



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

### Nineteenth session

Agenda items 3, 7, 9 and 10

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

**Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories**

**Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action**

**Technical assistance and capacity-building**

## Communications report of special procedures\*

**Communications sent, 1 June 2011 to 30 November 2011;  
Replies received, 1 August 2011 to 31 January 2012**

Joint report by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; the Working Group on arbitrary detention; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia; the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Independent Expert in the field of cultural rights; the Special Rapporteur on the right to education; the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances; the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of

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\* The present report is circulated as received.

internally displaced persons; **the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran**; the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; the Independent Expert on minority issues; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; the Independent Expert on the situation on human rights in the Sudan; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste; the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation; the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice; and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.

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## Abbreviations

Adequate housing	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
Arbitrary detention	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
Cambodia	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia
Cultural Rights	Independent Expert in the field of cultural rights
Disappearances	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
Discrimination against women	Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice
Education	Special Rapporteur on the right to education
Food	Special Rapporteur on the right to food
Freedom of expression	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
Freedom of religion	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
Health	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
Human rights defenders	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
Independence of judges and lawyers	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
Indigenous peoples	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples
Internally displaced persons	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
Iran	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mercenaries	Working Group on the use of mercenaries
Migrants	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
Minority issues	Independent Expert on Minority Issues
Myanmar	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
OPT	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967
Racism	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
Sale of children	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
Slavery	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery
Sudan	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan
Summary executions	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
Terrorism	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
Torture	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Toxic waste	Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste
Trafficking	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
Violence against women	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
Water and Sanitation	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

**Other abbreviations**

AL	Letter of allegation
JAL	Joint letter of allegation
JUA	Joint urgent appeal
OL	Other letter
UA	Urgent appeal

## I. Introduction

1. Special procedures are mandated by the Human Rights Council to report to it on their activities (see annex).
2. At the fifteenth annual meeting of special procedures, held in Geneva from 23 to 27 June 2008, mandate holders supported the periodic issuance of a joint communications report to prevent inconsistencies among mandate holders reporting on the same communications to the Council; avoid duplication and rationalize documentation; allow the examination of cross-cutting human rights issues; and ensure that the content of communications and any follow-up would feed into the universal periodic review process more effectively (A/HRC/10/24, para 34-35). In 2009, the sixteenth annual meeting of special procedures mandate holders decided that a joint communications report would be prepared (cf. A/HRC/12/47, para 24-26), with this decision being reconfirmed by the seventeenth annual meeting of special procedures in 2010. Mandate holders decided that the report should contain summaries of communications, and statistical information (A/HRC/15/44, para. 26-27).
3. The Outcome document of the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council calls on the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to maintain information on special procedures in a comprehensive and easily accessible manner, and encourages the use of modern information technology to reduce the circulation of paper (A/HRC/RES/16/21, Annex, para. 24, 29 and 60).
4. The report strengthens transparency, efficiency and reduces documentation and related costs. Short summaries of allegations communicated to the respective State or other entity are included in the report, and the communications sent and responses received are accessible electronically through hyperlinks.
5. Communications are reproduced in the language in which they were sent. Replies received in Arabic, Chinese or Russian are included with translations into English, where available.
6. This report covers all urgent appeals and letters of allegations sent by special procedures mandate holders between 1 June 2011 and 30 November 2011 and all replies received between 1 August 2011 and 31 January 2012. Communications sent before 1 June 2011 have been reported in A/HRC/18/51.
7. The report also includes replies received between 1 August 2011 and 31 January 2012, relating to communications sent by special procedures mandate holders before 1 June 2010. Some of these replies supplement information communicated earlier by the respective State.
9. The report contains urgent appeals sent by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and joint urgent appeals sent by them together with other mandates. It does not contain other types of communications issued by these mandates, processed according to their own distinctive procedures, which are reported exclusively in the annual reports of these two working groups.
10. The names of some alleged victims have been obscured in order to protect their privacy and prevent further victimization. Names of concerned individuals who were subject to victim protection measures are mentioned only when the concerned individual has expressively consented or requested to include his or her name in the public report. In the original communications, the full names of the alleged victims were provided to the

Government concerned. Names of alleged perpetrators have systematically been blackened out in State replies to preserve the presumption of their innocence.

11. In preparing the statistics included in this report, the reporting period have been used, reflecting all communications sent over a six-month period, between 1 June 2011 and 30 November 2011, and responses received in relation to these communications up to 31 January 2012.

## Communications and replies by mandate

Mandate	Reporting period: 1 June 2011 to 30 Nov 2011			1 June 2006 to 30 Nov 2011		
	Communications sent	replied to by 31 Jan 2012	response rate	Communications sent	replied to by 31 Jan 2012	response rate
Adequate housing	17	7	41%	198	83	42%
Arbitrary detention +	114	31	27%	826	415	50%
Cambodia	2	0	0%	10	1	10%
Cultural Rights (1)	0	0	N/A	5	3	60%
Disappearances +	78	13	17%	157	44	28%
Discrimination against women (2)	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Education	2	2	100%	58	33	56%
Food	7	4	57%	161	54	34%
Freedom of expression	111	52	47%	1525	752	49%
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (3)	72	39	54%	74	43	58%
Freedom of religion	20	8	40%	241	139	57%
Health	21	6	26%	200	99	50%
Human rights defenders	112	55	49%	1803	981	54%
Independence of judges and lawyers	38	12	32%	644	325	50%
Indigenous peoples	19	18	95%	211	120	57%
Internally displayed persons	1	1	100%	12	4	25%
Iran (4)	5	0	0%	5	0	0%
Mercenaries	1	0	0%	50	16	32%
Migrants	6	2	33%	118	70	59%
Minority issues	17	3	18%	86	48	56%
Myanmar	4	1	25%	56	25	45%
OPT	0	0	N/A	6	1	17%
Racism	3	1	33%	58	35	60%
Sale of children	0	0	N/A	38	14	37%
Slavery (5)	0	0	N/A	12	8	67%
Sudan	0	0	N/A	9	0	0%
Summary executions	55	17	31%	651	301	46%
Terrorism	72	14	19%	175	67	38%
Torture	138	37	27%	1301	640	49%
Toxic waste	3	1	33%	29	15	52%
Trafficking	2	1	50%	46	26	56%
Violence against women	26	14	54%	278	143	51%
Water and Sanitation (6)	4	1	0%	16	6	40%

(1) mandate established in March 2009 (2) mandate established in September 2010 (3) mandate established in October 2010

(4) mandate established in March 2011 (5) mandate established in September 2007 (6) mandate established in March 2008



+ These figures do not include communications on standard cases sent to Governments by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances.

Please note: Totals are higher than the actual number of communications sent or replies received in the given period, as many communications are sent jointly by two or more mandate holders.

## II. Communications sent and replies received

### A. Communications sent between 1 June 2011 and 30 November 2011 and replies received by 31 January 2012

12. Communications are sorted in chronological order. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and Government replies received may be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the website of the Human Rights Council. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable.

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
01/06/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BLR 7/2011</a> <b>Belarus</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged arrests, detentions and sentencing of human rights defenders following the Presidential elections. According to the information received, on 16 March 2011, Mr. Andrey Yurov was arrested at his apartment in Minsk. On 25 March, Mr. Zmitser Dashkevich and Mr. Edward Lobau were reportedly sentenced to two and four years respectively in a labour colony. Mr. Dashkevich was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/13/39/Add.1, para 16). Also on 25 March, up to seventy persons were allegedly detained in order to prevent them from participating in activities to mark the anniversary of the Belarusian National Day. On 29 March, Mr. Mikita Likhavid was reportedly sentenced to three years and six months in a labour colony on charges of mass disorder. A journalist from STV reportedly linked Mr. Ales Bialiatski and Ms. Elena Tonkacheva to the terrorist attack at the Minsk metro station. Mr. Bialiatski was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/18/51, BLR 2/2011). On 19 April, a number of human rights defenders reportedly gathered in Minsk to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Valery Shchukin when police officers reportedly arrived, carried out a search without producing a warrant, and arrested up to 14 people. 11 of them were reportedly released some hours later. However, Mr. Pavel Levinau, Ms. Olga Karach and Mr. Pavel Staneusky were reportedly detained. On 20 April, Mr. Levinau allegedly appeared before Frunzensky district court, Minsk and was sentenced to ten days administrative detention. Ms. Karach was reportedly fined 700,000 BLR. Mr. Staneusky was allegedly released. On 20 April, Ms. Marina Tsapok, a Ukrainian national, was allegedly refused entry to Belarus. On 4 May, police officers and officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs allegedly visited the offices of Human Rights Centre Viasna. A member of Viasna was reportedly detained briefly. Viasna was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/18/51, BLR 2/2011). In the evening of 4 May, the Committee on International Control over the Human Rights Situation in Belarus was allegedly scheduled to present a report on the current human rights situation in the country. The police allegedly arrested	<a href="#">10/06/2011</a>

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			and detained four human rights defenders who were present at the launch of the report, including Mr. Yuri Dzhibladze, Mr. Vladimir Chemerys, Ms. Irina Paikacheva and Mr. Alexander Mnakatsanyan. Also on 4 May, Ms. Victoria Gromova and Mr. Lobov Zakharova were reportedly arrested. Ms. Gromova and Mr. Mnakatsanyan were reportedly presented with a written order to leave Belarus within 24 hours. On 5 May, Mr. Ales Kirkevich and Mr. Pavel Vinahradau were reportedly sentenced to four years imprisonment for allegedly participating in post election mass riots. On 12 May, Mr. Siarhei Kazakou was reportedly sentenced to three years imprisonment for participating in a post-election demonstration. The Ministry of Justice reportedly filed a lawsuit before the Supreme Economic Court of Belarus seeking the closure of Nasha Niva and Narodnaya Vola, two Belarusian newspapers. On 19 April, Mr. Aleg Barshcheusky, editor-in-chief of local newspaper Vitsebsky Kurier was reportedly arrested. The situation of human rights defenders, trade unionists, legal professionals and journalists whose work has been restricted since the Presidential elections was the subject of earlier communications (see A/HRC/18/51, BLR 1/2010, BLR 1/2011, BLR 2/2011, BLR 4/2011, and BLR 5/2011).	
01/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MMR 1/2011</a> <b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Myanmar; Torture;</b>	Alleged hunger strike by political prisoners. According to the information received, on 17 May 2011 seven female political prisoners began a hunger strike. They were reportedly protesting against the inadequacy of an amnesty which many had hoped would entail a wider release of political prisoners. Among the seven are Aye Chan, Yin Kyi, and Ohnmar Myint. On 22 May, the women prisoners were reportedly joined in their hunger strike by 17 male political prisoners who were protesting the denial of their rights under the standard regulations of the Myanmar Correctional Department. A further five political prisoners had joined the protest through a sit-in strike in their prison ward. Some of these prisoners were reportedly placed in solitary punishment cells while others were told to prepare their belongings for transfer to another prison. These men initially ended their hunger strike and protest following a meeting with the Director General of the Prisons Department. 13 political prisoners who had been sent to solitary confinement cells usually housing dogs were reportedly returned to their previous cells. These prisoners included: Nyan Lin Tun (aka) Nyan Gyi, Aung Kyaw Soe, Nyi Nyi Tun, Soe Moe Tun, Zaw Tun Naing, Zaw Latt, Aung Naing, Zin Min Shein and Min Thu.	

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01/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">ZWE 3/2011</a> <b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Alleged arrest and detention of human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 23 May 2011, Ms. Florence Ndlovu and Mr. Walter Dube, who both work for Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZimRights), were arrested as they were returning from the Tshino Business Centre in Tsholotsho, where the police had earlier on disrupted a workshop convened by ZimRights to raise awareness about torture and its effects. Ms. Ndlovu and Mr. Dube reportedly remained detained at Nyamandlovu police station in Matebeleland North province. Two of the lawyers who deal with their case were reportedly denied access to them.	
09/06/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BHR 11/2011</a> <b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Education; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion;</b>	Alleged expulsion of university students following participation in protests. According to the information received, on 13 March 2011, peaceful protests took place on the campus at the University of Bahrain, Manama to commemorate a student who was killed during the recent social unrest. Forty protesters were allegedly asked to report to a university “investigation panel”. During the first two weeks of May 2011, the forty students reportedly received official expulsion letters signed by the president of the university on the basis of violations of the university’s rules of conduct, including “causing any noise within the university campus” and “protesting against the legitimate institutions and agitating against national unity”.	<a href="#">25/07/2011</a>
09/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">HND 5/2011</a> <b>Honduras</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Fallecimiento de siete jóvenes en el contexto de hechos ocurridos alrededor de un operativo policial y el presunto asesinato de un Fiscal. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 25 de mayo de 2011, los cuerpos sin vida de siete jóvenes con signos de violencia aparecieron en un área próxima a la Colonia Ciudad Planeta, en el Municipio de la Lima. Se habría producido un enfrentamiento entre un contingente policial formado por agentes de la Policía Preventiva y la Dirección Nacional de Investigación Criminal y jóvenes vinculados a la pandilla “Mara 18”. El Fiscal a cargo de la Fiscalía Especial de Derechos Humanos en la ciudad de San Pedro Sula solicitó de oficio a la Policía Nacional información sobre los hechos. La actuación del Ministerio Público se sustentó en la existencia de varios testimonios que indicaban que no se habría producido ningún enfrentamiento en la Colonia Ciudad Planeta y que, antes de aparecer los cuerpos sin vida de varios jóvenes, las víctimas habrían sido buscadas en sus casas por personas que se identificaban como agentes policiales. En la tarde del día 27 de mayo de 2011, el Fiscal Raúl Enrique Reyes Carbajal habría sido asesinado con arma de fuego por tres individuos desconocidos cuando regresaba en coche a su casa después de la jornada laboral.	

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09/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 8/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b>	Alleged arrests and arbitrary detention of members of religious minorities, in particular those belonging to the Bahá'í faith. According to the information received, on 21 May 2011, raids were carried out in at least 30 homes of individuals involved in the activities of the Bahá'í Institute for Higher Education. These households were reportedly subjected to extensive searches which took place simultaneously in cities throughout the country, including Gohardasht, Ishfán, Karaj, Sari, Shiraz, Tehran and Zahedan, with 15 individuals being arrested. A further eight other members of the Bahá'í faith were reportedly interrogated by intelligence officers, and were released on the same day. These events reportedly form part of a continuous effort to deny access to education to members of the Bahá'í faith, who are reportedly being prevented from entering public and private universities and vocational training institutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.	
09/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MAR 3/2011</a> <b>Maroc</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression;</b>	Allégation de detention arbitraire comme consequence de l'exercice de droit à la liberté d'expression. D'après les informations reçues, M. Rachid Niny, directeur du quotidien Al Massa, aurait été convoqué le 26 avril 2011 au siège de la Brigade nationale de la police judiciaire à Casablanca afin d'être interrogé au sujet de ses dernières publications. Celles-ci incluraient une série de chroniques parues ces derniers mois dans lesquelles il aurait fait état de cas de corruption, y compris par des hauts responsables de l'Etat, et des excès dans le cadre de la lutte anti-terroriste. Le 28 avril 2011, M. Niny aurait de nouveau été convoqué par les mêmes services de la police judiciaire et aurait été placé en garde à vue pendant deux jours avant d'être présenté devant le Procureur du Roi à Casablanca le 1er mai et inculpé sur la base des articles 263, 264 et 266 du Code pénal marocain. M. Niny aurait ensuite été placé en détention provisoire dans une cellule d'isolement à la prison d'Oukacha à Casablanca.	<a href="#">13/08/2011</a>
10/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BGD 4/2011</a> <b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged abduction, interrogation and ill-treatment of human rights defender. According to the information received, on 24 May 2011, Mr. Dipal Barua, affiliated with the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), was forced into a jeep, handcuffed and blindfolded. He was reportedly taken to an unknown location and interrogated by up to eight men who threatened to kill him if he continued to maintain contact with representatives of the AHRC. Several members of the local community who actively assisted representatives from the AHRC have reportedly received similar threats.	<a href="#">28/06/2011</a> <a href="#">14/06/2011</a>

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10/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IND 9/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged ill-treatment due to prolonged stay on death row, sentencing to death without fair trial and imminent execution. According to the information received, Mr. Devender Pal Singh was arrested in January 1995 at New Delhi Airport, without access to a lawyer, and subsequently charged for his involvement in a bomb attack. Allegedly, his death sentence followed a trial based on coerced evidence, which he later retracted. His death sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court in 2002 and his petition for Presidential pardon was rejected in May 2011. In a second case, Mr. Mahendra Nath Das was sentenced to death in 1997 for murder and had since been held on death row. The Supreme Court reportedly confirmed the sentence in 1999 and in May 2011 his petition for Presidential pardon submitted in 2000 was denied. Both individuals were at risk of imminent execution due to the apparent move to resume executions in India.	
10/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">THA 5/2011</a> <b>Thailand</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged human rights violations in relation to the lèse majesté law. According to the information received, Mr. Somsak Jeamteerasakul, an Associate Professor at Thammasat University in Bangkok has written several articles regarding the monarchy and has spoken publicly about the issue. On 24 April, Mr. Jeamteerasakul released a statement about the threats he had received during the previous two months, primarily from the Royal Thai Army. During the week of 25 April, two men on separate motorbikes were allegedly seen by a security guard surveying the area near Mr. Jeamteerasakul's house. On 27 April, an arrest warrant for Mr. Jeamteerasakul was reportedly submitted to the court by the police based on a complaint submitted by the Army's legal division of the police, but was rejected. On 2 May a programme was broadcast on Channel 9, a television station owned by the Army, which showed a photo of Mr. Jeamteerasakul and allegedly accused him of wanting to overthrow the monarchy. Mr. Jeamteerasakul had since then been receiving anonymous phone calls warning him to be careful. Mr. Thantawut Taweewarodomkul, administrator of a website which supports the "United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship" (UDD), had posted two messages online before the clashes took place in April and May 2010 between anti-Government protesters and the military. The first message stated that if the "red shirt" protesters die in clashes with the military, the King should be held responsible, while the second alluded to the King as the "father" who should intervene if "sons and daughters are fighting" before anyone is killed. On 1 April 2010, Mr. Taweewarodomkul was allegedly charged by the Technological Crimes Suppression Division for violating the lèse majesté law and arrested by the police. On 15 March 2011, Mr. Taweewarodomkul was allegedly sentenced by Bangkok Criminal Court to 13 years of imprisonment under article 112 of the Thai Penal Code (lèse majesté law) and the Computer Crimes Act. Mr. Somyot Pruksakasemsuk, Executive Director of Red Power magazine, former editor of the Voice of Taksin magazine, and a core leader of the UDD, was arrested on 30 April 2011, for allegedly "attempting to topple the high institution", as he was trying to cross from Thailand to Cambodia for work related reasons as an employee of a tour guide company. On 3 May, Mr. Pruksakasemsuk was reportedly placed	<a href="#">24/06/2011</a>

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			in pre-trial custody by a Bangkok criminal court on a charge of lèse majesté. A request for bail had reportedly been rejected. On 5 November 2010, the Royal Thai Air Force reportedly filed a complaint against Mr. Chanin Klaiklueng, senior air force officer, for posting messages deemed offensive to the monarchy on his Facebook page. On 17 November 2010, Mr. Klaiklueng reported himself to the Metropolitan Police Bureau to face the charges. He was released on bail on the same day. On 8 February 2011, the Military Court accepted the case, and Mr. Klaiklueng was reportedly indicted by the Judge Advocate-General on 24 counts under Section 112 of the Criminal Code (lèse majesté) and Section 14 of the Computer Crimes Act. The latter reportedly bans circulation of material deemed detrimental to national security or to cause panic, which includes lèse majesté material as specified in the penal code.	
14/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CAF 1/2011</a> <b>Central African Republic</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression;</b>	Allégations d'arrestation et de détention d'un défenseur des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, M. Faustin Bambou aurait été arrêté le 27 mai 2011 à Bangui par des gendarmes, suite à la publication d'une série d'articles sur le mécontentement des retraités militaires et la mise en cause alléguée du Ministre Délégué à la Défense Nationale dans la gestion des fonds versés par l'Union Européenne. Le 6 juin 2011, le Procureur de la République aurait reçu M. Bambou pour une audience préliminaire. Il reprocherait à ce dernier d'être l'auteur d'une incitation à la révolte et à la haine. M. Bambou aurait ensuite été placé sous mandat de dépôt par le parquet de Bangui, dans l'attente d'une audience publique.	
14/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">GTM 6/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;</b>	Supuesto secuestro y asesinato de un fiscal auxiliar. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 23 de mayo de 2011, el fiscal auxiliar Allan Stowlinsky Vidaurre habría sido secuestrado cuando iba a recoger a su hijo a un centro deportivo. Al día siguiente, su cuerpo habría aparecido desmembrado y esparcido en cinco bolsas en la ciudad de Cobán. Un mensaje encontrado en la Gobernación indicaría que el asesinato del Sr. Stowlinsky Vidaurre habría sido perpetrado por miembros del grupo denominado "los Zetas". Según el Ministro de Gobernación y la Fiscal General de la República, el Sr. Stowlinsky Vidaurre habría participado en diligencias penales que afectaron a los intereses de redes criminales y de corrupción.	<a href="#">12/12/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
15/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">COL 5/2011</a> <b>Colombia</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Supuestas amenazas de muerte contra periodista. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 21 de mayo de 2011, se habría recibido en la redacción del periódico Periferia Prensa Alternativa un correo electrónico, cuyo contenido habría sido una amenaza de muerte en contra del periodista Sr. X. Según se informa, la amenaza de muerte habría hecho referencia a los artículos que escribe el Sr. X. En noviembre de 2008, el Sr. X habría escrito y publicado un artículo en el que habría documentado la presencia de individuos vinculados a las actividades de grupos paramilitares y el narcotráfico en el mercado de la Plaza Minorista en Medellín. Según se informa, el Sr. X habría sido acusado de difamación por el contenido de ese artículo.	<a href="#">21/09/2011</a>
15/06/2011 UA	<a href="#">IND 10/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Toxic waste;</b>	Potential adverse impact of a leak at an aluminium refinery facility on the enjoyment of human rights. According to the information received, the aluminium refinery facility in Lanjigarh, Orissa state is situated only one kilometre from the river Vamsadhara, the region's main water source. A spill of toxic substances could potentially affect 12 villages in this area, including four villages situated close to the refinery and other eight communities downstream of Vamsadhara river. On 5 April and 16 May 2011, following heavy rains, local communities in Orissa state reported leakages which allegedly polluted local streams and agricultural soils. Any leaks, overflows or dam erosions caused by the heavy rains which usually occur during the monsoon period could have a considerable adverse impact on the rights to health, food and water of an estimated four to five thousand families which rely heavily on agriculture for their subsistence.	
15/06/2011 AL	<a href="#">USA 8/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Torture;</b>	Follow-up to a letter sent 13 May 2011 requesting a private unmonitored meeting with Private (Pfc.) Bradley Manning.	



