, whose 12-year-old daughter was killed in a police shooting in January 2000, has reportedly been threatened and harassed by the police and has been followed on numerous occasions by a police patrol car. In addition, since Ms. Silvia Ruiz's 16-year-old son was shot dead by police in November 2000, the police have reportedly forced their way into her home on four occasions, although they did not have a warrant. Twice the police have threatened to kill her and her other teenage son. On 5 January 2001, the police reportedly prevented Mr. Oscar Rios from posting flyers denouncing the killing of his son. On 13 January 2001, an anonymous caller reportedly phoned to Ms. Delia Garcilazo's home to say that her grandson would be shot the next time. On 2 January 2001, a policeman reportedly threatened Ms. Lidia Zarate and her family. Since the killing of her 17-year-old son, the police have detained her other younger son three times. Shortly after he was threatened, unknown men driving a car shot him three times in the leg.

6. On 24 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation letter to the Government of Argentina regarding the following cases.

7. According to the information received, Ms. Vanessa Piedrabuena, President of the Asociación Travestis Unidas de Cordoba (ATUC), received threats from the police on 16 February 2001 after she took part in a demonstration calling for the investigation into the death in custody of her fellow activist, Ms. Vanessa Lorena Ledesma, to be reopened. She complained to the Police Internal Affairs Division, but no action to investigate the case has been taken yet.

8. Ms. Hebe de Bonafini, President of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, reportedly received messages in May 2001 from unidentified persons threatening her. On 25 May 2001, her daughter, Ms. María Alejandra Bonafini, 35 years old, was reportedly violently attacked at her

home in La Plata, Buenos Aires province, where she lives with her mother. These incidents are apparently retaliatory measures against the activities carried out by Ms. Hebe de Bonafini, whose two children and daughter-in-law were reportedly kidnapped and disappeared in 1977.

9. According to the information received, Mary y Pedro Ortiz, Lidia Zarate, Delia Garcilazo, Oscar Rios and Silva Ruiz, members of the Comisión de Familiares de Víctimas de Gatillo, have been intimidated and threatened. The threats reportedly intensified after the Comisión submitted a report to the Ministerio de Gobernación on 18 December 2000 containing details of 800 cases of fatal police shootings. Members of the Comisión were reportedly threatened after they organized a 25-day demonstration in December 2000 against the local authorities in Buenos Aires province. Those responsible for the incidents were allegedly members of the armed police.

10. Carlos Varela, Diego Lavado and Alejandro Acosta, lawyers in the province of Mendoza, are reportedly continuously the victims of harassment and threats in connection with their work on one case of enforced disappearance and two cases of murder. According to the information received, on their way to the office, on 2 March 2001, they discovered that during the night their nameplate had been stolen and that electric cables had been removed. These facts were reported to the ministry of justice of the province who ordered measures to guarantee their safety. The Special Representative has been informed that the measures were not sufficient to protect the lawyers.

11. On 22 October 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding threats against Ms. Olga Luquéz. According to the information received, on 17 September 2001, after she had appeared on television to commemorate the anniversary of her son's death (murdered on 1 October 1999 by the police of Tropero Sosa), a policeman reportedly aimed a gun at her while in a bus. Ms. Olga Luquéz's friends who appeared on television were reportedly threatened and questioned by the police. In addition, on 11 October 2001, a police car reportedly kept Ms. Olga Luquéz under surveillance while she was accompanying her daughter to school.

Comunicaciones recibidas

12. Por carta fechada 2 de noviembre de 2001, el Gobierno de la Argentina informó respecto al caso de la Sra. Olga Luquéz, enviado por la Representante Especial el 22 de octubre de 2001. El Gobierno estableció que las autoridades competentes en la Cancillería han enviado sendas notas al Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos y al Subsecretario de Justicia de la provincia de Mendoza solicitando información sobre los hechos denunciados.

13. Por carta fechada 5 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de la Argentina informó a la Representante Especial respecto a los casos de Alejandra Bonafini, Varela, Lavado y Acosta enviados el 24 de agosto de 2001. Respecto al caso de Alejandra Bonafini, el Gobierno señaló que la Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos dirigió una nota con fecha 28 de mayo de 2001 al Ministro de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, manifestando su preocupación por los hechos y reclamando una investigación exhaustiva. La investigación penal preparatoria se encuentra actualmente en etapa instructiva.

Respecto a los casos de Mary y Pedro Ortiz, Lidia Zárate, Delia Garcilazo, Oscar Ríos y Silva Ruiz, la Subsecretaria de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos informó que se continúan efectuando gestiones para contactar a miembros de la Comisión de Familiares de Víctimas de Gatillo Fácil con el objeto de esclarecer la situación y actuar dentro de sus competencias. Respecto al caso de Varela, Lavado y Acosta, el Gobierno señaló que la Subsecretaria de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la nación informó que solicitó al Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad de la provincia de Mendoza que se resguarde en todo lo que las víctimas reclamen en cuanto a sus vidas y seguridad; asimismo que se implementen las investigaciones que permitan el cese de la situación que pesa sobre las personas antes mencionadas. Finalmente el Gobierno informó que se compromete a informar cualquier novedad en relación a los casos antes mencionados.

14. Por carta fechada 5 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de la Argentina transmitió información respecto al caso de miembros de la Comisión de Familiares de Víctimas de Gatillo Fácil enviado el 21 de marzo de 2001. Según la Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos, se continúan efectuando gestiones para contactar a miembros de la mencionada Comisión. Asimismo, dicha Subsecretaría mantiene un permanente contacto con la Dirección de Derechos Humanos y el Ministerio de Seguridad, a fin de aunar esfuerzos en la investigación y esclarecimiento de los hechos.

15. Por cartas fechadas 5 y 28 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de la Argentina informó respecto a los casos de Vanesa Lorena Ledesma y Vanesa Piedrabuena. El Gobierno señaló que la Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos se ha puesto en contacto con el Ministro de Gobierno de la provincia de Córdoba reclamándole el cese de las presuntas amenazas contra la vida y la seguridad de Vanessa Piedrabuena. Además, el Gobierno de la Argentina estableció que el 25 de abril del 2001 las actuaciones fueron giradas a la Unidad Judicial Delitos Especiales a los fines de continuar con la investigación iniciada por la Dirección de Lucha Contra la Discriminación. Con motivo de la muerte de Vanesa Lorena Ledesma, el Gobierno indicó que en el mes de octubre de 2000, a requerimiento de la Fiscalía Interviniente, el juzgado de control dictó el sobreseimiento total de los nueve uniformados quienes habían procedido a la detención de Vanesa Lorena Ledesma y que habían estado a cargo de la misma en los momentos inmediatamente posteriores a su detención. Asimismo, el Gobierno señaló que cada una de las cuestiones planteadas en relación al fallecimiento de Vanesa Lorena Ledesma fueron oportunamente investigadas, valoradas y resueltas. No procedió nuevo análisis por cuanto las instancias procesales han sido agotadas, tras motivadas resoluciones, sin que hayan sido cuestionadas por recurso alguno. Hizo saber a Vanesa Piedrabuena que aparece innecesaria la audiencia solicitada sobre las mismas cuestiones.

Observaciones

16. La Representante Especial quisiera agradecer al Gobierno todas las respuestas facilitadas.

BANGLADESH

Communication sent

17. On 23 January 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal concerning nine activists who were reportedly arrested on 12 January 2001. Those activists were Mr. Sanchay Chakma, an indigenous Jumma leader and former president of the Hill Students' Council, Mr. Dipayon Khisha, member of the Reorganization Committee of the Hill People's Council, Mr. Rupok Chakma, President of the Hill Students' Council, Mr. Biplob Chakma, a student of Chittagong University and member of the Executive Committee Hill Students' Council, Mr. Rupayon Chakma, a polytechnic student at Chittagong, Mr. Newton Chakma, Mr. Sadhan Mitra Chakkma, Mr. Kilai Chakma, supporters of the United Peoples Democratic Front and Mr. Karim Abdullah, Chittagong City leader of the Janotantir Biplobi Jote. The nine were reportedly arrested by the police and plain clothed personnel from the Intelligence Bureau while they were participating in a public meeting to celebrate the second anniversary of the formation of the United Peoples Democratic Front (UPDF), one of the organizations of the indigenous Jumma peoples. Mr. Chakma and his associates were charged for having allegedly created a disturbance in the minds of the public because of statements they made against the Accord of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Communication received

18. By letter sent on 21 May 2001 the Government responded that the Chittagong Metropolitan Police had received secret information on 12 January 2001 that some accused persons who had absconded from different thanas of Rangamati Hill District were present at the meeting in the Zila Parishad Auditorium arranged by the United Peoples Democratic Front. On receipt of that information, the police had arrested the nine persons and produced them before the Court of the Chittagong Metropolitan Magistrate, which sent them to Chittagong jail. As there was no specific allegation against Karim Abdullah, he was released. According to the Government, Mr. Chakma and his seven tribal associates were wanted for a specific murder case, No. G.R-1(10) 2000 dt. 9.10.2000 US 302 B.P.C lodged at Kawkhali police station under Rangamati Hill District. They were sent to Rangamati District Jail on 10 February 2001 as under-trial prisoners.

Observations

19. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply. She will continue to watch and evaluate the situation of the imprisoned Chakma leaders.

BELARUS

Communications sent

20. On 27 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation concerning the following cases.

21. Ales Abramovich, a member of the Belarusian Helsinki Committee and the Belarusian Social Democratic Party, reportedly spent 35 days in detention, from 14 February to 20 March 2000, for staging three peaceful pickets in the town of Borisov. According to the information received, this sentence reportedly related to a peaceful protest action on 16 January 2000, during which Mr. Abramovich and other protestors reportedly held posters bearing slogans such as "Zakharenko, Gonchar ... who is next?" It was reported that, while he has been in detention, the guards have repeatedly placed people with the open stage of tuberculosis in his cell.

22. Vera Stremkovskaya, a leading human rights lawyer, a defence counsel in a number of high-profile cases who received a number of prestigious international human rights awards in 1999, and the director of the Centre for Human Rights, has been reportedly threatened with expulsion from the Collegium of Advocates if she did not cease her human rights activities. According to the information received, the Collegium of Advocates exerted pressure on Ms. Stremkovskaya, during a two-day human rights conference held in Minsk in March 2000, for alleged violations of regulations which govern the legal profession in Belarus. According to the information received, three different criminal cases have also been brought against Ms. Stremkovskaya since December 1998 on the basis that she had defamed public officials, all three of which were dropped at the end of December 1999. It was reported that, on 20 June 2001, a Minsk Court convicted Ms. Stremkovskaya of libel, fining her, and that she immediately filed an appeal against her conviction.

23. Andrei Petrov, Dmitry Abramovich and Anton Telezhnikov, three members of Zubr, a non-registered pro-democracy and human rights organization, were reportedly detained outside the Presidential Administration Building in Minsk, on 5 March 2001, after participating the same day in a demonstration and holding pictures and placards of four men who reportedly disappeared in 1999-2000: the former Minister of the Interior, Yuri Zakharenko, the Deputy Speaker of the dissolved 13th Supreme Soviet, Viktor Gonchar and his companion, Anatoly Krasovsky, and the Russian Public Television cameraman, Dmitry Zavadsky. According to the information received, Mr. Petrov and Mr. Abramovich were reportedly fined 20 times the minimum monthly salary by Leninsky District Court in Minsk on 6 March 2001, while Mr. Telezhnikov was reportedly sentenced to 15 days in prison in Okrestina Detention Centre for participation in an unsanctioned action under article 167 (2) of the Belarusian Criminal Code.

24. Four other activists from Zubr, Aleksey Shidlovsky, Timofey Dranchuk, Dmitry Drapochko and Ales Apranich, were reportedly arrested in Minsk on 5 April 2001 for spray-painting on the wall of a factory: "Where is Gonchar? Where is Zavadsky? Where is Zakharenko?" According to the information received, the four activists are facing charges under article 341 of the Belarusian Criminal Code for allegedly defacing a building with graffiti.

25. Yuri Bandazhevsky, an internationally recognized scientist specializing in medical research on nuclear radioactivity and former Rector of the Medical Institute of Gomel, was reportedly charged on 18 June 2001 with bribery and sentenced by the Military Collegium of the Belarusian Supreme Court in Gomel to eight years' imprisonment at the UZ 15/1 prison in Minsk. This sentence was allegedly related to his outspoken criticism of the Belarusian

authorities' reaction to the Chernobyl nuclear reactor catastrophe of 1986 and its harmful consequences on the health on the population. His conclusions were reportedly in contradiction with the official thesis spread by the authorities.

26. The offices of the Belarusian Helsinki Committee, a non-governmental organization, have reportedly been burgled several times since 1996, resulting in the loss of a significant amount of valuable information. The persons responsible for the burglary allegedly ignored expensive office equipment but instead stole the organization's database on election monitoring and human rights violations, covering a five-year period. On 10 July 2001, the Belarusian Helsinki Committee reportedly suffered a further break-in, with the loss of two computers holding information about the organization's activities relating to the 2001 presidential election.

27. The Belarusian Association of Women Lawyers, based in the western city of Brest, reportedly came under particular scrutiny in 1998. According to the information received, at that time the human rights organization was reportedly receiving a number of foreign grants for the purpose of human rights promotion. It was reported that, although the organization was subjected to a tax audit lasting around five months, the tax authorities reportedly found an inconsistency equivalent to \$4. In the interim, the president of the organization, Ms. Galina Drebezova, was reportedly forced to expend considerable energy and time in producing and explaining the relevant documents and figures. In addition, the local authorities were reportedly not willing to allow the Belarusian Association of Women Lawyers to use municipally owned property for seminars and other human rights events.

28. The Belarusian Free Trade Union in Minsk was reportedly raided on 19 August 1999 by police officers who burst into the organization's offices on the pretext that an explosive device had been placed there. According to the information received, although no explosive device was ever found, the police officers allegedly confiscated around 30,000 leaflets calling on people to take part in the pro-democracy freedom march planned for October that year.

29. The Minsk offices of the human rights organization Spring-96 were reportedly raided on 4 October 1999 by around 10 police officers. According to the information received, the raid, which lasted for around four hours, took place two weeks before the pro-democracy freedom march. It was reported that police officers confiscated two computers, two printers and copies of the organization's human rights journal *Right to Freedom*, on the grounds that the organization did not possess the necessary authorization to print on the premises. The chairperson of Spring-96, Ales Byalytsky, was reportedly detained on 18 November 1999 and kept in custody for one day after demanding from officials that the organization's confiscated equipment be returned. According to the information received, the equipment was returned to the organization after a delay of around two months. It was further reported that on 16 March 2001 police officers conducted a raid on the offices of Spring-96 in the town of Borisov, north-east of Minsk, on the basis that people in a neighbouring building had reportedly complained about noise.

30. Oleg Volchek, local chairperson of Legal Assistance to the Population, was reportedly denied, on 2 April 2001, registration of a national organization which was to be named "Legal Defence of Citizens". According to the information received, Mr. Volchek submitted, on 9 February 2001, in accordance with the law, the documents required to register the organization.

It was reported that the Ministry of Justice refused registration of the organization, claiming that it had not meet the necessary requirements to become a public association. The main basis for the refusal was reportedly the organization's statute, which declared its aims to render legal assistance and associated consultations to others in the area of human rights and basic freedoms. According to the decision, the aims were reportedly contrary to the official definition of the term "legal assistance" and contrary to article 22 of the Law on Public Associations, which reportedly states that public associations can only represent and defend the rights and legal interests of their members and not third parties.

31. It has been reported that human rights organizations, like all other associations, are subject to a system of official warnings, which may result in their official closure by the Ministry of Justice. Fears have been expressed that official warnings may permit the Belarusian authorities to interfere in the internal affairs of the organizations. In this connection, three members of the human rights organization Spring-96, the chairperson, Ales Byalytski, as well as Palina Stepanenka and Valyantsin Stefanovich, reportedly received an official warning on 18 August 2001 from the Ministry of Justice. According to the information received, the first warning received from the Ministry of Justice had complained that the letterhead used on Spring-96's office paper had reportedly violated official regulations. It was further reported that, in October and December 2000, the organization received a second and third official warning for the alleged incorrect use of the organization's name on its monthly human rights publication, *Right to Freedom*. Sergei Obodovsky, the chairperson and founder of the Mogilov Human Rights Centre, reportedly received a warning on 29 September 2000 from the local justice authorities stating that that organization had violated the 1994 Law on Public Associations by defending the rights of people who were not members of the organization. Mr. Obodovsky had appealed against the action taken against the organization to a higher judicial instance.

32. Furthermore, it has been brought to the attention of the Special Representative that on 14 March 2001, President Alyaksandr Lukashenka issued a decree entitled "Several measures on improving distribution and use of foreign humanitarian aid", which reportedly prohibits the use of foreign funding for pro-democracy purposes. NGOs may be at risk of incurring fines and closure if they violate the legislation. On 11 May 2001, another presidential decree, entitled "On certain measures to improve procedures for holding meetings, rallies, street processions, demonstrations and other mass actions and pickets", was introduced which imposes new restrictions on the right of freedom of assembly. It has been reported that, under the decree, the body organizing a sanctioned event may be held entirely responsible for the action and may be fined or de-registered if public order is deemed to have been violated.

33. On 27 September 2001 the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, transmitted an allegation regarding the following cases.

34. Oleg Volchek, a lawyer, chairperson of Legal Assistance to the Population, and chairperson of the non-governmental committee which has demanded an independent investigation into the possible disappearances of Yury Zakharenko, Viktor Gonchar, Anatoly Krasovsky and Dmitry Zavadsky, was reportedly arrested on 21 July 1999, in Minsk,

after a pro-democracy demonstration with other companions. He was then taken to the Moskovsky District Department of Internal Affairs, where it is alleged that he was repeatedly punched and kicked on the body and head by three police officers who refused him access to a doctor. Mr. Volchek and his companions were not reportedly released until 22 July 1999. Apparently, as a result of his complaint, Mr. Volchek was charged with malicious hooliganism under article 201 (2) of the Belarusian Criminal Code and risked a sentence of several years' imprisonment. The charges against him were reportedly dropped in November 1999 owing to lack of evidence. Another allegation was transmitted on this case on 30 September 2001 by the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression.

35. Valery Schukin, a human rights defender, independent journalist and member of the dissolved parliament, was reportedly sentenced by Minsk City Court on 17 April 2001 to three months' imprisonment. According to the information received, Mr. Schukin was convicted for his alleged role in organizing the October 1999 pro-democracy freedom march, and for alleged hooliganism relating to an incident which reportedly occurred on 16 January 2001 when police officers refused him entry to a press conference given by the Minister of the Interior, Vladimir Naumov, in Minsk. It was further reported that a struggle had ensued between Mr. Schukin and guards policing access to the conference, who had reportedly violently forced him to the ground.

36. Vladimir Yuhko, a member of the Belarusian Conservative Christian Party, was reportedly ill-treated by police officers on 18 May 2001 and suffered a broken arm while protesting outside the Palace of the Republic building in Minsk. According to the information received, police officers detained approximately 30 protestors who were reportedly carrying posters of the men who had apparently disappeared and distributing leaflets contesting the proposed union of Belarus with Russia. It was reported that plain clothes police officers are alleged to have used force to disperse the peaceful protestors and ill-treated a number of them.

Observations

37. The Special Representative regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report the Government had not transmitted any reply to her communications.

BHUTAN

38. In a communication dated 25 July 2001, the Special Representative requested the Government to extend an invitation to her to carry out an official visit to Bhutan. No reply has been received so far.

BOLIVIA

Communication sent

39. On 6 March 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal concerning Mr. Waldo Albarracín Sánchez, President of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights in Bolivia

(APDHB). According to the information received, Mr. Waldo Albarracín Sánchez received threatening phone calls on his cell phone on two occasions, on 22 and 28 February 2001. In the second phone call, threats were reportedly extended to Mr. Waldo Albarracín Sánchez's family. According to the source, the APDHB reported the facts to the Commission for Human Rights of the Bolivian Parliament, the National Ombudsman Office, the Ministry of Justice and the Minister of Interior.

Observations

40. No reply has been received so far.

BRAZIL

Communications sent

41. On 24 April 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal regarding Romoaldo Vandresen, the son of Mr. Dionisio Vandresen, coordinator of the Pastoral Commission on Land in Parana. According to the information received, he was followed on 10 April 2001 in Parana by a vehicle driven by two unknown men, who allegedly forced him to stop, then threatened him with a gun and searched his car. The two gunmen reportedly told Romoaldo Vandresen to tell his father that they were going to kill both of them. It is alleged that the emblem of the civil police was on the guns that were used in the incident. According to the source, these acts were connected with the active role played by the victims in denouncing the repression of rural farmers without land in Parana.

42. On 30 October 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal regarding death threats against Friar Wilson Zanatta, a member of the Pastoral Land Commission in Tupancireta, in the State of Rio Grando do Sul. According to the information received, on 20 October 2001, Friar Wilson Zanatta was stopped on the road while he was on his way to assist landless rural labourers in Estancia Grande Estate. A man driving a Chevrolet pickup truck struck the vehicle driven by Friar Wilson Zanatta. He asked Mr. Zanatta where he was going and it is reported that when Mr. Zanatta answered that he was going to the encampment of the landless labourers, the man ordered him to turn around and threatened to kill him if he did not execute his orders. Mr. Zanatta reportedly filed an incident report with the local police. Because of the climate of fear and tension in Tupancireta, the community of friars to which Zanatta belongs decided to transfer him out of the region.

Observations

43. The Special Representative has not yet received a response from the Government.

CAMEROON

Communication envoyée

44. Le 4 mai 2001, la Représentante spéciale, conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire et le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture, a adressé au Gouvernement un appel urgent concernant le professeur Sindjoun Pokam, Djeukam Tchameni, Djimo Léandre, Peter William Mandio, journaliste, directeur de publication du journal *Le Front indépendant*, et Olivier Sande. Ces cinq personnes auraient été arrêtées sans mandat d'arrêt le 26 avril 2001 et détenues au commissariat central de Douala. Bien que la raison de leur détention ne soit pas connue, des craintes ont été exprimées quant au fait que les personnes mentionnées ci-dessus aient été arrêtées en raison de leurs activités en faveur des droits de l'homme et dans le but de les empêcher d'exercer leur droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression. En effet, le professeur Sindjoun Pokam, Djeukam Tchameni, Djimo Léandre et Peter William Mandio sont membres du Collectif national contre l'impunité, une organisation qui lutte pour que les personnes coupables de violations des droits de l'homme soient présentées devant la justice. Ils auraient été arrêtés alors qu'ils se rendaient à une réunion du Collectif.

Observations

45. La Représentante spéciale regrette qu'aucune réponse du Gouvernement ne lui soit parvenue.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Communication envoyée

46. Le 7 mars 2001, la Représentante spéciale, conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, a adressé au Gouvernement un appel urgent concernant la situation de M. Aboukary Tembeley, Président du Mouvement des droits de l'homme et directeur de publication du *Journal des droits de l'homme*. Selon les informations reçues, il aurait été arrêté le 14 février 2001 à la suite de la publication des résultats d'un sondage qu'il aurait effectué sur la démission du Président Patassé. Selon les informations reçues, il aurait été interrogé par la Direction générale de la Gendarmerie nationale pendant quatre heures. Transféré devant le parquet de Bangui le 16 février 2001, M. Tembeley aurait été inculpé en vertu de l'article 77 du Code pénal pour "diffusion de propagande de nature à nuire aux intérêts vitaux de l'État et de la Nation" et pour "incitation à la haine et à la révolte contre les institutions démocratiquement élues". Selon les informations reçues, le tribunal de Bangui aurait déclaré M. Tembeley coupable "d'actes de manœuvre de nature à compromettre la sécurité publique ou à occasionner des troubles politiques graves". Il aurait été condamné à deux mois de prison et à une amende de 150 000 francs CFA.

Observations

47. La Représentante spéciale regrette qu'aucune réponse du Gouvernement ne lui soit parvenue.

CHAD**Communication envoyée**

48. Le 5 juillet 2001, la Représentante spéciale a adressé au Gouvernement un appel urgent concernant M^{me} Jacqueline Moudéina, responsable juridique de l'Association tchadienne pour la promotion et la défense des droits de l'homme (ATPDH) et avocate des victimes tchadiennes dans les poursuites judiciaires engagées à l'encontre de l'ancien chef d'État, Hissein Habré. D'après les informations reçues, elle aurait été attaquée le 11 juin 2001 par des membres de la police antiémeutes alors qu'elle participait devant l'ambassade de France à N'Djaména à un rassemblement d'une centaine de femmes qui souhaitaient soumettre une motion à l'ambassadeur de France pour protester contre la politique de la France au Tchad. D'après les informations reçues, pendant la dispersion du rassemblement, des éléments des forces de sécurité auraient demandé où se trouvait M^{me} Moudéina et auraient lancé une grenade dans sa direction, la blessant à la jambe droite. M. Mahamat Wakaye, ancien haut responsable de la DDS, la police politique de Hissein Habré, aurait dirigé la police antiémeutes au moment des faits. Il semblerait que cette action s'inscrive en représailles des activités de M^{me} Moudéina. Cette crainte se serait confirmée suite au harcèlement dont aurait été victime M^{me} Moudéina dans l'enceinte de la clinique Providence où elle a été emmenée pour être soignée. Cet appel urgent concernait également M. Samuel Togoto, commissaire de police et ancien Vice-Président de l'Association des victimes de crimes et répressions politiques au Tchad (AVCRP) et ancien détenu de la DDS, qui serait victime de harcèlement administratif. Il lui serait reproché d'avoir voyagé hors du pays sans autorisation préalable du Ministre de l'intérieur et d'avoir fait des déclarations contraires à son statut de policier au Tchad et à Dakar, où il se serait rendu pour témoigner en tant que victime dans l'affaire de l'ancien chef d'État, Hissein Habré. D'après les informations reçues, son interrogatoire aurait été mené par l'inspecteur Brahim Djidda, ex-directeur général de la Sûreté poursuivi aujourd'hui par les victimes pour torture. M. Togoto encourrait une suspension de salaire pendant plusieurs mois, voire une radiation pure et simple. Enfin, cet appel urgent mentionnait également le cas de M. Daniel Bekoutou, journaliste tchadien, qui, dès le commencement du procès d'Hissein Habré à Dakar, aurait reçu des menaces de mort en raison de ses articles en faveur du jugement de l'ancien chef d'État. En conséquence, il aurait dû fuir le Sénégal et s'exiler en Europe.

Observations

49. Aucune réponse du Gouvernement n'a été reçue jusqu'à ce jour.

CHINA**Communications sent**

50. On 31 August 2001 the Special Representative transmitted an allegation jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture on the following cases.

51. Wang Wanxing, a human rights activist, was reportedly forcibly removed from his home by public security officers and taken to Ankang Psychiatric Hospital in Beijing on 23 November 1999. This followed Mr. Wanxing's request to the authorities to hold a press

conference to discuss his confinement. He was allegedly first detained in Ankang Public Security Hospital on 3 June 1992 after trying to unfurl a banner in Tiananmen Square commemorating the events of 4 June 1989. On 19 August 1999, Wang Wanxing was reportedly released for a three-month trial period.

52. Li Lanying, Chen Shihuan, Liu Jinling and Chi Yunling, four Falun Gong practitioners from Zhaoyuan county in Shandong province, were reportedly detained in November 1999 for disclosing details of the death due to torture of Zhao Jinhua in October 1999. In December 1999, Li Lanying and Chen Shihuan were reportedly assigned to three years' "re-education through labour", to be served in a labour camp in Zibo county, Shandong province.

53. On 26 September 2001 the Special Representative transmitted an allegation jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture regarding the following cases.

54. Mr. Lobsang Tenzin and Mr. Tenpa Wangdrak were reportedly caught, on 31 March 1991, while in Drapchi Prison, attempting to hand over a letter to the then United States Ambassador, James Lilley, who was visiting Drapchi Prison. According to the information received, the letter contained in detail treatment meted out to political prisoners and a list of prisoners who had reportedly been tortured. Mr. Lobsang Tenzin and Mr. Tenpa Wangdrak were reportedly beaten by officers of the Public Security Bureau (PSB), and moved to dark isolation cells.

55. Mrs. Li Yang was reportedly arrested on 15 March 2000 and sent for one month to Chaoyang District Detention Centre for appealing for the rights of Falun Gong practitioners at the Government Central Appeal Office in Beijing. She was reportedly held in very bad conditions.

56. Ms. Zhang Xueling was reportedly sentenced on 24 April 2000 to three years' imprisonment in the Wangcun Labour Camp in Shandong province for collaborating with the enemy. According to the information received, her arrest was connected with the appeal Ms. Zhang filed to seek justice for her mother, Ms. Chen Zixiu, who had allegedly been beaten to death on 21 February 2000, while in detention, and ask for a forensic report. It has been further reported that, on 20 April 2000, Ms. Zhang gave details of her mother's death and of her quest for justice to the *Asian Wall Street Journal*.

57. On 27 September 2001 the Special Representative transmitted an allegation to the Government of China regarding the following cases.

58. Jamphel Jangchup, Ngawang Phulchung, Ngawang Woesser and Ngawang Gyaltsen, Drepung monk members of the "Organization of Ten" were reportedly arrested by officers of the Public Security Bureau (PSB), on 16 April 1989, for forming a "counter-revolutionary organization, producing reactionary literature, which attacked the Chinese Government and slandered the People's Democratic dictatorship". In fact, the group reportedly published a Tibetan translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and had also given information about the human rights abuses reportedly perpetrated by the authorities. According to the information received, Mr. Jangchup and Mr. Phulchung were sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment and Mr. Woesser and Mr. Gyaltsen were sentenced to 17 years.

59. Mr. Chu O-ming, a Falun Gong practitioner based in Hong Kong, was reportedly arrested on 7 September 2000 in connection with the complaint he filed, on 29 August 2000, with the

Supreme Procuratorate of China, against Jiang Zemin, the President, Zeng Qinghong, Minister of the Ministry of Human Resources and Personnel, and Luo Gan, Secretary of the Political and Legal Committee of the State Council, for alleged persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. To date, Mr. Chu's family has still not obtained any information about his whereabouts.

60. Ms. Teng Chunyan, a medical doctor and Falun Gong practitioner, was reportedly charged with "prying into State intelligence for overseas organizations" and sentenced to three years in jail by Beijing Intermediate People's Court, on 23 November 2000. According to the information received, on 7 February 2000, Ms. Teng led foreign journalists to a village in the Fangshan district of Beijing, where they reportedly interviewed Falun Gong practitioners detained in a mental hospital. In March 2000, Ms. Teng returned to Fangshan and provided a digital camera for a man to take pictures of the detained Falun Gong members to document their detention and hunger strike. She later reportedly forwarded the pictures to foreign news organizations by e-mail.

61. On 8 and 12 March 2001, the local police reportedly arrested He Kechang, Ran Chongxin, Jiang Qingshan and Wen Dingchun, four farmers, who were planning to go to Beijing in early March 2001 to present a petition to the Government complaining that local officials had embezzled funds intended to pay for resettling them. According to the information received, the four farmers are among thousands of people whose homes will be flooded by the Three Gorges Dam, a giant reservoir that is reportedly planned to be operational in the centre of Gaoyang in 2003. All four of them were reportedly held in the Yunyang county police Detention Centre, charged with disturbing the social order, leaking State secrets and maintaining illicit relations with a foreign country.

Observations

62. The Special Representative regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report the Government had not transmitted any reply to her communications.

COLOMBIA

Urgent appeals

63. On 4 January 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning the Commander of the Colombian Army who issued a press release on 26 July 2000 attacking Mr. Gustavo Gallón Giraldo, Director of the NGO Colombian Commission of Jurists, and other members of the organization. According to the information received, the press release has made a reference to their involvement in the judicial proceedings aimed at solving the disappearance of a human rights defender on 4 July 1990. On 31 July 2000, Mr. Gallón asked the President of Colombia and the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic to order a rectification of that information. It was reported that the answer given by the Commander of the Army was reportedly incomplete since it did not respond to important questions relating to the video made by the members of the National Army showing human rights defenders who had participated in the judicial proceedings.

64. On 19 January 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Iván Madero

Vergel and José Guillermo Larios, members of the organization CREDHOS in Barrancabermeja, who were reportedly threatened on 3 January 2001 by army-backed paramilitaries. According to the information received, several people thought to belong to the paramilitary group AUC came to the homes of the above-named persons, threatening them and their families. Since then, Mr. Madero Vergel has received a number of threatening phone calls at his home, reminding him that he is considered to be a military target and accusing him of being a guerrilla collaborator or supporter. Both men are members of an organization which has played a vital role in drawing international attention to human rights abuses committed by guerrillas, the security forces and their paramilitary allies.

65. On 6 February 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers regarding Mr. Oscar Rodas Villegas, a lawyer and human rights defender, member of the José Alvéar Restrepo Lawyers' Association (CAJAR), who has reportedly been threatened with death and ordered to put an end to his investigations about human rights violations. According to the information received, on 24 January 2001, his wife, Ms. Olga Iliana Velez, was abducted by three men and a woman thought to belong to a paramilitary group. She was taken to an unknown house and beaten. She was freed at the end of the day and asked to tell Mr. Rodas Villegas that he had to disappear before 17 February or his family would be set upon.

66. On 13 February 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women regarding two men who identified themselves as members of the paramilitary group AUC and who reportedly came on 27 January 2001 to a women's community centre "Casa de la Mujer" run by the Organización Femina Popular (OFP) in the district of Barrancabermeja. According to the information received, these two men announced that they had come to take over the centre and demanded the keys from the activists. One of the men reportedly returned the same day, threatened Jackeline Rojas and stole her mobile phone. He reportedly said that the paramilitaries would take the centre by force and "blow the door and trample over whoever stands in their way". This man was arrested by the police, but it is feared that the AUC will carry out their threats. Furthermore, on 8 February 2001, two armed men, who identified themselves as members of the AUC, approached an international observer from Peace Brigades International (PBI) and ordered him to hand over his papers and mobile phones. When he refused, the men threatened him with a gun, at which point he and his colleague from the OFP gave the men their papers and mobile phones. As the men were leaving the centre, they threatened the international observer from PBI, declaring the organization a military target.

67. On 22 February 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Mr. Omar Vera Luna, President of the Junta de Acción Comunal in Barrancabermeja and collaborator of the Peace and Development Programme in Magdalena Medios, who has reportedly been threatened with death on various occasions since 16 February 2001 by members of the AUC.

According to the information received, Mr. Vera Luna has reportedly refused to take part in a demonstration organized by the paramilitaries protesting against the creation of a place, “El Retén”, designed to host meetings between the guerrilla members of ELN and the Government. As a result of renewed threats, and despite the presence of the police, Mr. Vera Luna and his family have been forced to leave their house and find shelter in the “Casa de la Mujer” centre run by the OFP in Barrancabermeja. In addition, Mr. Andrés Aldana, President of the Junta de Acción Comunal reportedly received a visit on 15 February 2001 from two persons who identified themselves as members of the AUC. He was reportedly forced to sign a document requesting the presence of the national army in the city and the expulsion of the OFP. On 16 February 2001, he received two other visits from members of paramilitary groups who forced him to join a demonstration against the creation of “El Retén”. Mr. Angel Miguel Solano, received a visit on 7 February 2001 from three men who identified themselves as members of the AUC and who warned him that he had to leave the city of Barrancabermeja. He was also asked to take part in the demonstration.