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16/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BHR 12/2011</a> <b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Allegations of acts of violence, intimidation, and the enactment of travel bans against, as well as the interrogation of, a number of human rights defenders. According to the information received, Mr. Nabeel Rajab, President of the Bahraini Centre for Human Rights and Vice-President of the International Federation for Human Rights, was attacked on 21 May 2011 at his home by members of the security forces. On 22 May 2011, Mr. Abdulla Al-Derazi, Secretary General of the Bahrain Human Rights Society, was allegedly ordered by the Office of the Military Prosecution to present himself for interrogation at its offices, where he was interrogated about his human rights work. Mr. Rajab, Mr. Issa Al-Ghayeb, Deputy Secretary General of the Bahrain Human Rights Society; and Mr. Issa Ibrahim, lawyer and board member of the Bahrain Human Rights Society have allegedly been prevented from travelling outside the country. Mr. Mohammed Al-Tajir, a human rights lawyer, was reportedly brought before the Bahraini Lower National Safety Court in Manama following a five-week period of incommunicado detention. Mr. Al-Tajir was allegedly forced to confess. On 13 June 2011, following a trial which began on 2 June 2011, Ms. Ayat Al-Gormezi, a 20-year old student and poet, was allegedly sentenced by a special security tribunal on anti-State charges. Ms. Al-Gormezi was reportedly hospitalized as a result of severe ill-treatment in the weeks following her arrest.	<a href="#">02/09/2011</a> <a href="#">29/08/2011</a>
16/06/2011 AL	<a href="#">ISR 6/2011</a> <b>Israel</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Follow-up to a communication sent on 1 February 2011 regarding alleged on-going demolitions of “unrecognized” Bedouin villages in the Negev desert and the relocation of their inhabitants to Government-planned villages, containing the Special Rapporteur’s observations on the case. (See A/HRC/18/35/Add.1).	<a href="#">15/08/2011</a>
16/06/2011 AL	<a href="#">THA 6/2011</a> <b>Thailand</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Follow-up to a communication sent on 17 December 2010 regarding the exhumation of Hmong graves at Wat Tham Krabok in December 2005 and the alleged ongoing harm experienced by the relatives of the deceased Hmong individuals whose graves were exhumed, containing the Special Rapporteur’s observations on the case (see A/HRC/18/35/Add.1).	<a href="#">11/07/2011</a>

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17/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BLR 8/2011</a> <b>Belarus</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Health; Torture;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention, restrictions on family visits and access to lawyers, and denial of medical treatment while in detention. According to the information received, Mr. Dzmitry Bandarenka, a journalist, civil society leader and member of the political opposition in Belarus, was arrested on 20 December 2010 and taken to the State Security Agency (KGB) remand facility. He was allegedly sentenced to two years of imprisonment on public disorder charges. Mr. Bandarenka was not allowed family visits until April 2011. Similarly, he was only allowed to privately confer with his lawyer on 26 March 2011. Mr. Bandarenka reportedly suffers from a spinal injury. Prior to his arrest, he had started a therapy treatment. From the moment of his arrest until 22 May 2011, he was allegedly denied any medical care and his health condition deteriorated.	<a href="#">04/08/2011</a>
17/06/2011 JAL	<a href="#">KHM 4/2011</a> <b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Cambodia;</b>	Alleged forced evictions and housing demolitions in Phnom Penh. According to the information received, three families were forcibly evicted on 27 May 2011 from their homes in Sangkath Phnom Penh, Thmey village, Khan Sen Sok after receiving notice on 31 March 2011. A total of 20 people, including nine adults (one disabled) and eleven minors were allegedly forcibly removed from their homes just after dawn by hundreds of military and gendarme officials, and their homes were demolished.	
17/06/2011 UA	<a href="#">IND 11/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Toxic waste;</b>	Potential adverse impact of the dismantling of a vessel on the enjoyment of human rights. According to the information received, "Gulf Jash" (formerly named "Probo Koala") is a vessel currently operating under the flag of Panama, owned by the American company Global Market Systems (GMS). Between 19 and 20 August 2006, the vessel was reportedly involved in the dumping of hazardous waste of unknown nature in various sites in the district of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Reportedly, the vessel was refused entry into Bangladeshi territorial waters on environmental grounds and turned towards Indian waters. The vessel allegedly deviated to Alang Beach, Gujarat State, in order to be dismantled in this area. The "Gulf Jash" allegedly contains a considerable amount of hazardous substances and materials which may adversely affect the rights to life and health of persons who work in the shipbreaking yards or live in their proximity.	<a href="#">20/06/2011</a>
17/06/2011 AL	<a href="#">OTH 4/2011</a> <b>European Commission</b>	<b>Food;</b>	Letter from the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to the European Commission, transmitting his views on the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In the Special Rapporteur's view, the reform of the CAP offers a unique opportunity to take into account the impact of the agricultural policies of the European Union on the right to food in developing countries, as detailed in his analysis of the CAP reform process available at: <a href="http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/food/docs/SRRTF_CAP_Reform_Comment.pdf">http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/food/docs/SRRTF_CAP_Reform_Comment.pdf</a>	<a href="#">14/09/2011</a>

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17/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 7/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged killings of protesters, excessive use of force and denial of life-saving medical treatment. According to the information received, between 8 and 11 April 2011, 49 individuals were killed during the protests throughout the country. Excessive use of force by members of the Syrian security forces and the military was reported during the protests of 15 to 17 April 2011. At least 240 individuals were reportedly killed during protests that took place from 22 to 26 April 2011 in Latakia, Bab Houd, Damascus, Izra, Barzah, Hama, Sa'aba, Jableh, Harf el Hourani, and neighbouring suburbs of Daraa. During operation conducted on 25 April 2011 in daraa and neighboring towns, Syrian authorities have routinely denied wounded protesters access to medical assistance by preventing ambulances from reaching the wounded. Allegedly, Mr. Moataz Bellah Shaar died as a consequence. On 8 April 2011, Mr. Gassan Khalifa was allegedly denied access to Al Hareth hospital and Homs Military Hospital. Reportedly, at least 436 individuals may have been arbitrarily arrested by members of the Syrian security agents during protests between 9 April and 2 May 2011. Allegedly, detainees, many of them children, had been subjected to torture, including beatings with sticks, twisted wires, other devices, and electric shocks. Some were tortured on improvised metal and wooden "racks" and, in at least one case, a male detainee was raped with a baton. Further reports were also received about the arrest by security forces and the possible enforced disappearance, allegedly during the same period, of Mr. George Sabra, a political activist and a member of the Syrian Democratic People's Party; Mr. Ahmed Maetouk; Mr. Abdulrahman Al-Hamada; and Mr. Fayez Sarah.	
20/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">GEO 1/2011</a> <b>Georgia</b>	<b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Allegations of disproportionate use of force by law enforcement authorities to disperse a demonstration by opposition supporters. According to the information received, on 26 May 2011, after midnight, law enforcement authorities violently dispersed a reportedly peaceful demonstration by hundreds of opposition supporters who had gathered a few hours earlier in front of the Parliament building in Tbilisi. Several people were reportedly injured and/or arrested and detained, and the fate and whereabouts of a number of them were allegedly unknown.	<a href="#">07/07/2011</a>

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21/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRQ 4/2011</a> <b>Iraq</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Allegations of attack against peaceful protestors in Baghdad's Tahrir Square. According to the information received, on 10 June 2011, male and female protestors reportedly demonstrating for Government reforms in Baghdad's Tahrir Square were brutally assaulted by armed men carrying sticks and clubs. Female protestors were allegedly sexually assaulted. Several protestors went to security forces present on the scene to complain and seek protection, but the forces reportedly refused to intervene. The attackers were allegedly organized and paid by the Government security forces.	<a href="#">28/07/2011</a>
21/06/2011 AL	<a href="#">ISR 5/2011</a> <b>Israel</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged excessive use of force resulting in killings when Israeli security forces opened fire against protesters. According to the information received, on 5 June 2011, Israeli troops opened fire killing between 30 and 40 protestors. It is alleged that the protestors threw rocks and Molotov cocktails and attempted to damage the border fence. In response, the Israeli Defence Force opened fire on the protestors. Further, on 15 May 2011, at least 12 protestors were killed when Israeli Defense Forces opened fire on Palestinians at Israel's borders with Lebanon and Syria, as well as in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.	<a href="#">04/08/2011</a>
21/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MAR 4/2011</a> <b>Maroc</b>	<b>Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Allégations de mauvais traitements à la prison de Zaki à Salé. Selon les informations reçues, Mme X aurait été arrêtée le 3 décembre 2009 et transférée à la prison de Zaki à Salé. Elle aurait été accusée d'avoir «financé le terrorisme». Elle aurait subi d'énormes pressions psychologiques ainsi que des violences afin qu'elle avoue ce qui lui est reproché. Depuis, elle n'aurait cessé de protester contre le caractère inéquitable de son procès, à l'issue duquel elle a été condamnée à quatre ans de prison, et de ses très mauvaises conditions de détention par plusieurs grèves de la faim. Le 16 mai 2011, la prison de Zaki a connu un mouvement de révolte des détenus. Au cours de cette intervention, Mme X aurait été saisie par plusieurs agents des forces spéciales qui l'auraient jetée à terre et violemment battue sous les yeux des gardiens de la prison. Cependant, l'administration de la prison ne lui aurait fait subir aucun examen médical.	

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22/06/2011 AL	<a href="#">MDA 4/2011</a> <b>Republic of Moldova</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged violations of privacy, confidentiality and data protection of HIV positive patients. According to the information received, the current Law on prophylaxis of HIV/AIDS infection may not adequately address serious violations of privacy, confidentiality and data protection of patients. Allegedly, the relevant provisions in the current legislation, such as the Law on Health Protection, Law on patients' rights and responsibilities and the Law on protection of personal data, are not yet effective in regard to the protection of privacy and confidentiality of persons living with HIV/AIDS, resulting in frequent breaches in privacy and confidentiality.	<a href="#">02/09/2011</a>
24/06/2011 UA	<a href="#">COL 6/2011</a> <b>Colombia</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Supuestas amenazas de muerte contra defensores de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, la Sra. Ingrid Vergara, objeto de comunicaciones anteriores recibidas (ver A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 477, A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, para 576, A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, para 725), el Sr. Juan David Díaz, objeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 477, A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, para 196), el Sr. Franklin Torres, la Sra. Candelaria Barrios Acosta y el Sr. Pedro Geney Arrieta integrantes del Movimiento Nacional de Víctimas de Crímenes del Estado (MOVICE) habrían recibido amenazas de muerte por correo electrónico los días 19 de mayo y 10, 14 y 21 de junio 2011 relacionadas con su trabajo en derechos humanos. El 20 de mayo de 2011, la Sra. Candelaria Barrios Acosta habría recibido una amenaza de muerte en su teléfono celular.	
24/06/2011 UA	<a href="#">RUS 7/2011</a> <b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged attack against human rights defender. According to the information received, on 6 June 2011, Mr. Bakhrom Khamroev, member of the Human Rights Centre "Memorial", was returning home when he was attacked and beaten by unknown men. One of the men reportedly sprayed Mr. Khamroev's face with a chemical product which caused him temporary blindness. Once the attackers abandoned the scene, Mr. Khamroev arrived to his apartment and his wife called the emergency services. An ambulance took Mr. Khamroev to a nearby hospital where he underwent first-aid treatment. Mr. Khamroev was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/18/51, RUS 10/2010).	<a href="#">04/08/2011</a>

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27/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">ARG 2/2011</a> <b>Argentina</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Supuestas amenazas contra juez. Según las informaciones recibidas, el juez Carlos Rozansky habría sido objeto de amenazas, intimidaciones e interferencias en su trabajo. El juez Rozansky preside el Tribunal Oral Criminal Federal N°1 de La Plata, en la Provincia de Buenos Aires donde se han radicado varios juicios contra presuntos responsables de crímenes de lesa humanidad ocurridos durante la dictadura militar. En noviembre de 2010, se habrían realizado tres llamadas telefónicas desde locutorios de Buenos Aires con mensajes intimidatorios dirigidos contra el Sr. Rozansky. En mayo de 2011 se habrían perpetrado varios ataques contra el vehículo del juez Rozansky. Asimismo, un grupo minoritario de empleados que se opondrían a los juicios llevados a cabo por el Sr. Rozansky, presuntamente sabotearon los expedientes de la causa por delitos de lesa humanidad Unidad 9 (expte2901/09) y la mega causa “Comisaría 5°” (Expediente N° 2955/09). El 5 de mayo de 2011, el titular de la Unión de Empleados de la Justicia de la Nación (UEJN), habría denunciado al juez Rozansky ante el Consejo de la Magistratura de la Nación por presunta “violencia laboral contra los trabajadores”, y solicitó su “suspensión precautoria”.	<a href="#">07/09/2011</a>
27/06/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BHR 13/2011</a> <b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion;</b>	Alleged attacks on the Shia community, restricting religious freedom and right to assemble, worship and practice. According to the information received, On 5 June 2011, hundreds of individuals belonging to the Shia community were attacked during religious gatherings in villages and cities across Bahrain, including in Ma’ameer, Sitra, Karzakan, Buri, A’ali, Dair, Kuwara Hamal, and Duraz. Several residents were reportedly injured in the city of Sitra, with one house set on fire. Furthermore, some participants were reportedly detained for their participation in the processions.	<a href="#">09/08/2011</a>
27/06/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GTM 7/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Presuntos asesinatos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 26 de mayo de 2011, el Sr. Hernández Godoy, Secretario de Finanzas del Comité Ejecutivo Central del Sindicato de Trabajadores Bananeros de Izabal (SITRABI), habría pasado por el Municipio de los Amates, cuando dos sujetos desconocidos abordó una motocicleta se habrían acercado a su coche y le habrían disparado varias veces con un arma de fuego antes de huir. Este asesinato habría ocurrido en el contexto de preparaciones para la conferencia, Responsabilidad Social y Derechos Laborales de los Trabajadores Bananeros de Costa Sur de Guatemala. Asimismo se ha recibido información sobre el asesinato, el 10 de abril de 2011, del Sr. Oscar Humberto González Vázquez, Directivo de Base del SITRABI, quien habría recibido 35 impactos de bala.	

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27/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">LBN 2/2011</a> <b>Liban</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Allégation de détention arbitraire et de torture. Selon les informations reçues, le 15 juin 2009, M. Abbas Ahmed Jizzini, âgé de 24 ans, aurait été arrêté par les agents des forces de sécurité libanaise dans le quartier de Sabra à Beyrouth. Le 9 juillet 2009, M. Ghassan Mahmoud Shehadeh, âgé de 24 ans, aurait été arrêté par des agents des renseignements militaires libanais en civil dans le district de Sabra. Le 9 juillet 2009, M. Ahmed Mahmoud Shehadeh, âgé de 25 ans, aurait été arrêté par des agents libanais du renseignement militaire, en civil dans le même district. Le 29 juillet 2009, M. Mohamed Nour Al Monjed Faham, âgé de 32 ans, aurait été arrêté par des agents libanais des renseignements militaires et par les forces de sécurité générales à l'aéroport international de Beyrouth. Aucun mandat d'arrêt n'aurait été présenté contre les individus susmentionnés et aucune information ne leur aurait été donnée sur les raisons de leur arrestation. Le 17 février 2010, ils auraient été inculpés pour leur implication dans des actes terroristes. Le juge d'instruction du tribunal militaire aurait demandé au tribunal de les condamner à la peine de mort. Pendant leur détention, les quatre individus auraient été soumis à des actes de torture, avant d'être contraints de signer des aveux.	<a href="#">26/07/2011</a>
27/06/2011 UA	<a href="#">USA 9/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged imminent execution of a Mexican national. According to the information received, Mr. Humberto Leal García was scheduled to be put to death in Texas on 7 July 2011. Mr. García was sentenced to death for a murder he committed in 1994 in San Antonio, Texas. Reportedly, at no time had he been informed of his right to seek consular assistance as required pursuant to article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations ratified by the United States of America on 24 November 1969.	<a href="#">21/07/2011</a>
29/06/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IND 12/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Water and Sanitation;</b>	Alleged forced eviction of more than 200 farmers. According to the information received, in May 2008, at least 200 farmers from Polong and Noliasahi villages in Jagatsinghpur district in Orissa state were subject to forced evictions in order to make way for a steel plant and a captive port. During the eviction, the Orissa state authorities, aided by 150 armed police force officials, reportedly destroyed betel vine crops and cultivation sheds. Following the eviction, the lands were fenced off in order to prevent the farmers from accessing them. In addition, evictions of more than 470 families living and working in the Erasama block of Jagatsinghpur District and demolition of their houses and crops had allegedly been planned. The land acquisition would reportedly affect the livelihood of local communities who depend on betel vine and cashew nut cultivation and fishing in the area.	

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29/06/2011 AL	<a href="#">MYS 5/2011</a> <b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Follow-up to a communication sent on 4 February 2011 regarding the situation of the Long Teran Kanan village and native customary rights in Sarawak, containing the Special Rapporteur's observations on the case. (See A/HRC/18/35.Add.1)	<a href="#">15/07/2011</a>
29/06/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MEX 11/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Supuesta detención arbitraria y tortura. Según la información recibida, el 16 de abril de 2011, una caja fuerte fue supuestamente robada de la casa donde el Sr. Miguel Ángel Rosette García y la Sra. X trabajaban como empleados domésticos. La dueña de la casa les habría entregado a dos agentes de seguridad pública quienes les habrían llevado a un cuarto e interrogado sobre el robo. Los agentes les habrían vendado los ojos, quitado la ropa, colocado un chaleco y golpeado en varias ocasiones. Se alega que los policías les interrogaron de manera insistente sobre el robo, acusándoles de haber cometido el hecho. Durante los días 26 y 27 de abril de 2011 el señor Rosette García y la Sra. X habrían sido torturados nuevamente, en esta ocasión junto con los señores Carlos Alberto Rosette, Miguel Ángel Rosette Méndez y José Simón Balboa Cortes. La Sra. X habría sido objeto de violencia sexual. Estos actos habrían sido cometidos por la policía dependiente de la Fiscalía de Distrito Metropolitana. Según las alegaciones recibidas, habrían sido detenidos sin ninguna orden judicial.	
29/06/2011 JAL	<a href="#">SYR 6/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Alleged arrest and detention of human rights activists following peaceful protests. According to the information received, on 20 May 2011, armed agents from the Political Security services and Military Intelligences services raided the headquarters of the Assyrian Democratic Organization (ADO) in Al-Wusta, Qamishli and arrested 13 activists, without presenting any judicial warrant. The agents reportedly returned to ADO's headquarters the same day and confiscated computers, documents and furniture. The following persons were reportedly arrested: Mr. Malak Yaqoub, Mr. Gabriel Romanos, Mr. Karam Dawle, Mr. Samir Ibrahim, Mr. Barsom Yousif, Mr. Gawrieh Shabo, Mr. Yaqoub Gharibo, Mr. George Isho, Mr. Ghandi Safar Saado, Mr. Hanna Sanharib Shab, Mr. Hanna Ishaq, Mr. Fahad Yousif and Mr. David Habib. On 26 May, they were reportedly released without any charges. They had reportedly been detained incommunicado at the Political Security branch of Al-Hasakah. Some had allegedly been beaten and insulted by State security's agents.	<a href="#">25/10/2011</a>



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30/06/2011 UA	<a href="#">MRT 1/2011</a> <b>Mauritanie</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Allégation de condamnation à mort de quatre personnes âgées de moins de dix-huit ans au moment de la commission des faits. Selon les informations reçues, le 15 mai 2011, la cour criminelle de Nouakchott, en Mauritanie, aurait prononcé la peine de mort à l'encontre de MM. Mohamed Yahya Ould Salem et Seydina Aly Ould Ahmed, tous deux actuellement âgés de dix-huit ans et de M. Zeine Ould Abédine Ould Ahmed, âgé de dix-sept ans. Tous les trois auraient été jugés pour des meurtres commis alors qu'ils étaient âgés de moins de dix-huit ans au moment de la commission des faits. Un appel aurait été interjeté dans ces trois affaires et les trois jeunes hommes seraient détenus à la prison de Nouakchott dans l'attente de l'examen de leur recours. En outre, une autre personne aurait fait l'objet d'une condamnation à la peine de mort pour un meurtre commis en 1999, alors qu'il était âgé de dix-sept ans. Il serait actuellement détenu à la prison de Dar Naïm.	
01/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CIV 2/2011</a> <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Torture;</b>	Allégation d'arrestation d'un syndicaliste. Selon les informations reçues, le 26 avril 2011 M. Basile Mahan Gahé, secrétaire général de la Confédération Dignité, aurait été arrêté à son domicile à Abidjan par des membres des Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI) sans être inculpé. Lors de l'arrestation, les forces armées auraient fouillé et saccagé la maison de M. Gahé. Depuis le 26 avril 2011, M. Gahé serait en détention au poste de police d'Abidjan Williamsville. Des rapports crédibles indiquent que M. Gahé aurait été soumis à la torture, en particulier lors des premiers jours qui ont suivi son arrestation.	<a href="#">05/07/2011</a>
01/07/2011 UA	<a href="#">SLV 2/2011</a> <b>El Salvador</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Supuesta injerencia en la independencia judicial por parte de los poderes ejecutivo y legislativo. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 2 de junio de 2011, la Asamblea Legislativa habría aprobado el Decreto Legislativo No. 743, el cual habría reformado los artículos 12 y 14 de la Ley Orgánica Judicial. Esta ley habría interferido en las decisiones de la Sala de lo Constitucional de la Corte Suprema de Justicia para declarar la inconstitucionalidad de las leyes, así como también habría afectado la forma de llamar a los suplentes de la Sala de lo Constitucional. En definitiva, el decreto legislativo transitorio aprobado con dispensa de trámite, su sanción presidencial y su publicación en el Diario Oficial, se habría hecho en menos de siete horas. Asimismo, los magistrados de la Sala de lo Constitucional habrían sido objeto de actos de intimidación por parte de algunos Diputados de la Asamblea Legislativa.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
04/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BHR 14/2011</a> <b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	Alleged detention and ill-treatment of opposition politician. According to the information received, Mr. Matar Ebrahim Matar, a former Member of Parliament and a member of Alwefaq Society, the largest opposition party, was kidnapped by armed masked civilians on 2 May 2011. Reportedly, on 12 June, Mr. Matar appeared before the Court of the National Safety (Military Court) without his lawyer nor his family being informed. He was allegedly charged with “Public incitement for regime change and deliberately spreading biased rumors, in addition to taking part in public gatherings”. Mr. Matar had reportedly been held in solitary confinement throughout the entire period of detention. On 21 June, Mr. Matar reportedly had his second hearing in the same court. However the session started in his absence, since he had not been brought from jail. On 10 May, a person had reportedly overheard Mr. Matar screaming and being beaten while he was interrogated.	<a href="#">24/08/2011</a>
04/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">KWT 1/2011</a> <b>Kuwait</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Torture;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention and ill-treatment for the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression. According to the information received, Mr. Nasser Abul, a 26-year-old online activist, was summoned via a telephone call for interrogation by the State Security Police on 7 June 2011. He was allegedly arrested and accused of insulting the Bahraini and Saudi Arabian ruling families on his Twitter account. On 12 June 2011, Mr. Abul appeared before the Kuwaiti General Prosecution Office on state security charges, including “damaging the country’s interests” and “severing political relationship with brotherly countries”. Mr. Abul was held in detention at the State Security facility. It is alleged that Mr. Abul was subject to ill-treatment sustained during the first two days of his detention, including insults, threats and being forced to sleep in a permanently lit cell.	
04/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MEX 12/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Presuntas amenazas contra activistas indígenas. Según las informaciones recibidas, una amenaza escrita a mano fue encontrada, el 16 de junio de 2011, en la casa de la Sra. Obtilia Eugenio Manuel, presidenta de la Organización Pueblo Indígena Me’pha (OPIM), y de su marido el Sr. Cuauhtémoc Ramírez, activista indígena y líder de dicha comunidad, conminándoles a que dejen de presionar al Gobierno para que ejecute la sentencia de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos acerca de los casos de Valentina Rosendo Cantú e Inés Fernández, dos mujeres indígenas que fueron violadas por miembros del ejército en 2002. La nota también contenía amenazas contra el Centro de Derechos Humanos Tlachinollan el cual mantiene desde hace mucho tiempo relaciones de trabajo con los dos defensores. Ambos defensores han sido víctimas de amenazas e intimidaciones anteriormente por su trabajo con la OPIM. El 6 de junio de 2011, la pareja y varios otros miembros de la OPIM habrían sido detenidos injustificadamente e interrogados por soldados fuera de su oficina. Un soldado presuntamente golpeó a la Sra. Obtilia Eugenio Manuel en el tobillo.	

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04/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">PER 2/2011</a> <b>Peru</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Alegación sobre hechos de violencia que ocurrieron el 24 de junio de 2011 durante las protestas realizadas en la ciudad de Juliaca. Según las alegaciones recibidas, estos hechos se enmarcan en el contexto de una huelga mantenida desde el mes de mayo por miembros del pueblo indígena aymara exigiendo la suspensión de varios proyectos mineros y petroleros en Puno. Según la información, los hechos de violencia se produjeron después que miembros de la policía despejaron a manifestantes indígenas que habrían ocupado el aeropuerto de la ciudad lo que resultó en un total de 5 personas muertas y más de 30 heridos. El Relator Especial emitió un comunicado de prensa haciendo una llamada al diálogo pacífico ante protestas indígenas contra actividad minera y petrolera.	<a href="#">21/07/2011</a> <a href="#">03/08/2011</a>
04/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PHL 4/2011</a> <b>Philippines</b>	<b>Food; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged acts of violence and intimidation against human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 14 June 2011, private guards opened fire and beat protestors who had set up camp outside the Central Mindanao University (CMU). The guards had reportedly been hired by the CMU. Mr. Billy Jardin, Mr. Gregorio Santillan and Mr. Larry de Vera reportedly received gunshot wounds and were hospitalised. The guards allegedly beat many of the protestors including Mr. Wenni Loable, Mr. José Benemerito and Ms. Marilou Fortin, who were seriously injured as a result. The aforementioned human rights defenders are members of the Buffalo-Tamaraw-Limus (BTL) Farmer's Association and BTL Women's Association. They had set up camp outside the university to protest against the forced eviction of approximately 800 families from over 400 hectares of land that were inside of the CMU.	
05/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">HND 6/2011</a> <b>Honduras</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Presunta amenaza con arma de fuego. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 8 de junio de 2011, el Sr. Alex David Sánchez Álvarez, quien es miembro muy activo de la comunidad de gays, lesbianas, homosexuales y personas transgénero (LGBT), se dirigía a su camino cuando pasó un automóvil con cristales tintados que estaba estacionado con el motor en marcha. En el vehículo había tres hombres vestidos con el uniforme especial de la unidad de policía "Cobra" y que el individuo sentado en el asiento delantero bajó la ventanilla, apuntó con un arma al Sr. Álvarez y le amenazó. Según la información recibida, esta sería la tercera vez en lo que va de año que el Sr. Sánchez Álvarez es amenazado con una pistola.	<a href="#">22/07/2011</a>

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05/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PAK 6/2011</a> <b>Pakistan</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged abduction and killing of journalist. According to the information received, on 27 May 2011, Mr. Syed Saleem Shahzad, an Islamabad-based investigative journalist for the online newspaper Asia Times, published the first of a two-part investigative report regarding alleged links between al-Qaeda and Pakistani naval officials. Mr. Shahzad was last seen on 29 May. His brother-in-law reportedly went to the Markaz district police station to report him missing on 30 May. On 31 May, Mr. Shahzad's body was discovered in an abandoned car, reportedly bearing visible signs of torture. Mr. Shahzad had reportedly previously complained of threats by the Pakistani military's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) for his reporting on the links between the ISI and al-Qaeda.	<a href="#">11/07/2011</a> <a href="#">06/07/2011</a>
05/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">PNG 1/2011</a> <b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged pattern of killings on allegations of sorcery. According to the information received, Mr. Mondo Umba from Parua was killed by a mob in Kafana Village in Goroka District of Eastern Highlands Province. A mob allegedly entered the house of Mr. Umba accusing him of sorcery, dragged him out of his house and killed him with an axe. Furthermore, a 60-year-old woman was allegedly stoned to death in Gembogl district Kundiawa, Chimbu Province, accused of killing a seven-year-old boy through sorcery. Two brothers were allegedly killed in Gembogl district Kundiawa, Chimbu Province, accused of causing another man's death through sorcery. An elderly woman was allegedly stoned to death by a mob who accused her of practicing sorcery. The incident occurred at the foothill of Mount Wilhelm, Kundiawa, Chimbu Province. A man accused of sorcery was allegedly killed in Raicoast district, Madang Province. Villagers in Munum village, Morobe Province reportedly burned their councillor to death on allegations of sorcery. The victim had been accused of causing the death of a woman and a teenage girl.	
06/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BRA 3/2011</a> <b>Brazil</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged killings of human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 24 May 2011, Mr. José Cláudio Ribeiros da Silva and Ms. Maria do Espírito Santo da Silva, leaders of Projeto Agroextrativista Praia Alta-Piranheira and members of the Conselho Nacional das Populações Extrativistas, were ambushed and shot by unknown individuals. They had reportedly received death threats in the past, reportedly from loggers and cattle ranchers. On 27 May 2011, Mr. Adelino Dinho Ramos, coordinator of the Movimento Campones Corumbiara, was reportedly shot dead in Porto Vehlo, Rodondia. The killing of Erenilto Pereira dos Santos, which reportedly took place on 28 May 2011, may allegedly be linked to the killing of Mr. Ribeiros da Silva and Ms. Espírito Santo da Silva, as it is believed that he may have witnessed the incident. The aforementioned killings reportedly took place in the context of a Congressional debate regarding amendments to Brazil's Forest Code.	

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06/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">COD 3/2011</a> <b>République démocratique du Congo</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Projet de loi portant sur la promotion et la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, le Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme a circulé récemment une version du projet de loi et le Gouvernement essaie d'obtenir l'autorisation du Parlement pour adopter ce projet dans le plus court délai. L'importance de cette initiative visant à mettre en place un cadre juridique national sur la protection des défenseurs a été reconnue par la Rapporteuse spéciale. Celle-ci a exprimé sa préoccupation concernant le Chapitre II sur les Devoirs des Défenseurs des Droits de l'Homme et elle a avisé qu'il serait plus pertinent de faire référence aux « responsabilités » des défenseurs en s'inspirant de l'article 18 de la Déclaration et attirer l'attention du gouvernement sur l'article 17 de la déclaration sur les Défenseurs des Droits de l'Homme.	
06/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">USA 10/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Follow-up to a communication sent on 10 January 2011 regarding the proposed use of recycled wastewater for commercial ski operations in the San Francisco Peaks in Arizona – a site considered sacred by several Native American tribes, containing the Special Rapporteur's observations on the case. (See A/HRC718/35.Add.1).	<a href="#">17/11/2011</a>
07/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MYS 6/2011</a> <b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;</b>	Alleged harassment, intimidation, arrest or questioning by police of members and supporters of the Coalition for Fair and Free Elections (Bersih). According to the information received, Bersih was planning to organize a demonstration on 9 July 2011, known as "Bersih 2.0", in advance of the general elections expected to take place in 2012. Ms. Ambiga Sreenivasan, chair of Bersih allegedly received a death threat, and a large number of individuals were arrested for distributing Bersih 2.0 leaflets and wearing or carrying Bersih 2.0 t-shirts, including Mr. Michael Jeyakumar Devaraj, Ms. Saraswathy Muthu, Mr. Chon Kai Choo, Mr. Munisamy Sukumaran, Mr. Letchumanan Aasirpatham and Mr. Sarat Babu Raman. On 27 June, Ms. Ambiga Sreenivasan and Mr. A. Samad Said were reportedly summoned to Dang Wangi police station. On 2 July, police allegedly arrested 11 men and three women for conspiring to plan a rally in Kuala Lumpur on 9 July, including Mr. Gooi Hsiao Leung. On 7 July, police reportedly obtained court orders to prevent 91 persons associated with Bersih, Umno Youth and Perkasa from entering Kuala Lumpur on 9 July, and to shut down city roads. According to the court orders, the people named could be arrested on sight, including Ms. Ambiga Sreenivasan, Mr. Ibrahim Ali, Mr. Khairy Jamaluddin and Ms. Maria Chin Abdullah.	<a href="#">10/08/2011</a>

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07/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">MEX 13/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Seguimiento a una carta enviada el 26 de abril de 2011 en relación con las alegaciones recibidas sobre el supuesto otorgamiento de concesiones mineras en la región de Wirikuta, Real de Catorce, San Luis Potosí, donde se encuentran sitios sagrados del pueblo wixárika (huichol), con observaciones del Relator Especial sobre el caso. (Véase A/HRC/18/35.Add.1.)	<a href="#">19/07/2011</a>
08/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BHR 16/2011</a> <b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention and ill-treatment. According to the information received, on 15 February 2011, Mr. Mohammed al-Buflasa, a former military officer, was detained by the Bahrain Defense Forces after he spoke at the Pearl Roundabout, criticizing the Government and supporting the protesters. Mr. al-Buflasa was allegedly brought on trial before a military court in around mid-March 2011 and sentenced to a two-month imprisonment. Reportedly, his lawyer was absent during the trial and was only allowed to visit Mr. al-Buflasa in mid-May 2011. On 15 April 2011, Mr. al-Buflasa's detention was extended for another 45 days by an order of a military prosecutor. Upon expiry of this detention period on 1 June 2011, the Bahraini authorities allegedly failed to release Mr. al-Buflasa. Mr. al-Buflasa's lawyer had been unable to obtain information on any legal basis justifying his continued detention or the possibility of a new trial. Mr. al-Buflasa was reportedly ill-treated by the prison authorities after his lawyer's visit in mid-May 2011. Mr. al-Buflasa had allegedly been denied family visits.	<a href="#">09/08/2011</a>
08/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">IND 13/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Adequate housing;</b>	Alleged forced evictions and demolition of houses, and arrest of eight women subsequent to the eviction. According to the information received, on 6 June 2011 15 houses in Yaipha Leikai village located in the Lamphelpat Wetland in the Imphal West District of Manipur state were demolished by Manipur police forces. Reportedly, around 70 people were forcefully evicted from homes they had inhabited for more than 40 years. Allegedly, the evictions are to make way for the building of a National Institute of Technology complex and a water body in the Lamphelpat wetlands. Allegedly, no reasonable prior notice was given to the residents evicted and only a collective notice was posted on an electricity pole in the village the day prior to the eviction. Eight women were reportedly arrested by the Lamphel Police Station following their eviction.	<a href="#">11/07/2011</a>

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08/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IDN 4/2011</a> <b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion;</b>	Alleged harassment of members of the Christian community, restricting religious freedom and right to assemble, worship and practice. According to the information received, in a letter dated 28 June 2011, residents of the Curug Mekar village in Bogor, West Java, called upon the local government authorities and the police to stop all religious services and activities of the Taman Yasmin Indonesian Christian Church (Gereja Kristen Indonesia, GKI), in West Java. Since 2008, the church had reportedly remained closed, the congregation has conducted weekly services on the pavement outside the church and has been the subject of at least six attacks. Reportedly, protests were organized by the local residents on 3 July 2011, with threats reportedly being made by leaders of the community, should the service and activities continue.	
08/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 9/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention of human rights defenders and persons peacefully exercising their freedoms of expression and assembly. According to the information received, a number of individuals have been arrested and detained allegedly because of their activities in promotion and protection of human rights in the period between April and July 2011. <b>These include Ms. Massumeh Dehghan, the wife of Mr. Abdolfattah Soltani, a well-known Iranian human rights lawyer;</b> Ms. Mahnaz Mohammadi, a film maker and human rights defender; Ms. Mansoureh Behkish, a human rights defender; Mr. Farzad Haghshenas, an environmental activist; Ms. Maryam Bahreman, a member of the One Million Signatures Campaign; Mr. Ashkan Zahabian, a student activist and member of Mehdi Karroubi's election campaign in the 2009 presidential election; and Mr. Mohammed Reza Fakhavar (also known as Arash), a member of the Confederation of Iranian Students. These persons have allegedly not been duly informed of the charges against them and have not benefited from minimal guarantees enshrined in their right to a fair trial. Furthermore, Ms. Mohammadi has reportedly been deprived of medical treatment for a very serious spine condition.	
08/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">ZWE 4/2011</a> <b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged police occupation and suspected poisoning of property used by an NGO. According to the information received, on 10 June 2011, seven or eight men who identified themselves as police officers arrived at the property of Women in Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA) located in Bulawayo and forced their way through the gate. They allegedly had no warrant. On 14 June, WOZA reportedly lodged a court application to have the members of the police removed. On receipt of a copy of WOZA's court application, a police officer allegedly warned that he now "had to deal with Ms. Jenni Williams personally". Ms. Jenni Williams is the national coordinator of WOZA. On 20 June, the High Court of Bulawayo reportedly ordered the police to vacate the property. When members of WOZA entered the premises, they reportedly noticed a strong smell of chemicals and began to feel unwell.	<a href="#">11/07/2011</a>



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11/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BRA 4/2011</a> <b>Brazil</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged threats and attacks against judge. According to the information received, Ms. Fabíola Michele Moura, a Brazilian judge, was presiding over the trial of military police officers for alleged acts of torture. In this context, Judge Moura denied the request for acquittal made by the defense for lack of evidence of the involvement of the police officers in the alleged attack. Subsequently, Ms. Moura obtained the escort of military policemen. However, Ms. Moura and her husband were reportedly caught in an ambush. Reportedly, the police car ahead of hers stopped, and the police officers stepped out of their vehicle and pointed their guns at her car. Ms. Moura and her husband reportedly managed to escape. At the hearing, Ms. Moura reportedly wore a bulletproof vest. Following the hearing, it is further reported that Ms. Moura realized that two of the defendants facing trial on charges of torture were part of the police team which escorted and attacked her the day before, and that both had presented themselves under a false name. The National Council of Justice came to the conclusion that Ms. Moura needed further protection, and relocated her.	
11/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">VEN 2/2011</a> <b>Venezuela</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Presunta existencia de una campaña de descalificación contra varios defensores y organizaciones. Según las informaciones recibidas, desde el 12 de junio de 2011, en que se desencadena una situación de violencia en las cárceles El Rodeo I y El Rodeo II, ubicadas en los alrededores de la ciudad de Caracas, se habría intensificado una campaña de descalificación contra los Srs. Carlos Correa, Director de Espacio Público; Feliciano Reyna, Presidente de la Asociación Civil Acción Solidaria; Marino Alvarado, Coordinador General del Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (PROVEA), y particularmente, en contra del Sr. Humberto Prado, Director del Observatorio Venezolano de Prisiones. Esta presunta campaña de descalificación está relacionada con acusaciones en un programa de televisión, un blog, una página web de una cadena de radio estatal, un diario vinculando a los defensores y organizaciones con grupos políticos partidarios y acusándolos de estar detrás de una agresiva ofensiva con planes desestabilizadores y de mentir sobre la situación en las cárceles.	



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13/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">ETH 3/2011</a> <b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Allegation that the construction of a hydroelectric dam could result in food insecurity, health concerns and conflict. According to the information received, the Gibe III dam is being constructed by two Chinese companies. The dam will allegedly block the southwestern part of the Omo River, on the border of Ethiopia and Kenya, creating a 150 km long reservoir and reducing downstream flows. The Lower Omo River Valley is populated by some 500,000 people belonging to diverse indigenous peoples. Competition over land and resources has resulted in periodic conflicts among these groups. In addition to its importance for subsistence agricultural activities, the Omo River provides the grazing and watering necessary for raising cattle, goats and sheep. The river is also of special religious and cultural significance to many of the groups that inhabit the region, and it is used as a means of transportation and for bathing. See the original letter sent by the Special Rapporteur in A/HRC/18/51, ETH 1/2011. (See Special Rapporteur's observations on this case in A/HRC/18/35.Add.1.)	<a href="#">24/08/2011</a>
13/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">HTI 1/2011</a> <b>Haiti</b>	<b>Adequate housing;</b>	Lettre de la Rapporteuse spéciale sur le logement convenable, présentant ses observations et recommandations, en particulier en ce qui concerne la reconstruction et la situation des personnes déplacées à la suite du tremblement de terre et les conditions dans les quartiers informels.	<a href="#">15/07/2011</a>
15/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CHN 14/2011</a> <b>China (People's Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged detention and new charges brought against journalist. According to the information received, Mr. Qi Chonghuai, journalist and subject of previous communications (see case no CHN 19/2008), was due to be released from prison on 25 June 2011, having completed a four year sentence for charges of extortion and blackmail. On 27 April 2011 and 4 May 2011 he was reportedly interrogated by police and denied access to a lawyer. Allegedly, new charges of "embezzlement" and "extortion and blackmail" were brought against him, and his lawyers were not allowed adequate time to prepare the case. It is reported that a guilty verdict was delivered and he was sentenced to a further eight years of imprisonment. It is also alleged that the charges were brought against Mr. Chonghuai due to his decision of writing exposés when in prison.	<a href="#">09/09/2011</a>
15/07/2011 UA	<a href="#">MDG 1/2011</a> <b>Madagascar</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Exécution alléguée de six villageois par des membres d'un groupe armé. Selon les informations reçues, au cours de la deuxième semaine du mois de juin 2011, deux responsables du fokontany, un élu local et le secrétaire du comité local de sécurité, auraient été abattus par des membres d'un groupe armé à Mandiso, Bezaha, à Madagascar. La semaine suivante, le même groupe armé se serait à nouveau rendu à Mandiso et aurait tué quatre autres personnes et gravement blessé des proches des victimes.	

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15/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">YEM 3/2011</a> <b>Yemen</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Attempted assassination/ reprisals. According to the information received, on 7 July 2011 Mr. Ahmed Hashim, Head of the Documentation Department of the Yemeni Organisation for the Defence of Democratic Rights and Freedom (Hurriyat), was intercepted by two masked men on a motorbike, one of whom fired two shots at him with a pistol. The perpetrators reportedly fled the scene, crossing a security checkpoint on the way, but were not apprehended by security forces. Mr. Hashim did not file a complaint with the police as he feared he might be arrested as a result, as has happened to other human right defenders. On 6 July Mr. Hashim and other defenders had met with representatives of the OHCHR Assessment Mission regarding alleged human rights violations committed by government forces in the context of the repression of protest demonstrations.	
18/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">AUS 2/2011</a> <b>Australia</b>	<b>Health; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged non-therapeutic, forced sterilization of girls and women with disabilities. According to the information received, non-therapeutic, forced sterilization is performed on young girls and women with disabilities for various purposes, including pregnancy prevention, population control, menstrual management and personal care. Allegedly, cases of non-therapeutic, forced sterilization of girls have occurred in greater numbers than those formally authorized by courts and tribunals, and the existing State and Territory legislation and federal court mechanisms have not adequately addressed these sterilizations.	<a href="#">12/08/2011</a> <a href="#">30/09/2011</a>
18/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BGR 1/2011</a> <b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Minority issues; Racism;</b>	Alleged threat of forced eviction against Roma community. According to the information received, in 2006 the Sofia Municipality, Vuzrajane sub-district, issued eviction orders against the Dobri Jeliaskov Roma community, based on article 65 of the Municipal Property Act. Allegedly, the orders require the residents to vacate and demolish their own homes. The community reportedly challenged the eviction orders before the Sofia City Court, which upheld the orders in 2007. The Sofia City Court decision was appealed before the Supreme Administrative Court, and was upheld. The Sofia Municipality reportedly decided to execute the eviction orders, and a seven day notice was handed to the Dobri Jeliaskov community on 23 June 2011. Objections were reportedly filed on behalf of the residents.	

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18/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">HUN 2/2011</a> <b>Hungary</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b>	Alleged restriction of religious freedom and right to assemble, worship and practice of those belonging to minority faiths. According to the information received, on 10 June 2011, four Christian Democrat members of Parliament submitted a draft law concerning “The Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion and on the Status of Churches, Religions and Religious Communities” to Parliament. On 14 June 2011, the draft legislation was reportedly approved by the Committee on Human Rights, Minority, Civil and Religious Affairs, and was scheduled for a vote before parliament on 11 July 2011. Reportedly, the draft bill introduces a re-registration system, and all churches have to re-register, with three categories that identify what constitutes a church. Religious communities that do not fall within these categories will reportedly be forced to de-register, and then re-register as religious organisations.	<a href="#">07/09/2011</a>
18/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MEX 15/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Supuestos asesinatos y amenazas de muerte. Según las informaciones recibidas, la Sra. Isabel Ayala Nava habría participado en actividades organizadas por las agrupaciones Izquierdas Unidas del Sur y Asamblea Popular de los Pueblos de Guerrero. Asimismo, habría respaldado las actividades de su hija Micaela Cabañas Ayala dentro de la Asociación Civil Nacidos en la Tempestad, formada por familiares y víctimas de violencia. En los primeros meses de 2011, dos hermanos de las Sras. Isabel y Reyna Ayala Nava habrían sido asesinados. Cuando su familia exigió el esclarecimiento de estos hechos, las dos hermanas Ayala Nava habrían recibido amenazas anónimas, y el 3 de julio de 2011, las Sras. Ayala Nava habrían sido asesinadas. Ese mismo día, la hija de la Sra. Isabel Ayala habría recibido amenazas.	
18/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">MOZ 1/2011</a> <b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged excessive use of force by police officers. According to the information received, on 5 March 2011, police officers shot and killed Mr. Hortencio Nia Ossufo at his home in Mutatala, Nampula City. Police officers allegedly went to the house of Mr. Ossufo with the intention of arresting his brother, Frederico. The police officers apparently mistook Mr. Ossufo for his brother and asked him if he was Frederico, which he denied. Nonetheless, the police demanded that he accompany them to the police station, which he refused. An argument ensued and the police shot him. An autopsy indicated that he was killed by a bullet which entered his rib cage and struck his heart causing immediate death. Furthermore, on 29 April 2011, four asylum seekers from Somalia were allegedly shot and killed by members of the Mozambique Republican Police as they attempted to cross the Tanzania-Mozambique border. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees indicated that the killing reportedly occurred in the Cabo Delgado province, in Namoto.	

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19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">AUS 4/2011</a> <b>Australia</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	<a href="#">23/11/2011</a>
19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">BRN 1/2011</a> <b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	
19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">CHL 3/2011</a> <b>Chile</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	<a href="#">24/11/2011</a>

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19/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">SLV 3/2011</a> <b>El Salvador</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Supuesto asesinato. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Sr. Duran Ayala, integrante del Comité Ambiental de Cabañas, habría sido visto por última vez por miembros de su familia el día 3 de junio de 2011. El día 1 de junio de 2011, el Sr. Duran Ayala junto con otros colegas del Comité Ambiental de Cabañas, habrían colocado pancartas en la ciudad de Llobasca, Cabañas, en contra de las actividades de la empresa canadiense Pacific Rim, cuyo sector es la minería. El 14 de junio de 2011, el padre del Sr. Duran Ayala habría ido al Instituto de Medicina Legal en San Salvador como parte de la operación de búsqueda y le habrían sido mostradas fotografías de un cuerpo que fue encontrado el 3 de junio en la colonia Amatpec en el municipio de Soyapango. Supuestamente, el padre habría identificado a su hijo. El Sr. Duran Ayala habría muerto tras un trauma craneo encefálico producido por proyectiles de armas de fuego. Desde el 2009, otros diez miembros del Comité Ambiental de Cabañas habrían recibido amenazas supuestamente por su labor en defensa del medio ambiente.	
19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">MYS 8/2011</a> <b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	
19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">NZL 1/2011</a> <b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	<a href="#">08/08/2011</a>

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19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">PER 3/2011</a> <b>Peru</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	
19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">SGP 2/2011</a> <b>Singapore</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	
19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">USA 13/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	

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19/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">VNM 5/2011</a> <b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines by the Trans Pacific Partnership agreements. According to the information received, several rounds of negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreements have been held among the Governments of Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam since March 2010. Some of the TPP's intellectual property provisions would reportedly strengthen monopolies for life-saving medicines and create barriers for access to medicines. It is further alleged that new intellectual property standards would not only result in high prices for medicines but could also negatively impact the ability of developing countries to take positive steps towards ensuring the enjoyment of the right to health of their citizens.	
20/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">CYP 1/2011</a> <b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged charges brought against human rights activist. According to the information received, on 5 November 2010, the 13 <sup>th</sup> Rainbow Festival, an annual anti-racism and multicultural festival organised by Action for Support, Equality and Antiracism (KISA), was held in Larnaca. KISA had reportedly obtained all the necessary authorisations from the authorities. A march organised by the Greek Resistance Movement reportedly took place at the same time, and individuals who gathered for the march reportedly shouted racist insults against Turks, Jews, Muslim, refugees and KISA members. Violence reportedly broke out, during which a Turkish Cypriot musician was stabbed and another Turkish Cypriot musician was severely beaten, as were a number of migrants who were present. On 30 May 2011 Mr. Doros Polykarpou, the executive director of KISA, was reportedly served with a court summons in connection with his participation in the Rainbow Festival and charged with 'rioting and participating in an illegal assembly'.	<a href="#">15/09/2011</a>
20/07/2011 UA	<a href="#">GTM 9/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Presuntos actos de amenaza y presiones. Según las informaciones recibidas, los señores Juan Carlos Carrera Campos, Director del Departamento Jurídico; Jorge Lou Palencia, Asesor Legal; Boris Mauricio Mota, Subdirector y Gloria Pérez Puerto, Asesora Legal, todos funcionarios del Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, dependencia de la Presidencia de la República de Guatemala, habrían emitido dictámenes jurídicos, fundamentados en la legislación guatemalteca, sobre procedimientos administrativos relacionados con un estudio de impacto ambiental que tiene por objeto la autorización para el desarrollo de una terminal de gas licuado de petróleo en un área protegida y otro relacionado con la aprobación de la perforación de cuatro pozos petroleros. Como resultado de dichos dictámenes, los funcionarios del Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas habrían sido víctimas de amenazas y presiones políticas, psicológicas y laborales. Según se informa, un alto funcionario del Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas les habría amenazado diciéndoles que cambiaran sus dictámenes o serían despedidos. Sin embargo, se presume que dichas amenazas podrían originarse desde funcionarios del más alto nivel del Ejecutivo.	