68. On 9 March 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding activists of the OFP who were reportedly attacked and threatened by paramilitaries as they organized a celebration of International Women’s Day on 8 March 2001. According to the information received, on 7 March two OFP members were handing out leaflets to promote the activities they were organizing. A group of men who said they were members of the paramilitary AUC approached them. The men snatched the leaflets and burned them. They also threatened the women and told them to leave the area. Later, the OFP President, Yolanda Becerra, received a call on her mobile phone in which a threatening voice told her she would have to take the consequences.

69. On 2 April 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding professional killers who have reportedly been ordered to murder Mr. Alirio Uribe, a human rights lawyer, President of the José Alvéar Restrepo Lawyers’ Association (CAJAR) and Vice-President of the International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH). According to the information received, the threats came as Mr. Uribe was participating in the session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

70. On 11 June 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women regarding army-backed paramilitaries who reportedly told OFP worker Ms. Dany Rada Jimenez (22 years of age) on 18 May 2001 that she was a military target. Subsequently, she received further death threats and the paramilitaries reportedly told community members in various districts of Puerto Wilches, in Santander department that they would kill more OFP members. Ms. Rada Jimenez was reportedly kept under constant surveillance by men following her in the street for the past few weeks. She reported all this to the police.

71. On 11 June 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding three armed gunmen, thought to be army-backed paramilitaries belonging to the AUC, who reportedly

abducted Mr. Kimi Domico Pernia in the municipality of Tierralta, department of Cordoba, on the evening of 2 June 2001. According to the information received, he has not been seen since his abduction. Mr. Domico Pernia is a leader of the Embera indigenous people, who live along the rivers Sin and Verde in the department of Cordoba. He has played a leading role in the indigenous communities' campaign against the construction of the Urrú dam, which will destroy much of their ancestral lands.

72. On 12 June 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Ms. Bernice Celeyta Alayón, President of the human rights organization NOMADESC, who reportedly found a message on her home answering machine on 18 May 2001 threatening her with death. The next day, a funeral wreath was left on her doorstep. Since 14 May 2001, she has reportedly been kept under constant surveillance by unknown men in cars. In the past few months, NOMADESC has denounced human rights violations by paramilitaries who have threatened and killed trade unionists in Valle del Cauca department, and massacred civilians living along the River Naya in Valle del Cauca.

73. On 15 June 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding the safety of Ms. Islena Rey, the only surviving member of a disbanded human rights organization, Meta Civic Human Rights Committee. On 5 June 2001, Mr. Gonzalo Zarate and his brother were reportedly killed by unidentified gunmen at their home in the Manantial district of Villaviciencio, capital of the department of Meta. Before it was disbanded, the organization played an important role in denouncing human rights violations committed by the security forces and their paramilitary allies in Meta. Since 1991, four leading members have been gunned down and three other members have disappeared. In its second year, the organization faced continuous threats, and three of its members disappeared.

74. On 15 June 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Astrid Manrique Carnaval, a member of the Popayan branch of the ASFADDES, and her family who had reportedly repeatedly been threatened in the previous few weeks. On 3 June 2001, it was reported that two men smashed all the windows at Ms. Manrique Carnaval's house. On 25 May 2001, she and her 14-year-old daughter were followed by six unidentified men in the street. At the end of April 2001, unknown men came to the home of her sister, who saw them keeping it under surveillance.

75. On 29 June 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Ms. Emma Gómez de Perdonó, a member of the trade union ANTHOC in Honda city, department of Tolima, and her daughter Diana de Perdonó, who were reportedly victims of an attempted murder by paramilitaries on 13 June 2001. According to the information received, in the previous few weeks, a paramilitary group had threatened with death members of ANTHOC at a hospital in Honda if they refused to take part in the meetings of the paramilitary group. It was reported that paramilitary groups often accuse trade unionists of being members of guerrilla groups and considered them as military targets.

76. On 9 July 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding the disappearance and murder by paramilitaries of Mr. Alirio Pedro Domicó Domicó, Governor of the Embera indigenous group, which occurred in Cabildo del Rio Esmeralda, department of Cordoba, on 25 June 2001, and of Mr. Alberto Sabugara Velásquez, a leader of the Embera indigenous group, in Quibdó, department of Choco, on 27 June 2001. Concern was also expressed at the enforced disappearance on 2 June 2001 in Cabildo del Rio Verde, department of Cordoba, of Mr. Kimi Domico Pernia, also a leader of the Embera indigenous group. On 10 July 2001, the Special Representative and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions issued a press release expressing their deep concern over the murder and disappearance of indigenous leaders in Colombia.

77. On 12 July 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers regarding Dr. Alirio Uribe Muñoz, a lawyer and human rights defender, and two other members of the José Alvéar Restrepo Lawyers' Association (CAJAR) in Bogotá, Luis Guillermo Perez Casas and Maret Cecilia García, who are still facing harassment and intimidation by paramilitary groups in Cundinamarca. Since Mr. Luis Guillermo Perez Casas started working on the case of massacre committed by members of the army in Mapiripan, he has reportedly been the victim of harassment and regular surveillance.

78. On 24 July 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Mr. Hernando Hernandez Pardo, Vice-President of CUT and President of the Oil Workers' Trade Union (USO), who escaped an assassination attempt on 6 July 2001. According to the information received, he was speaking at a union meeting in Barrancabermeja in Santander department when he was warned that a group of heavily armed paramilitary gunmen had come to the meeting to kill him. The meeting was immediately suspended and Mr. Hernandez Pardo was taken to safety.

79. On 6 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an urgent appeal regarding members of the Bogotá-based human rights organization, Corporación Sembrar, who have reportedly been kept under surveillance and threatened. It was alleged that members of the organization, as well as other people who work with Sembrar, have been watched on entering and leaving its office in Bogotá. The threats appear to be related to the organization's activities in and around the city of Barrancabermeja, an area for the control of which army-backed paramilitaries are waging a military campaign.

80. On 23 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding the situation of threats, murders and harassment faced by trade unionists. According to the information received, on 16 August 2001, three board members of SINTRAEELECOL were victims of an attempted murder when they were leaving its offices in Fusagasugá, department of Cundinamarca. As a result, Ms. Doris Lozano Nuñez died and Mr. Omar García Angulo was seriously injured. On the same day, Mr. Manuel Pajaro Peinado, treasurer of the Trade Union of Public Services of Barranquilla district was murdered in his home. It was reported that

Mr. Edgar Pua and Mr. José Meriño, treasurer and attorney respectively of ANTHOC received death threats and were asked to leave the city and to put an end to their activities. It was also alleged that Mr. Gustavo Villanueva, Director of ANTHOC in Polonuevo, received death threats.

81. On 28 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an urgent appeal regarding Commandant Enrique Cotes Prado's declarations during a meeting on 27 July 2001 between local civil and military authorities and a national commission in Fusagasugá. This commission comprised the Vice-Presidency, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ombudsman and the Prosecutor's Office, as well as human rights organizations and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights as observer, and aimed at establishing dialogue with local authorities about the human rights situation in the region. One of the key issues in this dialogue was the relationship between members of the Military Base Camps of Las Águilas and the inhabitants. According to the information received, Commandant Cotes Prado publicly declared that the State institutions and their civil servants, which did not take position regarding the occupation of the area by the guerrilla 20 years ago, were "serving guerrilla members". It has been reported that these declarations violated Presidential Directive 07, which aims to protect human rights defenders, including civil servants who perform human rights work. In that sense, Commandant Cotes's public declarations reportedly did not contribute to promoting dialogue between the different actors in the region and, on the contrary, might create a polarization of the situation.

82. On 13 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an urgent appeal regarding Edgar Pua, Judith Castillo, Argemio Rivaldo, Carlos Bustamente, Ubaldo Galindo, José Meriño and Arminto Sarmiento, members of ANTHOC in Baranquilla, Atlantico region, who were reportedly threatened with death by paramilitaries who accused them of being guerrilla members. As a result of these threats, they were forced to leave the region. Carmen Pungo and Ricaurte Yanten Pungo, members of ANTHOC, were murdered on 2 September 2001 by paramilitary groups in Tambo, Cauca region.

83. On 26 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an urgent appeal jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Mr. Hernando Montoya, a trade union leader of SINTRAMUNICIPIO, Cartago section, department of Valle, who reportedly received anonymous death threats on 7 September 2001. Previously, the Cooperativa de Seguridad (COPROSEG) had reportedly threatened Mr. Montoya. Although a beneficiary of the Minister of the Interior programme of protection, he is allegedly still facing harassment and threats by paramilitary groups. In addition, it has been reported that the mayor of Cartago has proffered verbal threats against Mr. Montoya on various occasions which have contributed to increasing the risk for his safety.

84. On 25 October 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression regarding Mr. Luis Manuel Anaya Aguas, treasurer of the Sindicato de Conductores y Trabajadores del Transporte de Santander (SINCONTRAINDER) in Barrancabermeja, and its president, Mr. Luis Lopez, who were reportedly killed on 16 and 19 October 2001. On 17 October 2001, Mr. Julián Rodríguez, a member of the Corporación CREDHOS, was murdered in Barrancabermeja, allegedly in

retaliation for his human rights activities. According to the information received, six trade unionist leaders of the Unión Sindical Obrera (USO) were reportedly held in detention on 19 October 2001 in various cities around the country and accused of rebellion. Among the detainees were Mr. Jairo Calderón, former president of the USO, held in detention in Bucaramanga, Mr. Alonso Martínez, a USO activist, held in Bogotá, Mr. Ramon Rangel, a member of the USO Human Rights Commission, held in Barrancabermeja and Mr. Fernando Acuña, former president of FEDEPETROL, held in Barrancabermeja. Agents of the Technical Body of Investigation of the Public Prosecutor's Office and of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) were reportedly responsible for the arrests. These acts were connected with a one-day demonstration against ECOPETROL, a petrol company under State control, organized by the USO to protest against continuing harassment, death threats, murders and disappearances reportedly suffered by USO leaders and activists. Various board members of the Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (COMPERDH) as well as one of its lawyers, have been reportedly threatened with death. This is the case for Mr. Ernesto Amezcuita Camacho, Mr. Luis Jairo Ramirez, Dr. Jahel Quiroga in relation with her activities in the Corporación Reiniciar and Dr. Carlos Lozano. On 11 October 2001, Mr. Rigoberto Jimenez, president of the Asociación de Ayuda Solidaria (ANDAS) in Cartagena, and an ANDAS board member were intimidated by two unidentified men on a motorbike. On 16 October 2001, Mr. Manuel de la Rosa, treasurer of ANDAS, was reportedly detained by three armed men in plain clothes and taken away by force in a van. He was released at the request of other members of the organization.

85. On 30 October 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Ms. Gladys Avila, Secretary-General of ASFADDES, Ms. Gloria Herney, ASFADDES General Coordinator, and other human rights defenders with that association, who were reportedly receiving death threats and being followed on a continuous basis. In recent weeks, it was reported, anonymous telephone calls had been made to ASFADDES. In addition, interference was heard on the office telephones.

86. On 13 November 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an urgent appeal regarding the destruction of the Organización Femenina Popular (OFP) community centre in the Barrio La Virgen, Barrancabermeja, department of Santander. According to the information received, on 10 November 2001, a group of armed men forcibly entered the OFP centre and began to demolish it.

87. On 30 November 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding continuous threats against members of the Asociación Campesina del Valle del Río Cimitarra (ACVC) despite the recommendation made by the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights on 1 November 2001 to the Government of Colombia to implement the protective measures granted in 1999 in order to protect members of ACVC allegedly declared military targets by paramilitary groups. According to the information received, on 7 November 2001, members of the Cuerpo Técnico de Investigaciones (CTI) of the Attorney-General's Office (Fiscalía) and of the Fifth Brigade of the Army broke into the home of Mr. César Jerez, a member of the board of the Association, in Bucaramanga, and intimidated his family. These threats are allegedly linked

to the activities carried out by ACVC in the defence of the human rights of the inhabitants of Valle del Río Cimitarra in Magdalena Medio Colombiano. The Special Representative was also informed of the existence of a military intelligence report as well as a judicial investigation by the Attorney-General's Office against ACVC and its board.

Allegation letters

88. On 15 February 2001, the Special Representative expressed her concern at the killing of Mr. Iván Villamizar, regional ombudsman (*defensor del pueblo*) in Cúcuta City in North Santander, on 12 February 2001. Mr. Villamizar, who had been the Dean of the University of Cúcuta, had consistently denounced human rights violations in Catatumbo as well as the massacres, reportedly committed in 1999 by paramilitaries, in La Gabarra and Tibu, all in the department of Northern Santander. It is reported that, because of his work, he had been the object of constant death threats. A press release was issued on the same case by the Special Representative on 16 February 2001.

89. On 17 April 2001, the Special Representative submitted a communication to Mr. Gustavo Bell Lemus, Vice-President of the Republic of Colombia, reminding him of a list of cases she has already sent to the Government. The Special Representative expressed concern over the particularly precarious situation of human rights defenders in the country, especially in the city of Barrancabermeja. Reports indicated that serious human rights abuses are perpetrated by the paramilitary "Self Defence Group" (AUC). The Special Representative acknowledged that the Government of Colombia had taken measures to address the problem, such as the Special Protection Programme for Witnesses and Threatened Persons under the Ministry of the Interior. However, she remained concerned about the slow pace of judicial investigations into crimes against human rights defenders and about the limited administrative, security and financial resources to protect those human rights defenders who found themselves at risk.

90. On 19 October 2001, the Special Representative, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, sent an allegation letter to the Government regarding the case of Mr. Eduardo Umaña Mendoza, a lawyer and human rights defender. According to the information received, Dr. Mendoza was killed on 18 April 1998 by two men and a woman who identified themselves as journalists. Prior to his death, Dr. Mendoza had been threatened on numerous occasions. Complaints had been filed with the competent authorities, but no progress had been made on the investigations into these threats. A number of arrests have been made in connection with the murder, but so far only one person has been formally charged. There is a grave concern that, despite indications of military involvement in the crime, it appears that this line of investigation has not been followed.

91. On 19 October 2001, the Special Representative, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an allegation letter regarding the following cases.

Human rights organizations

92. According to the information received, army-backed paramilitaries threatened to kill OFP members after they helped to organize three days of events and marches in Barrancabermeja calling on both sides in Colombia's armed conflict to respect the human rights of civilians. The paramilitaries declared 11 families who took part in the 14 to 17 August 2001 event to be military targets. First, paramilitary gunmen went to women's homes and told them not to go on the march, and set up roadblocks to stop the event taking place, despite the fact that the army had a strong presence in the city. At the end of the march, the women gathered in the city football stadium to hear speeches. OFP members Jackeline Rojas and Yolanda Becerra were on the podium preparing to begin the event when a man approached and threatened them. On 24 August 2001, OFP was told that paramilitaries had decided to assassinate their members, beginning with one of their leaders, Patricia Ramírez.

93. According to the information received, on 8 and 9 October 2000, four families belonging to the Asociación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos (ASFADDES) branch at Medellín reportedly received several threatening telephone calls, which were repeated on 31 October 2000, following which they had to leave the region. Ms. Martha Elizabeth Soto Gallo received a threatening message on her answerphone on 13 April 2000. On 11 and 23 November 2000, in Medellín, two letters carrying a death threat was sent to Mr. Sancho Castro, a collaborator of the association. On 20 November 2000, the person in charge of the Cundinamarca branch of ASFADDES is reported to have been followed in Bogotá by two unknown people. It was also reported that, in May 2000, Ms. Rocío Campos, a member of the Managing Council of ASFADDES and its Barrancabermeja branch received several telephone calls from unknown persons who threatened her, fired gunshots and asked her about her brother, Daniel Campos, who disappeared in May 1998. The Special Representative has also been informed of the murder of Ms. Elisabeth Cañas Cano, a member of ASFADDES, on 11 July 2000 in Barrancabermeja. She had been actively involved in combating unpunished criminals, especially in connection with the disappearance of a group of 25 people, including her son, Giovanny Cañas Cano, and her brother, José Milton Cañas Cano, who both disappeared at Barrancabermeja on 16 May 1998. Furthermore, on 29 and 30 September 2000, during a forum entitled "For life and human rights" held in Barrancabermeja, threats were made by paramilitary groups in the form of slogans against members of ASFADDES accused of being members of guerrilla groups and military targets. As a result of the threats targeting it, ASFADDES decided to close temporarily its office in Barrancabermeja on 28 February 2001.

94. According to the information received, since the Regional Corporation for the Defence of Human Rights (CREDHOS) was created 13 years ago, eight of its members have been killed and two others were the victims of murder attempts. The former president of CREDHOS, Osiris Bayther, and the coordinator of the organization in Bolívar, Marco Tulios Campos, were forced to leave Colombia in 1998 and to give up their activities in the region after receiving death threats. The offices of CREDHOS in Barrancabermeja were raided on 16 and 18 October 1999. On 19 October 1999, the coordinator of CREDHOS in Barrancabermeja, Pablo Javier Arenales, received numerous threatening phone calls. In August 2000, the secretary of the organization, Monica Madera Vergel, received a threatening call on the phone assigned to

her by the Ministry of the Interior programme. These acts are connected with the pamphlet distributed by CREDHOS in Bucaramanga during an event, "For life and human rights", in September 2000 denouncing the threats against its members and holding the AUC responsible for them.

Members of human rights organizations

95. According to the information received, on 19 May 1997, a group of masked gunmen, identifying themselves as members of the Attorney General's Office, killed Carlos Mario Calderón and Elsa Constanza Alvarado, both activists of the Centre for Research and Popular Education, in their Bogotá apartment. According to the information received, in July 2001 four persons were reportedly accused of having participated in the murder and sentenced to between 4 and 60 years' imprisonment. It has been reported that detention orders have been issued against paramilitary leaders Carlos and Fidel Castaño, who were allegedly charged with having planned the murders. It has been further reported that although the authorities knew about their whereabouts, they did not take the appropriate measures to arrest them. According to the information received, four judicial police officers and one key witness have been murdered in the course of the investigation. The Special Representative requested information regarding the follow-up to the measures taken by the competent authorities to investigate, prosecute and sentence those found responsible for these acts.

96. Dr. Jesús Valle Jaramillo, a renowned human rights lawyer, was shot dead in February 1998 by unidentified gunmen in his office in Medellín after denouncing links between members of the Colombian military and paramilitary organizations. He was the president of the Antioquia Permanent Committee for the Defence of Human Rights, and the fourth president of that organization to be killed. He was also a university professor and a Conservative Party local councillor.

97. Jairo Bedoya Hoyos, treasurer of the Indigenous Organization of Antioquia (OIA) and former members of the Patriotic Union (UP) political party and of Parliament in 1992-1993, disappeared on 2 March 2000 in the department of Antioquia. Those responsible are reportedly members of paramilitary groups allied with security forces. The victim had participated in a campaign calling for the respect of the cultural rights and for the safety of Embera indigenous people.

98. Marleny Rincon and Ana Julia Arias de Rodriguez, members of the National Association of Peasants and Indigenous Women of Colombia (ANMUCIC), and Marta Cecilia Hernandez, leader of ANMUCIC Zulia, department of North Santander, were killed, allegedly by paramilitary forces, on 21 July 2000, 19 August 2000 and 26 January 2001, respectively. Marleny Rincon, president of the association in the department of Meta, as well as Julia Arias de Rodriguez, treasurer of ANMUCIC and a member of the UP political party, have been accused of being guerrilla members. Marta Cecilia Hernandez's murder is allegedly due to her refusal to withdraw her candidature for the municipal elections.

99. Orlando Moncada, spokesman and member of the board of the Peasants Association of Valle del Río Cimitarra, department of Santander, was killed on 1 September 2000 while standing near a road block set up by the AUC on the road between Puerto de Barrancabermeja and El Tigre.

100. Fernando Cruz Peda, a human rights lawyer and member of the Association of Democratic Jurists of Colombia, continues disappeared in Cali. On 10 December 2000, three unidentified persons in plain clothes took him away to the Attorney-General's Office on the pretext of checking his professional card. Although numerous complaints have been lodged with various national authorities, the case has reportedly not been investigated so far.

101. Pepe Zabala and Angela Andrade, members of the Multi-Ethnic People's Movement of the Nariño Pacific Coast campaigning for the rights of the various ethnic minority groups in the department of Nariño, were killed on 6 August 2001 in the Aguacalara district of the municipality of Tumaco. According to the information received, paramilitaries began threatening to kill members of this NGO in September 2000. The Movement had appealed to the Ministry of the Interior for protection because of the death threats. The Ministry had provided mobile telephones for members to inform the authorities if they were attacked.

102. Yolanda Cerón, a nun and director of the human rights team of the Catholic church organization Pastoral Social in Tumaco, Narizo department, was reportedly shot several times on 19 September 2001 by unidentified gunmen as she walked across a park in Tumaco. She was taken to the local hospital, where she died moments later. Ms. Cerón had worked for many years with Pastoral Social to denounce human rights violations in Narizo department and in support of the victims and their families. She had recently reported that unidentified men had followed her and that the offices of Pastoral Social were under permanent surveillance. Some time before, she had also been called to the Attorney-General's Office in Tumaco to ratify the denunciations she had made some months before of several cases of human rights violations.

Internally displaced persons

103. On 3 September 2000, Cesar Molina, director of the Corporación para la Educación y Autogestión Ciudadana (CEAC), a human rights NGO in Barranquilla, department of Atlántico was reportedly intercepted by two armed men who threatened to kill him if he did not discontinue his work with internally displaced persons and students in the University of Atlántica. The two men also mentioned Luis Felipe Flores, director of another human rights NGO, Fundación para el Estudio de las Ciencias Sociales (FUNPECIS). The facts of the case suggest that the perpetrators are members of an organized group of contract killers who may have paramilitary links. As a result of the threat, both individuals have been forced to abandon their human rights work in Barranquilla and have been displaced in other cities in Colombia.

104. Armando Achito, an Embera indigenous leader from the municipality of Juradó, department of Choco, was killed on 25 December 2000 by armed men, allegedly members of paramilitary groups, in his own house in Juradó. Mr. Armando Achito had taken part in several procedures claiming land, food and health for those communities. After the massacre of three indigenous persons by alleged paramilitaries, he had been displaced to Juradó on 8 August 1999.

Apparently the local authorities had suggested that he move to Bahia Solano, so that he could be provided with the necessary protection. However, this removal did not, reportedly, prevent him being killed.

105. Pedro Varón, teacher and Fiscal of the executive board of the Central Unitaria de Trabajadores workers (CUT), department of Tolima, has reportedly been subjected to acts of pursuit and threats against his life, allegedly committed by paramilitaries, which, according to the information received, forced him in April 2001 to flee the region, to give up his union work and to leave his family.

106. Evert Encizo, a teacher and director of the “La Reliquia” school and leader of the displaced people in the settlement of the same name in the town of Villavicencio, was killed on 19 August 2001 by two strongly armed men who entered his house and shot him. In this incident, two other people, Mrs. Marleny Coronado Gomez, deputy president of the “Junta de Acción Comunal” of this settlement, and a child, were reportedly injured.

107. According to the information received, Marino Cordoba, President of the Association of Displaced Afro-Colombians, (ASFRODES), received threatening phone calls, allegedly from paramilitaries, at the headquarters of the organization in March 2001. ASFRODES deals mainly with the defence of the rights of Afro-Colombians and displaced people. Previously, Mr. Cordoba had reportedly been the victim of attempts on his life in 2000 and had received several death threats since he moved in January 1997 from the department of Choco to Bogotá.

Trade unionists

108. In the period January-October 2001, 112 trade unionists were assassinated, and 65 disappeared/were abducted, a significant increase in repressive action against trade unionists considered as military targets. Moreover, 23 trade unionists were the victims of aggression during the same period. Members of paramilitary groups have been accused of being responsible for most of these violent deaths.

109. Geraldo Gonzalez, Secretary for Agrarian and Indigenous Affairs of the Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT), also president of the small farmers’ trade union in Cundinamarca, was reportedly constantly subjected to threats against his life during 1999 and 2000. For instance, his name was included in a document given to the CUT, which announced a plan of extermination of trade union leaders. His family has also been seriously affected.

110. On 19 September 2000, two unknown armed strangers reportedly fired several shots at Ricardo Herrera, Secretary-General of the trade union SINTRAEMCALI and Omar de Jesús Noguera, a trade union employee, on their arrival at Mr. Herrera’s home in the Junín neighbourhood of Cali, Valle de Cauca. Mr. Noguera, who was wounded during the attack, died on 23 September 2000. He had spoken out against corruption and participated as a trade union member in mobilization activities against the privatization of EMCALI. The chairman of SINTRAEMCALI, Mr. Alexander López Amaya, was forced to leave the country in September 2000 after receiving repeated death threats and after being chased by hired assassins.

111. Wilson Borja, president of the National Federation of State Workers (FENALTRASE) and a peace activist, was reportedly the victim of an armed attack on 15 December 2000. It was reported that he had previously lodged a complaint with the Regional Attorney of Bogotá concerning the death threats he had been receiving by telephone and in letters. Mr. Borja is also member of the Civil Society Negotiation Commission, whose aim is to help create a free zone in the Bolivar and Antioquia regions in order to begin peace talks with the National Liberation Army (ELN).

112. Orlando Ospina Loaiza and Carlos Alberto Florez, vice-president and secretary-general of the Trade Union of Public Service Workers and Employees (SINTRAEMSDES) in Pereira reportedly received a condolence card, on 12 February 2001 sent by the AUC.

113. Jaime Alberto Duque Castro, president of the trade union of workers of Cementos El Cairo (SUTIMAC), was allegedly detained on 24 March 2001 by AUC paramilitaries. He was released without injuries on 5 April 2001.

114. Gustavo Soler Mora, president of the workers of the multinational Drummond company and president of the national Mining and Energy Trade Union (SINTRAMINERGETICA), was found dead on 7 October 2001 in Rincon Hondo, in the municipality of Chiriguana. The day before, he was reportedly forced by armed men to get off the bus in which he was travelling from Valledupar to Chiriguana to get into a minibus.

Communications received

115. In a letter dated 16 March 2001 the Government of Colombia replied to the communication of 13 February 2001 relating to alleged acts committed by a self-defence group against the Women's Popular Organization (OFP) in Barrancabermeja. The Government asserted that a preliminary inquiry was made on the day of the events, but an official order for an investigation had still not been given. The Social Solidarity Network set up by the Office of the President of the Republic had organized a system of care for displaced persons, in which the specific case of that organization was included. The Government added that investigations had also begun into the threats against Mrs. Flor Maria Cañas and other members of the organization, but they were still at the stage of gathering evidence.

116. In a letter dated 20 March 2001, the Government provided information on official communication No. 1247/DAS.D of 6 March 2001, by which the Director of the Administrative Department for National Security reported that the necessary steps had been taken to neutralize and prevent any action by outlawed groups against the civilian population.

117. In letters dated 10 April and 28 May 2001, the Government of Colombia replied to the Special Representative's communication of 6 February 2001. The Government stated that a preliminary inquiry into Mrs. Olga Liliana Velez's complaint alleging death threats against herself, her husband, Oscar Rodas Villegas, and her family had begun. As a result, several pieces of evidence had been examined and an investigation had been initiated to determine who had committed the offences in question. However, it had not yet been possible to reach any conclusion. The Government reported on 28 May 2001 that the Public Prosecutor's Office,

Criminal Courts Division 99 had ordered an investigation into the alleged death threats against Oscar Rodas Villegas and Olga Liliana Velez and that they were still examining the evidence and establishing the identity of the culprits.

118. In letters dated 10 April, 22 May and 5 October 2001 the Government of Colombia replied to the Special Representative's communication of 9 March 2001 regarding the Women's Popular Organization (OFP). Yolanda Becerra's statement about the threats against Flor Maria Cañas indicated that she had not received any more such threats. In its letter dated 22 May 2001, the Government stated that Mrs. Yolanda Becerra, chairperson of the OFP, had rejected the protection offered to her as being against the principles of her organization. In its letter of 5 October 2001, the Government reported that the Attorney-General's Office had taken several steps, such as devising a protection and prevention strategy, and appointing two human rights consultants, as soon as it learnt of the violence against OFP members and of the pressures on them, and was beginning a preliminary investigation of members of the Public Prosecutor's Office headquartered in Barrancabermeja for having released the person who had allegedly threatened a legal representative of OFP in the name of the AUC. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, for its part, was investigating the same events and on 26 May 2000 had ordered precautionary measures for several OFP members at their head office in Barrancabermeja. The Government said that several investigations were being conducted by the Public Prosecutor's Office. On 2 August 2001, the Sub-Commission on Protection and Security held a meeting to decide what had to be done to ensure that the meeting on the International Mobilization of Women, from 14 to 17 August 2001, could proceed normally. Yolanda Becerra, the legal representative of OFP, said that, according to an intelligence report apparently received by the Fifth National Army Brigade, paramilitary groups once again intended to assassinate her, because they considered it an affront that, far from leaving the Magdalena Medio area, she had opened a new OFP office in Bogotá. The Attorney-General's Office was supporting OFP in connection with the International Mobilization of Women meeting by maintaining constant communication with members of the security forces during the event in order to counter attempts by suspected AUC members to hinder the proceedings.

119. In a letter dated 14 June 2001, the Government of Colombia replied to the Special Representative's communication of 2 April 2001, providing information about alleged death threats against Mr. Alirio Uribe Muñoz, president of the José Alvear Restrepo Lawyers' Association and vice-president of the International Human Rights Federation, and said that investigations were being carried out to clarify the facts and to identify the guilty parties.

120. In a letter dated 27 June 2001, the Government replied to the communication of 22 February 2001 and provided information on the alleged death threats against Omar Vera Luna, Andres Aldana and Angel Miguel Solano. It transmitted a report by the Santander National Police in which it was mentioned that Father Francisco de Roux together with other bishops and a lady had appeared at the police station stating that members of the Self-Defence Group had gone to the home of Mr. Omar Vera Luna to force him under threat to sign a commitment. He and his family were then forced to accompany them forthwith to the demonstrations against the pull-back zone at the place known as Y in Barrancabermeja. It was for that reason, that it had been decided to remove Mr. Vera Luna from the crowd of protesters and take him back home. However, the threats from the Self-Defence Group had continued and

constant vigilance was required on the part of the Navy. Moreover, Mr. Angel Miguel Solano reported to the authorities that he had been forced by the community to attend the demonstrations, though not under threat. The Government would communicate the results of the relevant investigations.

121. In a letter dated 27 June 2001, the Government replied to the communication of 11 June 2001, providing information about the alleged disappearance of the leader and spokesman of the Embera Katío community, Mr. Kimi Dominico. The Government asserted that on 5 June the Second Specialized Prosecutor's Office in Montería had opened an investigation into the alleged aggravated kidnapping for ransom and other crimes against the above-mentioned person, who had reportedly been kidnapped by three individuals on two motorcycles. In addition, an order had been given to raid and search the "el Cairo" estate. It was executed on 5 June 2001, but without result. The Government would report on the results of the investigations.

122. In a letter dated 28 June 2001, the Government replied to the communication of 15 June 2001 and reported that the Public Prosecutor's Office had initiated preliminary investigations into the alleged death threats against Mrs. Astrid Manrique Carvajal and her family. It also pointed out that the alleged victim had submitted a complaint to the Rapid Reaction Unit (URI) about "acts that she felt were attacks on her personal integrity". The same complaint had been submitted to the Military Court of Criminal Investigation. An investigation was also being carried out concerning damage to the property of others.

123. In a letter dated 2 July 2001, the Government of Colombia replied to the communication of 15 June 2001. In regard to the alleged death threats against Mrs. Islena Ruiz, a member of the Meta Civic Committee for Human Rights, and the murder of the brothers Humberto and Gonzalo Zárate Triana and of Dr. Josué Giraldo Cardona, it asserted that the General Directorate of Human Rights in the Ministry of the Interior and the Administrative Department for National Security had adopted a large number of security measures to protect Mrs. Islena Ruiz. With regard to the murder of Dr. Josué Giraldo on 13 October 1993, the circumstances in which it was committed had been established and it had been concluded that the motive was his political opinions and beliefs. As for the murders of Mr. Gonzalo and Mr. Humberto Zárate Triana, the Prosecutor's Office concerned reported that an investigation was under way. The Government would report in due course on the results of the investigations.

124. In a reply dated 5 July 2001, the Government reported on the alleged threats and attacks against the premises of the Regional Corporation for the Defence of Human Rights (CREDHOS) and its members, particularly Mr. Iván Madero and Mr. José Guillermo Larios. It stated that they were not in the city mentioned, as they were in a "soft" protection programme run by the Ministry of the Interior that involved removing them from that place. In addition, the other members of the Corporation were all covered by different protection programmes.

125. In a letter dated 10 July 2001, the Government replied to the communication of 12 June 2001 and provided information about the alleged death threats against Mr. Carlos Arbey González, leader of the University Workers' and Employees' Union of Colombia (SINTRAUNICOL), and the alleged disappearance of Mr. Gilberto Agudelo, stating that

Mr. Carlos Arbey was covered by a protection programme and had an escort and a vehicle, and enjoyed increased security measures. It added that no record could be found of Mr. Gilberto Agudelo's disappearance.

126. In a letter dated 24 August 2001, the Government of Colombia replied to the communication of 24 July 2001 and reported on the foiled attempt to kill Mr. Hernando Hernández Pardo, vice-president of the Trade Union Confederation (CUT) and president of the Workers' Trade Union (USO), which occurred on 6 July 2001. It stated that the Administrative Department of National Security had begun operating a protection and security system, which could be strengthened without prejudice to the relevant precautionary measures.

127. In letters dated 24 August and 28 September 2001, the Government replied to the communication of 29 June 2001 and provided information about the foiled attempt to kill Mrs. María Emma Gómez de Perdomo, a member of the National Trade Union of Health Sector Workers (ANTHOC), and her daughter Diana Perdomo, stating that the Public Prosecutor's Office was conducting a preliminary investigation to identify those responsible. It was also investigating threats against some of the staff of the Juan de Dios hospital in Honda, members of the ANTHOC trade union, it being clear that Mrs. Gómez Perdomo was not among those mentioned as being concerned. The Government would report in due course on the results of the investigations.

128. In a letter dated 4 September 2001, the Government of Colombia replied to the Special Representative's communication of 12 July 2001 and reported on the alleged death threats against several members of the José Alvear Restrepo Lawyers' Association, stating that a meeting had been held with all the competent authorities to determine institutional responsibilities. It was decided at the meeting that the Ministry of the Interior would take preventive measures in respect of individuals and that the Vice-President's Office would be responsible for political measures. As a result, several meetings had been held to speed up procedures for dealing with the requests of petitioners in the case, particular importance being attached to the consultation of intelligence archives. Since the matter was before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Government wished to close the case.