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20/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">MKD 1/2011</a> <b>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged attempt to discredit and stigmatize human rights organization. According to the information received, on 4 July 2011, the privately owned Sitel TV station published a news report stating that the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights was forced to close down, and that the Helsinki Committee for Human Rights of the Republic of Macedonia (MHC) “still uses the logo of the international organisation” and questioned why it did so. On 5 July, MHC reportedly sent a letter to Sitel TV station clarifying the issues raised, and denying and correcting the allegedly misleading information. Following the submission of MHC’s letter, Sitel TV reportedly published an article selecting parts of the letter and presented them in a misleading manner, resulting in an inaccurate and defamatory article.	
20/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">VEN 1/2011</a> <b>Venezuela</b>	<b>Disappearances; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Presunta violencia en las cárceles. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 12 de junio de 2011 tuvieron lugar incidentes violentos en el centro penitenciario del Rodeo I como resultado de un enfrentamiento entre bandas rivales que habría dejado al menos de 19 muertos y numerosos heridos. Otro enfrentamiento se habría desatado el 17 de junio de 2011, cuando un contingente de 5.000 efectivos de la Guardia Nacional y soldados de una unidad de élite de paracaidistas del Ejército acudió a la cárcel para desarmar a los presos. La Guardia Nacional habría retomado el control en algunas partes de la prisión y trasladado a unos 2.500 reclusos a otras cárceles. Sin embargo, se alega que la situación y paredero de algunos de los presos en El Rodeo seguía siendo desconocida. Entre 11 y 21 internos, así como un soldado, murieron durante la operación del 17 de junio de 2011, y unos 26 prisioneros y 20 soldados resultaron heridos.	
22/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">IND 15/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged rape of 14 year-old girl by four members of the security forces. According to the information received, on 19 April 2011, four military men attacked a house located in Taladekapadu village, Narayanpatna Panchayat, Narayanpatna block in Koraput district of Orissa and gang raped a 14 year-old girl. Two weeks later, a complaint was allegedly sent by post to the Superintendent of Police. The inspector in charge of the case allegedly denied the allegation about police involvement saying there was no police operation in the village on the day of the incident. He rather suspected unidentified young people wearing uniforms who have allegedly committed a number of thefts in the area in the month preceding this incident. However, it is alleged that the tribes are often assaulted in the area by the security personnel.	<a href="#">26/07/2011</a>



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25/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">GTM 11/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Presuntos actos de amenaza y presiones. Según las informaciones recibidas, los señores Juan Carlos Carrera Campos, Director del Departamento Jurídico; Jorge Lou Palencia, Asesor Legal; Boris Mauricio Mota, Subdirector y Gloria Pérez Puerto, Asesora Legal, todos funcionarios del Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, dependencia de la Presidencia de la República de Guatemala, habrían emitido dictámenes jurídicos, fundamentados en la legislación guatemalteca, sobre procedimientos administrativos relacionados con un estudio de impacto ambiental que tiene por objeto la autorización para el desarrollo de una terminal de gas licuado de petróleo en un área protegida y otro relacionado con la aprobación de la perforación de cuatro pozos petroleros. Como resultado de dichos dictámenes, los funcionarios del Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas habrían sido víctimas de amenazas y presiones políticas, psicológicas y laborales. Según se informa, un alto funcionario del Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas les habría amenazado diciéndoles que cambiaran sus dictámenes o serían despedidos. Sin embargo, se presume que dichas amenazas podrían originarse desde funcionarios del más alto nivel del Ejecutivo.	<a href="#">14/10/2011</a>
26/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">HND 7/2011</a> <b>Honduras</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Supuestos actos intimidatorios. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 24 de junio de 2011, un vehículo habría seguido a muy corta distancia al Padre Fausto Milla, sacerdote y director del Instituto Ecuménico Hondureño de Servicios a la Comunidad (INEHSCO), y se habría estacionado en frente del Hogar de Salud de Corquín. En la casa Naturista de Copán, lugar en el cual el Padre Milla ofrece consultas una vez por semana, se habría recibido múltiples llamadas para preguntar detalles sobre el Padre Milla. El 22 de junio de 2011, un oficial de policía habría ingresado en la tienda de la casa Naturista de Copán y otro oficial habría estado esperando en el exterior de la tienda. El 9 de junio de 2011, dos desconocidos se habrían presentado en el Hogar de Salud de Corquín y habrían entrado en las habitaciones sin autorización y habrían interrogado a una trabajadora sobre el Padre Milla.	
26/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 10/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged death sentence on charges of apostasy. According to the information received, Mr. X, a 33-year-old member of the Church of Iran and pastor in the city of Rasht, was found guilty of apostasy and given a death sentence in September 2010. Following Mr. X's appeal, the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Iran reportedly upheld the death sentence in a written verdict of 12 June 2011. The written verdict reportedly states that unless the accused decides to repent, i.e. to renounce his Christianity, he will be executed by hanging. Furthermore, Mr. X's lawyer, Mr. Y, was reportedly sentenced on 3 July 2011 by a court in Teheran to nine years imprisonment and a ten-year ban on practicing law or teaching at university allegedly for "actions and propaganda against the Islamic regime".	

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26/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MMR 2/2011</a> <b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Myanmar; Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged incommunicado detention of political prisoner. According to the information received, Ms. Hnin May Aung, also known as Noble Aye, member of All Burma Student Federation Union (ABFSU) and 88 Generation Students, is serving an 11-year sentence in the remote Monywa prison in Sagaing Region. She was reportedly held incommunicado in a punishment cell, in solitary confinement, with a ban on family visits, for writing an open letter criticizing recent statements by State authorities denying the existence of political prisoners. Ms. Hnin May Aung was initially arrested in September 1998 for distributing booklets explaining the military regime's crackdown on the 1996 student movement. She was released under a general prisoner amnesty on 6 July 2005, but was reportedly re-arrested in a midnight raid on her home on 23 August 2007. She was reportedly charged under section 5/96 (4) of the law protecting the peaceful and systematic transfer of state responsibility, section 505/b of the penal code, and section 6 of the law relating to the forming of organizations.	<a href="#">19/09/2011</a>
27/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SAU 6/2011</a> <b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged arrest and detention. According to the information received, on 8 July 2011 the dean of the law and religious faculty at the University Mohamed Ibn Saoud in Riyadh and member of Alkarama, Mr. Yusef Abdullah Al-Ahmad, was arrested by members of the general intelligence department at his family house in Dammam. His car keys and computer were allegedly taken by the agents who did not provide a reason for the arrest. His home was later searched and personal documents confiscated. He was reportedly informed that he was being accused of 'sedition' and 'public disobedience'. His arrest follows a public address he made to high authorities on 17 May 2011 on behalf of 1'225 families of people who have been detained for several years without being judged.	

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28/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">DZA 3/2011</a> <b>Algérie</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b>	Allégation d'atteinte à la liberté de religion ou de conviction de personnes de confession chrétienne. Selon les informations reçues, le 14 avril 2011, Monsieur X aurait donné à un voisin un CD contenant des informations relatives au Christianisme. Monsieur X et un de ses amis auraient ensuite été arrêtés. Monsieur X aurait été détenu pour trois jours, et son domicile aurait été perquisitionné. Le 17 avril, Monsieur X et son ami auraient été déférés devant le Procureur et interrogés au sujet de leur foi et des raisons de leur conversion au Christianisme. Le 4 Mai, Monsieur X aurait été condamné par le Tribunal correctionnel de Djamel (Oran) en vertu de l'article 144(b) 2 du Code pénal algérien pour avoir insulté le Prophète. Le 25 mai, Monsieur X aurait été condamné à cinq ans d'emprisonnement et à une amende de 200 000 dinars algériens. En outre, le 23 avril 2011, trois policiers en civil se seraient rendus dans une église de la ville de Makouda située dans la province de Tizi Ouzou. Ils auraient ordonné au pasteur de l'église de fermer l'église avant 48 heures. De plus, le 22 mai, le chef de la police de Bejaiah aurait notifié au président de l'Eglise Protestante d'Algérie, l'ordre de fermer tous les immeubles de Bejaiah utilisés pour l'exercice de cultes chrétiens. Il est rapporté que la notification faisait également part de l'ordre de fermer tous les édifices religieux du pays qui n'étaient pas destinés au culte musulman.	<a href="#">28/09/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
28/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CHN 15/2011</a> <b>China</b> <b>(People's Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention, harassment and disappearances in Kardze County. According to the information received, concerning the tense situation in Kardze County, Sichun Province, 54 individuals have been arrested and detained, reportedly in order to suppress the protests comprising mainly nuns and monks. Reportedly, the fate and whereabouts of the following 47 individuals remained unknown: Mr. Tsewang Tashi (18 years old); Mr. Gyurmey Sonam (18 years old); Mr. Oser Phuntsog (31 years old); Ms. Tseyang; Ms. Ringa (Rinchen Choetso); Ms. Jampa Lhatso; Mr. Gowang (Goyang, 30 years old); Ms. Tsewang Dolma; Ms. Dega; Mr. Pema Tsering (31 years old); Mr. Passang Rinchen; Ms. Yeshe Lhatso (22 years old); Ms. Tenzin Lhatso (27 years old); Ms. Tashi Choedon; Ms. Ngawang Lhamo; Ms. Jampa Choedon (31 years old); Ms. Sheh Lhamo; Ms. Yanchen (Tashi Tsetso, 28 years old); Mr. Ngawang Lobsang (37 years old); Mr. Richen Gyatso (21 years old); Mr. Lama Tsering (22 years old); Ms. Lobsang Yangtso (26 years old); Ms. Lobsang Khando (34 years old); Ms. Thinley Dolma (30 years old); Ms. Choenyi Lhamo (29 years old); Ms. Jamtuk Dolma (21 years old); Ms. Dolma Palmo (20 years old); Ms. Choesang (31 years old); Ms. Peltuk (34 years old); Phurga (40 year old); Mr. Lobyang; Ms. Chunyi Lhamo (29 years old); Palmo; Dewang; Ms. Dekyi Lhamo (18 years old); Ms. Kunga Choezom (22 years old); Karma Yeshe; Mr. Karma Samten; Mr. Jigtak; Mr. Sherab; Mr. Gaya Tashi; Mr. Urgen Samten; Mr. Karma Soepa; Mr. Karma Monlam; Mr. Dosam, Mr. Dorgay and Mr. Ngawang Phuntsok (34 years old). On 27 June 2011, two nuns, reportedly from the Lamdrak monastery, were arrested on their way to work. On 12 July 2011, eight monks are reported to have been arrested from the Surmang Monastery, Nangchen County, in Qinghai Province and were reportedly taken to the Nangchen County Detention Center. Severe restrictions are reported to have been imposed on the freedom of movement of monks and nuns in particular, with prior permission being required to travel outside Kardze County.	
28/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">KAZ 2/2011</a> <b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged detention of human rights defender and trade unionist. According to the information received, on 17 May 2011, oil industry employees in Mangistau province went on strike. The strike was allegedly declared illegal by a court on 20 May. On 23 May, the Tupkaragan district court of Fort-Shevchenko reportedly ruled that the legal representative for the trade union, Ms. Natalya Sokolova, was guilty of organising an unauthorised demonstration and ordered her to pay a fine. On 24 May, Ms. Sokolova was reportedly accused by the court of two counts of breaches of article 373 (3) of the Administrative Code and sentenced to eight days of administrative detention. On 31 May, a criminal investigation was reportedly launched against Ms. Sokolova. Reportedly, her detention was extended on two occasions, allegedly on the basis that she is undergoing investigation under the Criminal Code which legislates against "inciting social hatred".	<a href="#">17/09/2011</a>

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28/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MYS 7/2011</a> <b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Court order allegedly imposing ban on entering Kuala Lumpur. According to the information received, on 7 July 2011, the Magistrate's Court in Kuala Lumpur issued a restriction order prohibiting a total of 91 individuals, including Mr. Yap Swee Seng, Mr. Ong Boon Keong, Ms. Enalini A/P Elumalai, Mr. Zaid bin Kamuruddin, Mr. Syed Shahir, Mr. Wong Chin Huat, Mr. Syed Ibrahim, Mr. Haris Ibrahim, Ms. Fadia Nadwa, Mr. Kohila A/P Yanasekaran, Mr. Muhammad Hilma Idham, Mr. Mohd Shukri Che Ab Razab and Mr. Arutchelvan A/L Subramaniam (see previous communication above case no. MYS 6/2011), from remaining in, entering or passing through Kuala Lumpur. The ban can reportedly remain in place for up to seven days and a breach of the ban can result in a fine and /or imprisoned for up to six months. It is alleged that the Court issued the order amid preparations for a 'Walk for Democracy' demonstration organized by Bersih, which took place on 9 July 2011. More than a hundred activists were reportedly arrested after their participation in supporting the demonstration.	
28/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SEN 2/2011</a> <b>Sénégal</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Allégations d'actes de violence, ainsi que des propos diffamatoires à l'encontre de la société civile. Selon les informations reçues, le 23 juin 2011 M. Alioune Tine, président de l'ONG Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'Homme (RADDHO), et M. Oumar Diallo, membre de la RADDHO et de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONG Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT) auraient été blessés par des membres du Parti démocratique sénégalais (PDS) armés de bâtons et de pierres quand ils participaient dans un rassemblement des organisations de la société civile devant l'Assemblée nationale pour protester contre le projet de loi connu comme le "ticket présidentiel". Le Premier Ministre aurait critiqué la société civile dans son ensemble et aurait fait référence directement à M. Tine. M. Tine aurait été récemment informé par des sources crédibles d'un plan visant à attenter à sa vie. En outre, le 18 juin 2011, le directeur général des impôts aurait déclaré que le Sénégal envisageait d'aller « jusqu'à la suppression des exonérations fiscales accordées aux ONG qui ont failli à leur mission.	

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28/07/2011 JAL	<a href="#">TJK 2/2011</a> <b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>Education; Freedom of religion;</b>	Alleged restrictions on the rights of children and their parents to religious education. According to the information received, on 21 July 2011, the Upper Chamber of the Parliament of Tajikistan adopted the Parental Responsibility Law. Pursuant to its article 8, parents are obliged “not to let children-teenagers participate in the activity of religious organizations, with the exception of those officially enrolled in religious education.” Article 9 reportedly “bans the encouragement of children to receive education in illegal schools and education institutions as well as from individual persons who do not have permission for such activity” and requires parents “not to allow the education of adolescent children abroad without the permission of appropriate state agencies”. The Upper Chamber of the Parliament reportedly also adopted amendments to the Criminal Code on 21 July 2011. Article 160 as amended punishes organizers and participants in “unapproved gatherings, meetings, demonstrations, pickets and street processions”. Furthermore, a new article 307-4 punishes illegally teaching religious “extremist” doctrines.	<a href="#">12/10/2011</a>
29/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CHN 16/2011</a> <b>China (People’s Republic of)</b>	<b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged enforced disappearance of four Uyghur persons. According to the information received, Mr. Ershidin Israel fled from China to Kazakhstan after providing information to the media on the alleged torture and death of a Uyghur detainee and the subsequent arrest of two men who were accused by the Chinese authorities of providing information to the media on the same case. According to the information received, Mr. Israel was allegedly arrested and detained on 23 June 2010, on the basis of an extradition request made by Chinese authorities. On 30 May 2011, he was allegedly extradited to China without his family and lawyers being informed and, on 14 June 2011, Chinese authorities allegedly confirmed that Mr. Israel was in their custody but, reportedly, failed to disclose his whereabouts. Furthermore, on 9 June 2011, Messrs. Abdusalam Nasir and Abdukerin Dihan were allegedly arrested by security forces in Suydung, Gulja district, and on 13 June 2011, Mr. Shemsiden Israel, one of Mr. Ershidin Israel’s brothers, was arrested by security forces in Urumqi. The fate and whereabouts of these persons remained unknown.	<a href="#">11/10/2011</a>

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29/07/2011 AL	<a href="#">COL 7/2011</a> <b>Colombia</b>	<b>Mercenaries;</b>	Alegación que el “Acuerdo complementario para la Cooperación y Asistencia Técnica en Defensa y Seguridad entre los Gobiernos de la República de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos de América” puede afectar negativamente a los derechos humanos y obstaculizar el ejercicio del derecho de los pueblos a la libre determinación. Según la información recibida, la Corte Constitucional de Colombia decidió el 10 de agosto de 2010 que el Acuerdo complementario para la Cooperación y Asistencia Técnica en Defensa y Seguridad entre los Gobiernos de la República de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos de América, firmado el pasado 30 de octubre 2009, fue inconstitucional por no haber sido aprobado por el Parlamento colombiano. A la luz de las nuevas informaciones recibidas, el grupo de Trabajo quisiera preguntar sobre la situación jurídica del Acuerdo, en particular si las empresas militares y de seguridad contratadas en virtud del Acuerdo siguen operando en Colombia y sobre qué base legal. La carta actual también se refirió a alegaciones abordadas en dos cartas enviadas el 19 de noviembre de 2009 y el 30 abril de 2010 (vea A/HRC/15/25/Add.1 p. 5, párr. 16 – 19) en las cuales se señaló información en relación con el Acuerdo, en particular sobre los temas que se refieren a los contratistas y empleados de contratistas definidos en el artículo I, literales d y e, del Acuerdo.	

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29/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IND 14/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Food; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged acts of violence and intimidation in the context of forced evictions. According to the information received, the residents of Govindpur village have for several years expressed opposition to the acquisition of their lands by a Korean-owned company called POSCO. On 9 June 2011, over 2,000 villagers reportedly formed a human barricade, trying to prevent the police forces from seizing the land for the company. The people of Govindpur were allegedly not able to access the nearby market to sell their products for fear of being captured by the police. Reportedly, the police forces also proceeded to destroy the betel vine, a locally grown food crop, in an apparent effort to force villagers to leave their lands. On 16 July 2011, more than 200 people from Sanhaipai Mathasahi village and Polong village reportedly gathered in the forest in order to prevent the area from being cleared by the police. The police allegedly responded with violence, and eight people were injured. On 15 July 2011, hundreds of people protesting the land acquisitions for the construction of the integrated steel plant were reportedly arrested and then released. The authorities of Orissa allegedly processed hundreds of criminal charges against residents who mobilized to resist the land acquisition efforts. Since 2009 the following leaders have reportedly been arrested and then released on bail: Mr. Ashok Bardhan, Mr. Sura Dash, Mr. Dambarudhar Palai, Mr. Bhramarbar Sethy, Mr. Sachikanta Mahapatra, Mr. Kailash Biswal, Mr. Anirudha Nayak, Mr. Ramesh Das, Mr. Abhaya Sahoo and Mr. Prakash Jena . On 3 June 2011, the police reportedly brutally beat villagers from the community of Nuagoan, who were expressing opposition to the forceful acquisition of their land for the project. Several people were allegedly injured in the attack . 17 people were allegedly arrested, including women and children. Members of the local government administration allegedly incited project supporters to burn down the betel vines of a member of PPSS in the Nuagaon village . The alleged forced eviction of farmers from Polong and Noliasahi villages was the subject of an earlier communication (see above, IND 12/2011).	<a href="#">03/08/2011</a>



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29/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">RUS 8/2011</a> <b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged threats and acts of intimidation against human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 6 June 2011, Ms. Olga Sadovskaya, Deputy Director of the Russian Interregional Committee Against Torture, was notified that all her credit cards were blocked apparently due to suspicious withdrawals. On 7 June, one of the registration plates of her car was allegedly unscrewed. The next day she was reportedly called to the Public Prosecutor's office where she was questioned about the European Union-Russia Civil Society Forum of which she was a member of the Steering Committee. When she returned to her car following the questioning, she reportedly noticed that the second registration plate had been removed. She brought the incident to the attention of a representative of the Road Police who allegedly ignored her complaint. The same representative stopped Ms. Sadovskaya 30 minutes later as she was driving, on the grounds that her car had no registration plates. Allegedly, she was then escorted to the police station where her driver's licence was confiscated. On 24 June 2011, Mr. Supian Baskhanov, head of the Committee Against Torture Grozny office and Mr. Magomed Alamov, inspector at Committee Against Torture's public investigations department, reportedly took part in a peaceful demonstration in Grozny in celebration of the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. A poster which read "We are against arbitrariness of the police!" allegedly caused one of the police officials present to argue with the demonstrators, and the demonstration was soon halted by the police. Mr. Baskhanov and Mr. Alamov were allegedly summoned to Grozny police department, where they were told that criticism of the Chechen police was not permitted.	<a href="#">15/09/2011</a>
29/07/2011 JUA	<a href="#">VNM 3/2011</a> <b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	Alleged sentencing of human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 30 May 2011, Pastor Duong Kim Khai, Ms. Tran Thi Thuy, Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tam, Mr. Pham Van Thong, Mr. Nguyen Chi Thanh, Ms Pham Ngoc Hoa and Mr. Cao Van Tin appeared before the People's Court of Ben Tre, Mekong Delta charged with "attempting to overthrow the socialist Government" under Article 79 of the Vietnamese Penal Code, a charge which carries the death penalty. This charge is reportedly linked to their affiliation with the human rights organization Viet Tan. They reportedly received prison sentences varying from 2 to 8 years. Allegedly, Pastor Duong Kim Khai has previously been arrested and detained 13 times while trying to organize prayers sessions. Since their arrests in July and August 2010, the aforementioned human rights defenders had reportedly been held incommunicado and denied access to their families. Furthermore, Mr. Nguyen Chi Thanh and Ms. Pham Ngoc Hoa had allegedly been denied access to their lawyers.	<a href="#">06/09/2011</a>

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03/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 8/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Torture;</b>	Alleged arrests and possible enforced disappearances in the context of the demonstrations that have been taking place in the Syrian Arab Republic since 15 March 2011. According to the information received, on 12 May 2011, three brothers Messrs. Bashar, Mohamed and Ghassan Al Sahyoni were arrested at their home in Mafrak Al Kal'a, Banias, by uniformed agents belonging to the Military Intelligence Service and taken to an unknown destination. It is alleged that their disappearances may be linked to their active participation in, and organization of, demonstrations in the area of Banias.	
04/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BDI 1/2011</a> <b>Burundi</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Allégations d'assassinat d'un défenseur des droits de l'homme, d'insuffisances de la procédure judiciaire dans le cadre de cet assassinat et de menaces contre les membres de la société civile qui ont dénoncé cet assassinat et ces insuffisances. Selon les informations reçues, dans la nuit du 8 au 9 avril 2009, M. Ernest Manirumva, qui enquêtait sur des affaires sensibles portant notamment sur des achats illégaux d'armes et des allégations de corruption policière et d'entreprises privées, aurait été enlevé à son domicile de Bujumbura et tué à l'arme blanche par des hommes non-identifiés. Jusqu'à aujourd'hui, personne n'aurait été reconnu responsable de sa mort. Différents rapports, ainsi que les résultats d'une enquête médico-légale conduite par des experts internationaux, aurait recommandé que de nouvelles enquêtes soient menées en relation avec cet assassinat. Par ailleurs, les membres de la société civile qui ont dénoncé l'assassinat de M. Manirumva et les insuffisances de la procédure judiciaire continueraient de subir des menaces.	<a href="#">07/10/2011</a>
04/08/2011 UA	<a href="#">COL 8/2011</a> <b>Colombia</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Supuestas amenazas y actos intimidatorios contra defensores de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, miembros de La Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz, y en particular el Sr. Danilo Rueda y el Padre Alberto Franco habrían recibido amenazas debido a sus actividades en zonas rurales. Esa organización ha sido objeto de cinco comunicaciones desde 2006 y el Sr. Danilo Rueda ha sido el objeto de una comunicación (ver A/HRC/18/51, COL 4/2011). El 16 de junio de 2011, la Comisión habría recibido una llamada telefónica amenazando a los integrantes de la organización como resultado de actuaciones judiciales que han llevado a cabo en contra de las empresas palmeras. El 8 de junio de 2011, miembros de grupos paramilitares habrían informado a algunos habitantes en una zona humanitaria que iban atacar a los miembros de la Comisión. El 5 de junio de 2011, se habría escuchado una conversación sobre un plan para asesinar a varias personas, entre las cuales se encontrarían miembros de la Comisión. Los días 10, 14 y 15 de junio de 2011, varios individuos en vehículos habrían seguido al Sr. Danilo Rueda. El 13 de junio de 2011, el vehículo del Padre Alberto Franco habría sido igualmente seguido.	<a href="#">11/10/2011</a>

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04/08/2011 UA	<a href="#">HTI 2/2011</a> <b>Haiti</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Allégation de conditions de détention inadéquates. D'après les informations reçues, les conditions de détention au sein des commissariats centraux de Gonaïves et Petit-Goâve ainsi que dans les prisons de Carrefour et Jacmel seraient devenues inadéquates du fait du surpeuplement de ces infrastructures, de leur manque d'hygiène, et de la présence de maladies infectieuses notamment le choléra. D'après les allégations, l'accès aux soins de santé est limité au sein de ces lieux de détention. Il est également allégué que dans les postes de police de Petit-Goâve et Gonaïves, les personnes en garde à vue sont maintenues ensemble avec les détenus, même si ces derniers devraient légalement être placés dans des établissements de détention.	
04/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 9/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged continued use of excessive force and arbitrary detention in relation to the continued violent crackdown against demonstrations. According to the information received, between 31 July and 1 August 2011, security forces launched an attack against the city of Hama which resulted in the killing of at least 52 people including four children. Furthermore, the following persons were allegedly arbitrarily detained: Mr. Moutaz Mourad, a human rights defender; Mr. Mohamed Najati Tayara, a human rights defender (subject of an earlier communication, see A/HRC/18/51, SYR 5/2011); Mr. Anas Al-Shughri, a human rights defender; Mr. Sabri Mirza, a Kurdish political activist and human rights lawyer; Mr. Rami Mohamed Dalati, a human rights defender, Mr. Osama Nasser, a human rights defender, Mr. Danial Saoud, the President of the Committee for the Defence of the Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights, and Mr. Mouhammad Alammar, a human rights defender.	
05/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BHR 15/2011</a> <b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Allegation of torture and ill-treatment of Bahrain correspondent of France 24 and Radio Monte Carlo Doualiya. According to the information received, on May 22, Ms. Nazeeha Saeed was summoned to a police station in the city of Rifa'a (Bahrain) where she was allegedly held for more than 12 hours of interrogation for reported links with the Hezbollah TV station Al-Manar and the Iranian Arabic-language TV station Al-Alam. Upon her release Ms. Saeed was reportedly forced to sign documents without knowing their contents. It is also reported that the Interior Ministry announced proceedings against those responsible for the mistreatment.	<a href="#">24/08/2011</a>

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05/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BHR 17/2011</a> <b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Alleged life imprisonment of human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 22 June 2011, the Lower National Safety Court sentenced human rights defenders Messrs. Abdulhadi Alkhawaja (subject of earlier communications, see A/HRC/18/51, BHR 9/2011), Abdulwahab Hussain (subject of an earlier communication, see A/HRC/18/51, BHR 3/2011), Hassan Mushaima (subject of an earlier communication, see A/HRC/18/51, BHR 4/2011), Abduljalil Al Singace (subject of an earlier communication, see A/HRC/18/51, BHR 4/2011), Mohammed Habib Al Safaf (Al Miqdad), Saeed Mirza Ahmed (AlNouri) and Abduljalil Mansoor Makk (Al Miqdad) to life imprisonment. A further four human rights defenders, Messrs. Mohammed Ali Ismael, Mohammed Hassan Jawad, Abdullah Isa Al Mahroos and Abdul Hadi Abdullah Mahdi Hassan (Al Mukhodher) were reportedly sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, while Messrs. Ibrahim Sharif Abdulrahemm Mossa and Salah Hubail Al Khawaj received five-year prison sentences, and Mr. Al Hurra Yousif Mohammed received a two-year prison sentence. A further seven human rights defenders, Messrs. Akeel Ahmed Al Mafoodh, Ali Hassan Abdullah, Abdul Ghani Al-Khanjar (subject of an earlier communication, see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 90), Saeed Abdulnabi Shehab, Abdulraoof Al Shayeb (subject of an earlier communication, see A/HRC/4/37/Add.1 para 36), Abbas Al Omran, and Ali Hassan Mushaima, were allegedly found guilty and sentenced in absentia. The Government reportedly alleged that the aforementioned human rights defenders form part of a “terrorist cell”. They were reportedly held for a long period of time in incommunicado detention and subjected to torture, and their confessions may have been extracted under duress.	<a href="#">23/09/2011</a>

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05/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CMR 1/2011</a> <b>Cameroun</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Allégations d'assassinat, intimidation et harcèlement de défenseurs de droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues M. Guimé Djimé, responsable de Os-Civil Droits de l'Homme, une association de défense de droits de l'homme, aurait été tué de deux balles dans la nuit du 10 au 11 juin 2011, par deux personnes non-identifiées qui auraient fait irruption dans son domicile. Depuis 2004 l'Os-Civil Droits de l'Homme aurait contesté les élections de deux chefs traditionnels au motif que les élections n'auraient pas été organisées selon les normes législatives. Quatre personnes auraient en outre été arrêtées. Le 16 juillet 2011, Mme Maximilienne Ngo Mbe, Directrice Exécutive du Réseau des Défenseurs des Droits Humains en Afrique Centrale (REDHAC), qui a fait l'objet d'une communication précédente (voir A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para. 294), aurait reçu un appel téléphonique d'un numéro masqué. On lui aurait demandé de se présenter aux bureaux du Département de la Sécurité du Territoire (DST). Elle aurait refusé d'y aller sans convocation officielle. Ce coup de fil aurait été reçu la veille de l'ouverture du procès de huit activistes accusés de tentative de déstabilisation de l'Etat. Le REDHAC aurait mené un plaidoyer au sujet des huit activistes qui auraient été arbitrairement détenus par le DST. Le 18 juillet 2011, les appels téléphoniques, vers et depuis l'international, au domicile de Mme Ngo Mbe auraient été interrompus. Elle aurait subi des actes de harcèlement par le passé.	
05/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IND 16/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Detention and allegations of acts of intimidation against residents of the villages located on Chhindwada. According to the information received, on 26 June 2011, Mr. Sunilam Mishra, National Secretary of the Samajwadi Party and of the Indian Solidarity Committee (INSOCO), was arrested by the police and detained incommunicado. He was reportedly told that the cause of his arrest was raising slogans and provoking farmers to violence. The police allegedly charged farmers inside the village Bhula Mohgaon and arrested 18 villagers. Ms. Aradhna Bhargava, an advocate and president of the Women Struggle Committee (Sangharsh Samiti), was also arrested and detained for three days. On 22 May 2011, Mr. Mishra and Ms. Bhargava had been attacked by around 10 men, after a meeting with farmers, resulting in head injuries and fractures to their hands. The investigation into this attack was allegedly not properly conducted.	<a href="#">08/08/2011</a>

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05/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MWI 3/2011</a> <b>Malawi</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged excessive use of force in the context of peaceful anti-Government protests, which resulted in at least 18 deaths and a large number of injured. According to the information received, on 20 July 2011, nationwide peaceful demonstrations were organized by civil society organizations. In the morning of 20 July 2011, the High Court granted an injunction restraining the demonstration from proceeding, ultimately vacated by civil society in the afternoon. While the injunction was still in place, the police started to violently disperse the demonstrators who had gone ahead despite the court order. Violent clashes were then reported in the cities of Lilongwe, Karonga and Mzuzu. It is alleged that security forces fired live bullets and teargas at the protestors. During the clashes, about 18 people were reportedly killed and many others injures, including children. It was alleged that during the demonstrations, the police arrested and beat up several human rights defenders and journalists.	<a href="#">09/08/2011</a>
05/08/2011 UA	<a href="#">COD 4/2011</a> <b>République démocratique du Congo</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Allégations de menaces de mort et d'actes d'intimidation contre un défenseur des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, au cours des mois de juin et juillet 2011, M. X aurait fait l'objet de menaces de mort et d'actes d'intimidation de nature anonyme, en raison de son travail en faveur des droits de l'homme. M. X aurait porté plainte auprès du Cabinet du Procureur de la République près du Tribunal de Grande Instance de Bukavu. Malgré l'introduction de cette plainte, M. X continuerait de recevoir des menaces.	
05/08/2011 UA	<a href="#">USA 14/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged imminent execution of a Cuban national. According to the information received, on 30 June 2011, the Governor of Florida signed a death warrant setting Mr. Manuel Valle's execution date. Mr. Valle was initially sentenced to death in May 1978 for the offence of murder. The warrant reportedly indicated that clemency was not appropriate. There was conflicting information as to whether Mr. Valle was subjected to clemency proceedings. On the one hand, the State indicated that a clemency process was held; on the other, Mr. Valle's current lawyers indicated that there is no evidence of clemency proceedings having been conducted. The only information available is a request that was made by the then Governor in 1992, that clemency investigations be conducted. Mr. Valle's lawyers asserted that if such proceedings were held then it must have been conducted without counsel, which entails that it did not comply with due process guarantees.	

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08/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ISR 8/2011</a> <b>Israel</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Water and Sanitation;</b>	Alleged destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure and housing structures in the West Bank in 2011. According to information received, during 2011, Israeli defence forces demolished numerous water and sanitation infrastructures in various areas of the West Bank, mostly in Area C. Reportedly, these demolitions were accompanied by destruction of residential and agriculture structures. 342 Palestinian owned structures were demolished by Israeli defence forces in the first half of 2011 and 656 people, including 351 children, lost their homes in the first half of 2011.	
09/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">NGA 4/2011</a> <b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged forced evictions and demolitions involving lethal use of force by state authorities. According to the information received, on 25 June 2011, hundreds of people were forcibly evicted, and their homes burnt in Panteka settlement, Apo district, Abuja. Reportedly, the Task Force on Environmental Sanitation arrived at the settlement accompanied by armed police and soldiers and proceeded to burn down the settlement structures. Police forces reportedly shot in the air and arrested people as they tried to run away. One of the residents, Mr. Abu-Bakr Muhammad Abdullahi, was reportedly burnt to death whilst in his house. Reports indicate that two more people died in the course of the evictions.	
10/08/2011 UA	<a href="#">CHE 1/2011</a> <b>Swaziland</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Alleged concerns over fair hearing, insufficiently substantiated suspension and possible removal from office of a Judge in the High Court. According to the information received, Mr. Thomas S. Masuku, Judge in the High Court of the Kingdom of Swaziland, was notified by letter sent on 28 June 2011 by the Judicial Service Commission that a formal enquiry on twelve alleged acts of misbehaviour had been initiated against him, which may lead to his removal from office. He was also invited to attend an oral hearing on his case on 11 August 2011. Another letter dated 30 June 2011 informed him of his suspension from office until the resolution of the case. Allegedly, most allegations are insufficiently substantiated to justify suspension and possible removal from office, and the complainants are not clearly identified. Reportedly, the only discernible complainants are the Chief Justice and the King of Swaziland.	

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10/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GTM 13/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Food;</b>	Supuesto desalojo de 14 comunidades Q'echi'és del valle del Polochic. El desalojo fue sujeto de una comunicación anterior (ver A/HRC/18/51, GTM 4/2011). Según la nueva información recibida, el Estado no habría accionado los mecanismos institucionales suficientes para dar con una solución al problema de la falta de vivienda y tierra por parte de las comunidades desalojadas, y las propuestas presentadas no se mostrarían viables para dichas comunidades. Según los informes recibidos, las familias desalojadas se encontrarían en una situación extremadamente difícil viviendo en distintas áreas, buscando refugio temporal en casas de familiares y otras comunidades, alquilando tierras o viviendo al margen de la carretera. Otro enfrentamiento se habría llevado a cabo el 21 de mayo, cuando las comunidades habrían entrado nuevamente en las tierras para recolectar sus cultivos y habrían abandonado corriendo el lugar ante la llegada de guardias de seguridad fuertemente armados. Ese mismo día, guardias privados habrían utilizado armas de fuego contra los campesinos de la comunidad Canlún I, asesinando al campesino Oscar Reyes e hiriendo a los campesinos Miguel Chub Cucul, Marcelino Ical Chub y Alnoldo Caal Rax.	<a href="#">24/10/2011</a>
10/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">LBN 3/2011</a> <b>Liban</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Allégations d'actes d'intimidation. Selon les informations reçues, M. Saadeddine Shatila, représentant de l'organisation internationale Alkarama basée à Genève, aurait été victime de harcèlement intensif de la part des Services de renseignement militaire libanais et de la Police militaire. Le 22 juillet 2011, un agent des Services de renseignement militaire aurait rendu visite à M. Shatila à son domicile et lui aurait donné une convocation qui lui demandait de se présenter auprès des Services de renseignement militaire. Le 25 juillet 2011, il se serait présenté au bureau et il aurait été questionné pendant plus de sept heures sur ses activités de droits de l'homme. M. Shatila aurait été informé par les Services de renseignement militaire qu'un dossier aurait été ouvert sur lui en 2010 et qu'une enquête était menée portant sur des accusations pesant contre lui concernant 'la publication d'informations portant atteinte à l'image de l'armée' et 'la diffusion de fausses informations'. Le 26 juillet 2011, il aurait été interrogé pendant plusieurs heures par un préfet du gouvernement qui aurait fait allusion au rapport des Services de renseignement militaire du 25 juillet 2011.	



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10/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 10/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Alleged arrest and possible enforced disappearance. According to the information received, on 19 July 2011, Mr. Mohamed Jamal Al Tahhan was arrested at his home, located in Aleppo, by two agents of the Aleppo Air Intelligence Branch dressed in civilian clothing. Reportedly, after the arrest, Mr. Al Tahhan was taken to an unknown location. Allegedly, the arrest and possible enforced disappearance of Mr. Al Tahhan could be related to his political activities, including his participation in the demonstrations that have been taking place in the Syrian Arab Republic. Mr. Al Tahhan reportedly suffers from prostate cancer and high blood pressure, and was not being provided the appropriate medication.	
11/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">LKA 3/2011</a> <b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged ongoing smear campaign against a human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Visuvalingam Kirupaharan has been subjected to harassment and intimidation as a result of an ongoing smear campaign against him, by various newspapers and websites in Sri Lanka. Mr. Kirupaharan has been labeled a traitor and a terrorist wanted by Interpol. The articles are allegedly published in pro-Government newspapers, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil. As a result of this smear campaign, Mr. Kirupaharan has reportedly received numerous threatening phone calls.	<a href="#">16/08/2011</a>
15/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BLR 9/2011</a> <b>Belarus</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged arrest and detention of human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Bialatski, President of Human Rights Centre (HRC) "Viasna" and Vice-President of the International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH), was arrested in Minsk's city centre by police representatives of the Department of Financial Investigations. A search was conducted at his home by police officers on 4 August 2011. On 5 August 2011, Mr. Bialatski was allegedly transferred from a cell at the Financial Investigation Department of the State Control Committee to the detention centre of the Ministry of Interior. Mr. Bialatski was allegedly detained for having failed to declare the existence of a private foreign account registered on his name. As a result, a tax evasion case was allegedly opened against Mr. Bialatski. According to the information received, the purpose of the foreign account was to receive donations registered on the name of Mr. Bialatski, to finance "Viasna's" human rights activities. Mr. Ales Bialatski and the HRC "Viasna" have been the subject of previous communications on 14 May 2009, 24 August 2009, 22 December 2010 and 1 June 2011. An urgent appeal concerning Mr. Bialatski and the HRC "Viasna" was also sent on 25 February 2011, see case no. BLR 2/2011, A/HRC/18/51.	<a href="#">31/10/2011</a>

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15/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">VNM 6/2011</a> <b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Torture;</b>	Alleged torture, hard labour and incommunicado detention as a consequence of the exercise of freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, on 18 October 2010, Mr. Nguyen Van Hai was transferred to a Public Security detention camp in Ho Chi Minh City following his two and a half years imprisonment on alleged tax fraud. There, he was reportedly charged with “Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam”, said to be based on his online writings for greater democracy and human rights. Subsequently, he has been held incommunicado. When his wife was barred from visiting him in prison on 5 July 2011 she was told, without any explanation, that her husband lost his hand.	
16/08/2011 OL	<a href="#">CHL 3/2011</a> <b>Chile</b>	<b>Discrimination against women in law and in practice;</b>	Solicitud de información sobre el proceso y planes relacionados con el proyecto de ley sobre la discriminación. El Grupo de Trabajo sobre la cuestión de la discriminación contra la mujer en la legislación y en la práctica solicitó información sobre el proceso y planes relacionados con un proyecto de ley sobre la discriminación que estaba siendo examinado por el Congreso. El Grupo de Trabajo expresó su apoyo en principio a los esfuerzos de la Comisión de Constitución, Legislación, Justicia y Reglamento (la Comisión) para diseñar y producir el proyecto de ley que establece medidas contra la discriminación (Número 3815-07). El Grupo de Trabajo también tomó la oportunidad de destacar la importancia de algunas provisiones originalmente incluidas en el proyecto de ley y que fueron, más adelante, descartadas del texto que el Congreso estaba considerando al momento de enviar la carta. El Grupo de Trabajo pidió entonces información sobre los planes de la Comisión de tener en cuenta todas las consideraciones anteriormente planteadas en el proceso de revisión de la ley que se le requirió emprender. El Grupo de Trabajo recordó al Gobierno que en la etapa crucial de adopción de una nueva legislación contra la discriminación, le incumbe esmerarse en incorporar todas las normas y conceptos relacionados con los derechos de las mujeres y contribuir al desarrollo de buenas prácticas.	
16/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 11/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Disappearances; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged arrest and possible enforced disappearance. According to the information received, on 11 August 2011, Mr. Abdel Karim Rihaoui was arrested by Air Intelligence officials at the Havana Cafe, located in downtown Damascus, where he was meeting with a journalist. Allegedly, he was then taken to an unknown location. The source alleged that his arrest and possible enforced disappearance could be related to his human rights activities, including his mobilisation on cases of political prisoners.	

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17/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">LKA 5/2011</a> <b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Torture;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention and ill-treatment. According to the information received, Mr. Wickramasinghe Arachchige Ranjith Chandrasiri Perera was arrested by police officers of the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and the Colombo Crime Division on 14 May 2009 without arrest warrant. He was allegedly severely assaulted while being held at the Colombo Crime Division (CCD) in Dematagoda. On 23 June 2009, Mr. Wickramasinghe was allegedly blindfolded and taken to an unknown location, where he was severely beaten.	
18/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">DJI 2/2011</a> <b>Djibouti</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Allégation de detention arbitraire. Selon les informations reçues, M. Hassan Amine Ahmed aurait été arrêté le 1er août 2011 à Randa, Djibouti. Il aurait été transféré ensuite dans les locaux de la Section de recherche et de la documentation (SDR) qui appartient à la gendarmerie de la ville de Djibouti. Il est allégué que l'arrestation de M. Hassan Amine Ahmed serait liée au fait que celui-ci ait dénoncé l'arrestation de civils dans la région de Mablās, au nord du pays, et porté assistance à des prisonniers politiques dans la prison de Gabode. Le 8 août 2011, M. Hassan Amine Ahmed aurait été inculpé pour «participation à un mouvement insurrectionnel» pour être ensuite transféré à la prison de Gabode. M. Hassan Amine Ahmed resterait privé d'accès à un avocat ainsi que des visites de sa famille.	<a href="#">19/09/2011</a>
18/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">GTM 14/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Presuntas amenazas de muerte y actos intimidatorios. Según las informaciones recibidas, los miembros de la Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (FAFG) habrían recibido amenazas de muerte y actos intimidatorios en su contra, tras la sentencia del caso de la masacre en la localidad de Dos Erres, El Péten ocurrido en 1982. La Fiscalía de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio Público habría iniciado un juicio contra cuatro ex-militares del Ejército de Guatemala por esa masacre, y habría solicitado a la FAFG realizar un peritaje. El 28 de julio de 2011, los Sres. José Suasnavar y Leonel Paiz, miembros de la FAFG, habrían declarado sobre el peritaje arqueológico forense realizado. El 4 de agosto de 2011, el neumático del coche del Sr. Fredy Peccerelli, Director Ejecutivo de la FAFG, habría sido cortado con un cuchillo por el conductor de un vehículo que le seguía. El 8 de agosto de 2011, se habría encontrado una amenaza de muerte en el buzón del domicilio de Sr. Peccerelli, la cual se mencionaba a cuatro de los expertos de la FAFG y sus ubicaciones.	<a href="#">14/10/2011</a> <a href="#">21/10/2011</a>

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18/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ITA 1/2011</a> <b>Italy</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Racism;</b>	Alleged forced evictions of Roma families in Rome. According to the information received, on 22 April 2011, around 166 Roma living in the Via Del Cluniacensi camp in Rome were forcefully evicted. Two days after the evictions, local authorities reportedly provided temporary alternative accommodation for the evicted communities for two to three months. . On 9 and 10 May around 247 persons were allegedly evicted by national and municipal police forces from two Roma camps (via Candoni and via Salaria). Reportedly, on 17 May the police conducted additional evictions in Via Candoni, of families who had returned to the camp and built new shacks following the first eviction on 9 May. Allegedly, the evictions were implemented without prior notification or consultation with the affected communities, and provisional alternative accommodation was offered only to women and children.	<a href="#">15/11/2011</a>
18/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">KGZ 4/2011</a> <b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Allegations of violent attacks against lawyer. According to the information received, on 3 August 2011, Ms. Tatyana Tomina, a lawyer who had represented Uzbek nationals in the Kyrgyz Republic, was subjected to abuse when she joined an Uzbek client at the Osh City Police Department. On 2 August 2011, four women allegedly physically attacked her at Osh City Court, where she was representing an Uzbek national on a charge concerning the ethnic violence of June 2010 and reportedly, later that day, the same group of women verbally attacked Ms. Tomina at a pre-trial detention facility. On 10 May 2011, relatives of two Kyrgyz traffic police officers killed in the June 2010 violence, allegedly verbally abused Ms. Tomina. On 2 September 2010, at the trial hearing concerning the violence in June 2010, Ms. Tomina was reportedly hit by a piece of glass which was thrown at the defendants by relatives of the victims.	

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18/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MEX 17/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Migrants;</b>	Presuntos actos de hostigamiento y amenazas. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 31 de julio de 2011, alrededor de 30 patrullas de la policía municipal habrían rodeado el vehículo del sacerdote José Alejandro Solalinde Guerra (ver comunicaciones anteriores A.HRC/10/12/Add.1 para. 1759, A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, para. 1561, y A/HRC/18/51, MEX 1/2011) y habrían detenido a uno de los guardias de seguridad y al sacerdote en la parroquia de Nuestra Señora de la Asunción. Los policías municipales les habrían trasladado a la Comandancia de la Policía Municipal, donde habrían sido detenidos durante una hora. El 6 de julio de 2011, tres camionetas oscuras se habrían estacionado en frente de la organización La 72, Hogar-Refugio para Personas Migrantes, en Tenosique, Tabasco y un gran número de migrantes habrían saltado las bardas de la casa para huir. El 5 de julio de 2011, un hombre, se habría presentado en la misma organización, y habría preguntado a los migrantes sobre el albergue y habría anunciado que pesaba una amenaza de muerte sobre los migrantes. El 29 de junio de 2011, un miembro del Centro de Derechos Humanos del Usumacinta A.C., el Sr. Ezequiel Serafin Esteban, habría sido perseguido al salir de su trabajo por una camioneta. El 19 de junio de 2011, miembros de la policía municipal encapuchados habrían forzado a un miembro de la organización, el Sr. Fredi Flores Mecia, a descender de su vehículo y le habrían esposado. Según se informa, algunos policías le habrían amenazado.	
18/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 12/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Alleged disciplinary procedure against human rights lawyer and defender. According to the information received, a disciplinary procedure has been initiated against Mr. Mustafa Osso, aged 47 and living in Al Hasaka, allegedly for his activities as a human rights lawyer and defender, for his participation in peaceful protests and for denouncing, in the media, human rights violations. It is reported that the Bar Association considered these public positions to be a breach of the purposes and principles of the Bar Association and to be tarnishing the image of the country.	<a href="#">27/12/2011</a>

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19/08/2011 AL	<a href="#">BOL 2/2011</a> <b>Bolivia</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Muerte presuntamente causada por disparos durante un operativo policial. Una carta fue enviado al Gobierno de Bolivia respecto al operativo lanzado el 16 de abril de 2009 en la ciudad de Santa Cruz por la policía boliviana, presuntamente causando la muerte de tres individuos (A/HRC/15/25/Add.1). El Gobierno respondió en una carta de fecha 13 de septiembre de 2010, señalando que los Sres. Michael Dwyer, Arpad Magyarosi, y Eduardo Rózsa Flores habían resultado muertos durante un tiroteo. El Relator especial recibió un informe forense del Gobierno de Irlanda sobre la muerte del Sr. Dwyer, cuyos resultados indican que múltiples disparos fueron realizados en la habitación del Sr. Dwyer, quien fue alcanzado por lo menos cinco veces.	
19/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BRA 6/2011</a> <b>Brazil</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged killing of a judge. According to the information received, on the night of 11 August 2011, Ms. Patrícia Lourival Acioli, a 47-year-old judge of the State of Rio de Janeiro, was ambushed and killed outside her home in Niteroi, State of Rio de Janeiro. Hooded gunmen reportedly arrived on motorcycles and fired 21 bullets into her car. Allegedly, the bullets of caliber 45 and 40 are usually exclusively used by the Brazilian armed forces and civil and military police. Judge Acioli's death is reported to have come only days after she delivered tough sentences against former policemen who allegedly turned to crime. Ms. Acioli had allegedly received recurring death threats, but had no police escort at the time of her death. It is also reported that she was on a handwritten "death list" issued by a leading member of a vigilante militia group who was recently arrested in Guarapari, Espírito Santo.	
19/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GTM 12/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Presunta participación de un general en actos de tortura cometidos durante el conflicto armado interno. Según la información recibida, un general es el presunto responsable de masacres cometidas en la región de Ixil, donde ocupó un puesto de mando durante 1982 y 1983. Como Director Nacional de la división de inteligencia militar en 1992, habría sido autor intelectual responsable de la tortura y desaparición forzada de Efraín Bámaca Velázquez, comandante de la guerrilla de la Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca. La Corte Interamericana en el año 2000 declaró que Guatemala era responsable de dicha tortura y la desaparición forzada.	