129. Por carta fechada 6 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de Colombia informó a la Representante Especial sobre la destrucción del dispensario "Casa de la Mujer", caso enviado el 13 de noviembre de 2001. El Gobierno señaló que el caso se encuentra sometido a examen en la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, motivo por el cual se informó acerca de las medidas cautelares ordenadas por el Gobierno a favor de la OFP. Al respecto, el Gobierno señaló que el 11 de octubre de 2001 se llevó a cabo una reunión con el Grupo de Trabajo ad hoc, con el fin de acordar medidas de protección destinadas a la OFP. Las entidades responsables de estas medidas son el Ministerio del Interior, la Fiscalía General de la nación, la Policía Nacional, la Procuraduría General de la nación y la Vicepresidencia de la República. En el marco de la política gubernamental de derechos humanos y derecho humanitario, se tiene previsto la conformación de comisiones intersectoriales a nivel regional que tienen como propósito acordar medidas y acciones que contribuyan a mejorar la situación de los derechos humanos en las regiones. El Programa Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos y el Derecho Internacional Humanitario ha participado en las reuniones, eventos, foros y otros que tengan relación con el trabajo de la OFP en la región, acompañándolos y coordinando con el Ejército Nacional y la

Policía Nacional las gestiones necesarias para evitar que se presenten hostigamientos por parte de los grupos armados al margen de la ley, que rechazan las actividades de la organización. Se tomó contacto directo con la Sra. Yolanda Becerra, representante de la OFP, con el objeto de verificar cualquier tipo de información o acción de cualquier agente que represente un riesgo o amenazas contra las personas o instalaciones de esta organización no gubernamental.

Observations

130. The Special Representative is grateful to the Government of Colombia for its prompt replies to her communications. Following the request to visit Colombia sent by the Special Representative on 20 February 2001, an official invitation was extended to her by the Government of Colombia on 31 August 2001. In this regard, the Special Representative would like to refer to the report on her visit to Colombia (from 23 to 31 October 2001) submitted separately to the Commission at the present session (E/CN.4/2002/106/Add.2)

CROATIA

Communication sent

131. On 4 January 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Srdj Jaksic, a prominent human rights lawyer, who was the subject of an assassination attempt by three masked men on 30 December 2000 outside his home in Dubrovnik. Mr. Jaksic was reportedly seriously wounded and sustained injuries to his abdomen and his arm, requiring surgery and continued hospitalization. The next day, 31 December 2000, his wife and eight-year-old daughter were reportedly also attacked by an unknown assailant. It was alleged that these attacks are in connection to Mr. Jaksic's work. Mr. Jaksic is a well-established attorney and during the past decade, has worked on numerous cases of great importance for the protection of human rights in Croatia. Mr. Jaksic has also reportedly been involved in some property cases that have led to the eviction of Croatian policemen from Serb-owned homes occupied during the war. It has also been reported that the Dubrovnik police have done little to investigate these attacks and have not provided effective security to the Jaksic family.

Communications received

132. By letter dated 12 January 2001, the Government ensured the Special Representative that the relevant Croatian authorities had taken all the necessary measures in order to apprehend the perpetrators of this criminal act. The scene of the crime had been examined, as well as all potential evidence, and a special group of criminal investigators had been established by the Dubrovnik Police Department and the Criminal Investigation Department of the Ministry of the Interior in order to solve this case. The Government was ensuring that the Ministry of the Interior continued to take adequate steps in order to protect the life and physical integrity of Mr. Jaksic and his family. The Government also informed the Special Representative that several amendments to the Law on Courts had been recently adopted in order to enhance the security of judicial professionals.

Observations

133. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its prompt response. The Special Representative appreciates the Government's assurances of additional laws for the better protection of lawyers. She will study these laws with interest and will continue to assess their impact on the situation of human rights defenders. She would like to be kept informed on Mr. Jaksic's case and looks forward to receiving further information from the Government on the progress of investigation in this case and on the prosecution of the assailants, when identified.

CUBA

Communication sent

134. On 14 September 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Leonardo Bruzón Avila, who was reportedly arrested on 5 September 2001 after he set up an independent video library for children in the capital, Havana. According to the information received, Mr. Leonardo Bruzón Avila is president of the 24 February Human Rights Movement named for the date in 1996 on which two planes belonging to a Cuban exile group were shot down by the Cuban Air Force. He reportedly named the library, in his home in Havana, "The 24 February Library". It has been reported that the authorities issued a warrant for his arrest and the eviction of him and his family. The source indicates that previously Mr. Leonardo Bruzón Avila was repeatedly detained and harassed. On 3 December 2000, he and other dissidents were reportedly detained to prevent them taking part in a demonstration to celebrate Human Rights Day. It has been further reported that Mr. Leonardo Bruzón Avila is now held at a police detention centre, the Technical Investigations Department, in Havana. As yet, no charge has been brought against him.

Communications received

135. On 18 January 2001, the Government sent a reply to a note verbale sent by the Special Representative on 10 October 2000 (see report of the Special Representative to the Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/2001/94, paras. 54-55). The Government of Cuba thanked the Special Representative and appreciated the desire that she expressed to carry out the mandate assigned to her on the basis of a fully open and transparent dialogue with States. It noted that the financing of non-governmental organizations should follow a clear pattern of transparency and be conducted responsibly and fully in keeping with the legislation in force in each country. The Government further stated that it could not accept manipulation of the theme of human rights in order to try to justify the financing of activities which were clearly incompatible with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Although Cuba shared the Special Representative's criterion that States are above all the guarantors of the rights of their citizens, it reasserted its conviction that, in a classic State-citizen relationship, States in a globalized and interdependent world can themselves take on the role of defenders of the human rights of their citizens vis-à-vis the influence of external agents such as other States or agents, particularly transnational corporations. The Government stressed that it guaranteed the fullest realization of and respect for all human rights of its citizens to the extent of the resources and possibilities available to it. Finally, the Government reiterated its desire to cooperate with the Special Representative in carrying out her mandate.

Observations

136. The Special Representative awaits a reply on the case of Mr. Bruzón Avila.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Communications envoyées

137. Le 22 février 2001, la Représentante spéciale a envoyé un appel urgent conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture concernant Golden Misabiko, Président de l'Association africaine des droits de l'homme (ASADHO) - section du Katanga, qui aurait été arrêté le lundi 5 février 2001. Selon les informations reçues, il aurait été enlevé par deux hommes en civil qui appartiendraient à l'Agence nationale de renseignements (ANR) alors qu'il allait chercher sa fille à l'école dans la commune de Lubumbashi. Le motif de son arrestation n'a pas été rapporté mais serait lié à ses activités de défenseur des droits de l'homme. Golden Misabiko serait détenu au centre de détention dit du Groupe Litho Moboti (GLM), qui serait dirigé par les services de sécurité spéciale du Président.

138. Par un appel urgent daté du 16 mai 2001, la Représentante spéciale, conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur la République démocratique du Congo et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, a informé le Gouvernement qu'elle avait reçu des renseignements concernant la situation de deux membres de l'ASADHO, M^{lle} Jeanne Bilonda et M. Hubert Tshiswaka. Le 14 mai 2001, M^{lle} Jeanne Bilonda et M. Hubert Tshiswaka auraient été arrêtés à Lubumbashi (province du Katanga) à leur bureau avant d'être conduits à la Direction provinciale de l'ANR, où ils auraient été détenus. Selon les informations reçues, aucun mandat d'arrestation n'aurait été présenté et aucun motif d'arrestation invoqué. Selon les informations reçues, ces deux personnes auraient été arrêtées en raison de leurs activités dans le domaine de la promotion et de la protection des droits de l'homme.

139. Par un appel urgent daté du 8 juin 2001, la Représentante spéciale, conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur la République démocratique du Congo et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, a informé le Gouvernement qu'elle avait reçu des renseignements concernant l'arrestation de M. N'Sii Luanda, Président du Comité des observateurs des droits de l'homme (CODHO), une organisation de défense des droits de l'homme dont le rôle est de porter assistance aux personnes incarcérées. Selon les informations reçues, M. N'Sii Luanda aurait été interpellé le 5 juin 2001 par des éléments des services de sécurité. Il aurait été acheminé à la Direction générale de l'ANR, dans la commune de la Gombe, où il aurait été détenu. Selon les informations transmises, le Président du CODHO avait dû se rendre les 2 et 4 juin 2001 à la Détection militaire des activités antipatrie (DEMIAP-extérieure), où il aurait été interrogé sur les activités de son organisation. Il serait reproché à M. N'Sii Luanda d'être en contact avec des suspects qui porteraient atteinte à la sûreté de l'État. Le Président du CODHO n'aurait par ailleurs pas eu accès à un avocat depuis son arrestation.

140. Le 15 juin 2001, la Représentante spéciale, conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur la République démocratique du Congo, a transmis un appel urgent concernant M. Robert Ilunga Numbi, Président de l'organisation «Les Amis de Nelson Mandela pour la défense des droits de l'homme» (ANMDH). Selon les informations reçues, le 15 juin 2001, deux individus se seraient

présentés au domicile de M. Ilunga Numbi, à Kinshasa, et l'auraient contraint à les suivre. Le Président de l'ANMDH aurait par la suite été conduit au Conseil national de sécurité. Le motif de son arrestation demeure inconnu. Par ailleurs aucun mandat d'arrêt n'aurait été présenté.

141. Par un appel urgent daté du 17 août 2001, la Représentante spéciale, conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture, le Rapporteur spécial sur la République démocratique du Congo et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, a informé le Gouvernement qu'elle avait reçu des renseignements concernant l'arrestation et la détention au secret de Constant Thsibadi Matambwa Kadinga, président local des Forces novatrices pour l'union et la solidarité (FONUS), parti politique d'opposition, et des menaces d'arrestation contre son épouse, M^{me} Edonbo Kalombo Maguy. Selon l'information reçue, le 28 juillet 2001, une vingtaine de policiers auraient arrêté M. Kadinga à son domicile de Kinshasa sans mandat d'arrêt. Ils lui auraient présenté des tracts appelant à une marche pour la paix et la solidarité en soutien au «dialogue intercongolais» organisé par cinq partis d'opposition politique, qui devait se tenir le 30 juillet 2001 à Kinshasa/Gombe. Selon les informations reçues, sa maison serait sous la surveillance de policiers depuis que M^{me} Ebondo Kalombo Maguy aurait donné un entretien à Radio France Internationale le 1^{er} août, dans lequel elle relatait les circonstances de l'arrestation de son mari. Des craintes ont été exprimées quant au fait qu'elle pourrait être arrêtée à tout moment en représailles à l'action qu'elle mènerait en faveur de son mari. À la suite de cet entretien radiophonique, M. Kadinga aurait été transféré le 2 août au sous-commissariat de Selembao, où il resterait détenu jusqu'à ce jour dans des conditions d'hygiène déplorables et sans être autorisé à recevoir de visites.

Observations

142. La Représentante spéciale regrette qu'aucune réponse du Gouvernement n'ait été reçue jusqu'à ce jour. Elle se félicite néanmoins de la libération le 20 juin 2001 de M. Robert Ilunga Numbi, de la libération le 7 septembre 2001 de M. N'Sii Luanda, ainsi que de la libération le 13 septembre 2001 de Golden Misabiko.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Communications sent

143. On 20 July 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal regarding Father Pedro Ruquoy, a Belgian citizen and a permanent resident of the Dominican Republic, and a defender of the rights of Haitian refugees and workers in the Dominican Republic. He reportedly received anonymous threats on 18 February 2001, sent to him on postcards. It was alleged that this followed the publication of an article written by him denouncing the massive arrests and deportations of Haitians, as well as of Dominicans of Haitian origin. In addition, on 14 April 2001, an armed unidentified man, who claimed to be a member of the Dominican army, reportedly entered Father Ruquoy's house and threatened to kill him with a knife. According to the information received, Father Ruquoy reported these facts to the police, but no detention order has been issued.

Communications received

144. By letter dated 2 October 2001, the Government of the Dominican Republic informed the Special Representative that Father Ruquoy was being given police protection and that the competent authorities would conduct a thorough investigation into the threats received by him.

Observations

145. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply.

ECUADOR

Communications sent

146. On 3 April 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal regarding members of the human rights organization QUITOGAY and of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) community, who reportedly received an e-mail on 23 March 2001 in the QUITOGAY office in Quito mentioning that “a total social cleansing in all the QUITOGAY sector” was going to be carried out. Although the threat was directed to QUITOGAY and to LGTB people in Quito, the message allegedly referred to a “social cleansing of the whole country”. These threats came at a time when police officers had allegedly tortured and threatened to kill LGTB people.

147. On 25 July 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Alexis Ponce, national spokesperson of the Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos del Ecuador, who was the victim of harassment by police officers in Quito airport on 22 July 2001 and forced to abandon attending a conference due to take place in Spain. Previously, in 1999, Mr. Alexis Ponce was reportedly seriously threatened in retaliation for the active role he plays in the field of human rights and to have received anonymous threatening phone calls.

148. On 6 August 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, regarding a number of Ecuadorian human rights organizations which reportedly received death threats via e-mail on 30 July 2001. The e-mail was addressed to the Fundación Regional de Asesoría en Derechos Humanos (INREDH) and copied to Frente Ecuatoriano de Derechos Humanos (FEDHU), Comité Andino de Servicio (CAS/AFSC) and Servicio de Paz y Justicia (SERPAJ). The e-mail specifically mentioned the names of Mr. Pablo de la Vega, coordinator of the Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos “Segundo Montes Mozo SJ”, Ms. Elsie Monje, Director of the Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos (CEDHU), Ms. Ines Espinoza, Ms. Teresa Orrego, Ms. Yanet Yanez and Mr. Jhonny Jiménez, President of SERPAJ. It was alleged that the message called human rights defenders drug traffickers and accused them of organizing ideological centres financed by Cuba, China and Russia. It has been further reported that the threat was reportedly directed at the entire human rights community in Ecuador. According to the information received, those responsible for these acts are members of a newly created paramilitary organization named Legión Blanca.

Observations

149. The Special Representative regrets that no reply from the Government has been received so far.

EGYPT

Communications sent

150. On 11 January 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding Law 153 of 1999, "Law on Civil Associations and Institutions". This law was allegedly found to be null and void for procedural reasons by the Egyptian Supreme Constitutional Court on 3 June 2000. According to the source, the Government intended to reintroduce the law in accordance with the constitutional requirements. It was alleged that Law 153 of 1999 violated the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to peaceful assembly as guaranteed by various international instruments. Several of its articles were allegedly hampering or prohibiting the work of NGOs in their function as human rights defenders. Concerns have also been expressed regarding sanctions against individuals who engage in human rights work without the approval of the Government.

151. On 15 January 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning Saadeddin Ibrahim, an independent human rights activist, professor of Political Sociology at the American University in Cairo and director of the Ibn Khaldoun Centre for Development Studies. On 30 June 2000, the State security investigation bureau allegedly arrested him and some of his documents were confiscated. At the same time, another force from the state security investigation bureau reportedly raided the Ibn Khaldoun Centre and the Women's Voters' Support Centre and confiscated a number of account files, computer disks, computers, pamphlets and a safe. Mr. Ibrahim and 27 other individuals reportedly faced charges ranging from accepting foreign funds without government authorization to compiling false reports about domestic conditions. Concern has been expressed that if found guilty, Mr. Ibrahim may be sent to jail for 15 years. It has been alleged by the source that the case against Mr. Ibrahim was "fabricated" and "politically motivated" since the charges reportedly resulted from his work as a human rights defender and his intention to set up a watchdog committee to monitor parliamentary elections.

152. On 18 May 2001, the Special Representative sent another urgent appeal concerning Saadeddin Ibrahim. According to the sources, Saadeddin Ibrahim's defence counsel had been denied copies of the documents containing the prosecution's case, and was only allowed to see these documents for three hours in April 2001. It was reported that the prosecution's case had almost 300 pages, and therefore Mr. Ibrahim's lawyers could not adequately prepare their defence. According to the information received, Saadeddin Ibrahim has been charged under article 80 (d) (1) of the Penal Code with "disseminating tendentious rumours with the purpose of undermining Egypt's reputation". It was reported that this matter is being brought before a Supreme State Security Court, whose verdicts can only be challenged before the Court of Cassation on procedural grounds, but not before a higher appeal court on the substance of the case. It was further reported that some of the charges against Saadeddin Ibrahim, in particular

those alleging the acceptance of foreign funds without government authorization, relate to projects funded by the European Commission aimed at promoting participation in the elections.

153. On 22 May 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, concerning the conviction on 21 May 2001 of Saadeddin Ibrahim to seven years imprisonment. It is further reported that 27 co-defendants, most of whom are members of the Ibn Khaldoun Centre or the Egyptian Women Voters' Support Centre, received prison terms ranging from one to seven years. According to the information received, the charges against Saadeddin Ibrahim relate entirely to his activities as a human rights defender. On 25 May 2001, the Special Representative, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, issued a press release in which they expressed their deep concern to the Government of Egypt over the trial and conviction of Saadeddin Ibrahim and 27 co-defendants by the Supreme State Security Court on 21 May 2001.

154. On 6 June 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal regarding Nawal El Saadawi, a writer and eminent defender of women's rights. According to the information received, legal proceedings have been launched in order to annul on the grounds of apostasy the 37-year marriage of Nawal El Saadawi and her husband, Sheriff Hetata, reportedly on the basis of an interview with Nawal El Saadawi published by the Egyptian weekly newspaper "Al Midan" on 6 March 2001, according to which she was critical of certain religious practices. It has been reported that Ms. El Saadawi's statements, which related to historical facts and to her views on the wearing of the veil by women, polygamy and the inequality of women with regard to inheritance law, were misquoted by the newspaper. According to the source, a lawyer named Nabih El Wahch lodged a complaint before the General Prosecutor and the Cairo Court for Personal Status Affairs, accusing her of contempt of Islam and asking for her separation from her husband.

155. On 8 August 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning the alleged harassment of Mrs. Sammah Hamid Ali and of members of her family by the Egyptian police in Helwan. According to the information received, they have been the target of a series of abuses, including threats, beatings, arbitrary arrests and detention, committed by members of the Helwan police investigation station. Fears have been expressed that these incidents have been motivated by Mrs. Hamid Ali's involvement in the ongoing trial of the policeman accused of having tortured to death her husband, Mr. Fathi Abd El Monem, in the Helwan police station in 1994. For instance, on 4 May 2001, the police reportedly went to Mrs. Hamid Ali's house in order to arrest her and confiscated pieces of furniture and ordered the men to take off all of their clothes except their underwear. The police reportedly took Mrs. Hamid Ali to her son's house, where they arrested him, ordered him to strip down to his underwear and made Mrs. Hamid Ali and her son walk down the street without their clothes on, in order to humiliate them. According to the information received, Mrs. Hamid Ali visited the Helwan prosecutors' office on 12 May, in order to register a complaint about the aforementioned abuses. She was told to return the following day, at which time the prosecutor ordered her to go to the police station, in order to retrieve some of the items confiscated from her home by the police. However, when she went to the police station, the prosecutor's order was ignored and she was detained at the police station for three days, until 15 May.

156. On 10 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture regarding Carsten Jurgensen, a researcher at the International Secretariat of Amnesty International in London. He was reportedly assaulted by four plainclothes men, believed to have been security police officers or to have been acting with the complicity of security police officers. This occurred when he was visiting the polling station of the Khalid Ben al-Walid school in the parliamentary election district of Shubra al-Khaima/Da'irat al-Ula on 14 November 2000 as part of a fact-finding mission to Egypt. His belongings, including a video camera, were said to have been initially seized but were later returned to him, with the exception of his mobile phone, videotape and camera film.

Communications received

157. By letter sent on 19 January 2001, the Government replied to the urgent appeal sent on 15 January 2001. The Government stated that the details of the Professor Ibrahim's court case were public knowledge, that the hearings were being conducted with transparency, and that a number of local and international observers were being allowed to witness the proceedings. The Government informed the Special Representative that Professor Ibrahim was being tried by a court of law which comprised independent civil judges, and its verdict could be appealed.

158. By letter of 19 July 2001 the Government replied to the urgent appeal sent jointly on 22 May 2001, with the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers. The Government asserted that the Supreme State Security Court consisted of civilian judges who enjoyed full independence and that all accused persons had the right to appeal against procedural or substantive aspects of a judgement. The Government informed the Special Representative that the charges against Dr. Saad ed-Din Ibrahim were: receipt of funds from foreign bodies without obtaining authorization from the competent authority; criminal conspiracy with a view to bribery and appropriation, by deception and fraudulent means, of an amount of money belonging to the European Union through the presentation of falsified documents designed to mislead the Union into believing in the existence of a bogus project. The Government stated that none of the charges brought against Dr. Saad ed-Din Ibrahim were of a political nature or related to his right to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the Government, all the litigation procedures had been observed, the defence had had free and full access to all the documents in the case file and all the witnesses called by the defence had been summoned. The Government added that the court had had almost a full year in which to study the case file. The Government informed the Special Representative that no executive authority had the right to order the release of Dr. Saad ed-Din Ibrahim before a court judgment had been handed down.

159. By letter of 21 August 2001, the Government replied to the allegation transmitted jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture on 10 August 2001. The Government stated that Mr. Carsten Jurgensen had failed to draw up a report on the incident, which made its follow-up difficult in the absence of a written statement confirming the injuries, describing the assailants and indicating whether the persons present at the time were members of the police, so that they could be called to account, or whether their task was confined to supervision of the delivery of the ballot boxes. The Government affirmed that if Mr. Jurgensen had drawn up a report, it would have been possible to pursue the investigation and apprehend and prosecute the assailants

if he had so desired. The Government stated that if Mr. Jurgensen had notified the Egyptian authorities of his intention to visit the electoral commissions, a special guard would have been assigned to protect him.

160. By letter of 23 August 2001, the Government replied to the urgent appeal sent on 8 August 2001 concerning the case of Mrs. Sammah Hamid Ali. The Government affirmed that Mrs. Sammah Hamid Ali was the mother of a citizen called Yassir Fathi El Bab Abd El Monem Sha'ban who had previously been indicted on 18 counts of theft and affray and who had recently assaulted a citizen by the name of Abd El Rahman Awd Timam. According to the Government, the Helwan police, acting on a warrant issued by the Department of Public Prosecutions, arrested Yassir Fathi El Bab Abd El Monem Sha'ban, who confessed to the crime. The Department of Public Prosecutions ordered that he should be detained pending further investigation. The Government stated that the inquiries showed that the allegations which Mrs. Sammah Hamid Ali had made against the Helwan police were totally unfounded and that she had made those complaints in order to discredit police officers in the hope of preventing legal action being taken against her son.

Observations

161. The Special Representative thanked the Government of Egypt for the detailed replies provided. Despite the fact that no reply from the Government was received concerning the case of Ms. Nawal El Saadaoui, the Special Representative had been informed that on 30 July 2001 the case was dismissed for procedural reasons. The Special Representative would like to be kept informed of the latest developments concerning the case of Mrs. Sammah Hamid Ali. Furthermore, the Special Representative would like to express particular concern over the case of Dr. Saad ed-Din Ibrahim and his 27 co-defendants, particularly at the use of the State Security Court instead of courts of ordinary jurisdiction, the limited access for defence lawyers to prosecutorial documents and the speed with which the verdict was reportedly reached. The Special Representative considers that the conviction of these members of civil society for their human rights activities will have a chilling effect on the activities of other human rights defenders in Egypt. The Special Representative notes, with particular concern, the use of laws that could restrict access to resources for the promotion and protection of human rights and could be used for penalizing human rights defenders for soliciting, receiving and utilizing funds for this human rights activity. Finally, the Special Representative recalls that, in a letter dated 27 April 2001, she indicated her interest in visiting Egypt and hopes that the Government will give positive consideration to this request.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Communication sent

162. On 11 May 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation to the effect that the right of association of human rights defenders in Equatorial Guinea was seriously restricted. According to the information received, a law passed in 1999 regulating the activities of NGOs and defining their possible areas of work, makes no reference to the promotion and protection of human rights. As a consequence, some people consider that any organization which aims to

promote or protect human rights is engaging in illegal activities. Furthermore, the Special Representative has been informed that human rights organizations that have applied for legal recognition are still waiting for their case to be considered by the authorities. Such applications reportedly date back to 1994. It has also been reported that as a consequence of the authorities' denial of authorization to establish human rights organizations, any defence of human rights can and is only performed exclusively by opposition parties. The Special Representative is concerned that these factors do not allow for an open dialogue within the civil society on human rights issues.

Observations

163. No reply from the Government has been received so far.

ETHIOPIA

Communications sent

164. On 17 May 2001, the Special Representative sent jointly with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention an urgent appeal concerning Professor Mesfin Woldemariam, member of the executive committee and former Secretary-General of the Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO), and Dr. Berhanu Nega, the President of the non-governmental Ethiopian Economic Association and supporter of EHRCO, who were reportedly detained by the police on 8 May 2001 in Addis Ababa and held without charge in Makalawi State Prison. According to the information received, both were accused of "inciting students to violence" during a meeting that was hosted by Addis Ababa University on 8 April 2001. The authorities alleged that this meeting led to student protests in Addis Ababa a month earlier, while the information received indicates that the topic of discussion at the meeting was human rights and academic freedom. Furthermore, it has been reported that, on the morning of 8 May 2001, the offices of EHRCO in Addis Ababa were placed under guard by armed police officers, which made it impossible for the staff to carry out their work and which intimidated visitors. It was reported that when the staff of EHRCO came to the offices on 9 May 2001, the police informed them that the offices were shut.

165. On 18 September 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, sent an urgent appeal regarding the Ethiopian Women Law Association (EWLA) based in Addis Ababa, which was reportedly forced to suspend its activities on 31 August 2001. It has been reported that, on 3 September 2001, EWLA received a decision from the Ministry of Justice which mentioned that EWLA "has been found out acting beyond its mandate and the Code of Conduct Guidelines" and "is hereby suspended as of 30 August 2001 until further notice". It was alleged that this decision was connected to demonstrations organized by EWLA, in February 2001, in front of the office of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi and the Parliament, in which some 1,000 women protested violence against women, calling for stricter laws against rape and sexual abuse and more effective law enforcement. According to the information received, another factor leading to the Government's decision was the involvement of EWLA in a recent case concerning a girl, Hermela Wosenyeleh, who was reportedly continually harassed by a young man and could not get adequate police protection. According to the information received, as a result of the suspension, all the activities

of EWLA have been suspended and some 50 of its employees have had to be laid off. All the casework carried out by EWLA lawyers in the courts has reportedly been interrupted. It has been further reported that four girls under the care of the association and for whom it was paying school fees have interrupted their education because its bank account has been frozen.

Communications received

166. By letter dated 25 May 2001, the Government informed the Special Representative that Professor Mesfin Woldemariam and Dr. Berhanu Nega were under police custody in connection with their suspected incitement of the Addis Ababa University students to violent action. The Government stated that the Federal Police had undertaken a thorough investigation and had discovered that Professor Mesfin Woldemariam and Dr. Berhanu Nega had made inflammatory statements inciting the students to violent action at a meeting held on 8 April 2001. According to the Government, the police had asserted that they had solid evidence that the meeting had led the students to take violent mob action, starting on the day after the meeting and resulting in the destruction of government and private property, the death of 31 individuals and injury to 253 persons. The Federal Police had detained Professor Mesfin Woldemariam and Dr. Berhanu Nega on a court warrant on 8 May 2001 and brought them before the 5th Criminal Division of the Federal High Court on 9 May 2001. The Government informed the Special Representative that the Federal High Court had refused their release on bail in order to give the Federal Police more time to investigate. The Government added that the offices of EHRCO were searched under a court order in relation to the suspected involvement of Professor Mesfin Woldemariam and Dr. Berhanu Nega in the instigation of the mob action. According to the Government, upon the appeal of EHRCO, the order was clarified by the Federal High Court on 12 May 2001, to the effect that the search and seizure were restricted to material evidence incriminating the two suspects of the act of instigating the students to take violent action. The Government assured the Special Representative that no employee of the office or any visitor had been harassed or intimidated.

Observations

167. The Special Representative thanked the Government for its reply to her communication dated 17 May 2001. The Special Representative had also been informed that on 17 October 2001 the Ministry of Justice lifted the suspension imposed on EWLA. The Special Representative also welcomed the release on bail on 5 June 2001 of Professor Mesfin Woldemariam and Dr. Berhanu Nega. The Special Representative, remained concerned, however, with regard to the situation of the two human rights defenders and about the charges on which they await trial.

GEORGIA

Communication sent

168. On 9 May 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal concerning Ms. Nana Kakabadze, the director of Former Political Prisoners for Human Rights, a human rights NGO working on prison conditions in Georgia. It has been reported that, on 4 May 2001,

Mr. Demiko Devnozashvili, chief of Isolation Ward No. 5, a pre-trial detention facility in Tbilisi, called Ms. Nana Kakabadze and threatened to “extinguish her physically”. It has been reported that this situation is connected to the publication on 3 May 2001 of an interview with Ms. Nana Kakabadze in the newspaper “Alia” in which she criticized the overcrowding in Isolation Ward No. 5 in Tbilisi.

Observations

169. The Special Representative regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report the Government had not transmitted any reply to her communication.

GUATEMALA

Communications sent

170. On 8 December 2000, the Special Representative transmitted allegations regarding the following cases.

171. According to the information received, on 1 August 2000, Mr. Celso Balán Argueta, a representative for Centro de Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos (CALDH) was reportedly detained, robbed, drugged and left unconscious by two unidentified men. He was reportedly interrogated for several hours about the exhumation of the mass grave of the victims of murders at Chipastor, Chimaltenango and, in particular, about the process of identifying those responsible for these murders. It has been alleged that Mr. Balán’s attackers are linked to those responsible for the murders at Chipastor and that the orders to attack him or to commit the murders may have come from army personnel at the Chimaltenango military base.

172. It has been reported that, on 4 September 2000, heavily armed men raided the offices of two human rights organizations, Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos de Guatemala (FAMDEGUA) and Hijos por la Identidad y la Justicia contra el Olvido y la Impunidad (HIJOS) in Guatemala City and assaulted the staff of both organizations. It has also been reported that the assailants stayed for an hour, threatening staff members with death. The assailants reportedly stole the organizations’ computers containing records of human rights cases under investigation, other office equipment and a vehicle. It has been alleged that this act of intimidation was committed by members of the Guatemalan armed forces and that military intelligence agencies were also involved.

173. According to information received, on 24 October 2000 five armed men entered the office of Asociación Mujer Vamos Adelante (AMVA), an organization working for the promotion of women’s rights and against violence against women. It has been reported that 15 women were reportedly forced into a room and locked in it, and that the attackers subsequently raped a young woman before leaving. Computers and documents were also stolen.

174. On 24 January 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Mynor Melga, a high-profile human rights lawyer working for the Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala

(ODHAG), who has reportedly received death threats. On 22 December 2000, two unidentified armed men called at Mr. Mynor Melga's home. Mr. Melga was ordered to the bathroom at gunpoint. The two men told his wife and his two sons that this was only a warning. It has been reported that the incident happened only two days after Mynor Melga publicly announced that ODHAG was preparing to charge retired General Efraín Ríos Montt with genocide.

175. On 21 March 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning a group of unidentified men who, on 12 March 2001, reportedly raided the offices of the Centro de Estudios, Información y Bases para la Acción Social (CEIBAS), stealing equipment, including the organization's computers. This act of harassment is the third incident suffered by the organization since February 2000. It has been reported that CEIBAS lodged a complaint before the Tribunales de Justicia, the Public Prosecutor, the Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos and the National Civil Police.

176. On 10 May 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Urias Bautista Orozco, chief of the Human Rights Procurator's Auxiliary Office (PDH) in the department of Solola, as well as other members of the organization, who reportedly received threatening phone calls warning them to stop investigating the killing of Mr. Teodoro Saloj Panjoj, who had been taking part in a demonstration about land reform. The police had apparently refused to pursue the person responsible for the killing. Since then workers at the office have reportedly been intimidated repeatedly by police and others have received threatening phone calls. According to the information received, the PDH workers were being intimidated because they tried to publicize their findings in the case of Mr. Teodoro Saloj Panjoj and because they are still acting as mediators in the land disputes.

177. On 15 May 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding Ms. Aura Elean Farfán and Mr. Luis Aldana, members of the Asociación of the Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos de Guatemala (FAMDEGUA). Both were reportedly abducted on 4 May 2001 by two armed men who took control of their car and drove off. They were reportedly threatened that they would be killed if they screamed or sought to attract help. Their identity documents were reportedly inspected and they were questioned about their work and about FAMDEGUA. Some 45 minutes later, the two unidentified men released Ms. Aura Elean Farfán and Mr. Luis Aldana in a different part of the city and drove away in the FAMDEGUA car. On 8 December 2000, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation to the Government about the raid on the offices shared by FAMDEGUA and HIJOS on 4 September 2000 by unidentified armed men.

178. On 31 July 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Mr. Anselmo Roldán, president of the Asociación Justicia y Reconciliación (AJR), and also president and legal representative of the Asociación de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos del Área Ixcán (ADDHAI). Mr. Roldán was reportedly attacked on 22 July 2001 with a knife by a male resident of the Cuarto Pueblo community, Playa Grande, Ixcán. The attacker had reportedly repeatedly threatened Mr. Roldán and other witnesses who are filing lawsuits against Guatemalan military officers for genocide during the civil war. According to the

information received, the attacker fled to a nearby house belonging to members of the ruling Frente Republicano Guatemalteco (FRG) party, which is led by retired General Ríos Montt, the current president of Congress. No order for the attacker's arrest has been issued, despite Mr. Roldán reporting the incident to the authorities, including the police and the local State prosecutor's office, on the day of the attack. Members of the AJR have reported other incidents, including surveillance by soldiers dressed in civilian clothes, threats and attempts to break into the homes of the family members of witnesses.

179. On 15 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation letter jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture on the basis of new information received regarding the case of Mr. Celso Balán, which was already transmitted on 8 December 2000. According to the source, on 1 August 2000, unknown men drove Mr. Celso Balán to the office of Centro de Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos (CALDH), where he was allegedly beaten and the office searched. Mr. Celso Balán was forced to swallow a sedative and lost consciousness. He was found two days later in the local cemetery. The ill-treatment had allegedly caused him neuralgic, physical, psychological and emotional problems for which he has been under treatment. According to the doctors, the sedative could have caused paralysis and death.