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19/08/2011 AL	<a href="#">ISR 9/2011</a> <b>Israel</b>	<b>Adequate housing;</b>	Alleged demolition of a Bedouin settlement in Al-Hadidiya in the Jordan Valley. According to the information received, on 10 June 2011 the IDF demolished a residential tent and three animal shelters, affecting 10 people. On 21 June 2011, IDF demolished seven tents, four structures serving as kitchens and 18 pens housing livestock, affecting 27 people. Allegedly, demolition notices were served to the residents on 16 June, giving them three days to object to the demolition orders. An appeal against the orders submitted by the residents to the Civil Administration on 19 June was reportedly rejected; they entered a petition 21 June to the Israeli Supreme Court, which was still pending when the demolitions took place. Although the demolition orders were issued only to four households, structures belonging to two other individuals were reportedly also demolished. Furthermore, Al-Hadidiya residents are reportedly not permitted to build permanent housing in the area and are therefore obliged to live in tents and shacks, without access to electricity, water, transportation and education services.	
19/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MEX 16/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Summary executions;</b>	Supuesto asesinato de periodistas y del hijo de uno de ellos. Según las informaciones recibidas, los días 13 y 20 de junio de 2011, el Sr. Pablo Ruelas Barraza, colaborador de los periódicos Diario del Yaqui y El Regional de Sonora, y el Sr. Miguel Ángel López Velasco, columnista del diario digital Notiver, habrían sido asesinados respectivamente en los estados de Sonora y Veracruz. El 4 de julio de 2011, el Sr. Angel Castillo Corona habría sido golpeado cuando viajaba en compañía de su hijo de 16 años de edad en la carretera que comunica Ocuilán con Tianguistenco. Tras esta agresión, habría sido trasladado a la clínica Adolfo López Mateos, donde murió debido a las lesiones sufridas. Según se informa, su hijo habría sido arrollado por un vehículo. El Sr. Castillo Corona fue columnista de los periódicos Puntual y Diario de México.	
19/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ROU 1/2011</a> <b>Romania</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Minority issues; Racism;</b>	Alleged building of a wall surrounding apartment building populated mainly by Roma residents, and additional discriminatory treatment in regard to the right to housing. According to the information received, on 28 June 2011, the mayor of Baia Mare city announced the decision to build a 3 meters high and 100 meters long wall, surrounding the apartment building on 46H Horea Street in Baia Mare. Reportedly, most of the residents in the building are Roma people. Furthermore, the Baia Mare Local Council reportedly decided to acquire 10 hectares of land for the purpose of constructing social housing (1000 housing units) and resettle “marginalized communities”. The areas targeted for relocation and resettlement are reportedly mainly inhabited by Roma, and the social housing is to be built in the outskirts of the city and next to the sewage treatment plant.	

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19/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">USA 15/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Health; Migrants; Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged torture and ill-treatment in immigration facilities. According to the information received, 16 gay and transgender individuals were held in various immigration detention facilities between May 2009 and July 2011. J.H. was reportedly sexually assaulted by two fellow detainees. The staff allegedly did not provide adequate protection or investigate the violation. "N" was reportedly sexually assaulted by a guard while in segregation at the Eloy Detention Centre in Arizona. A number of the victims claim to have been subjected to solitary confinement or confined to "lock down" in their cells for 22 hours per day. A number of detainees have reportedly had difficulties accessing their medication at the Santa Ana City Jail in California. Furthermore, there is reportedly a lack of protection from persecution and respect for the principle of non-refoulement for those who risk torture if returned to their home countries on account of their sexual orientation, gender identity or HIV status.	
22/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">ARM 1/2011</a> <b>Armenia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention and harassment of members of the Jehovah's Witnesses community. According to the information received, members of the Jehovah's Witnesses community had been facing harassment, as well as the imprisonment of the following 72 Jehovah's Witnesses: David Mnatsakanyan, Vigen Sargsyan, Vladimir Sargsyan, Gagik Toplakhaltsyan, Harutyun Gagyan, Gor Aslanyan, Ishkhan Grigoryan, Aram Apresyan, Kamo Sahakyan, Arkadi Mardoyan, Vanik Soghomonyan, Grigor Safaryan, Lyudvik Arshakyan, Raphael Manukyan, Karapet Aghadjanyan, Hakob Babudjyan, Artak Kroyan, Vahram Grigoryan, Gevork Sargsyan, Roman Minasyan, Andranik Martirosyan, Aghasi Sargsyan, Hayk Ghazaryan, Spartak Khanumyan, Levon Vardanyan, Vardan Vardanyan, Hovhannes Kasemyan, Taron Pirapyan, Artur Torosyan, Karapet Sargsyan, Samvel Prutyan, Ashot Khachikyan, David Martirosyan, Arayik Nahapetyan, Zorayr Arakelyan, Narek Seyranyan, Levon Tumanyan, Rafael Khalatov, Narek Chinarian, Narek Pogosyan, Suren Tonoyan, David Khlghatyan, Andranik Bagiryan, Edouard Ohandjanyan, Levon Avakyan, Alik Davtyan, Sevak Aghekyan, Manuk Khechoyan, Derenik Minasyan, Vahe Avetisyan, Artur Hayrapetyan, Hakob Engibaryan, Harutyun Mnatsakanyan, Gor Mesropyan, Artashes Arshakyan, Vardan Antonyan, Vahagn Alikhanyan, Anri Khachatryan, Nikolay Poghosyan, David Muradyan, Ashot Voskanyan, Samvel Sargsyan, Arutyun Kirakosyan, Arman Nersisyan, Andranik Geghamyan, Hayk Sargsyan, Hovik Gasparyan, Hovhannes Sardaryan. The individuals have reportedly been charged under the Armenian Criminal Code for their conscientious objection to military service on religious grounds. Reportedly, a further three had been held in pretrial detention. On 19 July 2011, Garegin Avetisyan was allegedly convicted as a conscientious objector, sentenced and arrested for refusing military service. Religious conventions and meetings organized by Jehovah's Witnesses have reportedly been cancelled, allegedly due to pressure from Government officials and from priests of the Armenian Apostolic Church.	<a href="#">31/01/2012</a>



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22/08/2011 UA	<a href="#">UKR 5/2011</a> <b>Ukraine</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged reduction of the threshold amounts for criminal possession of illegal drugs in Ukraine. According to the information received, Ministry of Health Resolution No. 634 of 29 July 2010 reduced the legal thresholds for the criminal possession of illegal drugs. The threshold for acetylated opium, allegedly the most widely-used illegal injected drug in Ukraine, was reportedly reduced by a factor of 20, such that anyone found possessing between 0.005 and 1 gram of the substance is liable to criminal prosecution. Allegedly, criminalizing the possession of small quantities of illegal drugs will endanger needle/syringe exchange programmes by implicating those who collect or return used syringes containing residue amounts of illegal drugs. Reportedly, the changes will make it more difficult for health and social services to reach drug users, undermining HIV prevention, care and treatment, drug dependency treatment, and other health services.	<a href="#">21/11/2011</a>
23/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CHL 4/2011</a> <b>Chile</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Torture;</b>	Alegaciones de uso desproporcionado de la fuerza y detención de manifestantes. Según las informaciones recibidas, durante los dos últimos meses, estudiantes de secundaria y universitarios habrían estado realizando diversas marchas de protesta. El 4 de agosto de 2011 se habrían llevado a cabo protestas en la ciudad de Santiago y en otras doce ciudades del país. La policía y cuerpos de seguridad del Estado habrían respondido con un uso excesivo de la fuerza. Más de 500 personas habrían sido detenidas, muchas de los cuales habrían sido menores de edad. De igual forma, 14 estudiantes y un centenar de policías habrían resultado heridos. Un estudiante de sociología de la Universidad Arcis en Valparaíso, el Sr. Daniel Pantoja Quiroz, habría sido detenido y golpeado por diez policías de las “fuerzas especiales” cuando éste se encontraba en la vía pública.	<a href="#">26/10/2011</a> <a href="#">15/11/2011</a>
23/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">LKA 4/2011</a> <b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged threats against those campaigning for justice following the killing of a human rights defender. According to the information received on 11 February 2010, Mr. Pattani Razeek, a human rights defender and a founding member and managing trustee of the Community Trust Fund (CTF) in Puttalam, was abducted. The main suspect was reportedly arrested over a year later following a signatory campaign organised by Mr. Razeek’s family, the Mosque Committee and local civil society groups. Following information received from a suspect, the body of Mr. Razeek was reportedly exhumed and identified. After Mr. Razeek’s disappearance, individuals campaigning for justice in the case, including his family members, were reportedly subjected to harassment and threatened on numerous occasions. In May 2010, members of his family and a CTF Trustee received death threats.	

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24/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">AZE 2/2011</a> <b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged demolition of a building owned by a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 11 August 2011, bulldozers and a team of workers, allegedly dispatched by the Baku Mayor's office, began to demolish a building. The building was owned by Ms. Leyla Yunus, the director of the Institute of Peace and Democracy. The building also housed two other human rights organisations namely, the Azerbaijan Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Women's Crisis Centre. During the process of demolition, property belonging to Ms. Yunus and the NGOs were reportedly destroyed, including documents, computers, furniture, files, office equipment and books. The destruction allegedly took place despite an injunction issued by the Administrative Economic Court N°1 of Nasimi District in May 2011, which prohibited the demolition of the building. Ms. Yunus had reportedly denounced corruption by public officials on several occasions.	
24/08/2011 AL	<a href="#">ECU 2/2011</a> <b>Ecuador</b>	<b>Freedom of expression;</b>	Alegaciones sobre una sentencia emitida contra el periódico El Universo, así como la condena emitida en contra de un periodista y a los directivos que laboran en dicho diario. Según las informaciones recibidas, el día 20 de julio de 2011, se habría dictaminado una sentencia emitida por un Juez Provisorio contra el periódico El Universo, como consecuencia de la publicación de una columna de opinión escrita por el Sr. Emilio Palacio y publicada el 6 de febrero de 2011, titulada "No a las mentiras". El Presidente Correa, habría decidido plantear una demanda el 21 de marzo de 2011, pidiendo al juez condenar al autor de la columna, así como a los directivos del periódico a una pena máxima de tres años de prisión. Asimismo, se habría exigido pagar una indemnización de 50 millones de dólares así como una sanción aplicable al periódico por 20 millones de dólares. El día de la audiencia, los defensores de El Universo habrían ofrecido al Presidente Correa publicar una rectificación de la columna mencionada en los términos que el mandatario considerara adecuados. Sin embargo el Presidente Correa habría rechazado la conciliación, pidiendo que se continuara con el proceso. El Universo fue objeto de una comunicación anterior (ver A/HRC/18/51, ECU 1/2011).	<a href="#">31/10/2011</a>
24/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">KAZ 3/2011</a> <b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Alleged extradition and risk of torture. According to the information received, Mr. X was arrested on 25 July 2011, without judicial warrant, by representatives of the border police of the Republic of Kazakhstan. He was crossing the border at Uralsk, Republic of Kazakhstan, where he intended to apply for an extension of temporary residency in the Russian Federation. Mr. X was allegedly held at the pre-trial detention centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Uralsk, Kazakhstan, awaiting imminent deportation to Uzbekistan, which was scheduled for 24 August 2011. Reportedly, Mr. X was not provided with legal counsel.	

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24/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">RUS 9/2011</a> <b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged lack of progress in the investigation of the killing of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 14 July 2011, a joint report was published by human rights organisations outlining apparent shortcomings in the investigation into the killing of Ms. Natalia Estemirova. Allegedly, despite repeated assurances by the Russian authorities that the investigation is progressing, little progress had in fact been made. Reportedly, there was a failure to collect DNA samples from a wide range of suspects in Chechnya, there were discrepancies found in the evidence taken from the car allegedly used in the killing of Ms. Estemirova and there was a lack of willingness to look into the role played by the Kurchaloi district police, who Ms. Estemirova had exposed in connection with an extrajudicial execution two weeks before her death. Mr. Estemirova was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, para 1870).	<a href="#">17/11/2011</a>
24/08/2011 AL	<a href="#">UGA 6/2011</a> <b>Uganda</b>	<b>Adequate housing;</b>	Alleged forced eviction of more than 3,000 residents in the Hoima district in Uganda. According to the information received, the Ministry of Defense had planned to evict over 3,000 residents from seven villages (Kitikara, Ngurwe, Ngoma, Nyakatehe, Kituti, Kabanena and Kasonga) in Hoima district, for the purpose of establishing an army base near the oil wells in the region. Reportedly, the army base is meant to increase the security in the area. The Ministry of Defense reportedly claims ownership over land covering the above mentioned villages.	
25/08/2011 UA	<a href="#">NAM 1/2011</a> <b>Namibia</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged death threats. According to the information received, on 11 June 2011, Mr. Nicolaas Josea, aged 49, received a threatening text message. He filed a police complaint on 11 June 2011. Reportedly, Mr. Josea is one of the accused persons in a high profile financial fraud case involving AVID Investments Corporation and the Social Security Commission. The case allegedly involves high ranking officials of the ruling SWAPO party and its sympathizers. Mr. Josea believes that the threats are emanating from persons who are afraid of being incriminated by his testimony. This is reportedly the second time that Mr. Josea has been threatened. In March 2008, he was warned that an unidentified old man would kill him.	

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26/08/2011 OL	<a href="#">AUS 5/2011</a> <b>Australia</b>	<b>Migrants;</b>	Request for information on measures taken to ensure compliance with international human rights law in the implementation of bilateral agreements on off-shore processing of asylum claims. According to the information received, an “Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Transfer and Resettlement” was signed in Kuala Lumpur on 25 July 2011. The Agreement reportedly provided for the transfer of certain persons seeking international protection to Malaysia for refugee status determination, in exchange for the Government of Australia accepting certain persons who have been determined to be refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Malaysia. The letter seeks information on measures that the Government had, or intended to take, in order to ensure that adequate protection safeguards in line with Australia’s obligations under international human rights and refugee law are put in place. Further, information is requested on protection safeguards related to specific vulnerable groups, including children and migrants who may have been trafficked.	<a href="#">14/10/2011</a>
26/08/2011 OL	<a href="#">MYS 9/2011</a> <b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Migrants;</b>	Request for information on measures taken to ensure compliance with international human rights law in the implementation of bilateral agreements on off-shore processing of asylum claims. According to the information received, an “Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Transfer and Resettlement” was signed in Kuala Lumpur on 25 July 2011. The Agreement reportedly provided for the transfer of certain persons seeking international protection to Malaysia for refugee status determination, in exchange for the Government of Australia accepting certain persons who have been determined to be refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Malaysia. The letter seeks information on measures that the Government had, or intended to take, in order to ensure that adequate protection safeguards in line with Malaysia’s obligations under international human rights and refugee law are put in place. Further, information is requested on protection safeguards related to specific vulnerable groups, including children and migrants who may have been trafficked.	

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26/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">TKM 1/2011</a> <b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Health;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention, harassment and restriction of religious freedom and prevention of medical facilities. According to the information received, from March 2010 until September 2010, members of the Svet Miru church have reportedly been harassed by the police. Allegedly the police forced members of the Svet Miru Church to submit written accusations against Pastor Ilmurad Nurliev accusing him of swindling large sums of money. Reportedly, on 27 August 2010, Pastor Ilmurad Nurliev was arrested and on 21 October 2010, he was convicted on charges of swindling approximately 500 USD. He was given a four year sentence, which he reportedly has to serve in the general regime labour camp in Seidy. Pastor Ilmurad Nurliev is a diabetic and reportedly has no access to medical treatment. Furthermore, prison authorities have reportedly denied Pastor Nurliev a Bible. Reportedly the Svet Miru church has also been repeatedly denied registration since 2007.	<a href="#">27/09/2011</a>
29/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">AGO 2/2011</a> <b>Angola</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged denial of entry by immigration officials. According to the information received, on 11 August 2011, seventeen members of civil society organisations, including the Executive Director of Southern Africa Development Community-Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (SADC-CNGO), Mr Abie Dithlake; the Executive Secretary of the Southern Africa Trade Union Coordination Council (SATUCC), Mr. Austin Muneku; and the Executive Director of the Fellowship of Christian Councils of Southern Africa (FOCCISA), Mr. Malcolm Damon, and two journalists, Ms. Joana Maria Macie and Mr. Lourenço Cossas, were denied entry by immigration officials on their arrival at the Quatro de Fevereiro International Airport in Luanda as they travelled to attend the seventh Southern Africa Civil Society Forum. The journalists were deported back to South Africa with no explanation provided by the authorities. Four civil society members from Zimbabwe, Ms. Dewa Mavhinga and Mr. Phillip Pasirayi, members of the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition, Mr. Tawanda Chimhini, director of the Elections Resource Centre and Mr. Dzimbabwe Chimnga, manager of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, were reportedly detained for five hours at the airport and the authorities went through their luggage and confiscated 300 translated copies of a report regarding the political situation in Zimbabwe.	
29/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CYP 2/2011</a> <b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Torture;</b>	Alleged ill-treatment of asylum seekers, lack of access to medical assistance and solitary confinement. According to the information received, on 12 July 2011, asylum seekers Mr. Mohammad Khosh Sorour, Mr. Mohsen Khosravani, Mr. Bagher Ebrahimzadeh, Mr. Mostafa Hajilou, Mr. Mohammad Malek Madarand Mr. Zakariah Ebrahim Moj were attacked and assaulted by a group of police officers following their protest in response to forcible removal and subsequent deportation of a fellow inmate. The individuals sustained several injuries and sequels. Mr. Bagher Ebrahimzadeh was allegedly severely beaten and subsequently held in solitary confinement. None of the injured individuals had received medical assistance, including Mr. Mostafa Hajilou, who sustained a broken leg.	

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29/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ISR 7/2011</a> <b>Israel</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Allegation that a new law defines calling for a boycott as a ‘civil wrong’. According to the information received on 11 July 2011, a new law called ‘Law for Prevention of Damage to the State of Israel through Boycott – 2011’, was adopted. The law allegedly renders the law of tort applicable to boycott. A person can reportedly be sued and fined for damages by their intended target under the new law even where no actual damage has been caused. The law allegedly prohibits calls for a “boycott of the state of Israel” by Israeli citizens and organizations. Reportedly, Israeli businesses and industries will be penalised by the law if they refuse to trade with settlement businesses. Where Israeli individuals and groups support a boycott, the law allows the government to revoke tax exemptions and other benefits to those that receive international state support.	<a href="#">15/12/2011</a>
30/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CHN 18/2011</a> <b>China (People’s Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b>	Alleged arrest and possible enforced disappearance of Buddhist monk. According to the information received, on 20 August 2011, the Buddhist monk Mr. X was arrested in the hotel “Z-hong Yan” in Hezhou, Kanlho prefecture. His fate and whereabouts remained unknown. On 21 August, some 50 security personnel allegedly raided Mr. X’s room at Lhabdrang Monastery, checking his belongings and seizing CDs. Mr. X had given a video testimony in 2008 regarding torture he reportedly suffered during a 42-day period of detention from 28 March 2008, following protests in Lhabdrang Monastery.	
30/08/2011 UA	<a href="#">IDN 5/2011</a> <b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged excessive use of force and surveillance. According to the information received, on 15 June 2011, Mr. Yones Douw, active in documenting human rights abuses by the military and police, attended a protest at the 1750 District Military Command (Kodim) base in Nabire, in the province of Papua. Reportedly, a group of protestors broke through the entrance gates of the base and began to throw objects. Mr. Douw attempted to calm them when military officers fired shots in the air and began to hit the protestors. Mr. Douw was reportedly struck several times on the head with pieces of wood, and his shoulder and wrists were injured as a result of being beaten. On 1 July 2011, while Mr. Douw was on his way to receive medical treatment, he was informed that he was being subjected to police surveillance. On 15 July 2011, Mr. Douw was allegedly informed that the Nabire District Police Station had instructed officers to monitor his movements around Nabire. He has allegedly observed motorbikes revving their engines as they pass him and noticed strangers waiting near his home.	

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30/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MAR 5/2011</a> <b>Maroc</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Allégation de détention arbitraire et torture. Selon les informations reçues, M. Mohamed Hajib, né le 23 mai 1981, de nationalité allemande et marocaine, marié et père de trois enfants, aurait été arrêté le 18 février 2010 à l'aéroport de Casablanca par cinq agents du service d'intelligence du Maroc et aurait été transféré immédiatement au commissariat d'El Maarif, où il aurait été torturé. Ses parents ne furent pas autorisés à le voir. Douze jours après sa détention, M. Hajib fut déféré devant le juge d'instruction de Salé sous l'accusation d'appartenance à un groupe terroriste et d'association de malfaiteurs. Le juge ordonna sa détention provisoire à la prison de Salé. Le 10 mars 2010, M. Hajib commença une grève de la faim et fut hospitalisé le 24 juin 2010. Le même jour, il fut condamné, à la suite d'un procès expéditif, à une peine de 10 ans d'emprisonnement. M. Hajib aurait été condamné sur la seule base de déclarations signées sous la torture. Voir aussi DEU 1/2011 envoyé le 30 septembre 2011.	<a href="#">03/10/2011</a>
30/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">NPL 1/2011</a> <b>Nepal</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged acts of intimidation and death threats against a journalist and human rights lawyer. According to the information received, on 7 July 2011, Mr. Jitman Basnet was followed by two men on a motor bike in New Baneshwor, Kathmandu. One of them reportedly shouted to the other to grab Mr. Basnet. At this point, Mr. Basnet allegedly managed to force his way out of the traffic and to lose the individuals. Mr. Basnet had reportedly received a threatening phone call on 18 June, and a death threat on his mobile phone on 21 June. On 15 June, Mr. Basnet had attended a televised public event called "Forum for Justice and Truth", during which he was outspoken regarding impunity and accused political leaders of negligence. In April 2011, Mr. Basnet reportedly attempted to file a report in which he alleged that the perpetrators of cases of extra-judicial killings were high ranking police and army officials.	
30/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">LKA 6/2011</a> <b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture; Water and Sanitation;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention, torture and violations of rights to fair trial, health, water and sanitation. According to the information received, Mr. Gunasundaram Jayasundaram (subject of earlier communications, see A/HRC/13/39/Add.1, para 236 and A/HRC/10/44/Add.4, para 197, and Opinion 30/2008 (Sri Lanka) of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, A/HRC/13/30/Add.1, p. 63), 56 years of age, an Irish citizen of Tamil origin, was arrested on 4 September 2007 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr. Jayasundaram was allegedly arrested without warrant on orders of the military authorities under the Emergency Regulations No. 19/(2) and had been suffering from serious medical conditions that require urgent medical assistance. Mr. Jayasundaram has been in prolonged detention in Wellikada remand prison in Colombo and has been deprived of regular contact with his family who live in Europe. For the last four years he has allegedly remained detained without charge, has had difficulties accessing his lawyer and has not yet been brought before an independent judicial authority.	



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30/08/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 13/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Allegations of arrests, physical assault, ill-treatment, charges, and incommunicado detention. According to the information received, on 8 August 2011 Mr. Walid Al-Bunni was arrested by members of the Intelligence Agency at his home in Al Tal, Damascus, together with his two sons. One of his sons was released, the whereabouts of the other two men remained unknown. On 4 August 2011, Ms. Handai Zahlout was reportedly arrested by security forces in Jaramana. During her detention she was allegedly forced to witness a friend being tortured in an attempt to obtain confessions. On 2 August 2011, Mr. Mohamed Najati Tayara, who had been in detention since 12 May 2011, was subjected to a physical assault in the central prison of Homs by members of the Syrian security forces. On 31 July 2011, Mr. Wael Al-Hamada was reportedly released on bail after two and half months of detention. Mr. Abdel Rahman Al-Hamada was released on 27 June 2011. Following his arrest on 30 April 2011, he was reportedly detained incommunicado and subjected to ill-treatment. On 5 July 2011, Mr. Ahmad Tomeh was reportedly arrested by security forces while working at his medical centre near Der Al-Zor. It is alleged that he was held for a month in incommunicado detention before being released.	
30/08/2011 JAL	<a href="#">UZB 2/2011</a> <b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged torture and death in custody. According to the information received, Mr. Artikov Abdumannon, who had been imprisoned for six years for alleged participation in the 2005 Andijan events, was placed in isolation ward on 6 June 2011, where he was severely tortured while in solitary confinement. On 24 June 2011, the mutilated body of Mr. Abdumannon bearing multiple traces of severe beating and torture was handed over to his family. Prison officials reportedly told his family that he had died of a heart attack after being informed about the extension of his prison term.	<a href="#">15/11/2011</a>
02/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CUB 2/2011</a> <b>Cuba</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;</b>	Presunto ataque contra dos integrantes de las Damas de Blanco. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 8 de agosto de 2011 las Sras. Rosario Morales la Rosa e Ivonne Mayesa Galano habrían sido golpeadas por aproximadamente 30 oficiales de la Seguridad del Estado en La Habana, por permanecer diez minutos con unos carteles aludiendo al cese de la violencia contra las mujeres, así como la promoción de derechos humanos frente a dicha sección. Las Sras. Morales y Mayesa habrían sido arrestadas aproximadamente 30 veces este año y habrían sido golpeadas durante su detención. El 7 de agosto de 2011, cerca de 15 mujeres integrantes de las Damas de Blanco habrían sido agredidas cuando se manifestaban pacíficamente a la salida de la Catedral de Santiago de Cuba. A otras integrantes se les habría impedido participar en manifestaciones por partidarios del Gobierno. Los días 24 y 30 de julio 2011 otras mujeres habrían sido golpeadas tras una visita a la iglesia.	<a href="#">28/09/2011</a> <a href="#">11/11/2011</a>



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02/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">FJI 2/2011</a> <b>Fiji</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Alleged illegitimate restrictions on the exercise of workers' rights to freedom of association and of expression, right to collectively bargain and right to strike due to the promulgations of the "Essential National Industries (Employment) Decree"; arrest, detention, and physical assault of trade unionists; and arbitrary decision by the Ministry of Labour against a trade unionist. According to the information received, several points of the Decree appear to be controversial. In addition, on 4 August 2011, Messrs Daniel Urai and Dinesh Gounder, both trade unionists, were allegedly arrested and charged under the Public Emergency Regulations for holding a meeting without a permit. They were released on bail. Furthermore, on 7 May 2011, the Ministry of Labour arbitrarily refused the nomination of Mr. Felix Anthony for the Workers' delegation to a session of the International Labour Organisation Conference. Finally, on 22 June 2011, Mr. Mohammed Khalil, was reportedly brutally assaulted by army officers who accused him of being a "strongman of the union".	
02/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">IND 18/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged deaths in custody. According to the information received, Mr. Nazim Rashid Shalla, aged 28, a resident of Alamdar Colony of Krankshiven locality of Sopore, Kashmir, died in police custody on 31 July 2011. Mr. Saidul Mondal was allegedly killed on 17 April 2011, by members of the Border Security Forces. Mr. Salam Sanjoy, aged 19, from Sagolbad Tera Moirang Hanuba Leirak, reportedly passed away at the Regional Institute of Medical Science Hospital at Lampel, Impal from injuries sustained whilst in police custody on 29 April 2011.	<a href="#">16/09/2011</a>
02/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MEX 18/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Disappearances; Torture;</b>	Presunta tortura, malos tratos y riesgo de desaparición forzada de un menor. Según la información recibida, el menor X habría sido detenido el 25 de julio de 2011, en la carretera Monterrey – Tamaulipas, por agentes de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional en relación con su supuesta portación de armas. Durante la detención, el menor habría sido sometido a golpes, torturas y otros malos tratos. Momentos después, los agentes habrían amenazado con matarlo si no se declaraba culpable de los delitos de delincuencia organizada, acopio de armas y posesión de cartuchos. Asimismo, otro menor, Y, habría sido detenido el mismo día por agentes de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional, quienes también lo habrían amenazado de muerte si no se declaraba culpable de los delitos que le imputaban, y quien habría desaparecido luego de haber sido trasladado del Centro Nacional de Arraigo de Nuevo Laredo al Centro Tutelar de Menores de Nuevo Laredo el día 23 de agosto de 2011. Dado que el menor X habría sido llevado al Centro Nacional de Arraigo donde lo habrían amagado para confesar sobre su supuesta participación en un enfrentamiento armado en Nuevo Laredo y que, según se habría informado, podría ser trasladado a un centro para menores, la fuente expresó temor de que pudiera correr la misma suerte que el menor Y.	