180. On 30 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an urgent appeal concerning Mr. Fernando Rafael Bancés Escobar, an activist of the organization "Colectivo Gay-Lésbico" and a member of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca. On 19 August 2001, Mr. Fernando Rafael Bancés Escobar and his friends Juan Luis Telon and Franz Alvaro were reportedly intercepted by a national civil police officer who asked him the reasons why they were laughing at him. The policeman backed up by other officers reportedly threw Mr. Fernando Rafael Bancés Escobar on the ground and hit him. Afterwards, they checked his identity card and left. According to the information received, these facts were reported to the Oficina de Responsabilidad Profesional of the National Civil Police and Mr. Bancés Escobar was examined by a forensic doctor, who certified his injuries. It was further reported that no action was taken by the police to identify those responsible for the violation. This incident was allegedly connected with the activities of Mr. Fernando Rafael Bancés Escobar for the Colectivo Gay-Lésbico and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca party.

181. On 25 September 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, sent an urgent appeal regarding alleged threatening phone calls received by Mr. Waldemar Barrera, Assistant Procurator for Human Rights, in connection with the investigation by the Procurator General's Office regarding the extrajudicial execution of a journalist, Mr. Jorge Alegría. It has been reported that Mr. Waldemar Barrera, in charge of the investigation, reportedly disclosed publicly the names of those responsible for the murder. He was reportedly threatened by phone and ordered to stop his investigation into the murder and to refrain from making another public statement. In a press release, the Procurator for Human Rights, Mr. Julio Arango, reportedly asked the Ministry of the Interior to guarantee Mr. Waldemar Barrera's safety. The Procurator reportedly stated that Mr. Alegría's murder had been politically motivated and that the authorities of the municipality of Puerto Barrios and San Tomas de Castilla were responsible for Mr. Alegría's murder.

182. On 5 October 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, sent an urgent appeal concerning threats and intimidation affecting Mr. Hector Dionicio Godinez, Coordinator of Casa Alianza's legal aid Programme. It has been reported that on 10 September 2001 a car tried several times to force Mr. Dionicio Godinez off the freeway. On 10 and 25 September 2001, Mr. Dionicio Godinez reportedly received threatening phone calls at his home and on his cell phone. In addition, on 26 September 2001, two unidentified men in civilian clothes allegedly broke into and tried to steal the Casa Alianza vehicle. According to the information received, this series of threats is connected with the suit brought by Casa Alianza before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Costa Rica. In this case, Casa Alianza was pressuring the Government of Guatemala to pay a half a million dollar settlement to the families of five street children who were tortured and murdered by two Guatemalan policemen in 1990.

183. On 19 October 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning the alleged intimidation suffered by Ms. Ruth Carrido, coordinator of the Sister Parish Centre, a church organization which offers assistance and shelter to indigenous peasants. According to the information received, during a meeting between the indigenous communities and the Centre for Legal Action in Human Rights held in the Sister Parish Centre from 11 to 13 October 2001, members of the Centre reportedly noted phone interference, while Ms. Ruth Carrido reportedly received threatening phone calls in her office and at home. In addition, on 14 October 2001, Ms. Ruth Carrido found the doors of the office had been opened and confidential documents and computer materials stolen.

184. On 19 October 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning Ms. Matilde Leonor González Izas, a member of the Centro de Estudios para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales (AVANSCO), who has reportedly been kept under surveillance and has received a number of threatening telephone calls in connection with research and information she had published on the new mechanisms used by the military to maintain local power in San Bartolomé Jocotenango in the department of El Quiché and in San Idelfonso Ixhahuacán. On 2 October 2001, a man reportedly entered Ms. Leonor González Izas' house and stole her lap-top computer containing information on her research on San Bartolomé and San Idelfonso. On 18 October 2001, she lodged a complaint with the public prosecutor.

185. On 8 November 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Javier Méndez Games, assistant human rights procurator in Coatepeque in Quetzaltenango department, as well as other members of his office. According to the information received, on 5 October 2001, unidentified assailants broke into the offices of Mr. Javier Méndez Games in Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango department. Nothing was reportedly stolen but the office's car was destroyed. In addition, Mr. Javier Méndez Games reportedly received threatening phone calls. These threats are reportedly linked to the activities carried out by the office of the human rights procurator, such as investigating and denouncing corruption in State institutions in Quetzaltenango and in the national police.

Communications received

186. By letter dated 18 December 2000, the Government of Guatemala informed the Special Representative about the cases of Asociación Mujer Vamos Adelante (AMVA) and of Mr. Celso Balán Argueta. Regarding the AMVA case, the Government reported that information would be sent as soon as possible. Concerning Mr. Balán Argueta, further information was sent by the Government in a letter dated 12 October 2001 in which the Government reported that the investigation has been in the hands of prosecution service No. 1 of the Chimaltenango Public Prosecutor's Office and the criminal investigation service of the National Civil Police. As for prosecutions, the Government informed the Special Representative that the perpetrators had not yet been identified. On 11 December 2000, the prosecution service had pointed out that the file had been provisionally closed on 21 October 2000, as it had not been possible to identify anyone involved, although photofit pictures had been produced. In addition, the Government indicated that upon learning of what happened to Mr. Balán, the National Civil Police had provided him with appropriate protection and no further moves against him had been reported since then. The file on the case had been provisionally shelved, but if any new information led to the identification of any assailants, it would be brought to the attention of the Special Representative.

187. The Government sent a reply on 14 March 2001 regarding the case of Mr. Mynor Melga, which was transmitted by the Special Representative on 24 January 2001. The Government stated that the Identity Card Office's report on the fingerprint analysis indicated that they were all those of Mr. Hugo Antonio Arias Monzón, who has a record of arrest for various criminal offences. As a result, on 5 February 2001, the Fifth Chamber of the Criminal Court of First Instance issued a warrant for the arrest of the main suspect on the charge of aggravated robbery. According to the Government, the Robbery Squad has kept the residences registered in the main suspect's name under surveillance with a view to serving a warrant. Once it has done so, the suspect will immediately be brought before the court that issued the warrant so that he may be charged with the corresponding criminal offence. Specific instructions have been issued to the Robbery Squad of the Criminal Investigation Service to take all necessary lawful action to arrest the suspect and thus enable a final report to be established on the case.

188. By letter dated 7 April 2001, the Government of Guatemala informed the Special Representative concerning the case of the Centro de Estudios, Información y Bases para la Acción Social (CEIBAS), which was transmitted by the Special Representative on 21 March 2001. On 29 March 2001, Comisión Presidencial Coordinadora de la Política del Ejecutivo en Materia de Derechos Humanos (COPREDEH) officials visited CEIBAS headquarters and talked to Ms. Yolanda Estreda, the secretary of the organization. She said that when she had arrived at work on 12 March 2001 she had found that the offices had been raided and that the intruders had stolen office and computer equipment. The Government further reported that, on 13 March 2001, a complaint was submitted to the Administrative Centre for Crime Management. The First Court of Criminal Proceedings and Environmental Offences transferred the complaint to the Public Prosecutor's Office since it involved a punishable act and not a habeas corpus action as the petition stated. According to the Government, security measures were in the hands of Police Station No. 3, which covered the area in which the headquarters of CEIBAS are located. The CEIBAS staff told COPREDEH officials that they did

not want bodyguards, patrols of the premises being sufficient. COPREDEH requested both the Attorney-General and the Director of the National Civil Police to expedite such procedures as might be necessary to ensure the efficient investigation of the incidents and to prevent any others that might in any way adversely affect CEIBAS personnel.

189. Por carta de fecha 13 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de Guatemala informó respecto al caso del Sr. Waldemar Barrera. El Gobierno estableció que el Sr. Waldemar Barrera no ha presentado denuncia por las amenazas de que fuera objeto ante ningún órgano y que no desea que las autoridades le brinden seguridad. No obstante, el Gobierno aseguró que de manera periódica se realizaban rondas en las cercanías de la sede de la Auxiliatura Departamental.

190. Por carta de fecha 19 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de Guatemala informó respecto al caso de la Sra. Matilde González Izás. El Gobierno indicó que por el momento se están investigando las placas de los vehículos que fueron denunciados en este caso. Asimismo, el Gobierno estableció que en varias oportunidades se ha tenido comunicación, por vía telefónica, para establecer la forma de brindarle la seguridad que es necesaria para proteger la vida e integridad de la Sra. González Izás y de su familia, pero no se ha tenido respuesta alguna, ya que las reuniones establecidas por vía telefónica no se han podido concretar.

191. Por carta fechada 27 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de Guatemala informó respecto al caso del Sr. Gilberto Gómez Limón. El Gobierno aseguró que la agresión fue consecuencia de un problema entre particulares y sin trasfondo político, y que el agresor fue consignado por los agentes de la Policía Nacional Civil después de ser esposado.

Observations

192. The Special Representative thanks the Government of Guatemala for its detailed replies. Following her request to visit Guatemala sent on 27 April 2001, an official invitation was extended to the Special Representative on 17 May 2001. Several proposals as to dates were exchanged between the Special Representative and the Government. In the end, owing to unexpected commitments and a heavy schedule, the Special Representative was not in a position to undertake the visit during 2001. She hopes to visit Guatemala in the course of 2002.

HAITI

Communication sent

193. On 14 November 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent an urgent appeal regarding the death threats allegedly received by the National Coalition for Haitian Rights (NCHR) and the Haitian Human Rights Organizations Platform (POHDH). According to the information received, three members of the POHDH, Mr. Pierre Esperance, treasurer and executive director, Mr. Serge Bordenave, secretary-general, and Mr. Jean Simon Saint-Hubert, executive secretary, as well as Mr. Vilès Alizar, programme manager of NCHR, were reportedly victims of intimidation and death threats received either by e-mail, by telephone or in tracts distributed in the streets. It has been reported that these threats are connected with the publication by the

NCHR of an open letter to the Superior Council of the Haitian Police criticizing and condemning its practices, notably its close links with the ruling party, Fanmi Lavalas, and the increasing violations of human rights in Haiti, such as the harassment of journalists, activists and opposition members.

Communication received

194. By letter dated 23 November 2001, the Government of Haiti informed the Special Representative that the allegations of death threats received by human rights defenders were groundless and that the State could not be held responsible. The Government of Haiti reiterated its willingness to respect human rights and to establish a State of law. It also reaffirmed its willingness to collaborate with the main United Nations human rights mechanisms, especially with the special rapporteurs, who were welcome to visit the country so as to check allegations of human rights violations.

Observations

195. The Special Representative thanks the Government of Haiti for its prompt reply but remains concerned over the allegations that human rights defenders have received death threats.

HONDURAS

Communication sent

196. On 5 June 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent an urgent appeal regarding Father Pedro Marchetti, a United States citizen who has lived and worked in the northern region of Aguán for many years, campaigning with the Movimiento Campesino del Aguán (MCA). According to the information received, a powerful local politician has hired gunmen to kill the priest. Previously, in October 1998, threats to kill Father Marchetti were made, allegedly by the same people, after he publicly stated the community's commitment to work to ensure that those responsible for the murder of a local environmental activist, Mr. Carlos Escaleras, killed in 1997, were brought to justice. It has also been reported that a State prosecutor has submitted charges in court against Father Marchetti and the MCA for alleged illegal land appropriation. Although government ministers previously acknowledged the real threat to Father Marchetti, the authorities reportedly failed to investigate the allegations properly in order to bring those responsible to court.

Communications received

197. By letter dated 2 July 2001, the Government of Honduras informed the Special Representative that Father Marchetti had brought no charge before the competent court. Nevertheless, at the request of the Office of the Secretary of State for Security, a group of officers had been instructed to carry out the detailed investigations needed to throw light on the source of the threats to which Father Marchetti had been subjected. The Government also indicated that a security plan for the physical protection of Father Marchetti would be put into effect.

Observations

198. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply.

INDIA

Communications sent

199. The Special Representative sent an urgent appeal on 19 January 2001 regarding Ms. Sharmila, who was reportedly arrested on 6 November 2000 on charges of attempting to commit suicide while she was undertaking a hunger strike to protest the killing on 2 November 2000 of 10 civilians in Malom Makha Leikai (Imphal West district of Manipur) and the continuing status of the State of Manipur under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act.

200. On 8 March 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions regarding Mohammad Azam Ali, secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee (APCLC), who was reportedly killed on 18 February 2001 in Nalgonda town. According to the information received, the killers are ex-members of an armed group linked to two men who are in custody, accused of killing another member of APCLC, T. Purushottam. Mohammad Azam Ali was about to attend a meeting to commemorate the death of Mr. Purushottam when he was killed. It was alleged that despite repeated appeals, the government of Andhra Pradesh has refused to order a judicial inquiry into the killing of T. Purushottam in the light of alleged police connivance with the killers of both individuals.

201. The Special Representative sent an urgent appeal on 25 July 2001 concerning a police raid, on 7 July 2001, on the offices of the Bharosa Trust, a local organization for gay men, and of the liaison office in Lucknow of the Naz Foundation International (NFI), an international development agency providing technical support for the promotion of male sexual and reproductive health in South Asia. The police reportedly seized HIV/AIDS information and prevention material, and arrested Arif Jafar, executive director of the Bharosa Trust in Lucknow, as well as other Trust members, namely Mohhammad Shadid, Sudhish Kumar Singh, Parmeshwar Nayar and Pankaj Kumar. They were allegedly detained in Lucknow district jail and charged with conspiracy to commit unnatural offences. Fears have been expressed that evidence was planted by the police in the raids, which were conducted subsequent to the arrest and detention of the workers. If the charges are retained against them, the members of both organizations would face up to 10 years' imprisonment.

202. The Special Representative sent an urgent appeal on 30 July 2001 regarding the Adivasi Tribal Land Rights Movement. According to the source, some 250 to 300 Adivasis, mostly women and children, organized a protest march to the police station in Maharashtra, in western India, on 25 June 2001. This march took place after a local politician, allegedly accused of attempting to rape an Adivasi girl, was reportedly released on bail and charged by the police station in Puntamba village, Kopergaon district, with the lesser offence of molestation. In an ensuing scuffle involving Ms. Indu Manjare and a local assistant sub-inspector, the police allegedly opened fire and shot dead two Adivasis leaders, Mr. Pradeep Dushing and Mr. Indu Manjare, as well as a third, unnamed, Adivasis person. Thirty Adivasis people were

reportedly injured; 15 marchers were reportedly arrested and charged with the attempted murder of a policeman and attempted arson. One of these marchers was Mr. John Abraham, another Adivasi activist leader, who, according to the source, was arrested on 26 June 2001 while enquiring about his detained wife, Ms. Rina Abraham. According to the information received, the 15 protesters were reportedly released on bail on 9 July.

203. On 14 September 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal concerning Dr. Gunti Ravi, state joint secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee (APCLC), based in Warangal, in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, and Narra Purushotham Reddy, executive member of the APCLC. They were reportedly threatened with death by police officers. According to the information received, the Andhra Pradesh Government and police have consistently condemned members of the APCLC and other human rights organizations in the state as acting as a wing of the left-wing armed group, the People's War Group (PWG).

Observations

204. The Special Representative regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report the Government had not transmitted any reply to her communications. The Special Representative recalls that, in her communication dated 25 July 2001, she indicated her interest in visiting India and hopes that the Government will give positive consideration to this request.

INDONESIA

Communications sent

205. On 12 December 2000, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal concerning the murder on 6 December 2000 of Ms. Ernita (22), Mr. Idris (30) and Mr. Bakhtiar (24), three humanitarian aid volunteers working with the organization Rehabilitation Action for Torture Victims in Aceh (RATA), while they were transporting a torture victim from the vicinity of Cot Mat Tahe village, in North Aceh, to a hospital for medical treatment. According to the source, they were stopped by plainclothes Indonesian security forces and, while one RATA worker managed to escape, the three others were allegedly lined up on the road and shot in the head. It was reported that the torture victim accompanying the RATA volunteers was also killed in this incident. It is believed that the Police Mobile Brigade (Brimob) and the military (TNI) were involved in the killing.

206. On 23 July 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, sent an urgent appeal regarding the arrest on 20 July 2001 by the Police Mobile Brigade (Brimob) of the following persons: Rufriadi, coordinator of the Legal Aid Foundation (LBH); Arie Maulana, an LBH staff member; Tamrin Ananda, secretary-general of the Front for the Democratic Struggle of the Aceh People (FPDRA); Hendra, an FPDRA member; Mudal, a member of Students Solidarity with the People (SMUR); Fazal, a SMUR member; Zamzami, a SMUR member; Amri Saldin, a SMUR member; Banta, a member of the Coalition of Achenese Students for Reform (KARMA); Misdawan, a member of Peoples Network for Human Rights (JRP HAM);

and Oppie, a member of Student Solidarity against Violence (SMAK). Brimob allegedly raided the offices of the Banda Aceh branch of the Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH), Legal Aid Foundation, where a meeting was taking place to discuss arrangements for a week-long campaign against militarism, which had begun on 16 July. During the raid, documents, photographs, a computer and other equipment were reportedly confiscated.

207. The Special Representative sent an urgent appeal on 23 July 2001 regarding Mr. Yohanes Bonay, director of the Institute for Human Rights Study and Advocacy (Elsham) in Papua (Irian Jaya), who allegedly received two death threats by telephone on 18 July 2001 which were reportedly connected with his human rights activities. It has also been reported that, in December 2000, Mr. Bonay was summoned for questioning by police because Elsham had publicized the deaths of students at the hands of the police.

208. On 10 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture concerning the following cases.

209. Anwar Yusuf, a volunteer with the human rights group Forum for the Attention of Human Rights (Forum Peduli Hak Asasi Manusia, FPHAM), was reportedly arrested on 7 February 1999 at his home in East Aceh by men who identified themselves as belonging to Idi Rayeuk subdistrict Military Command (Koramil). It was reported that at the time of his arrest, Anwar Yusuf had been investigating an incident that had occurred on 3 February 1999 in which the military had opened fire on a crowd of unarmed civilians, killing a number of people. It was reported that he was threatened with death and tortured during his detention in the East Aceh district Military Command (Kodim). He was released on 10 February 2001.

210. Amrisaldin, a volunteer with an Aceh-based humanitarian organization, Save Emergency for Aceh (SEFA), was reportedly detained by members of Brimob on 5 September 2000 during a stop and search operation in Meukek subdistrict, South Aceh. According to the information received, during his detention he was subjected to interrogation and to nearly five hours of torture. He was reportedly released the following day, after having been forced to sign a letter in which he promised not to raise the case publicly.

211. Indra P. Keumala (alias Iin), a volunteer with the Aceh branch of the Commission for Disappearances and Victims of Violence (Kontras), a non-governmental human rights organization, and Happy (alias Lalok), a member of the People's Crisis Center (PCC), an Aceh-based volunteer organization which distributes aid and monitors human rights violations, were reportedly arrested by the police on 17 July 2001, when they were returning from Central Aceh where they had been investigating allegations of serious human rights abuses. They were reportedly released in the evening of 18 July, after being detained and tortured for around 24 hours.

Communications received

212. By letter dated 13 March 2001, the Government replied to the joint urgent appeal sent on 12 December 2000. The Government affirmed that the police authority, the Aceh branch office of the National Commission on Human Rights, and the team monitoring the Humanitarian Pause for Aceh had carried out separate investigations into the case and listened to the testimony

of the sole surviving eyewitness, Mr. Nazaruddin Abdul Gani. The Government of Indonesia informed the Special Representative that the authorities had detained nine suspects - four civilians and five soldiers. The dossiers of the police investigation had been submitted to the Prosecutors' Office in Aceh at the end of December 2000 to be processed further. According to the Government, when the Prosecutors' Office announced its intention to prosecute the suspects in a joint civil and military court in early January 2001, the plan was strongly opposed by the National Commission on Human Rights on the grounds that the case constitutes a gross violation of human rights and should therefore come under the jurisdiction of the human rights court, which is to be established in the near future. The Government further explained that the National Commission on Human Rights set up an investigative committee on 9 January 2001 to look into the case. On 13 February 2001, the Commission sent a letter to the Provincial Office of the Prosecutor of Aceh requesting the transfer of the dossiers of the police investigation on this case. The Government assured the Special Representative that the matter of the conflicting competence and jurisdiction of the judiciary in handling this case is expected to be settled soon.

Observations

213. In connection with the case of the three humanitarian workers of RATA, the Special Representative fears that the dispute over the conflicting competence and jurisdiction between Komnas HAM and the Office of the Provincial Prosecutor for Aceh in this case may be used to obstruct the case from being brought to trial. The Special Representative is also concerned over any possibility of trial of the accused in a joint civil and military court rather than a civilian court. In view of the alleged involvement of members of the military in this case, the Special Representative is concerned that the impartiality of such a tribunal could be undermined. The Special Representative recalls that in a letter dated 27 April 2001 she indicated her interest in visiting Indonesia and hopes that the Government will give positive consideration to this request.

IRAN

Communications sent

214. On 11 January 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers and the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning Mr. Nasser Zarafchan, a human rights defender and lawyer. Mr. Zarafchan was reportedly arrested on 9 December 2000, released on bail on 14 December and rearrested on 16 December by order of the Judicial Organisation of Armed Forces. He was reportedly held in Evin prison. According to the information received, his first arrest followed the publication of an article in an Iranian newspaper in which he was considered an "anti-revolutionary element that ought to be deprived of his right to practise his profession as a lawyer". Mr. Zarafchan's second arrest was allegedly due to his comments implying that the killings of intellectuals in 1998 were part of a campaign by death squads aimed at silencing the opposition. Mr. Zarafchan is the second lawyer of the families of the intellectuals murdered in 1998 against whom legal action has been taken.

215. On 17 October 2001, the Special Representative sent another urgent appeal jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers and the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding Mr. Nasser Zarafchan.

He was reportedly accused of having revealed irregularities in the sentence issued by a military tribunal in January 2001 concerning the murders of intellectuals in 1998, namely the incompetence of the military tribunal to try the murderers and the fact that the persons behind the assassinations had not been prosecuted. The trial of Mr. Zarafchan started on 16 October 2001 at the Military Tribunal in Tehran.

Observations

216. No reply from the Government has been received so far.

ISRAEL

Communications sent

217. On 1 May 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention concerning Adnan al-Hajjar, a human rights lawyer and coordinator of the Legal Aid Unit of the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights in the Jabalia refugee camp situated in the Gaza Strip. According to the information received, he was arrested by the Israeli Defense Forces on 23 April 2001 and was detained in Ashkelon prison without charge. It was reported that he was part of a group that left the Gaza Strip on 5 April 2001 to attend a training course on legislative formulation, organized in Cairo by the Arab Research and Training Centre as part of a programme for strengthening the capacity of the Palestinian Legislative Council. According to the information received, on 30 April 2001, Adnan al-Hajjar appeared before the Israeli Military Court, where the judge extended his arrest for 30 more days for investigatory purposes. Following a request for his release, it was reported that a representative of the Israeli military authorities objected, claiming that they had a confidential no-access file of claims against him, but refused to tell either Adnan al-Hajjar or his lawyer about the nature or contents of the file. It was alleged that his arrest and detention was connected to his work as a human rights activist and defence lawyer for Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons.

218. On 1 June 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal regarding Abed al-Rahman al-Ahmar, a well-known Palestinian human rights activist, who works as a field researcher with the Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group (PHRMG), a non-governmental organization working on human rights violations against Palestinians, regardless of who is responsible, in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. He was reportedly arrested on 24 May 2001 while he was on his way home from Jerusalem to Deheisheh refugee camp, in the West Bank. In an interview on Israeli television, he is said to have argued for peaceful coexistence between Jews and Palestinians on the basis of full equality. According to the information received, he was held without charge and without access to his family at the Moscobiyya detention centre in Jerusalem. On 31 May 2001, he is said to have appeared in court without the presence of his lawyer, who had allegedly not been informed about the hearing.

219. On 14 June 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent another urgent appeal concerning Abed al-Rahman al-Ahmar. It was reported that, at a hearing on 11 June 2001, judges at the Israeli High Court of Justice refused to examine

marks of shackles on his wrists. During the break in the hearing, prison doctors apparently agreed the marks were made by shackles, but did not testify. In addition, the judges rejected a petition filed by two human rights groups, the Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI) and the PHRMG, calling for a stop to the torture during interrogation, for proper medical care and clothing to be provided to him and for him to be housed in more humane conditions.

220. On 6 July 2001, the Special Representative sent another urgent appeal jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention concerning Mr. Abed al-Rahman al-Ahmar. According to the most recent information, despite the fact that there was allegedly no incriminating evidence against Mr. Al-Ahmar, the administrative detention order was reportedly renewed on 30 May 2001 by 20 days and on 18 June 2001 by 15 days. Two appeals against these extensions were filed, but were rejected on 5 and 22 June 2001 by the Military Court of Appeals in Beit El, West Bank. According to the source, Mr. Al-Ahmar was the subject of a six-month administrative detention order, which reportedly allows the Israeli authorities to detain him without charge or trial until February 2002. It was reported that he was held in Megiddo prison in Israel.

221. On 17 September 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning Mr. Daoud al-Dir'awi, a lawyer and human rights activist working at the Ramallah office of the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizen Rights. According to the information received, Mr. al-Dir'awi was arrested on 10 September at the Allendy Bridge crossing point, as he was returning with his wife and baby from a holiday and crossing into the West Bank from Jordan. Mr. al-Dir'awi's arrest was allegedly motivated by his activities as a human rights lawyer. He was reportedly taken to Shikma prison, in Ashkelon and was interrogated by the Israeli General Security Services (GSS).

222. On 26 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation regarding the Israeli authorities' reportedly trying to prevent a certain number of Palestinian human rights defenders and activists from participating in international conferences and forums. This was the case for Dr. Eyad El-Sarraj, founder and director of the Gaza Community Mental Health Program (GCMHP), Commissioner-General of the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens' Rights and winner of the Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders in 1998. On 18 June 2001 the Israeli authorities reportedly denied him a permit to leave the country to go to Italy to participate in an international workshop. According to the information received, on the same day, allegedly for security reasons, the Israeli authorities are said to have banned Dr. El-Sarraj, from leaving Gaza to take part in a television interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). The BBC was reportedly told by the Israeli authorities that the Israel General Security Services "*Shabak*" had categorized Dr. El-Sarraj as a category 10 high security risk and that his presence in Israel could compromise national security.

Communications received

223. By letter of 10 January 2002, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 1 June 2001 regarding Mr. Abed al-Ahmar. The Government asserted that Mr. al-Ahmar had been arrested on 24 May 2001 for investigation into his activities with the Popular Front terrorist

organization and his involvement in various terror attacks, including shooting incidents against Israeli soldiers and the murder of Baruch Cohen. The Government added that Mr. al-Ahmar's petition to the High Court of Justice about his interrogation and the conditions of his detention had been heard and dismissed by a panel of three judges on 12 June 2001.

Observations

224. The Special Representative thanks the Government for the reply regarding Mr. Abed al-Ahmar but is awaiting information with regard to the other cases she brought to the Government's attention.

JAMAICA

Communications sent

225. On 9 August 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Hilaire Sobers, a journalist writing a weekly column on human rights in the newspaper *Jamaica Observer* who is known to be an outspoken critic of the Government's human rights record. It was reported that, on 7 August 2001, a letter was delivered to the newspaper's offices which contained a picture of a gunman raping and shooting Mr. Hilaire Sobers. The letter allegedly made reference to Mr. Hilaire Sobers' human rights work and to the activities of other human rights journalists, namely Mr. Perkins, a renowned radio journalist, Mr. Wignal, a journalist working for the *Jamaica Observer*, and threatened to kill them. It was also reported that the letter also explicitly mentioned the contact established by Mr. Hilaire Sobers with Amnesty International and accused him of working with Mr. Edward Seaga, the leader of the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) opposition party. According to the information received, Mr. Hilaire Sobers reported the letter to the police that day. It is believed that the author of the letter is allegedly a supporter of the Government, the ruling People's National Party (PNP).

Observations

226. The Special Representative regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report the Government had not transmitted any reply to her urgent appeal.

KENYA

Communication sent

227. On 25 October 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal regarding the following members and supporters of Release Political Prisoners (RPP), a human rights activist organization which mainly lobbies for the release of political prisoners. Among the arrested members were Kivutha Kibwana, Mungai Kibe, Ng'ang'a Waweru, George Mutua, Kiilu, Stephen Musau, Peter Wambua,

Johnstone Nyamu, Mercy Nyambura Kariuki, Peter Mutemi, Benson Mutiso, Aloise Muia, Mbara Kambara Kariuki, Kibuku Kihura, Mukia Kamau, Githii Mweru, Daniel Muoti, Njoroge Wanguthi, Rahab Wairuri, Julius Mwaura, Kimani Waweru, Francis Njenga, Martin Mukeku, Francis Mutuku, Charles Nthanga, Gitau Wanguthi, Waweru Kariuki, Thungu Wakaba, Peter Nguma, Kennedy Kimeu, Julius Kariuki, Gathoni Kamau, Samuel Gikundi, Waruiru Mungai, Solomon Waithaka, George Ngige, Haron Keli, Joseph Muoki, Gathoga Njoroge, Munyae Mulinge Kioko, Theophilus Kiilu, Simon Mburu, Elijah Ochieng Solomon, William Mbuvi, Eric Mulevu, Silvanus Kikihu, Karori Njunge, George Mungi, Moses Mbugua, Kimani Ndegwa, Benjamin Muhesuni, Moses Karori, Kamonje Manje, Owino Amina, Nyongessa Omboko, Gitau Kung'u, Tony Ndolo, Orina Nyamwamu, Peter Maina, Joseph Bonzo, Tirop Kitur, Odhiambo Oyoko, Mwendwa Kibwana, Njoki Kamau, Henry Maiyo, Stephen Waweru, Nyamberi Bosire, Munga Gathogo, Mwangi Kimbathi, Wambua Kituku, Daniel Mathias Kingoo, Boaz Waruku. It was reported that they were arrested at the RPP premises in Nairobi during a peaceful celebration to mark Mau Mau Day (officially called Kenyatta Day), which commemorates the 1952 uprising of the Mau Mau against British rule. The police appear to have used excessive force to break up the gathering. All were reportedly brought before the Chief Magistrate at the High Court on 22 October 2001 to answer charges of "unlawful assembly". Since they all refused to enter a plea, they were recorded as pleading "not guilty". Only five of the detainees have reportedly been able to gather the sum required to post bail. The bond has been set at 50,000 Kenyan shillings, which is believed to be more than most of the persons arrested, mainly students or youths, can afford. Members of the RPP are said to face regular harassment and intimidation from the authorities because of their work in defence of human rights.

Observations

228. The Special Representative is awaiting a reply from the Government.

KYRGYZSTAN

Communications sent

229. On 25 January 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning the cases of Albert Korgoldoev, Ravshan Garipov and Ramazan Dyryldaev. It was reported that, on 6 December 2000, officers of the Department of the Interior in Jalal-Abad attempted to detain Mr. Albert Korgoldoev, a coordinator for the Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights (KCHR) for the Jalal-Abad region, based on a fabricated complaint drawn up by an affiliate of the Coalition of Non-Commercial Organizations. According to the source, Nouoken Kasiev, the State Secretary of the Kyrgyz Republic, created the Coalition of Non-Commercial Organizations on the eve of the presidential elections in order to discredit independent journalists, opposition-related observers and independent non-governmental organizations. It was also reported that criminal charges of hooliganism under article 234, part 2, point 1.4 of the Kyrgyz Criminal Code were allegedly pending against Mr. Korgoldoev and that he was in hiding in order to avoid being arrested. It was also alleged that Ravshan Garipov, the director of the Kara-Suy Human Rights Centre "Provosudie Istina", was arrested on 21 November 2000 and

detained in Kara-Suy ROVD (district police station). According to the source, Mr. Garipov has been active in cross-border relations with Uzbekistan to stop the destruction of a local historical site and has investigated allegations of corruption in the privatization of the Kara-Suy bazaar. It was also reported that Mr. Garipov is an active member of the Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations for Democracy and Civil Society, and has served as and trained non-partisan election observers. According to the information received, Mr. Gapirov was charged with hooliganism under article 234 of the Kyrgyz Criminal Code and his trial was set to begin on 26 January 2001. The communication also raised the case of Ramazan Dyryldaev, the chairman of the Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights (KCHR), and other KCHR members who have been in exile since July 2000. According to the source, government actions such as the sealing of the committee's office and the seizure of its bank accounts prevent the members of the KCHR from continuing their work in Kyrgyzstan. Furthermore, it was alleged that the Kyrgyz authorities have not yet properly dismissed outstanding charges against Ramazan Dyryldaev and have made no arrangements to ensure his safe return from exile so that he may carry out his work as a human rights defender in Kyrgyzstan.

230. On 18 June 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture regarding Adymamat Kadyrbekov, a member of the KCHR. He was reportedly stopped in the street and subjected to ill-treatment by members of the Governmental Auto Inspection (GAI) in Jalal-Abad, on 12 June 2001. It was alleged that as he showed his KCHR membership card, one of the militiamen said, "I am sick of all these law defenders". He was subsequently handcuffed and put into a car, where he is believed to have been beaten and to have defended himself. He was reportedly transferred to the City Department of Internal Affairs and the investigator is said to have opened a criminal case against him for "use of violence in resisting public officials", for which he could risk up to five years' imprisonment. Mr. Kadyrbekov was set free, but it was alleged that he remained under the control of the militia.

231. On 30 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture regarding Almaz Dyryldaev and Gulhan Borubaeva, both members of the KCHR. They were reportedly subjected to ill-treatment by police officers on 20 July 2000. According to the information received, about 20 police officers surrounded the KCHR office on Ivanitsin Street (Bishkek) and detained Almaz Dyryldaev under the orders of an investigator of Pervomai ROVD. It was reported that Almaz Dyryldaev was beaten during interrogation at the ROVD. As a result, upon release, he went into hiding. Gulhan Borubaeva was said to have remained held in the office of the KCHR without food for four days until the office was unsealed and she was allowed to return home.

Observations

232. The Special Representative would like to refer to the separate report she has submitted to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/106/Add.1) on the visit to Kyrgyzstan she undertook from 30 July to 4 August 2001.

MALAYSIA

Communications sent

233. On 3 May 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, sent an urgent appeal concerning Badaruddin Ismail, a member of the secretariat of the human rights organization Suara Rakyat Malaysi (Suaram), Voice of the Malaysian People. The Malaysian police reportedly arrested him on 26 April 2001 under the Internal Security Act (ISA). According to the information received, Badaruddin Ismail was arrested without charge and was held incommunicado in an unknown location. It was alleged that Badaruddin Ismail was arrested and detained in connection with his work assisting the families of detainees and documenting police brutality.

234. On 17 July 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression regarding Mr. Mohamad Fuad Mohd Ikhwan, president of the Student Representative Council of University Malaya. According to the information received, he was reportedly arrested in Kuala Lumpur on 6 July 2001 under the Internal Security Act (ISA). Earlier, a student leader from the Institute Kemahiran Mara, Mr. Khairul Anuar Ahmad Zainuddin, was allegedly arrested under this Act on 5 July 2001 at the Dang Wangi police station. The Inspector General of Police, Norian Mai, was quoted in a report as saying that Mr. Khairul Anuar had been arrested in connection with activities posing a threat to the national security and on suspicion of having set fire to the Tunku Canselor Hall of University Malaya on 2 July. These arrests of student activists under the ISA allegedly followed a recent police raid on a student movement supporting political reforms and the abolition of the ISA in front of the National Mosque on 8 June 2001. It was also reported that 41 persons, including three teenagers, were arrested and held at the Taiping police station for illegal assembly on 15 July 2001, following a demonstration ("Konvoy Perdana") organized to support family members of six political activists allegedly detained under the ISA without trial for two years, Tina Chua, Mohamad Eyam Mohd. Nor, Saari Sungib, Hishamuddin Rais, Llokman Adam and Badaruddin Ismail. The 41 detainees were all released, but 37 were released on police bail amounting to RM 1,000 each.

Communications received

235. In a reply dated 28 August 2001, the Government of Malaysia informed the Special Representative that Mr. Badaruddin Ismail had been taken into custody in order to assist the Royal Malaysian Police in their investigations pertaining to credible threats to the public order and internal security of Malaysia. The Government added that Mr. Badaruddin Ismail was among those involved in organizing illegal nationwide street demonstrations that would result in public discord and unrest, detrimental to the domestic harmony, stability and internal security of Malaysia. The Government assured the Special Representative that due process of law has been followed in the arrest and detention and that the Royal Malaysian Police had released Mr. Badaruddin upon completion of the investigations. The Government added that family

members had been allowed to visit the detainee on several occasions and that the chairman and four other panel members of SUHAKAM, the Malaysian Human Rights Commission, had been given unhindered access to all detainees on 29 May 2001. The Government stated that so far, there had been no allegations of torture or ill-treatment of the detainee arising from such visits.

236. On 28 August 2001, the Government of Malaysia replied to the urgent appeal sent by the Special Representative on 17 July 2001. The Government informed the Special Representative that the Royal Malaysian Police took into custody Mr. Khairul Anuar Ahmad Zainuddin and Mr. Mohamad Fuad Mohd Ikhwan on 5 and 6 July 2001 respectively, to assist in their investigation pertaining to credible threats to the public order and internal security of Malaysia. The arrests were made in accordance with Section 73 (1) of the 1960 Internal Security Act (ISA) of Malaysia. The Government affirmed that the two men were released unconditionally on 16 and 28 July 2001, respectively and while in custody had access to their respective relatives. There had been no allegation of torture or ill-treatment arising from such arrests.

Observations

237. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its replies and cooperation. The Special Representative welcomes the release on 5 June 2001 of Mr. Badaruddin Ismail, as well as the release of Mr. Mohamad Fuad Mohd Ikhwan on 16 July 2001 and of Mr. Khairul Anuar Ahmad Zainuddin on 28 July 2001. She is, however, concerned that the Internal Security Act (ISA) allows the police to detain incommunicado and without a warrant any person deemed a threat to the national security or economic life of Malaysia for up to 60 days of investigation. Under the ISA, the Minister of Home Affairs may extend the period of detention for an initial period of up to two years without reference to the courts and the Prime Minister can issue a further detention order for up to another two years, again without reference to the courts, and this period is renewable indefinitely. The Special Representative remains disturbed at the use of the ISA against human rights defenders and considers such use to be a potential threat to activities for the promotion, protection and implementation of human rights. Furthermore, the Special Representative recalls that, in a letter dated 25 July 2001, she indicated her interest in visiting Malaysia and hopes that the Government will give positive consideration to this request.

MAURITANIA

Communication envoyée

238. Le 27 août 2001, la Représentante spéciale a envoyé au Gouvernement mauritanien une allégation concernant M^{me} Aïssata Satiguy, membre du bureau exécutif de l'Association mauritanienne des droits de l'homme (AMDH). M^{me} Satiguy aurait été licenciée le 5 juin 2001 par la Caisse de sécurité sociale de Mauritanie où elle travaillait depuis 15 ans, pour le motif "d'abandon de poste". Cette décision ne lui aurait été notifiée que le 18 juillet 2001 et M^{me} Satiguy en aurait aussitôt saisi l'Inspection du travail. D'après les sources, ce licenciement serait lié aux activités de M^{me} Satiguy en faveur de la promotion et de la défense des droits de l'homme. D'après les informations reçues, les pressions exercées à l'encontre de M^{me} Satiguy se seraient accrues en 2001 en raison de son implication dans la préparation de la Conférence

mondiale contre le racisme à Durban. Selon les informations reçues, en avril 2001, lors de sa participation à la dernière session de la Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples à Tripoli, M^{me} Satiguy aurait été publiquement menacée par le Consul général de Mauritanie. Suite à cet événement, sa famille aurait également fait l'objet de pressions.

Communications received

239. By letter of 20 September 2001 the Government informed the Special Representative that the case of Ms. Aïssata Satiguy Sy was an ordinary law matter, which has absolutely nothing to do with Ms. Sy's activities relating to politics, associations or the "defence of human rights". Ms. Aïssata Satiguy Sy, an employee of the National Social Security Office (CNSS), was on leave of absence for the period from 1 April to 5 May 2001 and was due to take up her duties again on 6 May 2001. The Government further explained that 26 days after the end of the leave of absence and in the absence of any written explanation for this dereliction of duty, the personnel director decided to apply the rules: a message serving formal notice on the person concerned that she must return to work within 72 hours was broadcast on national radio on 31 May. As the person concerned did not return to her job or provide any explanation about her situation, the CNSS took due note, on 5 June 2001, of the breach of Ms. Sy's employment contract. The Government assured the Special Representative that Mauritania was a State governed by the rule of law, where human rights and fundamental freedoms were respected and where there were no "serious human rights violations" to be denounced. The Government specified that no pressure of any kind had ever been put on Ms. Satiguy Sy, who had never missed a meeting she wished to attend while she was a public employee, and that the recordings of the meeting at which the Consul General reacted to Ms. Satiguy Sy's statement were available for consultation at the office of the African Commission.

Observations

240. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply.

MEXICO

Communications sent

Urgent appeals

241. On 26 June 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding the case of Sin Fronteras IAP, an organization dedicated to the promotion and defence of the rights of migrants and refugees. According to the information received, on 15 June 2001 an unidentified man stole the main computer of the administrative and social section of the organization, and a printer. The computer reportedly contained important and confidential information that if used could put in danger the lives of those concerned. It was further reported that the man knew about the organization's location, the names of the various employees and the places where the computer material was kept.

242. On 23 July 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Gerardo Cabrera González, a member of the Organización de Campesinos Ecologistas de la Sierra de Petetlán y Coyuca de Catalán (OCESP). The organization campaigns to stop the logging operations of local groups, backed-up by military or paramilitary groups, that are threatening forests in the State of Guerrero. According to the information received, Mr. Cabrera González was arrested on 14 July 2001 by the 19th Infantry Battalion in the community of Banco Nuevo, Petetlán municipality. After his arrest, he was reportedly taken to Petetlán and then transferred to Acapulco civil prison and charged with illegal possession of arms. Fears have been expressed that these acts are related to Mr. Cabrera González's activities with OCESP and that he is at risk of being tortured or ill-treated while in detention.

243. On 31 August 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on torture regarding the case of General José Francisco Gallardo Rodríguez. According to the information received, General Gallardo has been held in detention since 9 November 1993 after the publication of an article expressing the need to create a military ombudsman in Mexico in relation with human rights violations committed by members of the national armed forces. General Gallardo was subsequently accused of defamation, calumny and abuses against the army and sentenced to 28 years' imprisonment. The Secretary for National Defence stripped him of his military rank. It has been further reported that, on 28 August 2001, General Gallardo was transferred to the punitive cell inside Neza-Bordo prison where the conditions of detention are reportedly cruel, inhuman and degrading. It has also been reported that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) of the Organization of American States acknowledged that the rights of General Gallardo to freedom, judicial guarantees and to the protection of his honour and dignity have been violated. IACHR has recommended that General Gallardo be released immediately and that all necessary measures be taken to end the campaign of persecution, defamation and harassment against him. In addition, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention has emitted an opinion (No. 28/1998) recognizing that the deprivation of General Gallardo's liberty was illegal.

244. On 19 October 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning Ms. Marina Patricia Jiménez Ramírez, director of the human rights organization Centro Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, in San Cristobal de las Casas, State of Chiapas. According to the information received, Ms. Jiménez Ramírez has been kept under surveillance by two unknown men who reportedly falsified their identity. It was reported that among other incidents, on 17 September 2001, employees of the travel agency "Santa Ana Tours" reportedly declared that two men, both claiming to be members of the Centro, visited the agency asking for detailed information on the visit Ms. Jiménez Ramírez planned to take to Guatemala in November 2001.

245. On 23 October 2001, the Special Representative sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on torture regarding the murder on 19 October 2001 of Ms. Digna Ochoa y Plácido, a human rights defender and member of the Centro de Derechos Humanos "Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez" (PRODH) in Mexico. According to the information received, Ms. Digna Ochoa was found dead in a legal office in the centre of Mexico City. The killers reportedly left a death threat warning other human rights defenders from the PRODH, that they would meet a similar fate if they continued their human rights work. Fears have been expressed that human rights lawyers

Ms. Pilar Noriega and Ms. Bárbara Zamora, who worked with Ms. Digna Ochoa on very high-profile cases are at particular risk. It has been reported that Ms. Digna Ochoa had reportedly been threatened with death and attacked many times since 1995. Although the authorities provided police protection for Ms. Digna Ochoa and other PRODH members, it has been reported that they failed in their responsibility to investigate properly the aggression and threats, thus creating a climate of impunity leading to Ms. Digna Ochoa's murder and other threats against her colleagues.

246. On 24 October 2001, the Special Representative, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers issued a press statement to express their deep sadness and outrage over the murder on 19 October 2001 of renowned human rights lawyer Digna Ochoa y Plácido in Mexico City. They stated that it demonstrated the vulnerability of human rights defenders and underlined the need for strengthening measures for their protection.

247. On 7 November 2001, the Special Representative sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on torture regarding alleged death threats against human rights defenders, members of the Red Nacional Mexicana de Organismos Civiles de Derechos Humanos "Todos los Derechos para Todos". According to the information received, on 27 October 2001, the offices of Periódico Reforma in Mexico City received a phone call claiming the murder of Digna Ochoa and containing death threats and schemes to execute the following persons: Mr. Juan Antonio Vega, a former member of the international office of Acción de los Cristianos para la abolición de la Tortura and technical secretary of the Red Nacional "Todos los Derechos para Todos", Mr. Miguel Sarre, a member of the "Comité para la Humanización de las Prácticas Incriminatorias", Mr. Fernando Ruiz, a member of the Consejo para la Ley y los Derechos, Mr. Sergio Aguayo, a member of the Academia Mexicana de Derechos Humanos", Mr. Edgar Cortez, a member of the Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez. In addition, the threats reportedly included demands for the remittance of six million pesos for each person.

248. On 28 November 2001, the Special Representative sent a joint urgent appeal with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of indigenous people's human rights and fundamental freedoms regarding the death threats allegedly sent by e-mail on 1 November 2001 to Mr. Aldo González and Ms. Melina Hernández Sosa, members of the Unión de Organizaciones de la Sierra de Oaxaca (UNOSJO). These facts are reportedly connected with the work of UNOSJO for the promotion and defence of indigenous rights in the Sierra Juárez region in Oaxaca State.

Allegation letters

249. On 26 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a communication regarding the following cases.

250. On 11 October 1999, María Estela García Ramírez and Nestora Ramirez, members of the Unión de Pueblos Contra la Represión en la Región Loxicha, were reportedly harassed and intimidated by the police while providing help to families in difficulty in the Loxicha region. On several occasions, they were both followed by the police while exercising their activities. In some cases, they have reportedly been subjected to force.

251. According to the source, Mr. Juan López Villanueva, an attorney in the Legal Department of the Human Rights Centre "Fray Bartolomé de las Casas" at San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, received threats by e-mail. According to the information received, on 19 January 2000 a complaint concerning these death threats was filed with the Federal Ministry of Public Affairs, followed by a second complaint filed with the State Commission for Human Rights in January 2000.

252. Mr. Isaías Martínez Gervacio, a member of the Asociación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos y Víctimas de Violaciones a los Derechos Humanos en México (AFADEM-FEDERAM), State of Guerrero, was reportedly trailed by an unknown armed person on 2 March 2000. On the same day, a young person, purporting to be an agent of the Ministry of Public Affairs, presented himself at Mr. Martínez Gervacio's house without showing any official identification and asked to see his son, who had disappeared in March 1978. It was further reported that these events took place after Mr. Martínez Gervacio had taken part in a press conference organized on 1 March 2000 by the AFADEM Executive Committee on the serious and systematic human rights violations and the situation of impunity in the State of Guerrero, in particular in the region of Atoyac. Mr. Martínez Gervacio presented himself to the Commander of the Police Prevention Department, Mr. Neftalí Ponce Velez, but reportedly no protection has been made available to him.

253. Information has been requested by the Special Representative concerning the murder on 15 April 2000 of Mr. José Luis Rodríguez, as well as the murders on 20 April 2000 of Mr. José Martínez Ramón and Mr. Felipe Nava Gomez, both members of the Organización Campesina de la Sierra del Sur (OCSS). She also requested information about Mr. Marco Antonio Abadicio Mayo, the leader of the OCSS, in Atoyaquillo, State of Guerrero, who was reportedly caught in a fusillade on 19 July 2000 on his way home. It was reported that his aggressors might belong to paramilitary groups. Previously, on 12 January 2000, Mr. Abadicio Mayo was reportedly threatened, arrested and tortured for 12 hours by members of the army and afterwards released without charges. Mr. Abadicio Mayo is reportedly the victim of continuous threats and harassment, especially by persons from outside the community who have been seen prowling around his house at night. It was further reported that Mr. Marcos Torres Campos, leader of the OCSS, was murdered on 4 July 2001 in the municipality of Coyuca de Benitez, State of Guerrero. Mr. Marcos Torres Campos had participated, since 28 June 2001, in the roadblocks and in the Plantón (permanent strike) by the OCSS outside the town hall of the municipality to request a meeting with the secretary general of the state government. The Public Prosecutor has reportedly initiated an investigation in order to identify those responsible.

254. According to the information received, Professor Raúl Gatica Bautista, leader of the Popular Indigenous Council of Oaxaca (CIPO) “Ricardo Flores Magón” and his 17-year-old son were both insulted, threatened with death and beaten on 16 April 2000 by six armed individuals led by a federal agent. It was further reported that several policemen of San Isidro Monjes, municipality of Xoxocotlán, managed to stop the attackers.

255. Mr. Maurilio Santiago Reyes, an attorney and defender of Indians’ rights and Ms. María del Pilar Marroquín, his employee, allegedly received a number of threatening phone calls on 10 May 2000. It was reported that, on 9 May 2000, both had noticed a van without registration plates driving around Mr. Maurilio Santiago Reyes’s home at Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca. These threats were reportedly connected with the complaints that both had filed with a criminal court against civil servants for violations of the rights of indigenous people.

256. According to the information received, Mr. Jaime Cuevas Mendoza, member of the Enlace Comunicación y Capacitación, based in Ocosingo, State of Chiapas, was knocked down by a car on 12 June 2001 outside the house of Mr. Antonio Paoli Bolio, coordinator of the Comité de Derechos Humanos Fray Pedro Lorenzo de la Nada. The police reportedly chased the person responsible, but failed to arrest him or her.

257. Mr. Freddy Secundino Sánchez, a journalist, was reportedly abducted and later released in June 2000 in connection with articles he had published in the political review *Epoca*. According to the information received, those responsible for abducting him could be agents of the judiciary police. It was reported that three weeks later an unidentified man made a telephone call to the journalist and told him that he would die. According to the source, Mr. Freddy Secundino Sánchez reported the facts to the authorities.

258. Mr. Plácido Camargo Ruíz, a primary school teacher and militant in the educational sector, and a member of Section X of the National Educational Workers’ Union (SNTE), was reportedly the victim of enforced disappearance on 16 June 2000 on his way to work in the Federal District of Mexico. He has not been found yet. It was also reported that Mr. Plácido Camargo Ruíz’s disappearance was the work of a paramilitary group, or federal police detectives, in reprisal for his activities during the May-June 2000 teachers’ strike.

259. On 19 June 2000, a large number of criminal investigations officers and local police of Río Bravo, Tamaulipas and Reynosa reportedly entered violently the offices of the Duro Bags Manufacturing Company at Río Bravo, Tamaulipas. According to the information received, employees had given notice of a strike intended to improve their working conditions, obtain the respect of their individual and collective rights, including their freedom of association, and gain recognition of the trade union management, which had been refused by the employers. A few workers were detained and afterwards freed against the payment of a global bail of US\$ 2,000. The Special Representative was also informed of the presumed enforced disappearance of Mr. Eliud Amaguer, the leader of the Duro Bags Manufacturing employees, when on his way between Río Bravo, State of Tamaulipas, and Monterrey, State of Nuevo León.

260. Mr. Gerardo Cabrera González, a member of the Organización de Campesinos Ecologistas de la Sierra de Petetlán y Coyuca de Catalán (OCESP), which is campaigning to stop forest exploitation, was reportedly detained on 14 July 2001 by members of the XIX infantry battalion. It was further reported that he was transferred to the civil prison of Acapulco and accused of illegal arms possession.

261. According to the information received, on 3 August 2001 Ms. Angélica Ayala Ortiz, coordinator at the Liga Mexicana por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (LIMEDDH) at Oaxaca, noted that unknown persons had reportedly entered her house illegally and gone through her archives and materials containing information about the work of the organization. It was reported that these events took place a few days before the LIMEDDH was due to present its annual report on the state of health of native Zapotec prisoners from the region of Loxichas in the Ixcotel and Elta penitential centres.

262. Mr. Andrés Rubio Salvidar, an historian, and Mr. Rey Miguel Hernández, a journalist, both coordinators and members of the Coordinating Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Costa Chica, State of Guerrero, reportedly received a threatening message in early September 2000 from the local commander of the Guerrero Criminal Investigation Department. These threats are reportedly linked to investigations carried out by the Committee, and the publication of an article by Mr. Rey Miguel Hernández based on denunciations received in December 1999 from indigenous Mixteca from the community of La Concordia, municipality of Ayutla de los Libres, State of Guerrero.

263. Dr. Adrian Ramirez López, president of LIMEDDH and vice-president of FIDH, and Sara Rico Ramírez, head of the Victim Legal Support System, were reportedly summoned on 21 September 2000 and on 24 October 2000 by the General Military Justice Tribunal to appear on 6 October 2000 for ministerial inquiries. These summonses were reportedly linked to their declarations as witnesses with regard to two urgent actions filed by LIMEDDH in response to appeals by the Centro de Derechos Humanos "Fray Bartolomé de las Casas".

264. On 26 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint communication with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression requesting information regarding Margil Guerra and Ciro Rodríguez, two journalists with the Mexican Television Televisa, and Mauro Cruz, a member of the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (CEFPROHAC), who were reportedly harassed on 31 March 2001 by soldiers in anti-drug raids on two communities in Tamaulipas State. It was reported that Margil Guerra, Ciro Rodríguez and Mauro Cruz had attempted to observe the raids in Tamaulipas State. Twenty persons, including one minor, were reportedly detained after some 300 soldiers entered the village of Guardado de Abajo, in Camargo municipality, and the district of Fonhapo, in Miguel Alemán municipality without showing search warrants.

265. On 26 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint communication with the Special Rapporteur on torture on the following cases. On 2 May 1999, Rodolfo Montiel Flores and Teodoro Cabrera García, environmental activists in Pizotla, Guerrero, members of the Organización de Campesinos Ecologistas de la Sierra de Petatlán y Coyuca de Catalán (OCESP), were reportedly held in incommunicado detention, and tortured physically and psychologically by members of the army after participating in a peaceful demonstration protesting against

operations threatening forests in the State of Guerrero. The XXI Circuit Court sentenced Mr. Teodoro Cabrera García to 10 years' imprisonment and Mr. Rodolfo Montiel Flores to 6 years and 8 months for offences relating to drugs and arms. Soldiers reportedly forced the two activists to sign confessions accepted by the courts.

266. In October 2000, Mr. Hector Pérez Córdova was reportedly detained in Topo Chico prison in Nuevo León State and ill-treated after participating in a peaceful demonstration organized by human rights defenders in front of the prison, in the framework of Amnesty International's world campaign against torture. It was reported that Mr. Hector Pérez Córdova was held responsible for this event. While in detention, he was reportedly naked, put in a cell for seven days and deprived of food and medicine.

267. On 26 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted a joint communication with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions requesting information regarding the murder on 1 March 2001 by unidentified men of Mr. Francisco de la Cruz Mesino, representative of the Organización Campesina de la Sierra del Sur (OCSS) in Agua community in Sierra de Atoyac. According to the information received, although Mr. de la Cruz Mesino's home was situated in front of the headquarters of the Policía Motorizada, no police officer was there until half an hour after. It was reported that the reason for the murder was that Mr. de la Cruz Mesino was the representative of his community before the OSCC.

Communications received

268. By letters dated 23 and 26 October 2001 and 9 November 2001, the Government of Mexico provided information to the Special Representative about the case of Ms. Digna Ochoa y Plácido, which was transmitted by the Special Representative on 23 October 2001. The Government of Mexico informed the Special Representative about the decision and commitment of its national authorities to investigate this crime fully and to bring those responsible to justice. It further indicated that it would keep the Special Representative informed on the progress of the inquiry. In addition, the Government of Mexico gave further information about the implementation of the provisional measures of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights following the murder of Ms. Digna Ochoa y Plácido, of the precautionary measures called for by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights after the threats made against five human rights defenders, and about the progress reported by the Office of the Procurator General of the Federal District concerning the investigation into the murder.

269. By letter dated 9 November 2001, the Government of Mexico provided information about the case of Mr. Gerardo Cabrera González, which was transmitted by the Special Representative on 23 July 2001. The Government of Mexico asserted that, on 31 July 2001, the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) had started investigating the case of the inhabitants of the community El Rincón del Refugio, including the case of Mr. Gerardo Cabrera González, a member of the Organización de Campesinos Ecologistas de la Sierra de Petetlán y Coyoaca de Catalan (OCESO). The Government further indicated that it would keep the Special Representative informed.

270. Por cartas de fecha 13 de noviembre y 3 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de México informó respecto a los casos de Rodolfo Montiel Flores, Teodoro Cabrera García y Héctor Pérez Córdova enviados por la Representante Especial el 26 de septiembre de 2001. El Gobierno indicó que con fecha 8 de noviembre de 2001 el Presidente de México dictó las medidas necesarias para la excarcelación de los nombrados, la cual fue ejecutada por las autoridades competentes. El Gobierno señaló que los nombrados fueron custodiados por la Policía Federal Preventiva desde su excarcelación hasta el 10 de noviembre de 2001, debido a la solicitud de suspensión temporal presentada por parte de su abogado, miembro del Centro de Derecho Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez. Respecto al caso de Héctor Pérez Córdova, la Secretaría General de Gobierno del estado de Nuevo León manifestó que la denuncia del nombrado era falsa, debido a que ningún interno ha sido objeto de maltrato alguno por parte de elementos de custodia del Centro Preventivo de Readaptación Social Topo Chico, donde el nombrado se encuentra internado. Por otro lado, el Gobierno señaló que en todo el tiempo que se le aplicó la medida correctiva al interno se le suministraron todos sus alimentos, así como los medicamentos que tiene prescritos.

271. Por carta de fecha 13 de noviembre de 2001, el gobierno de México informó respecto al caso de la organización Sin Fronteras IAP enviado por la Representante Especial el 26 de junio de 2001. El gobierno indicó que la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos y la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Distrito Federal no tienen registrada queja alguna respecto de los hechos cometidos en agravio de la organización. El gobierno estableció que la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Distrito Federal ha manifestado la necesidad de exhortar al representante legal de la organización a efecto de que comparezca ante la Representación y pueda dar inicio a la indagatoria que corresponda.

272. By letter dated 16 November 2001, the Government of Mexico provided information to the Special Representative about the cases of Mr Juan Antonio Vega, Miguel Sarre, Fernando Ruiz, Sergio Aguayo and Edgar Cortez, which were transmitted by the Special Representative on 7 November 2001. The Government of Mexico asserted that the Secretaría de Gobernación had got in touch with each of the above-mentioned persons and that since 1 November 2001 the Procuraduría General de la República had granted protection with escorts to all of them. Regarding Mr. Edgar Cortéz, despite the proposals made by the Secretaría de Gobernación to provide him with a guard, he had reportedly publicly denied that he received such protection. The Government further reported that the investigations into the threats had started on 1 November 2001, under the control of the Procuraduría General de la República.

273. Por cartas de fecha 16 de noviembre, 20 y 21 de diciembre de 2001, el gobierno de México informó respecto al caso de la Sra. Marina Patricia Jiménez Ramírez enviado por la Representante Especial el 19 de octubre de 2001. El Gobierno indicó que la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos de Chiapas decretó medidas cautelares en favor de la Sra. Jiménez Ramírez. Según el gobierno, el 18 de octubre de 2001, el agente del Ministerio Público solicitó implementar dichas medidas y las transmitió al Secretario de Gobierno de Chiapas, al Secretario de Seguridad Pública, al Jefe de Zona de la Policía y al Procurador General de Justicia del Estado. Como parte de las medidas implementadas, se han realizado patrullajes y se cuenta con una presencia policiaca en las inmediaciones del Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé

de las Casas. Asimismo, el gobierno estableció que se colocó un circuito cerrado para vigilar tanto las instalaciones como las afueras de la organización. Se entregó también a dicho centro un automóvil blindado. Por último, se instalará en próximas fechas un sistema de alarmas en el hogar de la Sra. Jiménez Ramírez.

274. By letter dated 30 November 2001, the Government of Mexico informed the Special Representative about the case of Mr. Francisco Gallardo Rodríguez, which was transmitted by the Special Representative on 31 August 2001. The Government reported that General Gallardo had been prosecuted and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment and 10 years' disqualification for embezzlement, and to 14 years and 8 months' imprisonment and 10 years' disqualification from taking up any position, post or assignment in the Mexican army for destruction, offence and embezzlement. Both sentences had been upheld without accumulation by the military courts of appeal. On 19 February 2001, an appeal of "amparo indirecto" was lodged before the federal courts, requesting the implementation of the recommendations of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, especially the one relating to the release of General Gallardo. The appeal of amparo has been accepted and is currently under consideration. On 23 July 2001, the Inter-American Court requested information regarding the suitability and the author of the precautionary measures in favour of General José Francisco Gallardo based on his transfer to another cell within the Reclusorio de Neza de Bordo, which was reportedly interpreted as a punishment measure. The prison authorities authorized the return of General Gallardo in order to protect his safety and physical integrity. According to the Government, on 5 November 2001 memoranda were sent to the competent authorities requesting them to implement the precautionary measures requested by the Inter-American Commission and to report on the progress made. Finally, the Government stated that in the present case domestic remedies had not yet been exhausted.

275. By letter dated 3 December 2001, the Government of Mexico informed the Special Representative about the case of Mr. Francisco de la Cruz Mesino, which was transmitted by the Special Representative on 26 September 2001. According to the Government, the facts as reported in the communication are different from those reported in the declarations made by Mr. De la Cruz Mesino's relatives, who stated that he had been injured by firearms near his home and then taken by his relatives to the general hospital in Atoyac, where he died of his injuries. In addition, the Government informed the Special Representative that the place where the murder had taken place was far from being near to Coyuca de Benítez city. The victim's brother has lodged a complaint before the Ministerio Público based in the Distrito Judicial of Galeana, in Atoyac de Alvarez, Guerrero. An investigation is currently under way. According to the Government, the identity of those responsible is still unknown and no civil servant was reportedly involved in these acts.

276. Por carta de fecha 3 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de México respondió a la comunicación enviada por la Representante Especial el 26 de agosto de 2001. Respecto a los casos de la Sra. María Estela García Ramírez y de la Sra. Néstora Ramírez, el Gobierno indicó que según la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Oaxaca, de las investigaciones realizadas se concluye que en dichos actos de molestia no participaron elementos de ninguna corporación policiaca del Estado. Sin embargo, la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos de Oaxaca formuló a la Procuraduría estatal una medida cautelar respecto al planteamiento de

María Estela García Ramírez, motivo por el cual, se instruyó al Director de la Policía Estatal para que evitara cualquier acto de molestia contra la nombrada, a pesar de que las víctimas no presentaron denuncia alguna.

277. Respecto al caso de Juan López Villanueva, el Gobierno afirmó que los hechos resumidos en la denuncia son exactos, y que su investigación se inició, a través de la denuncia presentada por el nombrado el 19 de enero de 2000, por el delito de amenazas cometido en su agravio en contra de Héctor Carrasquedo y quienes resultaran responsables. Dicha investigación se encontraba a cargo del Titular de la Mesa de Trámite Número Cuatro, adscrita a la Subprocuraduría Regional de Zona Altos, quien, con fecha 31 de mayo 2000, determinó enviar la indagatoria a legajo de reserva por falta de datos en la prosecución de la pesquisa, situación que fue confirmada por el actual fiscal por medio del oficio de fecha 12 de octubre de 2001. Asimismo, la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos emitió, con fecha 6 de noviembre de 2001, una recomendación donde solicitaba a la Procuraduría General de la Justicia del Estado la extracción de reserva en la averiguación previa, entre otras medidas, con motivo de la queja interpuesta por el Presidente de la Liga Mexicana por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, por actos cometidos en contra de Juan López Villanueva. Como consecuencia, la Procuraduría de Justicia del Estado giró instrucciones al Subprocurador de Justicia donde se encontraba radicada la causa para el cumplimiento de lo requerido, así como también se dio conocimiento a la Contraloría General del Estado.

278. Respecto al caso de Isaías Martínez Gervacio, el Gobierno informó de que no se encuentra registrada ninguna denuncia ante el Ministerio Público del Distrito Judicial de Galeana en Atoyac de Álvarez (Guerrero).

279. Respecto al caso de Antonio Abadicio Mayo, el Gobierno respondió que se inició con fecha 22 de julio de 2000 la averiguación previa por el delito de homicidio en grado de tentativa cometido en agravio del nombrado y en contra de Filomeno Refugio Zambrano y Delfino Vicario Flores. El Gobierno indicó que tal como surge del libro general de consignaciones de la Procuraduría General de Justicia de Guerrero, el caso se remitió al Juez de Primera Instancia del ramo penal en turno con ponencia de ejercicio de la acción penal y de la reparación del daño en contra de las personas mencionadas como probables responsables de la comisión del delito de homicidio en grado de tentativa cometido en agravio de Antonio Abadicio Mayo. Asimismo, el Gobierno señaló que el proceso se encuentra en etapa de instrucción.

280. Respecto al caso de Marcos Torres Campos, el Gobierno respondió que el nombrado era integrante de la Organización Campesina de la Sierra del Sur (OCSS) y que el mismo fue privado de su vida el 3 de julio de 2001. La Procuraduría Estatal inició la indagatoria instruida por el delito de homicidio por arma de fuego en agravio del nombrado, en contra de quién o quiénes resultaran probables responsables de su homicidio, quienes han sido identificados por la Policía Judicial con fecha de 20 de octubre de 2001. El Gobierno indicó que dicha averiguación previa se encontraba en integración.

281. Respecto al caso de Raúl Gatica Bautista, el Gobierno respondió que a raíz de la denuncia del nombrado y de Inti Ximeni Gatica Martínez, se dio inicio a la averiguación previa a cargo del Juez Sexto de lo Penal del Distrito Judicial del Centro (Oaxaca), y que se encuentra en etapa de instrucción. El Gobierno manifestó que de acuerdo con el informe del Ministerio Público, no se desprende que alguna autoridad o servidor público haya participado en los hechos delictuosos en contra de los nombrados.

282. Respecto a los casos de Maurillo Santiago Reyes y María del Pilar Marroquín Urrestarazu, el Gobierno respondió que ante el Ministerio Público de Tlaxiaco (Oaxaca), se inició la averiguación previa en contra de quien resultaran probables responsables de la comisión del delito de amenazas, en agravio de los nombrados y de Macedonio Moisés Cruz Sánchez. Esta averiguación fue reservada con fecha 19 de diciembre de 2000 por no existir elementos suficientes para establecer quién o quiénes fueron los responsables del delito denunciado. El Gobierno manifestó que no se desprende de la investigación en curso que en los hechos delictuosos haya participado alguna autoridad o servidor público en contra de los nombrados.

283. Respecto al caso de Jaime Cuevas Mendoza, el Gobierno indicó que el nombrado fue atropellado por un coche el 10 de junio de 2001 enfrente de la casa de Antonio Paoli Bolio. La averiguación previa se inició el 11 de junio de 2000 en contra de quienes resultaran responsables por la comisión del delito de lesiones y la misma se encuentra en curso sin que se haya podido hasta el momento identificar los responsables de los hechos.

284. Respecto al caso de Freddy Secundino Sánchez, el Gobierno informó de que de acuerdo con la Procuraduría de Justicia del Distrito Federal, una averiguación previa fue iniciada el 22 de enero de 2001 con motivo de la denuncia presentada por la víctima ante la Unidad de Investigación N° 19 de la Fiscalía de Supervisión y Coordinación de Averiguaciones Previas de la Zona Oriente. Dicha averiguación previa continúa en trámite para determinar los nombres de los responsables de los hechos denunciados.

285. Respecto al caso de Plácido Camargo Ruiz, el Gobierno respondió que a raíz de los hechos denunciados por la familia del nombrado, se inició una investigación previa ante la Agencia 15ª del Ministerio Público. Esta investigación se encuentra en procedimiento de integración a cargo de la Fiscalía de la Seguridad de las Personas e Instituciones. Dicha fiscalía determinó que no había elementos suficientes ni ningún otro medio de prueba para considerar que la desaparición del nombrado se tratara de una privación ilegal de la libertad, por lo cual turnó el presente asunto al Centro de Apoyo a Personas Extraviadas o Ausentes para continuar con la búsqueda de la persona referida. Por otro lado, el Gobierno manifestó que no surge de las declaraciones de la denunciante, ni de los testigos, que Plácido Camargo Ruiz haya desaparecido forzosamente el día 16 de junio de 2000, ni tampoco han señalado como responsables de la desaparición a ningún grupo paramilitar o agentes de la Policía Judicial Federal, y que no existe indicio alguno de que su desaparición se deba a las actividades que el nombrado tuvo durante el paro laboral efectuado por los educadores entre mayo y junio de 2000. El Gobierno señaló que tanto la denunciante como otras personas han recibido llamadas vía telefónica en las cuales les manifestaron que Plácido Camargo Ruiz se encontraba bien y que aparentemente se encontraba viviendo con otra mujer distinta a su esposa, hecho que hasta el momento no se ha podido asegurar.

286. Respecto al caso de Duro Bags Manufacturing, la Procuraduría General de la República del Estado de Tamaulipas informó de que el 19 de junio de 2000 se practicó una inspección ocular y se procedió a la detención de las personas que se encontraban bloqueando la entrada de dicha empresa por existir flagrancia de delito, quienes fueron consignadas ante el juez penal del 13° distrito judicial en la ciudad de Tamaulipas, quien les otorgó la libertad mediante fianza el día 23 de junio de 2000. Con fecha 28 de diciembre de 2000, se dictó sobreseimiento del proceso penal. Asimismo, el Gobierno indicó que la actuación de la fuerza pública ha sido apegada a derecho.