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06/09/2011 UA	<a href="#">SGP 3/2011</a> <b>Singapore</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged death sentence on drug trafficking charges. According to the information received, on 18 July 2008, Mr. Roslan Bin Bakar was arrested at the house of his step brother and charged with drug trafficking more than one month prior to his arrest. On 22 April 2010, he was found guilty and sentenced to death, which is reportedly mandatory for that offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act. His appeal was rejected on 17 March 2011, and there was allegedly no written judgement on his case. Reportedly, he filed a clemency petition on 28 June 2011 and had been awaiting its outcome.	<a href="#">03/01/2012</a>

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09/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BHR 18/2011</a> <b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Alleged arrests, detention, harassment and stigmatisation against human rights defenders and their relatives. According to the information received, on 6 April 2011 Mr. Mahdi Abu Deeb, President of the Bahraini Teacher's Association (BTA), was arrested and was subjected to ill-treatment. On 8 June 2011, the wife of human rights activist Mr. Hasan Abbas Al-Omran, Ms. Adeela Ali Naser, was prevented from going on holidays and was dismissed from her employment, her house was raided by security forces and she was summoned for interrogation. Ms. Farida Ismail, the wife of Mr. Ibrahim Sharif, was reportedly dismissed from her employment at the Ministry of Education. The relatives of Mr. Abduljalil Al Singace have allegedly been subjected to intimidation and harassment, and one of his sons was reportedly arrested and suffered ill-treatment while in detention. On 25 May 2011, the daughter-in-law of Mr. Al Singace, Ms. Zahra Rashid Sawr, was arrested along with other teachers at the Al-Qairawan governmental school. The sons of Messrs. Abduljalil Al Moqdad and AlSaleh were arrested and remained in detention where they allegedly suffered ill-treatment. Ms. Zahra Atiya, the wife of Mr. Sheikh Yasser AlSaleh was reportedly beaten and threatened when security forces raided her father's home. The wife of Mr Abdulhadi Alkhawaja was reportedly dismissed from her position, his daughter was interrogated by police, and two of his sons in law were allegedly arrested and charged. The son of Mr. Saeed Abdulnabi Shebab was allegedly arrested, charged and sentenced to three years in prison. The 16 year old son of Mr. Al Mafoodh was allegedly arrested on 5 April 2011, beaten by security men and detained incommunicado before being released on 22 May 2011. Human rights defenders have reportedly been stigmatised through some media channels. On 13 June 2011, the presenter of a television programme allegedly accused human rights activists Mr. Mohammed Al-Masakati and Mr. Nabeel Rajab of incitement, sabotage and sectarianism. In May 2011, it is reported that an anonymous document allegedly used by some authorities abroad, attempted to stigmatise Mr. Rajab and Ms. Maryam Alkhawaja, daughter of the aforementioned Mr. Alkhawaja. Messrs. Al-Omran; Sharif; Al Singace; Alkhawaja; Shebab and Al Mafoodh were the subject of a previous communication (see above, case no BHR 17/2011). Mr. Al Singace was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/18/51, case no BHR/4/2011, A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 108, 132). Mr. Alkhawaja was the subject of previous communications (see above case no BHR 17/2011, A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, para 103, A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, para 59, A/HRC//4/3/Add.1, para 33, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.1, para 26). Mr. Rajab was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC//16/44/Add.1, para 90, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.1, para 26, E/CN.4/2005/101/Add.1, para 40).	<a href="#">15/12/2011</a>

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09/09/2011 AL	<a href="#">BRA 5/2011</a> <b>Brazil</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged negative impact on the access to medicines. According to the information received, the dispute between the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), Brazil's patent authority, and the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), which gives prior consent to patents granted by INPI, prompted the Advocate-General of the Union to intervene and review the duties of INPI and ANVISA with regard to patent applications in the pharmaceutical area. It is alleged that the Advocate-General of the Union's final legal opinion transformed ANVISA's prior consent into a pre-grant opposition submitted for INPI's discretion and appeared to undermine the spirit of the Brazilian Industrial Property Law.	
09/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IND 19/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged killing, attacks and threats against women human rights defenders. According to the information received, environmentalist and human rights defender Ms. Shehla Masood was shot dead by an unidentified assailant outside her home in Koh-e-Fiza in Bhopal on 16 August 2011. Some days before the attack, Ms. Masood reportedly spoke to the media of her intention to file a petition against a private college. In 2010, Ms. Masood allegedly reported to authorities that she feared for her life at the hands of a senior officer in the Indian Police Service. In 2008, she had also lodged a complaint regarding this officer. Mmes. Mumta Bibi, Iberei Begum, Najida and Leila Bibi reportedly defend the rights of rural workers and the right to information. On 1 May 2011, following a meeting they had organized, a round of gun shots was reportedly heard near Ms. Mumta Bibi's house. On 21 June, three men allegedly threatened Ms. Mumta Bibi's 13-year-old son. The family reportedly lodged a complaint with the police at Yairipok. On 8 May, gun shots were allegedly heard outside Ms. Iberei Begum's house, and the front door of her home was allegedly kicked in. On 15 May, another shot was reportedly heard near Ms. Begum's home. On 19 June, Ms. Nadija was reportedly forced into a house by two women and beaten. Ms. Mumta Bibi, who came to her help, was reportedly also beaten. On 20 June, Ms. Leila Bibi's 15-year-old son was reportedly hit in the face by a resident of Yairipok Mathak Leikai. The assailant then allegedly followed the boy back to his home and attempted to strangle Ms. Leila Bibi's husband.	<a href="#">21/09/2011</a>

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09/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PAK 7/2011</a> <b>Pakistan</b>	<b>Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged kidnapping, forced conversion and forced marriage. According to the information received, Ms. X, a 24-year-old nursing student at the Shiekh Zaid Medical College in Rahi Yar Khan, was kidnapped while at school. One of the alleged kidnappers, a Muslim bank clerk, allegedly forced Ms. X to convert from Christianity to Islam and later forced her to marry him. Ms. X was reportedly threatened, beaten and forced to sign a declaration stating that she freely converted to Islam. Ms. X's mother reportedly went to the local police station to file a report. The police officers allegedly refused to intervene on the justification that nothing could be done. Ms. X's mother was reportedly able to file a First Information Report against the perpetrators only after strong protests by the local Christian population. Subsequently, the family allegedly received threats from the police and the alleged kidnappers to convince them to drop the case.	<a href="#">12/09/2011</a>
15/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">IND 17/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged abduction and gang rape of a woman by the military. According to the information received, Ms. X, a 32-year old woman from the Kulgam district of Kashmir, was abducted and gang raped by two army personnel from 19 to 21 July 2011. On 19 July 2011, Ms. X was allegedly forced by two army personnel carrying rifles and wireless sets to accompany them into the nearby Kadalbal forest where they confined her in a hut and reportedly raped her for two days. Before releasing her, the two men, later allegedly identified as being from the 62-Rashtriya Rifles, threatened her not to report the incident to anyone.	<a href="#">19/09/2011</a>
15/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PNG 2/2011</a> <b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged acts of violence on the basis of allegations of witchcraft. According to the information received, Ms. X was accused by her husband of killing his son and two of his brothers as a result of sorcery. On 3 October 2009, her husband reportedly publicly assaulted her and accused her of sorcery, hitting her repeatedly. Ms. X then allegedly left her house together with her two sons, and was rejected by her husband upon her return. In a similar case, Ms. Y was allegedly attacked on 7 September 2010 in Wormai village, 10 kms from Kundiwa town in Chimbu province for allegedly causing the death of her son through sorcery. Five sons of her husband's brother allegedly attacked her and forced a heated knife into her vagina. The case was allegedly reported to the police in Kundiawa with no actions taken to bring the alleged perpetrators to justice.	

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15/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">RUS 10/2011</a> <b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged arrest and detention of human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 27 August 2011, Messrs. Victor Chirikov, Aleander Onufrienko and Ms. Valery Semergei were stopped by the police while participating in a peaceful demonstration. A plain clothes police officer reportedly hit Mr. Chirikov in the face. The three human rights defenders were reportedly arrested and detained at Dzhugba police station. On 28 August, they were reportedly charged with “disobedience to the licit requests of the police officers”. Mr. Chirikov was sentenced to 15 days of administrative detention, and Mr. Onufrienko and Ms. Semergei were sentenced to five days of administrative detention.	<a href="#">19/12/2001</a>
16/09/2011 UA	<a href="#">CHN 19/2011</a> <b>China (People’s Republic of)</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged death sentence on drug trafficking charges. According to the information received, on 19 March 2010, the Shanghai First Intermediate People’s Court sentenced Mr. Syed Zahid Hussain Shah to death on drug trafficking charges. The verdict was allegedly upheld by the Shanghai High Court on 10 November 2010, and subsequently approved by the Supreme People’s Court. The execution by lethal injection was scheduled for 21 September 2011. On 9 September 2011, his relatives held a press conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, during which they told reporters that his business partners had falsely implicated him in the case. It is further claimed that Mr. Hussain Shah had only received limited consular assistance.	
16/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MMR 3/2011</a> <b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Myanmar;</b>	Alleged attempts to destroy a Muslim cemetery. According to the information received, on 25 July 2011, three bulldozers belonging to a private company entered the Muslim cemetery in Meikhtila and began to destroy the gravesites in order for the land to be used for commercial purposes. Despite intervention by members of the local Muslim community, extensive damage was reportedly caused to the graves, tombstones and walls. The cemetery, along with an adjacent mosque, has been situated in Meikhtila for over 150 years, with the land titles reportedly belonging to the religious committee responsible for the premises. Moreover, since 2003, the cemetery remains a heritage site and does not have any new burials in accordance with an administrative order.	

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16/09/2011 UA	<a href="#">PAK 8/2011</a> <b>Pakistan</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged death sentence on drug trafficking charges. According to the information received, on 19 March 2010, the Shanghai First Intermediate People's Court sentenced Mr. Syed Zahid Hussain Shah to death on drug trafficking charges. The verdict was upheld by the Shanghai High Court on 10 November 2010, and subsequently approved by the Supreme People's Court. The execution by lethal injection was scheduled for 21 September 2011. On 9 September 2011, his relatives held a press conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, during which they told reporters that his business partners had falsely implicated him in the case. It is further claimed that Mr. Hussain Shah had only received limited consular assistance.	<a href="#">18/09/2011</a> <a href="#">22/09/2011</a>
16/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ZAF 2/2011</a> <b>South Africa</b>	<b>Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged rape of sex worker by police while in detention. According to information received Ms. X, a sex worker residing in Platteklouf and Kensington, Cape Town, was arbitrarily detained and raped by three police officers at Woodstock Police Station in late October 2009. Ms. X was allegedly approached by two police officers who violently pushed her into in a South African Police Service van, injuring her forehead in the process. She was allegedly then taken to the police station where she was kept in crowded quarters without being informed of any of her rights nor being allowed to make a phone call. She was then allegedly taken to an isolated cell where she was verbally abused by three police-officers who forced her to perform oral sex and subjected her to vaginal rape in exchange for her release. Reportedly, one of the police-officers who raped her continued to harass her. Ms. X had allegedly not filed any formal complaint for fear of suffering. Reportedly, current legislation, which criminalizes sex work in South Africa, increases the vulnerability of sex workers to violence, as it further enhances their social stigmatization and discrimination.	<a href="#">19/10/2011</a> <a href="#">31/01/2012</a>
16/09/2011 AL	<a href="#">USA 16/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Torture;</b>	Alleged widespread use of solitary confinement, including its prolonged and indefinite use and the imposition of solitary confinement on individuals with mental disabilities. According to the information received, solitary confinement is widely used in the prison system in the United States of America. Individuals subjected to solitary confinement are reportedly restrained to their cells at least 23 hours a day. Prolonged solitary confinement is allegedly used as a management strategy which may, in some cases, hold individuals in confinement cells for years or decades. Reportedly, individuals are kept under close surveillance with almost no human interaction as a consequence of the use of new technologies, such as Intercoms and video surveillance cameras. Moreover, many individuals with mental disabilities are allegedly held in solitary confinement in various prisons in the United States.	<a href="#">30/11/2011</a>

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16/09/2011 OL	<a href="#">USA 17/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Migrants;</b>	<b>Request for information on measures taken to ensure that legislation at state and federal level ensures the protection of the human rights of migrants.</b> The letter welcomes the announcement by the Government of the USA on 18 August 2011 of a new policy according to which deportation proceedings against irregular migrants who do not pose a clear threat to national security and/or public security, have lengthy criminal record and/or egregious record of immigration violations, will be suspended and subject to individual review. In this context, further information is sought on the situation, treatment and status of irregular migrants in the country, in particular the enactment of comprehensive federal legislation ensuring protection of the human rights of migrants living in the USA. This is especially important in view of recent enactment of immigration laws at the state level which run counter to the international human rights obligations of the USA. In this regard, several states (Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, South Carolina, Utah) have reportedly enacted laws providing for the investigation and detention of persons suspected of living or working irregularly in the USA.	
19/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BWA 1/2011</a> <b>Botswana</b>	<b>Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged rape of young woman while in immigration detention. According to the information received, Ms. X, a young woman from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, arrived to Botswana seeking asylum in December 2008. She was reportedly transferred to the Francistown Centre for Illegal Immigrants as a matter of procedure, where she was held and allegedly raped in 2010. As a result of the alleged rape, Ms. X became pregnant and gave birth to a baby girl. In August 2011, Ms. X and her newly-born baby were transferred to the Dukwi Refugee Camp of UNHCR from where they were allegedly forcibly returned to Francistown Centre upon the reported order of the head of the Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security in Gaborone. It is reported that no further information had been released regarding their situation or wellbeing since.	



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19/09/2011 AL	<a href="#">CZE 1/2011</a> <b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Minority issues;</b>	Alleged racially motivated actions against Roma in the Czech Republic. According to the information received, in July, August and September 2011, several racially motivated actions, including demonstrations, unauthorized marches and rallies, had been undertaken against Roma by ethnic Czechs in the towns of Rumburk, Varnsdorf, Nový Bor, and Sluknov. These allegedly included arson attacks against Romani people living in Býchory and Krty. Following two incidents on 7 and 21 August, involving firstly Romani customers of a gaming room in Nový Bor and secondly 18 Roma who reportedly beat up six ethnic Czechs, there was allegedly a wave of demonstrations against “Romani crime” in North Bohemia. Incidents reportedly included four ethnic Czechs brutally beating up an innocent Romani man, local authorities in the region reportedly making public statements thereby worsening public sentiment about Roma, local residents and right-wing extremists undertaking unauthorised anti-Roma marches, shouting anti-Romani racist slogans, calling for violence against the Roma, destroying fences around two Romani houses, non-Romani neighbours threatening one Romani family with murder and targeting local residential hotels with Romani tenants.	
19/09/2011 AL	<a href="#">USA 18/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Follow-up concerning the ceremonial and burial site Sogorea Te. According to the information received, Sogorea Te, now located within the city of Vallejo, California, had been in existence for 3,500 years and has been used continually by the Northern California indigenous peoples, who consider this site sacred. Allegedly, the City of Vallejo had planned to level and pave over the Sogorea Te Sacred Area in order to construct a parking lot and public restrooms. In his letter, the Special Rapporteur transmitted new information received that the Yocha Dehe and Cortina tribes of California have negotiated a cultural easement and settlement agreement with the City of Vallejo and the Greater Vallejo Recreation District. The cultural easement guarantees that the Yocha Dehe and Cortina tribes will have legal oversight in all activities taking place on the sacred burial grounds of Sogorea Te/Glen Cove. This information is a positive development in the case, with the expectation that authorities will adhere to the agreement. See the Special Rapporteur’s original communication on the issue in A/HRC/18/51, USA 5/2011.	<a href="#">22/11/2011</a>
20/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 12/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran;</b>	Alleged execution by public hanging and sentenced to public lashing of minors. According to the information received, despite the accused’s testimony and although his legal representative pleaded self-defence, the First Chamber of Karaj’s Provincial Criminal Court, on or around 20 August 2011, sentenced Mr. Alizera Molla-Soltani, aged 17, to public hanging for intentional homicide. On or around 11 September 2011, the Supreme Court upheld his death sentence. X and Y, respectively aged 17 and 18, present the night of the incident, were sentenced to 80 strokes each.	

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23/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">KHM 6/2011</a> <b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Cambodia; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged demolition of houses and police beating during the demolitions. According to the information received, on 16 September 2011, five homes and businesses (affecting 8 families) were demolished in Village 22, Boeung Kak Lake, in Phnom Penh city. These families were reportedly among 96 families excluded from sub-decree 183 issued on 11 August 2011, granting land title to more than 700 families living on a 12.44 hectare stretch of land in the Boeung Kak Lake area. More than 90 additional families in the region were reportedly facing imminent threat of forced evictions. Allegedly, one resident and activist, Mr. Suong Sophoan, called for residents to join hands to stop the destruction of more houses. He was reportedly surrounded and beaten by the police with batons and a brick, left unconscious and sustained head injuries.	
23/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MEX 19/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	Alegaciones de detención arbitraria y tortura. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Sr. Israel Arzate Meléndez, nacido el 8 de mayo de 1985, fue detenido el 3 de febrero de 2010 en la Ciudad Juárez por miembros del ejército. Tanto durante su traslado a las instalaciones militares del 7° Batallón de la Policía Militar como en la Guarnición Militar donde fue detenido, el Sr. Arzate Meléndez recibió golpes y choques eléctricos. El 4 de febrero de 2010, el Sr. Arzate Meléndez fue presentado por los efectivos militares ante el Ministerio Público. De forma irregular, quedó bajo custodia de las Fuerzas Armadas en las instalaciones de dicha guarnición militar hasta el 6 de febrero cuando fue trasladado al Centro de reinserción Social Estatal (CERESO) de Ciudad Juárez. Luego de sufrir amenazas y torturas, el 5 de febrero, durante una diligencia ministerial, el Sr. Arzate Meléndez se auto-incriminó por el multi-homicidio de Villas de Salvárcar que tuvo lugar el 30 de enero de 2010. El 7 y el 10 de febrero, el Sr. Arzate Meléndez fue imputado por los delitos de homicidio calificado de 15 personas y de tentativa de homicidio de otras 10 personas y por el delito de robo respectivamente. El 11 de febrero el Sr. Arzate Meléndez manifestó ante un juez que había sido víctima de tortura por parte de elementos militares; la jueza no instruyó al Ministerio Público para que investigara los supuestos hechos de tortura.	<a href="#">18/01/2012</a>
23/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SLE 1/2011</a> <b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged threats against human rights defender. According to the information received, on 6 November 2010 a group of unidentified men entered the home of Ms. Mary Conteh, director of the Women's Centre for Good Governance and Human Rights (WOCEGAR), by force. They reportedly psychologically abused Ms. Conteh's brother and stated that they were there to kill Ms. Conteh. As a result of this incident, protection was reportedly offered by the police, but was withdrawn after two days. In February 2011, WOCEGAR was reportedly served with an eviction notice and was forced to abandon its offices. On the night of 28-29 August 2011, the new offices of WOCEGAR were reportedly broken into. The security guard on duty was reportedly beaten, and office equipment and documents were reportedly destroyed, and some was stolen.	

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23/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 14/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Alleged persecution and harassment of lawyer. According to the information received, Mr. Radeef Mustafa, lawyer and head of the Kurdish Committee for Human Rights in Syria, was interrogated by the Aleppo branch of the Syrian Bar Association's Council on 19 December 2010. Mr. Mustafa was reportedly accused of violating several principles and articles of the Syrian Bar Association Charter, including by provoking the Syrian authorities in his articles, addressing topics with a view to undermining the national unity, and presiding over an organization that had been established without an official license. The charges against him were reportedly dropped, and he was issued a warning by the Bar Association. Since the beginning of the demonstrations and protests in the Syrian Arab Republic in mid-March 2011, Mr. Mustafa has regularly defended demonstrators who were arrested and tried for their peaceful calls for change in the country. On 2 and 3 September 2011, agents of the Syrian security forces allegedly raided Mr. Mustafa's home in order to arrest him. Mr. Mustafa managed to escape and went into hiding with his family to avoid arrest and other forms of persecution.	
26/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">KHM 5/2011</a> <b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged suspension, warnings and acts of intimidation against NGOs. According to the information received, the NGO Sahnmakum Teang Tnuat (STT) had been working on two high profile development projects, namely Boeung Kak Lake and the Rehabilitation of the Railway Project, which would allegedly result in the eviction and displacement of thousands of families. On 4 August 2011, STT was reportedly suspended for five months. Allegedly, no legal basis was given. On 18 August 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation reportedly accused the NGOs Bridges Across Borders Cambodia (BABC) and the NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF) of inciting the public against the Government and strongly warned them about a possible termination of their memorandums of understanding. Furthermore, human rights training sessions provided by the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR) and the Natural Resource Protection Group (NRPG) to communities affected by the deforestation of Prey Lang forest have allegedly been disrupted. The suspension of STT and the warning and acts of intimidation against BABC, the NGO Forum, the CCHR and the NRPG reportedly occurred at a time when the third draft of the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations is with the Council of Ministers for consideration. The draft NGO Law was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/18/51, KHM 3/2011).	<a href="#">23/01/2012</a> <a href="#">09/01/2012</a>

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27/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">AZE 3/2011</a> <b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged destruction of women's centre. According to the information received, the building housing the Women's Crisis Center, reportedly the first and the only shelter available to women, including victims of violence, in Baku, was destroyed. It is reported that new facilities and support have not been found for the Women's Crisis Center and, therefore, the provision of legal and medical assistance to women has stopped. It is further reported that employees of the Center have allegedly continued to be under surveillance and harassed by the police, especially during their meetings with diplomats and journalists. The destruction of this building was the subject of a previous communication (see above, case no. AZE 2/2011).	<a href="#">08/09/2011</a>
27/09/2011 UA	<a href="#">BOL 3/2011</a> <b>Bolivia</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Alegación sobre la supuesta dispersión por fuerza de la marcha de personas indígenas quienes están protestando la construcción de una carretera que atraviesa la reserva indígena el TIPNIS, lo que ha resultado en varios heridos, detenidos y posibles muertos. Según la información recibida, desde el 15 de agosto de 2011, unos 1500 indígenas de la Amazonía han estado realizando una caminata de 500 kilómetros en protesta del plan del Gobierno de construir la carretera Villa Tunari-San Ignacio de Mojos. La carretera propuesta pasará desde el Atlántico al Pacífico, cruzando la zona amazónica de Perú, Bolivia y Brasil, incluyendo el territorio indígena Parque Nacional Isaboro Secure (TIPNIS) en Bolivia. A pesar de que el territorio TIPNIS ha sido demarcado y titulado desde 2009 a favor de los pueblos mojonos, yuracaré y chimanes de esta zona, los planes para la construcción de la carretera han sido desarrollados sin llevar a cabo consultas que acatan a los estándares internacionales. El 25 de septiembre de 2011, el Gobierno dispersó por fuerza a las marchas, atacando a los caminantes con gases y porras.	<a href="#">27/10/2011</a>
27/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">HND 8/2011</a> <b>Honduras</b>	<b>Disappearances; Torture;</b>	Presuntos malos tratos y posible desaparición forzada. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 21 de agosto de 2011, seis hombres vestidos de negro y con chalecos antibala, portando armas de cañón largo, que cubrían su rostro con pasamontañas, que se habrían presentado como agentes de la Dirección Nacional de Investigación Criminal (DNIC) habrían registrado violentamente la vivienda del Sr. Oscar Elías López Muñoz. Asimismo, lo habrían golpeado e interrogado sobre su identidad. Supuestamente, cuando él respondía que era Oscar López Muñoz, ellos le decían que mentía y le habrían dado otro nombre. Como el Sr. López Muñoz habría continuado asegurando su nombre, los hombres le habrían golpeado en repetidas ocasiones y, luego de una media hora, se lo habrían llevado a un lugar desconocido. Dos horas después del hecho, se solicitó información en las oficinas del DNIC en San Pedro Sula donde se habría negado que los perpetradores fueran agentes de la DNIC. Sin embargo, supuestamente, en el estacionamiento se habría encontrado aparcado un vehículo Toyota modelo HILUX de iguales características a uno de los que participó en el operativo.	<a href="#">25/11/2011</a>