287. Respecto al caso de Gerardo Cabrera González, la Procuraduría General de la República informó de que con fecha 14 de julio de 2001 el nombrado fue puesto a disposición de la Agencia Única del Ministerio Público de la Federación, con sede en Zihuatanejo (Guerrero), por el delito de violación de la Ley federal de armas de fuego de uso exclusivo del ejército, armada y fuerza aérea, lo que motivó el inicio de la averiguación previa, misma que fue consignada al Juzgado Tercero de Distrito en el Estado, dictándose auto de formal prisión el 16 de julio de 2001.

288. Respecto al caso de Angélica Ayala Ortiz, el Gobierno respondió que a raíz de la denuncia presentada por la nombrada con fecha 4 de agosto de 2000, se inició la averiguación previa en contra de quien o quienes resultaran probables responsables de la comisión del delito de robo calificado en su perjuicio, ante la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Oaxaca, la cual fue reservada con fecha 22 de enero de 2001. El Gobierno manifestó que de dicha investigación no se desprende que alguna autoridad o servidor público haya tenido responsabilidad en los hechos referidos, ni tampoco se tiene la certeza de quién o quiénes hayan sido los probables responsables.

289. Respecto a los casos de Andrés Rubio Sandivary y Rey Miguel Hernández, la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Guerrero informó de que no existe denuncia interpuesta con motivo de los hechos expuestos en el presente caso.

290. Respecto a los casos de Adrián Ramírez López y Sara Rico Ramírez, el Gobierno respondió que se inició la averiguación previa que fue determinada con propuesta de archivo definitivo el 11 de octubre de 2001, en virtud de no haberse acreditado la infracción a la disciplina militar, y actualmente se encuentra en estudio y opinión con el segundo agente adscrito de la Procuraduría General de Justicia Militar. Asimismo, la Procuraduría General de Justicia Militar informó que los citados acudieron a la diligencia de forma voluntaria y ratificaron su denuncia. Sin embargo, declararon que no les constaban los hechos, toda vez que ellos únicamente eran transmisores de la información proporcionada por el Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé de las Casas y Enlace Civil, A.C.

291. Por carta fechada el 3 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de México informó respecto a los casos de Margil Guerra, Ciro Rodríguez y Mauro Cruz, enviados por la Representante Especial junto con el Relator Especial sobre el derecho a la libertad de opinión y de expresión el 26 de septiembre de 2001. El Gobierno respondió que la Procuraduría General de Justicia Militar no tiene registro de ninguna denuncia interpuesta con motivo de los hechos del presente caso, y señaló que está dispuesto a investigar y dar seguimiento al caso una vez que se presenten las denuncias correspondientes.

292. Por carta de fecha 18 de diciembre de 2001, el Gobierno de México informó respecto a los casos de Melina Hernández y de Aldo González. El gobierno estableció que la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Oaxaca se encuentra investigando los hechos. Por otra parte, el Gobierno indicó que están siendo acordadas con las autoridades competentes las medidas cautelares con el fin de proteger la vida e integridad física de los nombrados.

293. Por carta de fecha 10 de enero de 2002, el Gobierno de México remitió información en torno a la situación de Manuel y Juan Gómez Hernández, así como de la comunidad indígena de la colonia Los Ángeles en Chiapas. El Gobierno estableció que la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos de Chiapas decretó medidas cautelares a favor de las personas mencionadas y dirigió estas medidas a la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado. En el informe rendido por la Policía Judicial del Estado con relación al cumplimiento de las medidas cautelares, se señala que se han efectuado patrullajes de vigilancia en los alrededores de la colonia de Los Ángeles, así como de permanencia discreta para vigilar la zona.

Observations

294. The Special Representative is grateful to the Government of Mexico for its detailed replies to her communications. She further welcomes the commitment made by the authorities to the protection of human rights defenders. In this connection, the Special Representative urges the Government to comply with its obligations investigate fully the murder of Ms. Digna Ochoa and to bring those responsible to justice. She further calls upon the authorities to order the immediate release of General José Francisco Gallardo as recommended by the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights. In a letter dated 14 November 2001, the Special Representative thanked the Government for the invitation extended to her on 31 October 2001. She hopes to undertake this visit in the near future.

MOROCCO

Communications envoyées

295. Le 3 avril 2001, la Représentante spéciale a adressé au Gouvernement un appel urgent concernant M. Abderrahmane Benameur, Président de l'Association marocaine des droits de l'homme (AMDH), M^{me} Amine Abdelhamid, Vice-Présidente de l'AMDH, M. Lahcen Khattar, membre du bureau central de l'AMDH, de même que 33 autres personnes, qui auraient été inculpés suite à une manifestation pacifique, organisée à l'occasion du cinquante-deuxième anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, devant le Parlement du Maroc à Rabat le 9 décembre 2000. La manifestation aurait été organisée afin d'exiger que ceux qui avaient commis des violations des droits de l'homme soient jugés. Les 36 personnes auraient comparu devant la Cour de première instance le 28 février 2001 pour répondre aux accusations de manifester sans autorisation. D'après les informations reçues, les individus susmentionnés seraient passibles de peines allant jusqu'à trois ans d'emprisonnement. Cet appel urgent concernait également M. Noumri Brahim, ex-disparu sahraoui, et M. Elhamed Mahmoud, deux militants du Forum vérité et justice - section Sahara, qui auraient été interpellés par la police marocaine le 24 mars 2001 dans la zone internationale de l'aéroport de Casablanca. Selon les informations reçues, ils se seraient apprêtés à prendre l'avion pour Genève pour assister à la cinquante-septième session de la Commission des droits de l'homme. Au cours de cette

interpellation, la police marocaine aurait saisi leurs passeports, ainsi que les documents, vidéocassettes et disquettes qu'ils souhaitaient présenter à la Commission des droits de l'homme. Ils auraient été relâchés quelques heures plus tard et auraient passé la nuit dans l'enceinte de l'aéroport. En dépit du fait que leurs passeports leur auraient été restitués le lendemain, MM. Noumri et Elhamed se seraient vu interdire de quitter le territoire marocain, sur instruction de la Direction générale de la Sûreté nationale.

296. Le 2 novembre 2001, la Représentante spéciale a envoyé une allégation au Gouvernement marocain concernant le capitaine Mustapha Adib qui aurait été condamné, en février 2000, à cinq ans d'emprisonnement et à la radiation de l'armée par le Tribunal permanent des Forces armées royales. Il aurait dénoncé des faits de corruption s'étant produits à l'intérieur de l'armée et en aurait fait part au journaliste du *Monde*, Jean-Pierre Tuquoi, en 1999. Le 24 juin 2000, cette décision aurait été cassée par la Cour suprême, qui aurait renvoyé l'affaire pour un nouveau jugement au fond. Le 6 octobre 2000, le deuxième jugement du Tribunal permanent des Forces armées royales aurait été rendu à l'encontre de M. Adib, le condamnant à deux ans et demi d'emprisonnement et à sa radiation de l'armée pour «violation de consigne» et «outrage à l'armée». Le 21 février 2001, la Chambre criminelle de la Cour suprême du Maroc aurait rejeté le recours en cassation introduit par le capitaine Mustapha Adib et il purgerait donc actuellement sa peine.

Communications received

297. By letter dated 9 April 2001, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 3 April 2001. Concerning Mr. Adbderrahmane Benameur and Ms. Amine Abdelhamid, the Government informed the Special Representative that the Central Bureau of the Moroccan Human Rights Association (AMDH) had submitted a request to hold a demonstration to mark Human Rights Day. In spite of being notified by the Rabat prefecture that permission had been refused, some people gathered illegally on the public highway, disrupting the traffic. The Government added that in spite of many police warnings to the demonstrators, they persistently refused to disperse, which inevitably resulted in their being arrested and brought before the Rabat court of first instance. The Government informed the Special Representative that they were prosecuted under articles 11 and 14, paragraphs 2, 17 and 21 of the Dahir of 15 November 1958 for holding an unauthorized demonstration and for gathering on the public highway in such a way as to threaten public security. The persons concerned were at liberty when summoned and received all the legal guarantees of a fair trial. As for the cases of Mr. Noumri Brahim and Mr. Elhamed Mahmoud, the Government stated that the information has been transmitted to the competent authorities and that a reply would be sent as soon as possible.

Observations

298. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply. She also welcomes the acquittal on 21 November 2001 by the Court of Appeal in Rabat of the 36 human rights defenders who were sentenced on 17 May 2001 to three years' imprisonment and fined 3,000 dirhams for having organized and participated in a demonstration. The Special Representative regrets, however, that the Government was unable to respond positively to the request of the Morocco Human Rights Association for permission to hold a demonstration on

Human Rights Day, which would have been in accordance with the responsibility of the State under article 2 of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

NEPAL

Communication sent

299. On 22 November 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. S. K. Pradhan, Secretary-General of the Peoples Forum for Human Rights and Democracy (PFHRD), an organization based in Nepal. According to the information received, policemen in plainclothes reportedly arrested Mr. Pradhan without a warrant on 19 September 2001 at his home in Kathmandu. It was reported that he was charged with involvement in the murder of Mr. R.K. Budhathoki, Chairman of the Bhutan Peoples' Party (BPP), on 9 September 2001. According to the information received, Mr. S.K. Pradhan was arrested on the basis of written complaints made by Mr. Balaram, BPP Secretary-General, in the absence of any evidence of his involvement in the crime. In addition, at the time of the murder, Mr. S.K. Pradhan was allegedly in Kathmandu as he had just returned from South Africa where he attended the World Conference against Racism. Mr. S.K. Pradhan has been actively associated with the movement for human rights and democracy in Bhutan and has denounced the situation of Bhutanese people and refugees in almost all United Nations forums and world conferences.

Observations

300. No reply from the Government has been received so far.

NICARAGUA

Urgent appeal

301. On 23 May 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal regarding the case of Ms. Vilma Nuñez de Escorcia, President of the Centro Nicaragüense de Derechos Humanos (CENIDH), and other members of the same organization. According to the information received, Mr. José Marengo Cardenal, a member of the Government has reportedly claimed that Ms. Vilma Nuñez de Escorcia and CENIDH have links with the illegal armed group Frente Unido Andrés Castro (FUAC). It was further reported that, on 8 May 2001, when the Government handed over evidence in court, the Fiscal General officially dismissed the Government's claims as unfounded. Despite this, the Government has not retracted its claims and is continuing its smear campaign against CENIDH. Ms. Vilma Nuñez de Escorcia has also reportedly been threatened and harassed by anonymous phone calls and letters, and repeated rumours of plots to kill her. It was also reported that newspapers and radio stations have said

“her death might be the answer to the unrest in northern Nicaragua”. In December 2000, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights reportedly asked the Nicaraguan authorities to provide protection for Ms. Vilma Nuñez de Escorcía and CENIDH. According to the information received, they have been given police protection, but the police investigation into the campaign of death threats has apparently been inadequate.

Observations

302. The Special Representative awaits a reply from the Government.

PALESTINE

Communication sent

303. On 3 September 2001 the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, transmitted an allegation regarding information according to which the Ramallah Police Commander justified the beating of detainees during a discussion on 7 August 2000 with the Director-General of the Palestinian Society for the Protection of Human Rights and Environment (LAW), Khader Shkirat. When the Director of LAW responded by saying that this violated Palestinian law, the Police Commander allegedly threatened him and told him that he would detain him. He then reportedly asked his guards to take Khader Shkirat out of the police headquarters by force. Later on in August, the Chief of the Palestinian Police Service reportedly issued an order to heads of police districts and detention centres, prohibiting members of LAW from visiting prisons, detention centres, police command centres, and police locations on grounds of Khader Shkirat’s “continuous attacks on the Authority”. A High Court petition is said to have been lodged challenging the order.

Observations

304. No reply has been received so far.

PERU

Communication sent

305. On 6 June 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, sent an urgent appeal regarding the case of Jenard Lee Rivera San Roque’s relatives and neighbours in San Bartolomé, Lima department. According to the information received, Jenard Lee Rivera San Roque died on 9 May 2001 while in detention in Cruz Blanca. It was reported that his body showed evidence of torture. The following day, Jenard Lee Rivera San Roque’s relatives organized, jointly with neighbours in San Roque, a demonstration in front of the Cruz Blanca police station to protest the killing. During the protest, the police reportedly took photographs of the demonstrators and afterwards asked questions about them. It was reported that, on 19 May 2001, Ms. Gina Requejo, the lawyer of the victim’s relatives, reportedly received a phone call from an anonymous caller,

who said “do not search anymore, investigate anymore”. It was further reported that such intimidation was aimed at dissuading the relatives and their lawyer, as well as the other demonstrators, from bringing to justice those responsible for the torture and killing of Jenard Lee Rivera San Roque. Fears have been expressed for their safety.

Communications received

306. By letter dated 28 September 2001, the Government of Peru informed the Special Representative that an investigation was being conducted into the complaint submitted by Ms. Migda Mirtha Rivera San Roque through the Human Rights Committee that a crime against humanity by means of torture followed by death had been committed by Lieutenant Julio César Oliva Cuneo and others. This complaint was brought before Dr. Ricardo A. Gómez Hurtado, provincial prosecutor in the First Provincial Criminal Prosecutor’s Office in Huaura, Lima, and a decision is pending. The Government further indicated that since the Public Prosecutor’s Department was conducting the criminal proceedings, its decision would be binding and it was therefore not possible to provide further information on this case. In addition, the Government reported that the Ministry of the Interior had brought administrative-disciplinary proceedings in the Second National Police Judicial Division against Officer Julio Castro Reyes and Officer Mario Mayta Yupanqui, members of the Vehicular Robbery Investigation Section of the Huacho Road Traffic Safety Division, for alleged commission of the offence of disobedience.

Observations

307. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply. She would be grateful to the Peruvian Government to be kept informed of the measures taken to address the harassment and intimidation suffered by the lawyer of Jenard Lee Rivera San Roque and his family.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Communication sent

308. On 2 November 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal regarding Mr. Dan Byuong-ho, president of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU). According to the information received, the authorities issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Dan Byuong-ho in June 2001 for leading the KCTU campaign for workers’ rights in 2001. It was also reported that Mr. Dan Byuong-ho had previously been imprisoned in connection with his efforts to promote basic labour standards, but was released in August 1999 as a part of the general presidential amnesty. At that time, he still reportedly had two months and four days left of his sentence. It was further reported that an agreement was reached between the KCTU and the Government on 2 August 2001, according to which Mr. Dan Byuong-ho would return to prison to serve his remaining time and the authorities would stop bringing new charges against him in relation with the KCTU campaign in 2001. It was also reported that, on 28 September 2001, a few days before Mr. Dan Byuong-ho’s release on 3 October 2001, the authorities issued a new arrest warrant, enabling them further to hold him in detention for investigation and trial. Since then, Mr. Dan Byuong-ho has reportedly been in prison and the authorities have allegedly denied that an agreement between the Government and the KCTU ever existed.

Communications received

309. By letter dated 21 December 2001 the Government informed the Special Representative that Mr. Dan had been arrested and imprisoned on a charge of leading illegal labour-related activities and had later been granted general amnesty and released in August 1999. The Government stated that, from December 1999 to July 2001, Mr. Dan continued to lead more than 10 illegal strikes and violent demonstrations. Holding Mr. Dan accountable for the aforementioned acts, the government authorities repealed the suspension of execution previously granted to him and he returned to prison to serve his remaining sentence. The Government assured the Special Representative that it had never agreed to stop bringing new charges against Mr. Dan in connection with the KCTU campaign in 2001. The Government stated that the strikes and demonstrations led by Mr. Dan had proved to be politically motivated and organized with the aim of undermining economic restructuring.

Observations

310. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION**Communications sent**

311. On 5 June 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning Dik Alterimov, a Chechen human rights activist and former Minister for Tourism and Sport and Vice President of the Chechen Republic with responsibility for social and humanitarian issues. He was reportedly arrested by Russian federal forces on 24 May 2001 in Grozny. The official reason for his arrest is said to be his alleged participation in activities of Chechen armed groups. It is nevertheless believed that he was held solely for his involvement in human rights activities in favour of victims of the armed conflict in Chechnya, since he is known to oppose the tactics adopted by Chechen armed groups and to have criticized the activities of Islamic fundamentalist groups in Chechnya.

312. On 10 August 2001, the Special Representative, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture, transmitted an allegation regarding Sergei Grigoryants, the head of the Glasnost Foundation, an organization involved in the defence of human rights. He was reportedly kicked by masked men who entered the offices of the Foundation located in a residential building on Tsvetnoi Bulvar, in central Moscow, on 29 August 2000. According to the information received, 10 commandos and a police lieutenant, who was believed to have identified himself as being from the 18th precinct, at gunpoint ordered everyone present in the Foundation's office, i.e., about 12 persons, including a 10-year-old girl, to lie face down on the floor with their hands behind their heads. It was believed that this incident is related to the work of the Foundation.

313. On 30 October 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal concerning Ms. Anna Politkovskaia, a Russian journalist for the weekly newspaper *Novaya gazeta* who was reportedly forced to flee from Russia and take refuge in Austria. Ms. Politkovskaia is a renowned journalist who has published many articles

denouncing human rights violations committed by Russian forces in Chechnya, for which she received the Amnesty International Human Rights Prize for journalists in April 2001. According to the information received, Ms Politkovskaia received several death threats following the publication on 10 September 2001 of an article about Serguei Lapin, a Russian official whom Ms. Politkovskaia accused of having committed exactions against Chechen civilians. Ms. Politkovskaia is said to have received e-mails on 15 September and 10 October 2001 mentioning that Officer Lapin would come to Moscow to get his revenge on the journalist.

314. On 12 November 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal, jointly with the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, regarding Mr. Imran Elsheyev, a human rights defender and a leader of the Russo-Chechen Friendship Society, who was reportedly arrested on 13 October 2001, near Karabulak, Ingushetia, by the Federal (Russian) authorities (FSB) after having had contacts with researchers from the Norwegian Helsinki Committee (NHC). According to the information received, he was taken to Grozny and was detained in a FSB facility (Leninskij RVD); no formal charges have been made public against him. The Russo-Chechen Friendship Society is a humanitarian organization that deals with the situation of internally displaced persons from the war in Chechnya. It has been reported that the NHC met several times with the Friendship Society during its visit to Ingushetia from 30 September to 5 October 2001. The Friendship Society reportedly assisted the Committee's visits to a number of so-called spontaneous settlements. According to the information received, Mr. Elsheyev and his colleagues told the NHC on 4 October 2001 that they had received a visit from the FSB the evening before and had been warned against meeting with "those foreigners".

Communications received

315. By letter dated 27 July 2001, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 5 June 2001 concerning the case of Dik Alterimov. The Government assured the Special Representative that the Office of the Procurator General of the Russian Federation, the Office of the Procurator of the Chechen Republic and the Grozny City Procurator had checked the claims made in the communication regarding the allegedly unlawful detention and disappearance of Mr. D. Altemirov. The Government informed the Special Representative that Mr. Altemirov was indeed arrested in Grozny on 24 May 2001 on suspicion of involvement with an illegal armed formation (pursuant to the Federal Anti-Terrorism Act of 25 July 1998). He was released upon completion of relevant checks and was never subjected to any kind of physical violence or psychological pressure. He had no complaints about his conditions of detention and had made a written statement to that effect. Mr. Altemirov was currently living at home in Grozny.

316. By letter dated 26 September 2001, the Government responded to the allegation transmitted on 10 August 2001 regarding Mr. Grigoryants, the head of the Glasnost Foundation. The Government informed the Special Representative that it had provisionally been established that the Meshchansky District Internal Affairs Department of the Internal Affairs Directorate of the Moscow Central Administrative District had received a collective communication from residents of Building 5, 22 Tsvetnoy Bulvar, Moscow, concerning the illegal use as offices of three rooms in communal apartment No. 40 in the same building. The said apartment, which

comprises four rooms, is municipally owned. Mr. M.I. Arshinov was registered as living in one of the rooms; the others are unoccupied. In the course of an inspection on 27 July 2000, it was discovered that the sealed rooms had been opened and were illegally being used as offices by the Glasnost Foundation. On 28 August 2000, following a meeting of the heads of the Sretenka District Operating Board, Internal Affairs Department officers inspected without violence apartment No. 40 and checked the identity papers of the people whom they found there. It was discovered that Mr. S.I. Grigoryants had without permission installed office equipment, copying machines, telephones and faxes in the three unoccupied rooms. The Government informed the Special Representative that Mr. S.I. Grigoryants had already submitted a similar complaint under the 1503 procedure.

317. By letter dated 7 December 2001 the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 30 October 2001 regarding Ms. Anna Politkovskaia. The Government informed the Special Representative that on 11 and 15 October 2001 anonymous threats addressed to Ms. Politkovskaya were indeed e-mailed to the editorial office of the weekly newspaper *Novaya gazeta*. The Moscow Central Department of Internal Affairs had taken steps to identify the authors of the threats and to document any subsequent threats e-mailed to the editorial office of *Novaya gazeta*. The Government stated that verification of the information was being supervised by the Central Criminal Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and would be completed when Ms. Politkovskaya returned from abroad. The Government specified that Ms. Politkovskaya herself had not notified the procuratorial agencies, the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs or its local branches of any threats. The Government added that the allegation that she had been forced to seek political asylum outside the Russian Federation had not been corroborated by the editorial office. The Government assured the Special Representative that no one had prevented Ms. Politkovskaya from publishing articles on the situation in the Chechen Republic, even though the facts presented in her articles had not been objectively corroborated when checked.

318. By letter dated 20 December 2001 the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 12 November 2001 regarding Mr. Imran Elsheyev. The Government informed the Special Representative that an investigation had been undertaken and nothing was found to support the allegation that Mr. Ezheev was detained or arrested by units of the Russian Federal Security Service, local security agencies, military security units or staff operating in the territory of the Republic of Ingushetia and the Chechen Republic. The Government added that the investigation had established that Mr. Ezheev was detained on 13 October 2001 by internal affairs officers in the village of Yandar in the Republic of Ingushetia of the Russian Federation. He was detained pursuant to a request from the Aktobe Oblast Internal Affairs Authority in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Government affirmed that information was received on 9 November 2001 from the Aktobe Oblast Internal Affairs Authority in Kazakhstan indicating that the offence committed by Mr. Ezheev was subject to an amnesty to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Whereupon, pursuant to a decision of the Acting Procurator of the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation, Mr. Ezheev was released from custody. Nothing was found to support the allegations made in the inquiry that Mr. Ezheev was arrested on account of human rights activities.

Observations

319. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its replies. She was informed that on 20 November 2001, Mr. Imran Elsheyev (urgent appeal dated 12 November 2001) was released by the Prosecutor General of the Chechen Republic, Mr. V. Chernov, who offered an official apology for this illegal detention. The Special Representative remains concerned about the situation of Ms. Anna Politkovskaia and wishes to be kept informed of further developments.

RWANDA

Communication envoyée

320. Le 4 mai 2001, la Représentante spéciale a envoyé un appel urgent concernant Théobald Rwaka, ancien Ministre de l'intérieur et fondateur de l'organisation non gouvernementale LIPRODHOR, qui serait porté disparu depuis le vendredi 27 avril 2001. Il aurait quitté son domicile à Kigali vers 18 heures à bord d'un véhicule non identifié à la suite d'un appel téléphonique. Depuis, sa famille et ses collègues seraient sans nouvelles de lui. Selon les informations reçues, Théobald Rwaka aurait été démis de ses fonctions de Ministre de l'intérieur le 16 mars 2001, après avoir été accusé de communiquer des informations aux organisations non gouvernementales de défense des droits de l'homme. Des craintes ont été exprimées quant au fait que sa disparition soit liée à son engagement en faveur des droits de l'homme.

Observations

321. La Représentante spéciale regrette qu'aucune réponse du Gouvernement ne lui soit parvenue.

SINGAPORE

322. In a communication dated 25 July 2001, the Special Representative requested the Government to extend an invitation to her to carry out an official visit to Singapore. No reply has been received so far.

SRI LANKA

Communication sent

323. The Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal on 2 August 2001 and an allegation on 30 August 2001 concerning the arrest of Thivyan Krisnasamy, a student of the Science Faculty at the University of Jaffna and former secretary of the Jaffna University Students Union. The army reportedly arrested him on 2 July 2001, in Inuvil. According to the information received, Mr. Krisnasamy has also been heavily involved in the "Tamil Upsurge" movement, a non-violent movement that is protesting against the State armed forces, demanding self-determination for the Tamils and calling for an end to the current conflict. Since 1996, Mr. Krisnasamy has also reportedly been active in

protesting against large-scale disappearances in Jaffna and violations committed by the Sri Lankan armed forces, such as sexual violations of Tamil women. It is believed that his arrest was connected with these activities. According to the information received, he was accused of being a member of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and of conducting “subversive activity”. It is believed that Mr. Krisnasamy has been tortured during his detention, in order to get him to make a false confession that he is involved with the LTTE, which can then be used against him as evidence in a trial.

Communications received

324. On 6 December 2001, the Government informed the Special Representative that on 2 July 2001, following the receipt of information that a group of LTTE cadres, posing as civilians, were moving around in the area of Uralu in the Jaffna Peninsula, a team of army personnel had been deployed to conduct search operations. Mr. Krisnasamy was arrested while trying to escape after the team had ordered him to stop and was then detained under the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The Government stated that he was in possession of an automatic weapon and that consequent to detailed interrogation some detonators and ammunition were found in a little safe house in Urumbirai. The Government added that the investigations revealed that the suspect had been in charge of LTTE activity within the Jaffna University. The Government also stated that upon consideration of the investigation material, the Attorney-General had indicted the suspect in the High Court of Jaffna and filed three cases against him under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act of 1979.

325. On 13 December 2001, the Government of Sri Lanka sent a communication to the Special Representative to inform her of the creation of the Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in the Sri Lanka Army. This Directorate will be mandated to implement the directives of the Commander of the Sri Lanka Army relating to human rights and to oversee the implementation of human rights norms and standards, in line with domestic constitutional and other legal provisions and those relating to international human rights law.

Observations

326. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply.

SUDAN

Communications sent

327. On 18 December 2000, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, sent an urgent appeal concerning four lawyers, Messrs. Saatie Mohammed al-Haj, Hadi Ahmed Osman, Ghazi Suleiman and Ali Mahmoud Hassanaian, members of the National Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy (NARD), who were arrested in their offices in Khartoum. Although no official reason was given, it was alleged that they were detained in connection with the arrest, on 6 December 2000, of seven leading opposition politicians during a meeting with a

United States diplomat in Khartoum. It was further alleged that these four lawyers had signed a petition to the Justice Ministry protesting the detention of the seven politicians. They have not been formally charged and have, since their detention, been held incommunicado, without access to their lawyers, families or medical treatment.

328. On 13 March 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, sent an urgent appeal concerning Dr. Nageeb Nigim El Din, a member of the Sudanese Victims of Torture Group (SVTG) and the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), who was arrested on 11 March 2001 by the security forces. The security forces allegedly confiscated the computers of the Amal Centre for Rehabilitation of Victims of Physical and Mental Trauma situated in northern Khartoum, all of the files of the patients at the centre and some other documents. Dr. Nageeb Nigim El Din was allegedly held at the offices of the security forces in Khartoum on Mohamed Nageeb Street before being transferred to Kober prison. The information received indicates that he was due to meet the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Mr. Gerhard Baum, on 13 March 2001, and that the security forces have accused him of preparing lists of victims of torture for the Special Rapporteur. The information further indicates that Dr. Nageeb Nigim El Din has been arrested seven times since 1989 and has spent over four years in prison.

329. On 21 June 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, regarding Faisal el Bagir Mohamed, a journalist and member of the SVTG. On 13 June 2001, he was reportedly arrested at home in Khartoum and the security forces searched his house, confiscating his computer and fax machine, as well as various documents. They reportedly had no search warrant and gave no reason for his arrest. According to the information received, Mr. Bagir Mohamed was taken away to be interrogated and was released later on the same evening, but was told to report to the security headquarters the following day. When he did so, he was reportedly rearrested. He has since allegedly been held incommunicado. It was reported that shortly before his detention, Faisal el Bagir Mohamed had met with the Ministry of Justice twice to seek permission for the SVTG and the Amal Centre to celebrate the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture on 26 June 2001.

330. On 19 October 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, sent an urgent appeal concerning a series of operations allegedly launched by the Sudanese security authorities against several civil society organizations. It was reported that the following organizations were targeted, the Abdulkareem Margani Cultural Centre, the Centre for Sudanese Studies, the Gender Centre, the Amal Centre for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Physical and Mental Trauma and the Khartoum Centre for Human Rights Studies. According to the information received, the director of the Centre for Sudanese Studies, Dr. Hydar Ibrahim Ali, was summoned to the security forces headquarters on 9 October 2001. He was reportedly interrogated about the activities of the Centre and was ordered to suspend all the Centre's activities until further notice. It was also reported that Mr. Hydar Al-halab, director of the Abdulkareem Margani Cultural Centre, was also summoned on the same day, together with the director of the Gender Centre. Dr. Nagib Nagm Eldin, director of the Amal Centre, was reportedly likewise summoned to the security forces

headquarters on 10 and 11 October 2001. He was reportedly interrogated about the Centre's activities by security officers, who informed him that the Centre would be under permanent surveillance for a period of two months, after which they would decide about its future. Mr. Faisal Al-bagir, a member of staff of the Khartoum Centre for Human Rights Studies, was reportedly summoned on 9 October 2001 to the security forces headquarters and questioned about his demands that the security forces return the Centre's equipment, which they had confiscated during his arrest in June 2001. Representatives of the Amal and Khartoum Centres were told by security officers that they would be under continued surveillance.

Observations

331. The Special Representative welcomes the release on 26 June 2001 of Mr. Faisal el Bagir Mohamed and the release on 29 March 2001 of Dr. Nageeb Nigim El Din. She still, however, awaits a reply from the Government to her communications.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Communications sent

332. On 13 August 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal concerning independent Member of Parliament and human rights defender Mamun al-Humsi, who was arrested on 9 August 2001 in the National Assembly building in Damascus. Mamun al-Humsi, who has represented a Damascus constituency for 11 years, had reportedly begun a hunger strike at his office some 48 hours before he was arrested, in protest against the continued application since 1963 of the Syrian emergency laws, under which the authorities have sweeping powers to suppress dissent. In June 2001, he had called for a parliamentary human rights committee to be set up and was also active within the newly emerging human rights and civil society movement in Syria. Mr. Mamun al-Humsi has allegedly been charged with offences including "insulting the Constitution, opposing the Government and engagement in intelligence with foreign quarters". These offences, which are tried by the Supreme State Security Court, carry sentences of up to 15 years' imprisonment. It was also reported that Mr. Mamun al-Humsi is reportedly being held incommunicado at the Adra prison, and is allegedly denied his rights to legal representation, access to his family and access to medication for his diabetes, which he takes regularly. It is also reported that under the state of emergency, political opponents of the Government can be arrested and detained indefinitely.

333. On 14 September 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression regarding the following nine political opposition activists who are said to have been arrested since 1 September 2001: Riad Turk, a lawyer and the first secretary of the "Syrien-Bureau Politique" Communist party; Riad Seif, a parliamentarian from Damascus; Kamal Labouani, an old doctor and member of the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDF) administrative council and the editorial committee of the "AMARJI" publication; Aref Dalila, a Damascus University professor and founding member of the "Commissions de la renaissance de

la société civile” (CRSC) movement; Habib Saleh, a businessman from Tartus and CRSC activist; Hassan Sa’Doun, from the Al-Hassaka region of northern Syria and a debate forum activist; Walid Al-Bouni, a doctor and “national dialogue” forum organizer; Habib Issa, a lawyer and spokesperson for the “Jamal Attassi” forum; Fawaz Tello, an engineer and member of the “dialogue national” forum.

334. On 15 November 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning Mr. Aktham Naisseh, president of the Syrian Committee for Human Rights, and one of its members, Dunia Khawla. According to the information received, on 5 November 2001 Mr. Naisseh was prevented from leaving the airport to go to a conference organized by the International Federation for Human Rights in Belgium, although he had previously obtained a visa, as well as administrative authorization to leave Syria. The following day, Mr. Naisseh was reportedly asked to go to the Palestine section of the Intelligence Services. As for Ms. Dunia Khawla, she reportedly could not obtain a visa to go to the same conference. Furthermore, on 9 October, Mr. Naisseh was asked by the security forces to go to the Palestine section of the Intelligence Services after he distributed a petition relating to the arrests which took place in Beirut at the beginning of September during a seminar organized by the International Federation for Human Rights.

Observations

335. The Special Representative regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report the Government had not transmitted any reply to her communication.

TANZANIA

Communication sent

336. On 30 November 2001, the Special Representative sent, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, an urgent appeal regarding the arrest and interrogation of Mr. Rugemeleza Nshala, president of Lawyers’ Environmental Action Team (LEAT), a public interest law firm, part of the Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide (E-LAW) network dedicated to the protection of the environment through law and advocacy. It was reported that Mr. Nshala was representing small-scale miners in Tanzania who are complaining about the death of some 50 colleagues during the eviction by force of thousands of miners from the Bulyanhulu area in August 1996. This action was allegedly carried out in order to enable the Canadian-owned conglomerate, Kahama Mining Company Ltd. (KMCL), supported by the Government of Tanzania, to take hold of the property. It was reported that, on 24 November 2001, the police raided the offices of LEAT in Dar es Salaam and seized a videotape and some of the evidentiary material in the case. Mr. Nshala was reportedly arrested and interrogated for about five hours. It was also reported that he was released on police bail and required to report daily to the police. He was allegedly accused of “sedition”, along with two other LEAT members, Mr. Tundu Lissu and Ms. Augustine Mrema. According to the information received, this arrest and search followed a press conference held by LEAT on 19 November 2001 during which the organization asked for an international commission of inquiry to investigate the Bulyanhulu massacre of August 1996.

Observations

337. No reply from the Government has been received so far.

TOGO**Communications envoyées**

338. Le 1^{er} octobre 2001, la Représentante spéciale a envoyé un appel urgent concernant M^e Yawovi Agboyibo, Président du Comité d'action pour le renouveau (CAR), fondateur de la première commission nationale des droits de l'homme en Afrique et ex-membre de la Commission pontificale Justice et Paix. D'après les informations reçues, M^e Agboyibo aurait été condamné le 3 août 2001 à six mois de prison ferme et à 100 000 francs CFA d'amende par le tribunal correctionnel de Lomé suite à une plainte pour diffamation intentée par M. Agbéyomé Kodjo, actuel Premier Ministre. Cette condamnation ferait suite à la "réactivation" d'une plainte déposée le 23 octobre 1998 par M. Kodjo à l'encontre de M^e Agboyibo qui aurait demandé au Ministre de l'intérieur et de la sécurité, dans un communiqué du CAR, d'ouvrir une enquête sur des actes criminels commis par une milice armée prétendant agir sur approbation de M. Kodjo. Il n'y aurait eu aucune suite donnée à cette plainte puisque M^e Agboyibo était alors membre du Parlement et bénéficiait de l'immunité. D'autre part, les informations reçues indiquent que la détention de M^e Agboyibo pourrait également être liée au fait qu'il aurait rencontré les membres de la Commission d'enquête de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine créée le 7 juin 2000, à la demande du Gouvernement togolais. Cette commission était chargée de vérifier les allégations d'Amnesty International sur les exécutions extrajudiciaires commises au Togo à l'occasion des élections présidentielles de juin 1998. Selon les informations reçues, au moins une douzaine de personnes ayant témoigné devant la Commission d'enquête ONU-OUA auraient fait l'objet de représailles depuis la publication de ce rapport en février 2001. Ces personnes auraient été victimes d'intimidations et de menaces, tandis que d'autres auraient été contraintes de fuir le Togo.

339. Le 29 octobre 2001, la Représentante spéciale a envoyé un appel urgent concernant de nouvelles informations portant sur M^e Yawovi Agboyibo, qui aurait été accusé, le 21 septembre 2001, de s'être rendu complice du "groupe de malfaiteurs de Sendomé, dirigé par Kodjovi Akomabou, en lui apportant aide et assistance sous forme d'encouragement". Selon les informations reçues, ce groupe de malfaiteurs serait celui dont M^e Agboyibo aurait dénoncé les agissements dès 1997, auprès du Préfet de Yoto, du commandant de la brigade de gendarmerie de Tabligbo, de M. Agbéyomé Kodjo, actuel Premier Ministre, et du Ministre de l'intérieur et de la sécurité. Cette seconde accusation, qui rend M^e Agboyibo passible d'un à cinq ans d'emprisonnement, aurait pour but de rendre M^e Agboyibo inéligible aux prochaines élections.

Observations

340. The Special Representative regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report the Government had not transmitted any reply to her communications. She would also like to reiterate her concerns over a credible report alleging that several persons or organizations had received threats or suffered reprisals for cooperating with the International Commission of Inquiry for Togo. In this regard, the Special Representative would like to recall article 12.2 of

the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which provides that “the State shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection by the competent authorities of everyone, individually and in association with others, against any violence, threats, retaliation, de facto or de jure, adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of his or her legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the present Declaration”. The Special Representative would also remind the Government of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/11, entitled “Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies”, which “urges Governments to refrain from all acts of intimidation or reprisal against those who seek to cooperate or have cooperated with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies, or have provided testimony or information to them”.

TUNISIA

Communications envoyées

341. Le 10 janvier 2001, la Représentante spéciale, conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur l’indépendance des juges et des avocats, a envoyé un appel urgent concernant M^e Nejib Hosni, avocat reconnu dans le domaine des droits de l’homme, membre du Conseil national pour les libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) et lauréat de plusieurs prix internationaux pour son travail de protection et de promotion des droits de l’homme. D’après les informations reçues, M^e Hosni aurait été condamné le 18 décembre 2000 à 15 jours d’emprisonnement ferme pour exercice non autorisé de sa profession, puis arrêté le 21 décembre 2000 à son domicile de El Kef où il aurait été battu par le chef de la police judiciaire locale lors de son arrestation. Alors que M^e Hosni aurait dû être relâché le 5 janvier 2001 après avoir purgé sa peine, il aurait été maintenu en détention pour une durée allant jusqu’à cinq ans et demi, suite à une décision des autorités tunisiennes de révoquer ainsi la mesure de libération conditionnelle qui lui avait été accordée en 1996. Selon les informations reçues, Nejib Hosni aurait été reconnu coupable d’avoir enfreint “une mesure d’interdiction de l’exercice de sa profession” d’avocat, émise en janvier 1996 pour une durée de cinq ans. Les informations reçues mentionnent que l’interdiction imposée à M^e Hosni d’exercer sa profession aurait été prise arbitrairement sans l’aval du Conseil de l’ordre des avocats. Le Conseil aurait d’ailleurs émis en avril 2000 un document autorisant M^e Hosni à exercer son métier et certifiant qu’il était régulièrement inscrit au barreau.

342. Le 27 juin 2001, la Représentante spéciale, conjointement avec le Rapporteur spécial sur la liberté d’opinion et d’expression, a envoyé un appel urgent concernant M^{me} Sihem Ben Sedrine, propriétaire de la maison d’édition “Aloes”, directrice du magazine en ligne *Kalima* et porte-parole du Conseil national pour les libertés en Tunisie (CNLT). D’après les informations reçues, M^{me} Ben Sedrine aurait été interpellée le 26 juin 2001 à l’aéroport de Tunis-Carthage de retour de Marseille pour être déférée devant un juge d’instruction. Elle se serait vu notifier son placement en détention jusqu’au 5 juillet avant d’être transférée à la prison pour femmes de la Manouba, située dans la banlieue ouest de Tunis. Selon les informations reçues, l’interpellation de M^{me} Ben Sedrine serait consécutive à une information judiciaire ouverte par un juge tunisien pour “diffamation”, “outrage à magistrat” et “atteinte à l’autorité de justice”,

suite à des propos tenus les 17 et 24 juin 2001 dans l'émission "Le Grand Maghreb" sur la chaîne arabe "Al Mustaqilla" ("L'Indépendante"), basée à Londres. M^{me} Ben Sédrine y aurait notamment abordé la question de la corruption en Tunisie et fait référence à des propos tenus par un magistrat tunisien lors d'une audience publique.

343. Le 19 octobre 2001, la Représentante spéciale a transmis au Gouvernement tunisien une allégation concernant les cas suivants :

344. La Ligue tunisienne de défense des droits de l'homme (LTDH) ferait l'objet de poursuites judiciaires depuis le 27 novembre 2000 suite à une décision judiciaire provisoire ordonnant au Comité directeur nouvellement élu de quitter les bureaux, lui interdisant d'agir au nom de la LTDH et le remplaçant par un administrateur nommé par le tribunal. D'après les informations reçues, cette décision judiciaire serait le résultat d'une plainte portée par quatre congressistes battus lors des élections du Comité directeur et dont les liens avec le pouvoir seraient manifestes. Selon les informations reçues, une décision de la Cour d'appel de Tunis aurait été rendue le 21 juin 2001, confirmant la décision du tribunal de première instance du 12 février 2001 annulant les élections du congrès de la Ligue. Le Comité directeur actuel de la Ligue, élu au terme de ces élections déclarées illégitimes, se verrait ainsi dépourvu de tout statut légal. La Cour d'appel aurait aussi décidé de suspendre l'administrateur judiciaire nommé le 27 novembre 2000. Dans ce même jugement, la Cour d'appel ordonnerait à ce même Comité directeur d'organiser, dans un délai d'un an, la tenue de nouvelles élections. Depuis la décision de la Cour d'appel, la LTDH continue à dénoncer les violations des droits de l'homme en Tunisie, ce qui lui aurait valu une convocation au Ministère de l'intérieur, qui lui aurait interdit toute autre activité que l'organisation de nouvelles élections.

345. M^e Mokhtar Trifi, Président de la LTDH, aurait comparu le 10 mars 2001 devant le juge d'instruction pour être entendu concernant les chefs d'accusation de propagation, faite de mauvaise foi, de fausses nouvelles susceptibles de troubler l'ordre public et de refus de se conformer à une décision judiciaire. Ces chefs d'accusation lui auraient été notifiés le 3 mars 2001 et seraient liés à un communiqué émis par M^e Trifi le 12 février 2001 dans lequel il aurait commenté le jugement rendu le même jour dans le procès concernant la LTDH. La comparution aurait été reportée par manque d'espace pour tous les avocats venus supporter M^e Trifi.

346. M^{me} Khedija Chérif, sociologue, membre fondateur du Conseil national pour les libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) et membre du Conseil d'administration de l'Association tunisienne des femmes démocrates (ATFD), aurait fait l'objet, le 10 mars 2001, d'une agression physique devant le palais de justice de Tunis. M^{me} Chérif était venue apporter son soutien à M^e Trifi, appelé à comparaître devant le juge d'instruction. À sa sortie du palais, un agent des services de sécurité habillé en civil l'aurait agressée et lui aurait arraché le dossier qui se trouvait dans son sac. Le dossier qui lui aurait été volé contenait des photos et des documents concernant la première agression par des policiers dont elle aurait été victime le 1er mars 2001. Il a aussi été rapporté que le 24 mars 2001, M^{me} Chérif n'aurait pas pu assister, en tant que membre, au Conseil d'administration d'Internet des droits humains, une organisation non gouvernementale basée au Canada, puisqu'il lui aurait été interdit de quitter le territoire tunisien.

347. M^e Anouar Kousri, Vice-Président de la LTDH et membre du Comité directeur, ferait l'objet d'une surveillance constante par la police civile depuis qu'il aurait publié, en 2000, une liste commentée des agents de la sûreté du nord de la Tunisie prétendus coupables de persécutions, de harcèlement et de torture. De même, il a été rapporté que suite à la plaidoirie, le 14 mars 2001, de M^e Kousri, avocat de la partie civile dans le procès de policiers impliqués dans le décès du jeune tunisien Ridha El Jeddi, les alentours de son domicile et de son bureau auraient été investis par des policiers en civil qui auraient multiplié les menaces à son égard, envers ses proches et ses clients.

348. M^{me} Souhayer Belhassen, Vice-Présidente de la LTDH chargée des relations internationales, aurait été agressée par des policiers en civil, le 14 avril 2001, à l'aéroport de Tunis-Carthage. M^{me} Belhassen rentrait d'Europe où elle avait défendu le dossier des droits de l'homme en Tunisie et de la LTDH, auprès des instances des Nations Unies, du Parlement européen et d'ONG internationales. Lorsque M^{me} Belhassen s'est rendue au poste de police pour porter plainte, les agents de police auraient refusé d'enregistrer sa déposition.

349. M. Fathi Chamkhi, Président du Rassemblement pour une alternative internationale de développement (RAID), aurait été insulté et menacé le 2 mai 2001 par des policiers en civil postés en faction quasi permanente devant son domicile. Il a aussi été rapporté que le 1^{er} mai 2001, son fils de 8 ans qui revenait de l'école aurait été interrogé par deux individus sur sa famille, tout en lui tenant les mains. Cet incident ferait suite à la coupure du téléphone de M. Chamkhi et à l'interception de son courrier. Selon les informations reçues, M. Chamkhi aurait également été condamné à un mois de prison en juin 2000 pour avoir été impliqué dans des organisations non autorisées. Lors de son arrestation, on aurait trouvé en sa possession des rapports du RAID et du CNLT.

350. Le docteur Mouncef al-Marzouki, défenseur des droits de l'homme et ancien porte-parole du CNLT, a été condamné le 30 décembre 2000 à huit mois de prison ferme pour «appartenance à une association illégale» et à quatre mois de prison ferme pour «diffusion de fausses informations de nature à troubler l'ordre public». Depuis cette date, le docteur Marzouki était en liberté surveillée jusqu'à ce que sa peine soit réduite en appel à un an avec sursis le 29 septembre 2001. D'après les informations reçues, la première condamnation résulterait de son implication avec le CNLT, dont il était le représentant, et la deuxième concernerait une contribution écrite du docteur Marzouki au Congrès des défenseurs arabes des droits de l'homme, qui s'est tenu à Rabat (Maroc) du 8 au 11 octobre 2000 et dans laquelle il aurait condamné la situation des droits de l'homme et des libertés publiques en Tunisie. Il a aussi été rapporté que, le 10 mars 2001, le docteur Marzouki aurait été interdit de sortir du territoire tunisien alors qu'il devait se rendre à Paris où il avait obtenu un statut de professeur associé dans une université. Invité à une réception de passation de mandat organisée par le CNLT le 1^{er} mars 2001, le docteur Marzouki aurait été empêché d'accéder au lieu de cette réunion, qui aurait été bouclé par un important dispositif policier.

351. M. Hichem Gribaa, ancien Vice-Président de la LTDH, aurait été victime d'une attaque dans la nuit du 3 au 4 août 2001. Selon les informations reçues, des personnes non identifiées auraient pénétré par effraction dans le bureau de M. Gribaa et auraient détruit du matériel. Deux imprimantes, un fax, deux téléphones et une machine à écrire auraient aussi été volés et le

contenu des boîtes d'archives dispersé. Il a aussi été rapporté que depuis la fin du mois de mars 2001, M. Gribaa serait victime de filatures constantes de la part des services de police. Selon les informations reçues, cette attaque serait liée à l'engagement de M. Gribaa en faveur des droits de l'homme.

352. M^{me} Sihem Ben Sedrine, qui a été libérée le 11 août 2001 après six semaines de détention, continuerait, selon les informations reçues, de faire face à des accusations de "diffamation", "outrage à magistrat" et "atteinte à l'autorité de la justice". Libérée sur décision présidentielle, M^{me} Ben Sedrine ne serait pas repassée devant la justice et pourrait de ce fait, à tout moment, être amenée à comparaître de nouveau. De plus, M^{me} Ben Sedrine et un groupe de sympathisants qui se seraient réunis le 17 août 2001 pour célébrer sa sortie de prison auraient été attaqués par des policiers en civil. M^{me} Ben Sedrine aurait été battue à coups de pied dans les côtes. Son mari et sa fille de 13 ans auraient également été violemment battus ainsi que plusieurs de ses sympathisants.

353. M. Khémais Ksila, Secrétaire général de la LTDH, ferait l'objet d'une campagne de diffamation depuis le 30 août 2001, date à laquelle le Comité directeur de la LTDH aurait reçu par fax un tract anonyme au contenu diffamatoire envers M. Ksila, l'accusant de harcèlement sexuel sur M^{lle} Sonia Labidi, secrétaire à la LTDH. Le contenu de ce tract aurait ensuite été diffusé massivement par fax et repris par plusieurs quotidiens et hebdomadaires de la presse tunisienne. D'après les informations reçues, la police politique et le comité central du parti au pouvoir (RCD) auraient exercé des pressions sur M^{lle} Labidi et sur sa famille afin de la contraindre à porter plainte. M^{lle} Labidi aurait fini par déposer une plainte pour harcèlement sexuel à l'encontre de M. Ksila le 17 septembre 2001, plainte qui aurait elle aussi été diffusée massivement par fax. Selon les sources, cette campagne viserait à déstabiliser la LTDH en portant atteinte à sa crédibilité.

354. M. Sadri Khiari, membre du Comité de coordination du RAID et membre fondateur du CNLT, aurait été empêché de se rendre à Aix-en-Provence, en France, où il devait participer à un colloque le 24 septembre 2001. Il aurait été refoulé à l'aéroport de Tunis par un policier en civil qui lui aurait signifié qu'il lui était interdit de quitter le territoire tunisien en vertu d'une décision du juge d'instruction. Le 19 juin 2001, M. Khiari aurait également été empêché de se rendre à Paris, où il devait présenter sa thèse, au motif qu'il aurait été l'objet de poursuites judiciaires pour des affaires remontant à mars 1997 et mars 2000.

355. Jérôme Bellion-Jourdan et Philip Luther, deux délégués d'Amnesty International, auraient été appréhendés et maltraités par des membres en civil des forces de sécurité lors d'une visite officielle en Tunisie, au cours de laquelle ils devaient assister au procès du défenseur des droits de l'homme Moncef Marzouki. D'après les informations reçues, les deux délégués se seraient vu barrer la route par des agents de police le 29 septembre 2001 à une heure du matin alors qu'ils rentraient d'une réunion avec l'avocate Radhia Nasraoui. Selon les sources, leurs effets personnels, notamment un ordinateur, un téléphone portable, un numériseur (scanner), un dictaphone, deux caméras, une pellicule photographique et tous leurs documents, leur auraient été confisqués. Parmi ces documents se trouvaient des témoignages confidentiels de défenseurs des droits de l'homme, de victimes de violations, ainsi que de leur famille. Au moment de l'incident, les deux délégués se seraient dûment identifiés et auraient également produit une lettre émise par le Ministre des droits de l'homme, Slaheddine Maaoui, les invitant à le rencontrer.

le 4 octobre 2001. Les deux délégués auraient finalement été relâchés et certains des objets confisqués leur auraient été remis par des policiers en civil et par un employé du Ministère des droits de l'homme. Selon les sources, les documents confidentiels n'auraient pas été remis.

356. Le 22 octobre 2001, la Représentante spéciale a envoyé un appel urgent concernant le docteur Sahib Amri, qui aurait été attaqué par quatre hommes le 16 octobre 2001. Selon les informations reçues, le docteur Amri aurait voulu déposer plainte au commissariat local en spécifiant que ses agresseurs étaient membres de la police politique, mais les gendarmes auraient refusé de mentionner cet élément et lui auraient proposé d'inscrire seulement "contre X". Le docteur Amir aurait refusé cette proposition et, à ce jour, aucune plainte n'aurait été officiellement déposée. Selon les informations reçues, cette agression serait due aux commentaires faits par le docteur Amir, lors des Jeux méditerranéens de septembre 2001, sur la mort du commandant Mansouri en 1987, ainsi que sa volonté affichée de créer un comité légal de lutte contre la torture.

Communications received

357. By letter dated 11 December 2000, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 29 November 2000 (see E/CN.4/2001/94, para. 82) and the press statement issued by the Special Representative on 7 December 2000. The Government expressed its concern that the press statement was released before the competent Tunisian authorities had had time to reply to the urgent appeal. The Government informed the Special Representative that some members of the Tunisian League for Human Rights had brought an action in the Court of First Instance of Tunis for the annulment of the General Assembly of the League held from 27 to 29 October 2000. During a press conference on 1 December 2000, the plaintiffs asserted that there had been a number of breaches of the statutes and rules of procedure of the League, and that this undermined its principles, interfered with the activities of its bodies and violated the rights of several of its members. The plaintiffs have also submitted an application to the interim relief judge for the appointment of a judicial officer to protect the League's property and documents and to represent it at law until the court hands down a decision on the main case. The Government informed the Special Representative that, on 27 November 2000, the court decided that all the activities of the League's present executive board should be suspended pending the court's decision on the main case and appointed a judicial official pending that decision. The Government assured the Special Representative that the provisional measures as decided at law were executed in accordance with the rules of civil procedure in force, which require the supervision of a notary acting as bailiff. The Government stated that these legal proceedings were purely an internal matter concerning the League, involving only certain members who contested the conditions under which the last General Assembly took place, and were not at all intended to bring about its dissolution.

358. By letter dated 8 February 2001, the Government informed the Special Representative that on 18 November 2000 the doyen of the corps of investigating magistrates declared the investigation proceedings closed and ordered the committal of Mr. Marzouki, without custodial detention, for trial by the Court of First Instance of Tunis on charges of support of an illegal association and dissemination in bad faith of false information prejudicial to public order. The Government added that on 30 December 2000 the Court of First Instance of Tunis sentenced

Mr. Marzouki to eight months' imprisonment for support of an illegal association and four months for the dissemination in bad faith of false information prejudicial to public order. Since the Public Prosecutor's Office has lodged an appeal, the judgement given at first instance will not become executory until all avenues of appeal have been exhausted. The Government assured the Special Representative that throughout these legal proceedings Mr. Marzouki had enjoyed all the rights of defence in accordance with the legislation in force. It followed from the foregoing that the legal proceedings instituted against Mr. Marzouki had been based on acts designated as criminal under the Tunisian legislation in force. The Government added that his alleged activism in the field of human rights could not place him above the law. According to the Government, Mr. Marzouki, who was employed by the regional public health directorate in Susa, submitted an application for 13 days of annual leave beginning on 12 June 2000. However, that period coincided with the holding of examinations and the meetings of examination boards in the Faculty of Medicine at Susa. The administration had to inform Mr. Marzouki that he could not take the leave applied for. Mr. Marzouki, immediately submitted to the above-mentioned regional directorate a medical certificate prescribing "30 days' sick leave". The administration, in application of the provisions of article 41 of the general regulations applicable to public officials, ordered a second examination. The inspecting physician went to the home of Mr. Marzouki but was unable to perform his task, since the official concerned was never at home. The administration later learned that he had left the country. The administration consequently decided to refer him to the Disciplinary Board, which recommended "the dismissal of the person concerned without loss of pension rights". The Minister of Public Health accepted the recommendation and on 29 July 2000 issued an order dismissing Mr. Marzouki. The order of the Minister of Public Health, being an administrative decision, is subject to appeal before the administrative tribunal.

359. By letter dated 22 March 2001, the Government informed the Special Representative that Mr. Néjib Hosni drew up a contract dated 28 October 1989 for the sale of a property for his own profit, which he claimed had been agreed by Mr. Mohamed Moncef Rezgui. On 3 January 1996, the Appeal Court of Kef sentenced Mr. Néjib Hosni to four years' imprisonment for forgery, two years for possession of false documents and two years for use of false documents. The Court also banned him from practising as a lawyer for a period of five years. In December 1996, Mr. Hosni was granted conditional release for humanitarian reasons. The additional sentence banning him from practising as a lawyer remained in force, as required by law. The Government asserted that, despite his sentence, Mr. Hosni had in fact defended cases in court, thereby violating the Criminal Code, article 315, under which "anyone failing to abide by the rules or decisions adopted by the competent authority is liable to punishment". As a result, on 18 December 2000, the court sentenced Mr. Hosni to 15 days' imprisonment. Following this sentence, and in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, article 359, the Minister for Internal Affairs, by a decision dated 3 January 2001, revoked the December 1996 decision on conditional release for Mr. Hosni. He will therefore have to serve the remainder of the sentence handed down on 3 January 1996. The Government stressed that the court banned Mr. Néjib Hosni temporarily from practising as a lawyer and stated that this was an additional sentence imposed in accordance with the law. The Bar Council's competence to decide whether one of its members should be disbarred or suspended is a disciplinary competence. The competence of a disciplinary body can never outweigh the competence of a

court, which is defined by law. The Government stated that during the entire course of the proceedings against him, Mr. Hosni had been treated in accordance with the law and with strict regard for the right to a defence. The allegations that he was beaten at the time of his arrest on 21 December 2000 were completely without foundation.

360. By letter dated 18 May 2001, the Government informed the Special Representative that Nejib Hosni had been released on 12 May 2001 with a presidential pardon.

361. By letter dated 16 July 2001, the Government informed the Special Representative that Ms. Ben Sedrine was arrested because, in a programme broadcast by a London-based satellite television channel, she had made personal accusations concerning a magistrate, an act which constitutes an offence under Tunisian law. The Government added that Ms. Ben Sedrine was the subject of a complaint by the magistrate in question, who availed himself of his rights in the matter, claiming he was the victim of defamation. Court proceedings were immediately initiated against Ms. Ben Sedrine, who was accused of defamation and malicious spreading of false information. On 26 June 2001, she appeared before the examining magistrate and requested a stay of proceedings in order to obtain legal assistance. The examining magistrate granted her request, deferred proceedings until 5 July 2001 and issued a warrant for her detention in accordance with the provisions of Tunisian law. According to the Government, under article 85 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the judge may order preventive detention where there are serious presumptions and as a security measure to ensure that further offences are not committed. On 5 July 2001, Ms. Ben Sedrine appeared before the examining magistrate, assisted by 32 lawyers. After informing her of the counts with which she was charged, the examining magistrate requested her to respond to them, but the accused insisted that she would respond only in the presence of all the lawyers she had appointed. In view of the physical impossibility of accommodating all the defence lawyers she had appointed and the obstinate refusal of the accused to respond except in their presence, the examining magistrate entered the accused's position in the record of proceedings and ordered the extension of the detention warrant.

Suivi

362. Le 28 décembre 2000, la Représentante spéciale a répondu à la lettre du Gouvernement tunisien datée du 11 décembre 2000. La Représentante spéciale assure que s'agissant de la pratique en matière de publication de communiqués de presse dans le cadre des procédures spéciales des Nations Unies, si l'usage requiert que la publication de communiqués de presse soit précédée par l'envoi de communications au Gouvernement, il n'est pas exigé d'attendre une réponse du Gouvernement à cette communication avant d'émettre le communiqué. Après avoir analysé les informations contenues dans la communication du Gouvernement tunisien, la Représentante spéciale indique que, d'après les informations reçues, les procédures judiciaires intentées contre la LTDH ne constitueraient pas une affaire purement interne à la Ligue. Les allégations, selon lesquelles les procédures intentées contre la LTDH seraient à l'origine d'une manœuvre pour déstabiliser le travail de l'organisation, sont sérieuses. Considérant l'histoire personnelle des plaignants qui ont intenté le procès, il serait difficile de discréditer les allégations et de considérer ce cas comme une affaire interne à la LTDH. La Représentante spéciale ajoute qu'elle est préoccupée par les procédures utilisées à l'encontre de la LTDH. De telles procédures n'auraient jamais été utilisées auparavant pour régler des problèmes internes à une telle association. Par ailleurs, s'agissant de la situation des membres de la LTDH, il a été rapporté

que, du fait que la Ligue soit sous “administration judiciaire” et du fait de la “suspension de toutes les activités de l’actuel Comité directeur”, le Président et les membres de ce comité risqueraient d’être arrêtés et poursuivis. Il a aussi été rapporté que les membres du Conseil national de la LTDH auraient été empêchés de se réunir à Bizerte le 3 décembre 2000 en raison d’un déploiement policier bloquant l’accès non seulement aux locaux de rencontres mais même aux rues où se trouvent ces locaux. La Représentante spéciale mentionne aussi sa préoccupation quant à l’arrestation de Nejib Hosni, avocat et membre du CNLT, le 21 décembre 2000 chez lui à El Kef, suite à sa condamnation à une peine de 15 jours de prison pour avoir repris ses activités en tant qu’avocat, malgré l’interdiction d’exercer sa profession émise en 1994 contre lui. De plus, la Représentante spéciale rappelle à l’attention du Gouvernement la situation de Moncef Marzouki, porte-parole du CNLT, qui devait comparaître le 30 décembre 2000, pour répondre à des accusations d’appartenance à une organisation non reconnue et la diffusion de fausses nouvelles de nature à troubler l’ordre public.

Observations

363. The Special Representative would like to thank the Government for its detailed replies. She welcomes the release on 12 May 2001 of Mr. Nejib Hosni following a presidential pardon. She remains concerned, however, about the situation of human rights defenders and the conditions under which they are exercising their activities in Tunisia. The Special Representative continues to receive allegations of violations targeting human rights defenders. These violations are believed to consist mainly of illegal searches, confiscation of property, anonymous and threatening telephone calls, surveillance by unidentified individuals, the cutting of phone lines, arbitrary detention, confiscation of passports, legal proceedings, physical violence, defamation in the media, and other acts which might constitute a pattern of intimidation against human rights defenders. According to the information received, a significant portion of those acts of harassment and intimidation have been marked by impunity as, even in the rare instances where incidents have been investigated by the judicial authorities, those responsible have not been brought to justice. Finally, the Special Representative sent a request on 19 October 2001 to the Government of Tunisia to visit the country and hopes for a positive reply.

TURKEY

Communications sent

364. On 2 February 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning Ms. Nimet Tanrikulu, a member of *Insan Haklari Dernegi* (IHD), the Turkish Human Rights Association, reportedly held in detention at the Bakirkoy Women’s and Children’s Prison in Istanbul since 7 January 2001 and charged with breaching the Law on Demonstrations. According to the information received, she was arrested as she took part in a ceremony to lay a wreath in front of the Democratic Left Party headquarters in Istanbul to protest against the prison raids that allegedly took place on 19 December 2000. Furthermore, it was reported that the security police had raided the IHD headquarters in Ankara on 25 January 2001 and had confiscated documents and five computer hard disks containing the organization’s information. The police raid on the IHD offices reportedly followed a decision by the 9th Criminal Court of Ankara on the grounds that the organization had received funding from the Greek Foreign

Ministry without previous authorization from the Turkish authorities. However, it has been alleged that the police raid was linked to the organization's high-profile campaign against the new prison system, in particular the forced transfer of prisoners to so-called F-type prisons, as well as its support for prisoners on hunger strike. It was further reported that six IHD branches were closed down in January 2001. An allegation concerning the raid on the IHD offices in Ankara was also sent by the Special Representative on 19 October 2001.

365. On 18 April 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, sent an urgent appeal regarding threats reportedly received by Ms. Eren Keskin, a prominent lawyer who is a leading member of the Human Rights Association (IHD) and founder of the Legal Aid Project for women who have been raped or sexually abused in custody. It was reported that Ms. Eren Keskin has been receiving threatening telephone calls on her mobile phone, at her law office and at the offices of the IHD, including threats that she will be raped or killed. The harassment has allegedly taken place since Ms. Eren Keskin visited Silopi, in the south-eastern province of Sirnak, as a member of a delegation investigating the disappearance of two members of a Kurdish political party.

366. On 28 June 2001, the Special Representative, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, sent an urgent appeal concerning the trial of 16 individuals, which was due to recommence on 29 June 2001, by the Ankara Military Court of the Office of the General Staff. According to the information received, these individuals, namely, Yavuz Önen - president of the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFD), Vahdettin Karabay - chairman of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions, Salim Uslu - chairman of Hak-Is, Siyami Erdem - former chairman of the Confederation of Public Labourers' Trade Unions, Hüsün Öndül - president of the Human Rights Association, Cengiz Bektas - chairman of the Writers' Trade Union, Atilla Maras - chairman of the Writers' Trade Union, Yilmaz Ensaroglu - president of Mazlum-Der, Zuhal Olcay, Lale Mansur, Sanar Yurdatapan, Ali Nesin, Erdal Öz, Ömer Madra, Etyen Mahçupyan and Sadik Tasdogan, who published a book entitled "Freedom of Thought 2000", were accused of "driving people away from wanting to conduct their military service" in violation of article 155 of the Turkish Penal Code (TPC). It has been reported that this case forms part of a larger set of judicial proceedings against these individuals because of the publication of the above-mentioned book. On 13 February 2001, they were acquitted by the Istanbul State Security Court of charges under the Anti-Terror Law. They also face proceedings in the Penal Court of First Instance for "insulting the religions" in violation of article 175 of the TPC and before the Uskudar Criminal Court for "insulting the quality of being a Turk, the Republic, Parliament, Government, Ministries, jurisdiction or the forces of the Government related to the military", in violation of article 159 of the TPC.

367. On 14 August 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal regarding harassment by the police against members of the Human Rights Association (IHD) in Beytusebap, Sirnak, and the arrest and detention of one of the IHD key witnesses, Rasim Asan. According to the information received, executives of the IHD, as well as representatives of the Turkish Union of Chambers of Architects and Engineers (TMMOB), the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT), the Association for Human Rights

and Solidarity with Oppressed People (Mazlum-Der), the Confederation of Public Sector Unions (KESK) and the Diyarbakir Democracy Platform, were taking part in an investigative mission on 8 August 2001 in Beytusebap. The purpose of the mission was reportedly to investigate information relating to the torture of villagers, evictions in some villages and food embargos imposed on other villages. It was reported that, after the mission, its members were stopped at the entry checkpoint police station at Sirnak. The policemen allegedly collected cameras and notes owned by members of the mission and banned them from using their phones. The police reportedly confiscated 20 videotapes, 19 music tapes and some handwritten notes. After releasing the 14 members of the mission, the police allegedly kept 18-year-old Rasim Asan under detention. Rasim Asan had reportedly given a witness statement to the IHD mission - which was recorded on one of the tapes confiscated by the police - and had asked the mission to accompany him to his home in Mersin. It was reported that Rasim Asan was forced to sign a written statement saying that he had received money from Mr. Osman Baydemir, vice-president of IHD, in order to bring a testimony to the mission. After a short trial, Rasim Asan was allegedly transferred to prison on 9 August, on the basis of article 159 of the Turkish Penal Code, which provides for from one to six years' imprisonment for "insulting the Turkish Republic ... and the military and security of the State".

368. On 11 September 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning the raid, on 7 September 2001, on the Diyarbakir offices of the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT). HRFT has five centres which provide treatment and rehabilitation for people who have reportedly been tortured by the security forces in the south-east of the country. According to the information received, the police obtained from the Diyarbakir Public Prosecutor's Office a search warrant ordering the seizure of all documents in the offices that related to the treatment of torture victims, which has been reportedly described as an illegal activity. This information had been kept confidential as people known to have complained of being tortured by the security forces reportedly face intimidation, torture and disappearance to stop them pursuing their complaints. It was further reported that the police seized all the files and documents in the office, including confidential medical files and information on staff, other doctors supporting them and patients at the HRFT.

369. On 19 October 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation regarding the following cases.

370. Ms. Günseli Kaya, a teacher and secretary of the HRFT office in Izmir, and Dr. Alp Ayan, a psychiatrist with the HRFT Rehabilitation of the Victims of Torture Centre, both members of the Human Rights Association of Turkey (HRA) and Mr. Berrin Esin Akan, medical secretary of HRFT were reportedly accused of violating the law on meetings and demonstrations. According to the information received, they were among the people arrested on 30 September 1999 in Izmir as they were on their way to the village of Helvacı to attend the funeral of Nevzat Ciftçi, one of the prisoners allegedly killed in the Ulucunlar massacre in Ankara Central Prison on 26 September 1999. On 3 October 1999, after a hearing before the Criminal Court of Izmir, they were reportedly charged, along with 12 other people, on the basis of article 32, paragraph 3 of the law on meetings and demonstrations ("coercion, violence, threat, assault or resistance" to a police decision forbidding a meeting) and of article 7, paragraph 2 of

the anti-terror law (“helping the members of a terrorist organization and disseminating propaganda on its behalf”). Ms. Günseli Kaya, Dr. Alp Ayan and Mr. Berrin Esin Akan were reportedly released on 20 January 2000 after four months in prison, but the case is still under trial.

371. Lütü Demirkapı, president of the Human Rights Association (HRA) Ankara Branch Office, İlhami Yaban, İsmail Boyraz, Erol Direkçi, Mesut Cetiner, Zeki İrmak, and Rıza Resat Cetinbas, office members, Ali Rıza Bektas, Saniye Simsek, Ekrem Erdin, Gökçe Otlı, Emrah Serhan Soysal and Selim Necati Ort, HRA Prisoners’ Commission members, were reportedly charged under article 169 of the Penal Code, on 11 January 2001, by the Bureau of the Prosecutor of the Criminal Court with “aiding and abetting of members of illegal organizations”. According to the information received, the charges mentioned that during a police raid on 23 December 2000, a detailed list of prisoners with information on their health was found on the HRA premises, along with press releases which included statements against the building of an F-type prison (with small, one- and three-person cells) and in support of the prisoners on hunger strike. It was also reported that the Prosecutor demanded the closure of the Ankara branch of HRA. It was further reported that the 12 HRA members charged were released and that Ali Rıza Bektas and Selim Necati Ort were released from preventive detention on 22 May 2001. According to the information received, the court decided to combine an additional case against Selim Necati Ort with this trial, which is still ongoing.

372. According to the information received, the HRA headquarters in Ankara were reportedly searched by the police on 25 January 2001 and the association’s computers and all its documents and floppy disks were confiscated. According to the information received, this search followed a decision of the 9th Penal Tribunal of Ankara which, on 22 January 2001, at the request of the Ankara Prosecutor, was seized of the matter of the receipt of financial support from abroad (Greece) by HRA without prior authorization from the authorities. It was also reported that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Turkey published information on its web site aimed at discrediting HRA, and questioning its impartial and objective character. According to the information received, on 19 March 2001, a court case started against the HRA at Ankara Judicial Court No. 24, with the demand, by the Prosecutor that the headquarters of the Association be closed, under article 37 of the Law on Associations. The indictment reportedly claimed that HRA had been active beyond the aims described in its statutes.

373. On 26 October 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning Mr. Saban Dayanam, a member of the HRA national board and of the Istanbul branch board. According to the information received, on 19 October 2001, five unknown men tried to break into Mr. Dayanam’s apartment in Istanbul. It was reported that these men introduced themselves as police officers and produced identity cards. This act was reportedly connected with the publication on the same day of a report by the IHD Istanbul branch on a hunger strike by political prisoners, which had been under way for a year. It was further reported that Mr. Dayanam had been followed during the previous days by people in plain clothes, different from the plain clothes police officers who reportedly kept the IHD Istanbul branch under surveillance.

374. On 19 November 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding threats against members of the HRA in Istanbul. According to the information received,

on 15 November a man called Zeki Genç reportedly entered the IHD offices carrying a pistol, a large knife and a parcel that he claimed was a bomb. He threatened that he would kill everybody. Saban Dayanan and three other IHD members managed to wrestle him to the ground and disarm him.

Communications received

375. By letter dated 5 June 2001 the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 18 April 2001. The Government informed the Special Representative that in the context of police operations in Konya, Hüseyin Calik was taken into custody on 25 April 2000. He confessed that he had been planning to murder Eren Keskin and that he had gone to Istanbul in March 1999, possessing a pistol. He said that he had gone to the office of Eren Keskin, but could not achieve his goal owing to the crowd in the office. The Government stated that upon the completion of the investigation, Hüseyin Calik had been arrested and was in prison. The Government added that it was incorrect and misleading to refer to “a Kurdish political party” in Turkey because no political party could be established on ethnic grounds.

376. By letter dated 13 June 2001, the Government provided additional information. Eren Keskin had not requested the security forces to provide her with personal protection. She had asked for a police patrol in the neighbourhood of the Istanbul branch of HRA. The Government informed the Special Representative that upon receipt of this request, the necessary measures had been taken by the security forces.

377. By letter dated 4 July 2001, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 2 February 2001. The Government informed the Special Representative that the relevant court had decided to release Nimet Tanrikulu on 6 February 2001 and she had been acquitted on 24 May 2001. The Government assured the Special Representative that none of the medical reports indicated any trace of ill-treatment or torture while she was in custody. The Government added that, upon the decision of the relevant court, the security forces searched the IHD premises in Ankara in January 2001 and found empty cartridges, a mortar shell head and illegal publications. A suit was therefore filed demanding that IHD be closed down. The Government informed the Special Representative that the case was pending.

378. By letter dated 29 August 2001, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 28 June 2001. The Government informed the Special Representative that the accused persons were on trial on different charges in the Turkish General Staff Military Court, Istanbul State Security Court No. 5, Üsküdar Criminal Court No. 2 and Üsküdar Criminal Court of First Instance No. 2. The Government added that the Üsküdar Public Prosecutor's Office gave a decision of non-jurisdiction on 5 October 2000 in the case of the publishers of the book entitled “Düşünceye Özgürlük 2000” (Freedom of Thought 2000). The Üsküdar Public Prosecutor's Office therefore decided to forward the file to the General Staff Military Prosecutor's Office. The Government added that, according to article 11/A of the Code on the Establishment and Trial Procedure of Military Courts, military courts also have jurisdiction to try non-military persons for offences specified in article 58 of the Military Criminal Code. The Government informed the Special Representative that the accused persons were acquitted by the Istanbul State Security Court No. 5 on charges of aiding and abetting the terrorist organization PKK by

spreading its propaganda, spreading propaganda against the indivisible entity of the Turkish State with its territory and nation, as well as inciting people to hatred and enmity on the basis of race and region. The judgement was upheld for Sadik Tasdogan, while it was overruled for the other accused persons by the Court of Appeal on 11 June 2001. The case was therefore pending. The Government informed the Special Representative that the trial of the accused persons on charges of insulting the Turkish nation, the Republic and the Government through a publication was pending in Üsküdar Criminal Court No. 2. The trial of the accused persons on charges of insulting religions, judges, the Turkish flag and Atatürk through the press was pending in Üsküdar Criminal Court of First Instance No. 2.

379. By letter dated 19 September 2001, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 14 August 2001. The Government informed the Special Representative that Rasim Asan had been arrested upon a decision of Sirnak Criminal Court of Peace on 9 August 2001 on the grounds of violating the Turkish Criminal Code by insulting the military. The Government assured the Special Representative that none of the medical reports indicated any trace of torture or ill-treatment. The Government added that the confiscated cameras had been returned to their owners and the tapes handed over to the security forces as part of the investigation.

380. By letter sent on 2 January 2002, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 14 August 2001 regarding Rasim Asan. The Government informed the Special Representative that a lawsuit has been filed against Rasim Asan and Osman Baydemir under the Turkish Penal Code on the grounds of insulting the armed forces. Rasim Asan was released following the first hearing, held on 19 September 2001, and Osman Baydemir was not taken into custody. The case is pending.

381. By letter dated 2 January 2002, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 11 September 2001 concerning the raid on the HRFT offices in Diyarbakir. The Government informed the Special Representative that, upon the decision of the competent court, the security forces searched the premises of the Diyarbakir branch of HRFT on 7 September 2001. Afterwards, an investigation had been initiated regarding the HRFT on the grounds of its carrying out activities which went beyond the purposes prescribed by its founding charter and aiding the terrorist organization PKK by its involvement in treating PKK members. The Government added that, following the investigation, a decision of partial non-prosecution was given regarding the accused persons on 25 October 2001, and a decision of non-jurisdiction was given regarding Sezgin Tanrikulu and his file was therefore transferred to the Diyarbakir Public Prosecutor's Office.

382. By letter dated 2 January 2002 the Government responded to the allegation transmitted on 19 October 2001. The Government informed the Special Representative that Ms. Günseli Kaya and Dr. Alp Ayan had both attended a demonstration held without permission for the funeral of Nevzat Ciftçi on 30 September 1999. When the security forces advised the group to disperse, the group attacked with stones and cudgels. Some members of the group, including Ms. Kaya and Dr. Ayan, were detained on the ground of violating the law on meetings and demonstrations. They were released on 20 January 2000 pending trial. The Government

added that upon the decision of the relevant court, the security forces searched the HRA premises in Ankara on 22 December 2000. Ali Riza Bektas and Selim Necati Ort were arrested. A suit was filed demanding the punishment of 12 persons, including Lütü Demirkapi, on the grounds of aiding and abetting terrorist organizations, and demanding the closure of the Ankara HRA. The Government added that Emrah Serhan Soysal had been taken into custody on 26 May 2001 and arrested on 30 May 2001. His file is pending, as is the IHD file.

383. By letter dated 8 January 2002, the Government responded to the urgent appeal sent on 19 November 2001 regarding Zeki Genç. The Government informed the Special Representative that investigations had been initiated. Zeki Genç was taken into custody on 15 November 2001 and arrested on 19 November 2001. The Government added that a lawsuit had been filed against him and his two fellows on the grounds of carrying out armed acts, restricting personal freedom, threat by weapon and violating law No. 6136.

Observations

384. The Special Representative thanks the Government of Turkey for its detailed replies. The Special Representative was pleased to learn that the Diyarbakir Directorate for Security returned on 10 October 2001 all 365 patient files which had been seized by Turkish police forces from the Diyarbakir Rehabilitation Centre. She also welcomes the release on 19 September 2001 of Rasim Asan. However, the Special Representative remains concerned about the human rights defenders against whom criminal trials are still pending.

UGANDA

Communication sent

385. On 2 November 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation regarding an NGO registration amendment bill under consideration by the Ugandan Parliament. The Special Representative expressed her concern over information alleging that such a bill allows the suspension of NGO activities when their statutes are deemed in "contravention of any government policy or plan or public interest". The draft bill does not contain any provision regarding the identity of the entity making this determination. It was also alleged that it stipulates individual liability for acts committed in the service of the organization, including possible imprisonment for up to one year for operating beyond the expiration or revocation of a licence. This draft bill also "expands the Minister's power to make regulations to include prescribing the manner in which organizations shall be wound up when they cease to operate and also prescribing the duration and form of a permit issued to an NGO when it is registered".

Observations

386. No reply has been received so far.

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

Communications sent

387. On 11 December 2000, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding the situation of the Pat Finucane Centre, a human rights organization based in Derry, Northern Ireland. According to the information received, on 1 December 2000, the Centre allegedly received a Christmas card from the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, Nanyuki, Kenya, in an official United Nations Protection Force envelope. This card reportedly created an atmosphere of apprehension amongst the members of the Centre. It was reported that the Centre has been actively protesting a decision of the Army Board, which allowed two members of this battalion to continue their careers in the armed services. These two members were convicted on 10 February 1995 of murdering Mr. Peter McBride (an unarmed civilian) in Belfast on 4 September 1992. It was reported that this Christmas card may be a threat to members of the Centre, particularly since it was received on the same morning that they organized a day of action protesting the Army Board's decision to re-employ the two convicted soldiers. Fears have been expressed that members of the Pat Finucane Centre may be at risk of attack and/or reprisals for their protests against the members of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards.

388. On 16 July 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal regarding the case of an NGO representative based in Belfast whose name has appeared on a list called "Know The Provo". According to the information received, the fact that he appears on the list constitutes a threat to him as well as to other members of the NGO concerned. The NGO representative had heard nothing of his own inclusion in the list until he was informed by someone in the United States. The web site on which the list appeared now advertises that if \$20 is sent to the Loyalist Volunteer Prisoner Welfare (LVPW), to an address in the United States, a hard copy of the list will be posted out. It has been reported that the list was previously available on the Ulster Loyalist Information Services Network (ULISNET) web site but has been removed. It allegedly targets many known republicans but also human rights activists, lawyers, journalists, politicians, community activists and others. It was further reported that the list, which names about 970 individuals, makes many false accusations of involvement in or sympathy for republicanism.

Communications received

389. In a letter dated 2 May 2001, the Government of the United Kingdom replied to the urgent appeal sent on 11 December 2000 and reported that officials had investigated the circumstances surrounding this incident. According to the Government, the Commanding Officer of the Scots Guards affirmed that no official card was sent. The origin of the card remains unknown. The Government added that the Police Division of the Northern Ireland Office, which operates the Key Person's Protection Scheme (KPPS) in Northern Ireland, had stated that it had had no approaches from members of the Pat Finucane Centre expressing concern regarding their safety.

390. In reply to the communication dated 16 July 2001, the Government of the United Kingdom provided, on 7 August 2001, information on the "Know the Provo" list. The Government reported that the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) had a dedicated computer crime unit, which had been working with the service provider to have the sites removed from their server. The Government further indicated that the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland had concluded that no criminal offences in respect of the ULISNET list had been committed within Northern Ireland. However, the Government stated that the RUC had also been in contact with the United States authorities and had taken steps to inform those named on the list and to offer them advice on personal security. Regarding the case of the Belfast based NGO representative, the police informed him on 20 July 2001 that his name was found on a computer owned by a person believed to have an association with a Loyalist paramilitary organization, and offered him the opportunity to seek advice about his personal security.

Observations

391. The Special Representative would like to thank the Government for its replies. However, she remains concerned about the threats directed against human rights defenders in Northern Ireland and would urge the Government to investigate them thoroughly and without delay. In this regard, a prompt and independent judicial investigation into the murders of lawyer Patrick Finucane in 1989 and solicitor Rosemary Nelson in 1999 are essential in order to restore a secure environment for human rights defenders in Northern Ireland.

UZBEKISTAN

Communications sent

392. On 22 February 2001, the Special Representative sent an urgent appeal concerning the arrest on 19 February 2001 of Elena Uralyeva, a member of the Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan (HRSU). Information received indicated that she was taken by four militia workers to the Yunusabad District Department of Internal Affairs, where several documents she was carrying were confiscated and recorded as anti-constitutional. These documents apparently included the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, documents from various non-governmental organizations, correspondence addressed to President Karimov and the Ombudsman of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan legislation and individual complaints to the United Nations. The militia workers reportedly demanded that she sign a statement admitting the material was anti-constitutional. She was allegedly detained for seven hours, during which time she was threatened and given no water nor her medication for a heart condition, then taken to the office of Colonel Djurabayev, who told her she was not guilty and would be freed. However, the information indicated that neither her documents nor her passport were returned to her. Furthermore, urgent attention was drawn to the case of Tulkan Karaev, also a member of the HRSU, who was detained by the militia at Tashkent airport on 15 February 2001 as he returned from a human rights course in Ekaterinburg. He was reportedly carrying human rights literature and other documents from various non-governmental organizations. According to the source, the militia declared the literature unconstitutional and called an official from

the Department for the Prevention of Religious Extremism and Terrorism. Tulkan Karaev was reportedly informed that he would be imprisoned for carrying this literature and asked to write an explanatory paper. The information indicates that later that evening he was released and his passport and other documents were returned to him.

393. On 15 March 2001, the Special Representative sent, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, another urgent appeal regarding Elena Urlayeva. It was reported that in the night of 8 March 2001, her house was doused with petrol and set on fire while she and her family were asleep inside. According to the source, the arson could be connected to an incident that occurred on 19 February 2001 when Ms. Urlayeva was reportedly arrested by four militia workers.

394. On 22 June 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture, sent an urgent appeal concerning Shovruk Ruzimuradov, the head of HRSU. He was reportedly arrested on 15 June 2001 by members of the Kashkadaryn District Department of the Interior (DDI). Later the same day, a group of members of the DDI, including 31 armed policemen, are said to have raided and searched his house and to have confiscated several items, including a HRSU computer and several documents. It is believed that they did not have any search warrant. It was also alleged that Shovruk Ruzimuradov's mother, T. Burieva, his wife, R. Ruzimuradova, his sister, O. Burieva, and his daughter were present in the house during the search and were severely beaten. Since his arrest, Shovruk Ruzimuradov has reportedly been held incommunicado in a secret place.

395. On 5 September 2001, the Special Representative sent, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, an urgent appeal regarding Ruslan Sharipov, president of the Union of Independent Journalists of Uzbekistan. According to the information received, on 31 August 2001 Mr. Sharipov was detained by officials from the Kibrayskiy Department of Internal Affairs, who confiscated his passport and journalist's card. It was reported that the internal affairs officials interrogated Mr. Sharipov and accused him of being involved in terrorist activities. It was also reported that members of Mr. Sharipov's family were also intimidated by the same internal affairs officials. It was alleged that such harassment is linked to Mr. Sharipov's human rights activities in particular his publication of articles entitled "Shadow of independence" relating inter alia to persecution of Muslims, torture in Uzbekistan prisons, corruption and intimidation of journalists.

396. On 1 October 2001, the Special Representative transmitted, jointly with the Special Rapporteur on torture, an allegation regarding the following cases.

397. Elena Urlayeva, a member of HRSU, on behalf of whom the Special Representative sent two urgent appeals, on 22 February 2001, and 15 March 2001, was reportedly arrested on 6 April 2001 and taken to Mirzo Ulugbek district police headquarters in Tashkent, where she is believed to have been interrogated and beaten. It was reported that she was later transferred to the Municipal Clinical Psychiatric Hospital No. 1, where on 7 April 2001 a medical commission, in which the deputy district police chief is believed to have taken part, reportedly ordered that

she had to undergo “compulsory treatment”. According to the information received, Elena Urlayeva was perfectly healthy and had never been treated for mental illness. It is thought that she was targeted for her human rights activities. On 4 June 2001, the Mirabadski court reportedly held a hearing to decide whether the forced treatment and detention of Urlayeva, who was not present, needed to be extended. The second day of the hearing, which took place in the Municipal Clinical Psychiatric Hospital, included Elena Urlayeva. The latter reportedly stated that hospital employees strapped her to a bed and forced her to receive injections and to take tablets. According to the information received, shortly after the hearing Ms. Urlayeva was transferred to the Republican Psychiatric Hospital No. 2, which she was reported to have left voluntarily on 20 June 2001. It was also reported that, on 12 July 2001, a hearing on the legality of her detention took place in the Tashkent City Court, which was alleged to have ruled that her detention was legal.

398. Vassily Evtigineev, the brother of the above-named human rights activist, Elena Urlayeva, was reportedly sentenced to six years’ imprisonment by the Mirza Ulugbek District Court in Tashkent in April 2000, on allegedly fabricated charges, probably in retaliation for his sister’s human rights work. According to the information received, he was kept in the “red zone” in Karshi town, and was transferred in October 2000 to a medical penitentiary facility in Tashkent in a serious condition. It was alleged that, on 6 November 2000, the manager of the medical facility did not allow his relatives to visit him.

399. On 1 October 2001, the Special Representative transmitted jointly with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on torture, an allegation of the assassination of Shovruk Ruzimuradov, the head of the HRSU Kashkadaryn regional department, on behalf of whom the Special Representative had sent a joint urgent appeal on 22 June 2001. Mr. Ruzimuradov was reportedly arrested on 15 June 2001 and held incommunicado for at least three weeks. His body was delivered to his family on 7 July 2001. The reasons of his death in custody are not known.

400. On 2 November 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal concerning Mr. Yusuf Juma, a poet, journalist and active member of The Popular Movement Birlik on Uzbekistan. Mr. Juma was reportedly arrested on 23 October 2001 by the Security Service of Uzbekistan (SSU) in Bukhara district. The SSU agents allegedly searched Mr. Juma’s house and confiscated many poems written by him and his daughter. According to the information received, those poems criticized government policies and referred to police violence, impunity and corruption. Mr. Juma was allegedly accused of anti-government activities and charged under article 159 of the Criminal Code for having published some of these poems on a web site.

Observations

401. The Special Representative regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report the Government had not sent any reply to her communications. The Special Representative recalls that she has indicated her interest in visiting Uzbekistan and hopes that the Government will give positive consideration to this request.

VENEZUELA

402. An official invitation to visit Venezuela was extended to the Special Representative by the Government on 8 August 2001, following a request sent by the Special Representative on 27 April 2001. The Special Representative hopes to undertake this visit in the near future.

VIET NAM

Communication sent

403. On 26 September 2001, the Special Representative transmitted an allegation to the Government of Viet Nam. The Special Representative expressed her concern that human rights defenders are perceived with unveiled hostility by the authorities. Under vaguely defined “national security” provisions embodied in the Criminal Code and other domestic legislation, human rights defenders are said to be at risk of being imprisoned or placed in “administrative detention” without trial, allegedly for their peaceful activities. The Special Representative was also concerned that there are no independent indigenous human rights NGOs in Viet Nam and that all “social organizations” (i.e., organizations which are not direct branches of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP)) must belong to the “Fatherland Front”, an umbrella organization composed of non-Party elements, but said to be under Communist Party control.

404. The communication concerned the following cases.

405. Professor Nguyen Dinh Huy, a journalist and press editor, founder and president of the Movement to Unite People and Build Democracy, is said to be currently detained in Z30A prison camp, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province, where he had been since May 1996. According to the information received, Mr. Nguyen Dinh Huy was arrested on 17 November 1993 for trying to organize an international conference on democracy, human rights, economic development and peaceful political change in Ho Chi Minh City. In April 1995, he was reported to have been sentenced to 15 years’ imprisonment and hard labour, allegedly for “acting to overthrow the people’s Government”.

406. Professor Nguyen Thanh Giang, a writer and outspoken intellectual, was reportedly arrested and imprisoned for two months on 4 March 1999, for having reportedly written documents which showed “close collusion with reactionary forces abroad to disrupt the social order”. His writings have allegedly focused on political pluralism, labour rights and the problems of State-owned enterprises. According to the information received, he was released after he went on hunger strike in June 1999 and he has been victim of harassment since then. It was alleged that on 20 October 1999 he was subjected to police harassment and his computer was confiscated after two days of interrogation and he was forced to quit his research job at a government science institute. According to the information received, Mr. Giang remained under surveillance throughout the year 2000.

407. Mr. Nguyen Dan Que, founder of the Non-violent Movement for Human Rights in Viet Nam, was reportedly under house arrest at Ho Chi Minh City. According to the information received, he was arrested in 1990 for “trying to overthrow the regime” and sentenced to 20 years’ imprisonment. He reportedly issued an appeal calling for a free and democratic Viet Nam through free and fair elections. Mr. Que was reportedly released and placed under house arrest in 1998. It was also alleged that, in 1998, his telephone was cut, his mail censored and his family harassed by the police. According to the information received, on 12 April 2000, the Vietnamese authorities arrested Ms. Sylvaine Pasquier, a reporter with the French magazine *L’Express*, while she was trying to meet Mr. Que for an interview at his house. She was reportedly expelled from Viet Nam after 24 hours of detention and interrogation at a police station in Ho Chi Minh City. It was also reported that, on 15 January 2001, Mr. Que and his wife were summoned to a “popular denunciation session” staged by the public security in the 5th district of Ho Chi Minh City. They were accused of treason because Dr. Que is said to have proclaimed the foundation of his new organization, named “Get-together for Democracy”, in November 2000.

408. Mr. Nguyen Van Ly Thadeus, a Roman Catholic priest, was reportedly detained in Thua Phu prison. He was allegedly arrested on 17 May 2001 for his peaceful advocacy of religious freedom. According to the information received, Mr. Nguyen Van Ly Thadeus was placed under administrative detention for two years for having sent, on 13 February 2001, a written testimony to a United States congressional hearing on violations of religious freedom in Viet Nam. The Thua Thien-Hue Provincial People’s Committee had reportedly forbidden him to exercise his religious functions during his two-year administrative detention period and he was said to have later been arrested for violating this order. It was also reported that the State-controlled press has begun a vilification campaign against him, accusing him of treason.

409. Mr. Thich Tue Sy, secretary general of the Unified Buddhist Church of Viet Nam, a writer and honorary member of PEN International and PEN Canada, was reportedly under house arrest in the Quang Huong Gia Lam pagoda in Ho Chi Minh City for his peaceful advocacy of freedom of belief and opinion. According to the information received, Mr. Thich Tue Sy was released in September 1998 after 17 years of imprisonment and hard labour. After his release, he was allegedly subjected to police surveillance, interrogations and threats. On 14 September 1999, he was interrogated at the local police station and his computer hard disk was confiscated for his alleged attempt to overthrow the Government. It was also alleged that, in May 2001, he was harassed and interrogated by the police, who were reported to have initiated a repression campaign against the Vietnamese Unified Buddhist Church. On 25 May 2001, he was threatened at his pagoda by the police for his refusal to go to the police station in order to be interrogated. It was also alleged that, on 3 June 2001, Mr. Thich Tue Sy wrote a letter to the “Tribunal Populaire Suprême”, protesting against the harassment he has allegedly been subjected to.

410. Patriarch Thich Huyen Quang, patriarch of the Unified Buddhist Church of Viet Nam, has reportedly been under house arrest without charges since 1982. Security police are said to be permanently stationed on the only road leading to his hut and are thus able to monitor and control all his visits. Mr. Thich Huyen Quang was allegedly never officially sentenced and was

arrested allegedly for his peaceful advocacy of religious freedom, human rights and democracy. In November 1993, he reportedly issued a landmark “Declaration” calling for democratic reform, such as the legalization of opposition parties, free elections and a multiparty system. According to the information received, Thich Huyen Quang was formally “released” by order of the Quang Ngai Security Police on 27 October 1997, even though he remains under house arrest.

411. Venerable Thich Quang Do, a writer, scholar, head of the Institute for the Propagation of the Dharma and the second-highest dignitary of the Unified Buddhist Church of Viet Nam, was reportedly detained incommunicado in Thanh Minh Zen monastery. It was alleged that on 1 June 2001 the Ho Chi Minh People’s Committee placed him under administrative detention for two years, which was a “reactivation” of a five-year probationary detention sentence for which Thich Quang Do was amnestied in 1998. This “reactivation” was said to have been the consequence of a letter sent by Mr. Thich Quang Do to the authorities, asking for the release of Mr. Thich Huyen Quang, and to be aimed at preventing Mr. Thich Quang Do from travelling to the central province of Quang Ngai on 7 June 2001 to escort Patriarch Thich Huyen Quang to Saigon for medical treatment. It was reported that Security Police officers guard the room of Thich Quang Do, control his meals and forbid any visits or phone calls. It was also reported that the State-controlled press has begun a vilification campaign against Thich Quang Do, accusing him of “corruption”, and that the police have circulated a series of “anonymous letters” in Saigon slandering the monk.

Communications received

412. On 2 November 2001, the Government of Viet Nam replied that the allegations regarding the individual cases mentioned were inaccurate and falsified and that the true information on those cases had been provided to the other thematic mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights. The Government affirmed that all the individuals mentioned were criminal offenders who had been found in violation of the law and duly prosecuted for their acts. The Government said that there were hundreds of Vietnamese NGOs and professional associations working in all spheres of life, contributing actively to the renewal process of the country and to the promotion and protection of the social, cultural, economic and political rights of every citizen. The Government assured the Special Representative that these NGOs need not and in fact did not all belong to the “Fatherland Front”.

Observations

413. The Special Representative thanks the Government for its reply. She nevertheless remains concerned about the situation of human rights defenders in Viet Nam. She will continue to watch the situation and seek the cooperation of the Government for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

ZIMBABWE

Communication sent

414. On 19 November 2001, the Special Representative, together with the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, sent an urgent appeal regarding the cases of Mr. David Coltart, a prominent and well-respected human rights lawyer and Member of Parliament, Mr. Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of the main opposition party Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), and other members of the political opposition in Zimbabwe. It was reported that on 15 November 2001, Mr. Coltart was detained by the police in Harare and then released after two hours. Mr. Coltart has campaigned for many years to improve access to legal services and to uphold the basic rights of everyone in Zimbabwe. In addition, Vice-President Mr. Joseph Msika and other government officials reportedly appeared to be inciting violent action against members of the MDC. In November 2001, the ruling Zanu PF party allegedly accused MDC members of being responsible for the abduction and murder of Mr. Cain Nkala, chairman of the Bulawayo war veterans' association, an armed militia closely associated with the Zanu PF party. Members of the political opposition and human rights activists are reportedly the targets of threats, detention and physical attack as part of a crackdown on the political opposition in Zimbabwe prior to the elections scheduled for March 2002.

Observations

415. No reply from the Government has been received so far.

Appendice

Présentation d'allégations au Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme

Rappel

À sa cinquante-sixième session, la Commission des droits de l'homme a prié le Secrétaire général de nommer un représentant spécial pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme (résolution 2000/61 en date du 26 avril 2000). Mme Hina Jilani (Pakistan) a été nommée en août 2000 et a pris ses fonctions en septembre 2000. Dans l'exercice de son mandat, elle s'appuie principalement sur la Déclaration sur le droit et la responsabilité des individus, groupes et organes de la société de promouvoir et protéger les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales universellement reconnus (résolution 53/144 de l'Assemblée générale en date du 9 décembre 1998).

Il est reconnu dans la Déclaration que l'expression «défenseur des droits de l'homme» doit être interprétée comme englobant tous ceux qui œuvrent pour la promotion, la protection et la réalisation des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels ainsi que des droits civils et politiques. Comme l'a noté la Représentante spéciale, Mme Hina Jilani, dans son premier rapport annuel (E/CN.4/2001/94), son mandat est suffisamment vaste pour qu'elle s'intéresse, par exemple, à ceux qui défendent le droit à un environnement sain, assurent la promotion des droits des populations autochtones ou mènent des activités syndicales. Le mandat de la Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général pour la question des droits de l'homme, tel que défini dans la résolution 2000/61 de la Commission des droits de l'homme, est le suivant:

- a) Solliciter, recevoir, examiner les informations concernant la situation et les droits de toute personne agissant seule ou en association avec d'autres - et y donner suite -, ainsi que promouvoir et protéger les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales;
- b) Instituer une coopération et entretenir un dialogue avec les gouvernements et d'autres acteurs intéressés, s'agissant de la promotion et de la mise en œuvre effective de la Déclaration;
- c) Recommander des stratégies efficaces pour mieux protéger les défenseurs des droits de l'homme.

Tout individu, groupe, organisation non gouvernementale, organisme intergouvernemental ou gouvernemental ayant des informations crédibles sur des violations des droits fondamentaux des défenseurs des droits de l'homme est invité à soumettre par écrit les informations pertinentes à la Représentante spéciale. Celle-ci transmettra les informations qu'elle juge crédibles et dignes de foi au gouvernement concerné et lui demandera de faire connaître ses commentaires et observations.

Étant donné le large éventail de groupes et de personnes qui présentent des allégations à la Représentante spéciale, les auteurs de plaintes sont invités à fournir des informations sur leurs propres activités dans le domaine des droits de l'homme.

S'il n'existe pas de procédure établie pour la présentation d'allégations, certains renseignements doivent être fournis à la Représentante spéciale pour lui permettre dès que possible de signaler aux gouvernements les cas les concernant. Ces renseignements concernent l'identité de la victime présumée, la violation alléguée, leur auteur ou leurs auteurs, et, le cas échéant, les mesures prises par les autorités. Les plaintes doivent être adressées par écrit à l'adresse suivante:

**Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général
pour la question des défenseurs des droits de l'homme
Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme
Office des Nations Unies
1211 Genève 10, Suisse
Télécopie: (41 22) 917 90 06**

Directives concernant la présentation d'allégations

Les directives ci-après devraient être suivies dans la mesure du possible par ceux qui souhaitent présenter des allégations de violations commises à l'encontre de défenseurs des droits de l'homme¹.

1. Renseignements concernant la victime présumée

- Nom complet²
- Âge
- Sexe
- Profession ou activité
- Lieu de résidence (ou d'origine, si celui-ci a un rapport avec la violation commise)
- Affiliation éventuelle de la victime à une organisation, une association ou un groupe de défense des droits de l'homme
- Nom de l'organisation, de l'association ou du groupe en question
- Nom du responsable de l'organisation, de l'association ou du groupe
- Nature de l'action menée par la victime dans le domaine des droits de l'homme.

Si la violation alléguée concerne une organisation:

- Nom de l'organisation
- Nature de l'action/des activités menées par cette organisation dans le domaine des droits de l'homme
- Étendue de ses activités (nationales, régionales, internationales)
- Affiliations à d'autres organisations de défense des droits de l'homme (s'il y a lieu)
- Nom du ou des responsable(s) de l'organisation.

Des renseignements complémentaires sur les activités passées de la victime ou de l'organisation pourraient être utiles pour l'examen de la plainte/de l'allégation.

2. Nature de la violation alléguée

Tout renseignement pertinent concernant la violation qui aurait été commise à l'encontre du défenseur des droits de l'homme ou de l'organisation, de l'association ou du groupe, notamment:

- Date
- Lieu
- Description des faits /de l'incident
- Nature de la violation commise ou de la menace proférée.

Il importe d'indiquer en quoi la violation alléguée est liée aux activités de défense des droits de l'homme.

Si la violation concerne ou comprend l'arrestation et/ou l'emprisonnement d'une personne ou d'un groupe de défenseurs des droits de l'homme, les renseignements suivants doivent être fournis:

- Identité de l'autorité concernée (individu et/ou ministère et/ou service administratif)
- Date et lieu de l'arrestation
- Circonstances dans lesquelles l'arrestation s'est produite
- Nature de l'inculpation (le cas échéant) et texte de loi invoqué
- Peines encourues par la personne ou le groupe
- Lieu de détention, s'il est connu
- Durée de la détention
- Possibilités d'accès à un conseiller juridique et à des membres de la famille
- Mesures prises pour engager un recours judiciaire ou administratif, nature de la réparation demandée, personne morale auprès de laquelle des poursuites ont été engagées et état d'avancement ou résultat de ces poursuites.

Si le défenseur est poursuivi devant les tribunaux pour une activité liée à la défense des droits de l'homme ou une activité connexe, ou du fait de cette activité, donner les renseignements suivants:

- Date et lieu du procès
- Tribunal saisi de l'affaire
- Procédures d'appel applicables
- Peines encourues par le groupe ou la personne.

3. Auteur(s) de la violation alléguée

- Nom(s), s'il est/s'ils sont connu(s)
- S'il s'agit de membres des forces de sécurité, leur grade, leurs fonctions et l'unité ou le service, etc., auquel ils appartiennent

- S’il s’agit de membres de groupes de défense civile, de forces paramilitaires ou autres, ou d’un groupe armé, les relations entre ces groupes ou forces et l’État (par exemple, coopération avec les forces de sécurité de l’État, notamment rapports hiérarchiques, connivence ou tolérance de l’État face à leurs activités).
4. Mesures prises par la victime ou l’organisation ou en son nom afin d’obtenir réparation au niveau national
- Indiquer:
- Si une plainte a été déposée
 - Dans l’affirmative, quand, par qui et devant quel organe.
5. Mesures prises par les autorités concernées
- Indiquer si une enquête sur la violation alléguée a été entreprise et menée à terme
 - Dans l’affirmative, par quel organe, ministère ou service administratif
 - Progrès et état d’avancement de l’enquête au moment où l’allégation a été transmise
 - Indiquer si l’enquête a abouti à des inculpations ou d’autres poursuites judiciaires
 - Si les résultats de l’enquête ne sont pas jugés satisfaisants, motifs d’insatisfaction
 - Mesures prises, le cas échéant, pour protéger la ou les personnes menacées.
6. La violation alléguée peut ne pas être le résultat d’un seul incident ou fait mais être une violation continue résultant de conditions, de politiques, de pratiques ou de lois qui entravent la promotion, la protection et/ou la réalisation des droits de l’homme
- En pareil cas, les communications doivent comprendre les renseignements suivants:
- Toute information pertinente concernant ces conditions, politiques, pratiques ou lois
 - Nature du préjudice subi par la personne, le ou les groupes œuvrant pour la défense des droits de l’homme du fait des éléments susmentionnés
 - Méthodes utilisées pour entraver l’action des défenseurs des droits de l’homme
 - Organismes (gouvernementaux/non gouvernementaux) responsables de harcèlement, d’intimidation et/ou de violence à l’encontre de défenseurs des droits de l’homme du fait de ces conditions, lois, pratiques et politiques
 - Mesures susceptibles de corriger cette situation
 - Mesures prises par des personnes ou des groupes au niveau national pour modifier les conditions, politiques et pratiques ou réviser les lois qui sont contraires aux droits reconnus par la Déclaration.

Notes

¹ Ces directives ne sont pas définitives. Les observations et suggestions sont bienvenues.

² **Préciser si le nom de la victime présumée ne DOIT PAS être communiqué au Gouvernement. Les noms des victimes présumées demeureront confidentiels SI CELA EST DEMANDÉ.**