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27/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 11/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Iran; Torture;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention and solitary confinement of human rights lawyer and defender. According to the information received, Mr. Abdolfattah Soltani, a well known human rights lawyer and defender, was arrested on 10 September 2011 in the corridors of the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Tehran by security agents allegedly holding an arrest warrant. Mr. Soltani was subsequently escorted to his law office then his home, where the police officers confiscated computers and several of his personal and family documents. The agents reportedly did not have any warrants to authorize the search of Mr. Soltani's office and home. Reportedly, his lawyer had not been informed of the charges against Mr. Soltani. It is alleged that Mr. Soltani's detention is linked to the fact that he has represented political and human rights activists, including Akbar Ghanji, Zahra Kazemi, Zahra Baniyaghoub, Nasrin Sotoudeh and Haleh Esfandiari. Mr. Soltani had reportedly been kept in solitary confinement at the Ministry of Intelligence's Section 209 of the Evin prison.	
27/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">PNG 3/2011</a> <b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Torture; Violence against women;</b>	<b>Alleged violence against women on the basis of witchcraft accusations and reported lack of response by authorities.</b> According to the information received, following a death in their community, Mr. Mondo Gere and Ms. Rose Nil Gere were accused of sorcery and witchcraft by several community members. Between 22 and 24 July, 2011 they were allegedly kept captive and brutally tortured. It is also reported that another woman, Ms. X, was accused by the community of causing death through sorcery. On 1 September 2011, Ms. X and her four daughters were allegedly attacked and raped. Their house was burnt down and they lost all their belongings. Further reports indicate that the victims and human rights defenders, including defenders Mary Kini and Monica Paulus, have been threatened by the perpetrators. The community has allegedly attempted to pressure the victims to drop the cases and not take them through the formal judicial system. The police had reportedly not taken any action, as no formal investigation had taken place, and the perpetrators had not been prosecuted.	
27/09/2011 JUA	<a href="#">ARE 6/2011</a> <b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	<b>Alleged arrests and detentions.</b> According to the information received, on 8 and 10 April 2011 respectively, Mr. Ahmed Mansoo and Mr. Nasser bin Ghaith were arrested by state actors. Both men were reportedly interrogated by the Public Prosecutor for the Federal Supreme Court and were held in solitary confinement for the first eight days after their arrest and initially their families and lawyers did not know of their whereabouts. Mr. Fahad Salim Dalk, Mr. Hassan Ali Khamis and Mr. Ahmed Abdul Khaleq were reportedly arrested and detained in Dubai between 22 and 25 April 2011. The five men were held at al Wathba central prison accused of insulting top officials, due to participation in an online political forum. Their right to a fair trial has allegedly been breached.	

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28/09/2011 UA	<a href="#">FIN 1/2011</a> <b>Finland</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	<b>Alleged imminent slaughter of reindeer in the Nellim Area.</b> According to the information received, land for grazing in Finland is limited and the State regulates the number of reindeer that can graze in a certain area. The Ivalo cooperative in Nellim district, made up of both Sami and non-Sami reindeer herders, planned to force four Sami herders to conduct a slaughter of their reindeer in late-September 2011. Sami herders were targeted because they have, over the years, slaughtered fewer reindeer than other herders. However, the decision of the Ivalo cooperative did not take into account the fact that Sami must maintain larger herds because of their traditional nomadic herding practices, which are different from the practices of non-Sami reindeer herders, who keep their animals fenced in. In its response, the Government stated that the UN Human Rights Committee requested that no slaughter of reindeer be conducted while the case is being considered by Committee.	<a href="#">28/10/2011</a>
30/09/2011 JAL	<a href="#">DEU 1/2011</a> <b>Germany</b>	<b>Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Concern that German authorities might have directly or indirectly participated in the arrest, detention, conviction and imprisonment of a person in Morocco without assessing whether there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. According to information received, Mr. Mohamed Hajib, a dual German and Moroccan national, had been arrested and put into detention in Pakistan in 2009, on suspicion of terrorism, a charge later withdrawn by Pakistani authorities. On 17 February 2010, following his release from detention in Pakistan, Mr. Hajib travelled to Casablanca from Islamabad, Pakistan, via Frankfurt, Germany, with the purpose of visiting one of his children who had fallen seriously ill. When he arrived in transit at Frankfurt airport on 17 February 2010, two police officers advised him to continue with his journey, otherwise he would be questioned about his arrest and detention in Pakistan. When arriving at Casablanca airport Mr. Hajib was arrested by five agents of the Moroccan intelligence service and was immediately transferred to the police station of El Maarif, where he was allegedly tortured. It is alleged that Mr. Hajib was convicted on terrorism related charges to ten years of imprisonment solely on the basis of statements signed under torture during his initial 12 days of detention from 17 February 2010 at the police station at El Maarif. On 17 May 2011, following a riot at Salé prison, Mr. Hajib was transferred to Toulal prison where he was allegedly held in secret detention for 15 days, and again allegedly severely tortured and beaten, kept in painful positions, and threatened with rape. See as well MAR 5/2011 above, sent on 30 August 2011.	<a href="#">24/11/2011</a>

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03/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">KAZ 4/2011</a> <b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Alleged investigation, arrest and sentencing of human rights defenders. According to the information received, Mr. Vadim Kuramshin, journalist and campaigner for the rights of prisoners, was arrested on two occasions over the weekend of 6-8 August 2011. He has reportedly been investigating alleged cases of torture and mistreatment of prisoners. He was reportedly informed that he was to face charges of “organising a criminal group”. The trial of Ms. Natalya Sokolova, lawyer and legal representative for the trade union representing employees of the Karazhanbasmunbay oil company, was reportedly heard during the first week of August. She was reportedly charged with “inciting social conflict” and sentenced to six years in prison. Ms. Sokolova was the subject of an earlier communication (see above, KAZ 2/2011). During the month of August, the Almaty City Police reportedly launched a series of investigations against Messrs. Ainur Kurmanov and Esenbek Ushtekbaev and a number of other activists, allegedly as a result of their work with the “Leave people’s homes alone” campaign.	
05/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">ETH 4/2011</a> <b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Alleged arrests, detention and charges under anti-terrorism legislation of journalists and opposition politicians. According to the information received, journalist Mr. Sileshi Hagos was arrested on 9 September 2011, and on 14 September 2011, journalist Mr. Eskinder Nega and opposition politicians Messrs. Andualem Arage, Nathaniel Mekonnen, Asaminew Behanu and Zemene Molla were arrested. There were reported concerns that Mr. Nega may have been subjected to ill-treatment while in detention. Journalists Mr. Woubshet Taye, Ms. Reeyot Alemu, Mr. Martin Schibbye, Mr. Johan Persson, and opposition politician Mr. Zerihun Gebre-Egzabiher were allegedly charged under anti-terrorism legislation, which carry sentences of up to twenty years of imprisonment. It is reported that Mr. Taye may have been tortured by State officials while he was interrogated in prison, Ms. Alemu’s physical and mental health reportedly deteriorated and she allegedly had no access to doctors. Another six individuals were reportedly being detained at the Maikelawi Federal Police Central Investigation Centre on accusations of involvement with a banned political party and were allegedly at risk of ill-treatment. Reportedly, dozens of further people, including opposition party members, were arrested on accusations of terrorism, in March, August and early September 2011.	



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05/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GTM 15/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Presunto asesinato de sindicalista. Según las informaciones recibidas, el día 13 de septiembre de 2011, el Sr. Byron Arreaga, trabajador administrativo y sindicalista, habría salido de su casa para dirigirse en automóvil a su trabajo cuando dos desconocidos le habrían disparado. El Sr. Arreaga habría recibido dos disparos en la cabeza y otros dos en el estómago, causándole la muerte. Se alega que el asesinato del Sr. Arreaga estaría conectado con sus actividades como sindicalista.	
05/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PNG 4/2011</a> <b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged lack of progress in the investigation into an attempted assassination. According to the information received, Mr. Chronox Manek, aged 47, has been Chief Ombudsman in Papua New Guinea since 3 July 2008. On 11 December 2009, Mr. Chronox Manek was reportedly followed on his way home, after having attended a dinner at a restaurant. However, at the entrance of his residence, two unknown armed men allegedly approached his vehicle, pointed a gun at him and said “this is for you”. They allegedly shot twice through his vehicle. Reportedly, the first shot hit Mr. Manek in his left arm and the second shot was deflected by his seatbelt buckle. Subsequently, the gunmen fled the area. On 12 December 2009, Mr. Manek formally filed a complaint, providing details of one of the perpetrators and their vehicle. Mr. Manek also requested police to ensure general surveillance of his neighbourhood for his and other residents’ protection. In 2010, Mr. Manek followed-up on his case and was informed that the case was being investigated. However, he had not received any further information, nor had protection measures been taken since making a request for such measures.	
06/10/2011 UA	<a href="#">BGR 2/2011</a> <b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Minority issues;</b>	Alleged heightened ethnic tension against Roma ethnic minority and anti-Roma demonstrations. According to the information received, following a road accident on 23 September 2011 in the village of Katunitsa, involving a Roma man as driver and resulting in the death of an ethnic Bulgarian, a crowd of about 2,000 people reportedly gathered and set fire to three houses owned by a Roma leader, while demonstrations and rallies organized by different entities, including by nationalist political parties, spread in other cities during the week. Demonstrators in Sofia and elsewhere were allegedly using the slogans like “Gypsy crime, a threat to the state”, “turn Gypsies into soap” and “Turks under the knife.” A candidate of the far-right Ataka party reportedly also called for the death penalty to be reinstated and for Roma “ghettos to be dismantled”. Hundreds of demonstrators, many in possession of weapons, have reportedly been arrested across the country and face possible charges including hooliganism and inciting ethnic hatred.	<a href="#">08/11/2011</a>



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06/10/2011 AL	<a href="#">CAN 1/2011</a> <b>Canada</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Alleged pattern of violence against Aboriginal women and inadequate response by State. According to the information received, there is an alarming pattern of violence affecting Aboriginal women in Canada as well as reports of inadequate responses by the government and law enforcement to these situations. The Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) has documented nearly 600 cases of missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls, 39% of which have occurred in the last decade. Most of the cases remain unsolved. The vulnerability faced by Aboriginal women reflects a long-standing pattern of discrimination against Aboriginal peoples of Canada. The problem is reportedly compounded by a lack of effective investigation of the cases, which is hindered by unclear and overlapping jurisdictional lines between federal, provincial, municipal, and First Nations. It is alleged that Canada has yet to develop a comprehensive and effective plan for addressing the root causes of violence against Aboriginal women. It is further alleged that the Government failed to provide funding for the NWAC to participate in an inquiry into this issue in British Colombia.	<a href="#">25/11/2011</a>
06/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CHN 20/2011</a> <b>China (People's Republic of)</b>	<b>Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b>	Alleged harassment and repression of the monastic community in and around Ngaba Kirti Monastery, and self-immolation of three young monks. According to the information received, on 26 September 2011, Mr. Lobsang Kalsang Harutsang (aged 18) and Mr. Lobsang Kunchok set themselves alight in protest at the alleged severe repression inflicted on the monastic community. Reportedly, Chinese security forces and the police extinguished the fire and the two monks were taken away to an unknown location. On 3 October 2011, Mr. Kelsang Wangchuk (aged 17) reportedly set himself alight on the main street in Ngaba County. Reportedly, while putting out the fire, he was beaten by the security forces. These events follow the death on 16 August 2011 of Mr. Tsewang Norbu (29 years old) from the Nyitso monastery in Kardze, Sichuan, a monk also calling for religious freedom. Dhonyoe Dorjee, Kunchok Tsultrim, Lobsang Dhargay, Lobsang Gyatso and Lobsang Khedup were reportedly sentenced to three years imprisonment in criminal proceedings on unknown charges.	

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07/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">COL 9/2011</a> <b>Colombia</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Supuesto ataque y acusaciones públicas. Según las informaciones recibidas, en el año 2010, se habría hecho público que el Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS) había circulado un memorándum interno dando instrucciones de torturar psicológicamente a la periodista Sra. Claudia Julieta Duque, la cual ha sido el sujeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver A/HRC/13/22/Add.1 para. 511 & 567, A/HRC/10/12/Add.1 para 736, E/CN.4/2005/101/Add.1 para 168) y a su hija. En fechas recientes, ella habría sido informada de la planificación de un presunto ataque organizado por el Departamento de Inteligencia Militar. El 22 de agosto de 2011, un alto ex funcionario del Estado la habría acusado de ser simpatizante de terroristas y cómplice de grupos guerrilleros armadas luego de la publicación de un artículo en el Washington Post. En algunas redes sociales se habría declarado que sus artículos habrían sido escritos por la secretaria de la Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC).	
07/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">NPL 2/2011</a> <b>Nepal</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion;</b>	Alleged restrictions on the freedom of religion or belief in the draft new constitution and the draft new penal code. According to the information received, proposals relating to religion or belief in the new constitution by the Constituent Assembly, if adopted in their current draft form, would seriously curtail the right to freedom of religion or belief. Reportedly, the current anti-conversion clause provides no space for religious conversion as being a positive choice. The proposals concerning offences related to religion for the new penal code are reportedly extremely broad and vague, and therefore open to abuse.	
10/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">GMB 1/2011</a> <b>Gambia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Alleged arrest, detention and subsequent sentencing of two lawyers on fabricated charges. According to the information received, on 19 September 2011, Mr. Moses Richards, a former High Court Judge and lawyer who worked on defending victims of human rights abuses, was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour at Mile II Central State on charges of "giving false information" and "sedition" reportedly based on a letter he wrote to the Sheriff of the High Court on his client's instructions. On 26 January 2011, it is reported that lawyer Mr. Lamin K. Mboge, a senior member of the Gambian Bar Association and a former magistrate, was remanded at the Mile II Central State prison charged with "making false documents without authority", "false swearing" and "uttering false documents", following a criminal complaint lodged concerning a lack of formal paperwork. Mr. Mboge denied the charges.	

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10/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRQ 5/2011</a> <b>Iraq</b>	<b>Disappearances; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged enforced disappearance. According to the information received, on 21 September 2011, Mr. Qussai Abdelraouf Nasser, country representative for the Palestinian Human Rights Foundation since 2007, was walking away from the Al Baladyat neighbourhood when a black Chevrolet car stopped beside him. Three men wearing the black-coloured uniform of the Ministry of Interior forces reportedly forced Mr. Nasser into the car and drove away to an unknown location. Two cars from the Iraqi Police were reportedly present at the time, but did not react. In september 2011 Mr. Nasser had documented violations of Palestinian refugees in the Al Baladyat neighbourhood by the military and police forces (under the control of the Ministry of Interior).	
10/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MWI 4/2011</a> <b>Malawi</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged arson attacks and arrest. According to the information received, on 3 September 2011, a petrol bomb was reportedly thrown into the front room of Institute for Policy Interaction (IPI) offices in Blantyre. Sensitive files and documents were allegedly destroyed in the fire. On 10 September 2011, the home of the national coordinator of the Human Rights Consultative Committee (HRCC), Reverend MacDonald Sembereka in Balaka was allegedly set on fire. On 20 September 2011, it is reported that the home of Mr. Black Moses, student and President of the Youth for Freedom and Democracy, was raided by police and he was arrested and taken to an unknown location. On 25 September 2011, some fifteen individuals reportedly armed with machetes and one with a gun stormed into the yard of Mr. Peter Chinoko, a human rights activist who works at the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) and the subject of a previous communication ( see above case no. MWI 3/2011). Mr. Chinoko and his family reportedly rushed into the house to seek safety at which point the perpetrators tried to break into the home of the human rights defender but failed to do so.	<a href="#">17/10/2011</a>
11/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">DZA 4/2011</a> <b>Algérie</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Recrudescence alléguée d'actes de harcèlement judiciaire contre les membres de la Ligue Algérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (LADDH) et des syndicalistes autonomes. Selon les informations reçues, le 31 mai 2011, M. Kamel Eddine Fekhar, membre du Conseil national de la LADDH aurait été acquitté par la Cour Criminelle de Ghardaïa dans l'affaire où il était accusé d'«incitation à mettre le feu à une voiture de police», suite à la rétraction de témoins, ayant apparemment été forcés de témoigner sous la contrainte. M. Yacine Zaid, syndicaliste président du bureau de la LADDH de Laghouat basé à Hassi Messaoud, aurait été licencié par son employeur après avoir établi une section syndicale et cinq procès sont en cours contre lui. M. Omar Farouk Slimani aurait été arrêté lors d'un contrôle d'identité effectué le 7 janvier 2011, au moment d'événements violents en janvier 2011 dans lesquels il n'aurait pas participé. Il aurait été libéré après 48 heures de garde à vue et une présentation devant le juge d'instruction. LADDH a été l'objet de trois communications antérieures (voir E/CN.4 /2005/101/Add.1, para 5, 7 & 9).	<a href="#">11/01/2012</a>

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11/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BGD 5/2011</a> <b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged delay in approval for funding for NGO project. According to the information received, on 28 December 2010, Odhikar, a non-governmental human rights organisation and subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/18/51, case no BGD 3/2011, A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 211, A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, para 97) submitted a proposal to the NGO Affairs Bureau outlining a human rights education project in order to obtain permission to use foreign funds. On 14 July 2011, Odhikar reportedly received a letter dated 21 June 2011 from the NGO Affairs Bureau stating that its proposal was found to be objectionable. Odhikar was allegedly requested to amend certain phrases, including “although being a party to various international conventions and treaties, the incidents of torture and extrajudicial killings are increasing”, before re-submitting the proposal. On 24 July 2011, Odhikar re-submitted the proposal without making any changes to it. Approval from the NGO bureau had not yet been received.	<a href="#">12/10/2011</a>
11/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">EGY 9/2011</a> <b>Egypt</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged harassment of the Coptic Christian community, restricting religious freedom and right to assemble, worship and practice. According to the information received, on 9 October 2011, thousands of protestors were marching from the Shubra district of northern Cairo to the State television building in Masepro Square, Cairo. Reportedly, clashes between Coptic Christians and security forces took place during the initially peaceful protest. According to unconfirmed reports, at least 24 people were killed, including Coptic Christians and members of the security forces and more than 200 were injured. A military vehicle allegedly ran over at least five people during the protest.	<a href="#">19/10/2011</a> <a href="#">19/10/2011</a>

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11/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 13/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Iran; Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged arrest and detention, ill-treatment, judicial harassment and sentencing of women human rights defenders. According to the information received, Ms. Faranak Farid was arrested in Tabriz on 3 September 2011 by plain-clothes security officials. She was reportedly severely beaten during her arrest, subjected to ill-treatment during interrogation and forced to sign a document which she was unable to read. She was allegedly sentenced to ten days temporary detention based on charges of “insulting the Supreme leader”, “propaganda against the system” and “acting against national security”. The arrest of Ms. Farid was reportedly linked to her involvement in peaceful demonstrations. On 4 September 2011, Ms. Fereshteh Shirazi was allegedly arrested and detained in Amol prison. It is suspected that the reason for her arrest may be related to her women’s rights activities and entries made on her blog. The case is reportedly based on accusations of “acting against State security”, “publicising lies” and “causing unease in the public mind.” On 14 September 2011, Ms. Nasrin Sotoudeh was reportedly sentenced by Branch 54 of the Appeals Court to six years imprisonment and a ten-year ban on practicing as a lawyer. The sentence allegedly relates to charges of “propaganda against the state”, “collusion and gathering with the aim of acting against national security” and “membership of the Defenders of Human Rights Centre”. On 26 September 2011, Branch 26 of the Islamic Revolution Court reportedly sentenced Ms. Narges Mohammadi to eleven years in prison on charges of “assembly and collusion against the national security”, “membership of the Defenders of Human Rights Centre” and “propaganda against the Islamic Republic”. The ruling reportedly referred to Ms. Mohammadi’s human rights activities as attempts to overthrow the Islamic Republic. Ms. Shiva Nazar-Ahai was reportedly sentenced on 8 January 2011 by Branch 36 of the Tehran Appeals Court to four years imprisonment to be spent in internal exile away from her home. The sentence reportedly relates to charges of “attempts to deface the Islamic Government”, “disturbing the public peace of mind” and “waging war against God”.	

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11/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PRY 1/2011</a> <b>Paraguay</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Presuntos actos de intimidación e irregularidades en el proceso judicial. Según las informaciones recibidas, los Sres. Benno Glauser, Jieun Kang, Miguel Ángel Alarcón Bobadilla y la Sra. Rosa Sonia Mabel Castillo son miembros de la organización no gubernamental Iniciativa Amotocodie (IA) que realiza tareas de defensa de los derechos de las comunidades indígenas Ayoreo. Después de que el Sr. Glauser habría declarado que la Unión Europea debería regular la importación de carne, fotografías de miembros de la IA y diversos artículos sobre la organización habrían sido expuestos en diversos establecimientos comerciales relacionados con el sector ganadero, dos mujeres trabajadoras de la IA habrían sido agredidas verbalmente y el vehículo utilizado por la IA habría sido objeto de golpes. Tras una denuncia hecha por una persona que habría sido destituida por la organización política Unión de Nativos Ayoreo de Paraguay (UNAP), la oficina de la IA habría sido allanada por el fiscal de la ciudad de Filadelfia y efectivos de la Policía Nacional durante la cual se habrían roto ventanas de la oficina y se habrían incautado computadoras, archivos, y diversos documentos de IA. El 18 de mayo de 2011, el Fiscal habría hecho público el acta de imputación presentada al juez y habría realizado declaraciones a la prensa, asumiendo la culpabilidad de los integrantes de la IA. El 26 de julio de 2011, la jueza habría dictado medidas cautelares leves contra los cuatro imputados. Después de varios meses del allanamiento, las autoridades no habrían comunicado los resultados del peritaje realizado con los documentos incautados.	<a href="#">17/01/2012</a>
14/10/2011 UA	<a href="#">AUS 6/2011</a> <b>Australia</b>	<b>Torture;</b>	Alleged detention and involuntary repatriation to Sri Lanka. According to the information received, on 17 April 2010, Mr. X, a 29-year old Sri Lankan of Tamil ethnicity, was detained at Melbourne International Airport, Australia, while attempting to enter the country without having valid travel documents. Mr. X was subsequently taken to Maribyrnong Immigration Detention Centre. Reportedly, on 21 April 2010, Mr. X applied to the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship for a protection visa. On 1 September 2011, Mr. X was notified that the Minister for Immigration would not intervene. On 4 February 2011, this decision was subsequently upheld by the Refugee Review Tribunal following a merits review of the decision. On 24 June 2011, Mr. X applied for Ministerial Intervention. By a letter dated 1 September 2011, he was notified that this application had been declined. Reportedly, in 2005, Mr. X was arrested at his family home in Negombo/Sri Lanka by members from the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) on suspicion of association with the Liberation Tigers of the Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Mr. X was subsequently interrogated by the CID officers, threatened with death, and beaten. On 9 January 2009, Mr. X was reportedly kidnapped, blindfolded, held incommunicado in a secret location, interrogated and severely assaulted by personnel from the National Investigations Bureau, the intelligence wing of the Sri Lankan Defence Ministry, after he was suspected of finding housing for LTTE members.	<a href="#">06/01/2012</a>

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14/10/2011 UA	<a href="#">GTM 16/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Carta de seguimiento sobre las alegaciones recibidas sobre la propuesta construcción de una cementera en San Juan Sacatepequez. La carta da seguimiento a información llevada a la atención del Relator Especial durante su visita a Guatemala en junio de 2010, y conversaciones que mantuvo en el marco de esa visita con representantes del Gobierno, la empresa Cementos Progreso, S.A., y representantes de las comunidades indígenas afectadas. Las principales alegaciones que han surgido respecto a este proyecto son las siguientes: ha habido una falta de consulta previa adecuada con las comunidades indígenas afectadas; existe una carencia de información completa e imparcial sobre los efectos en la salud y el ambiente que podría generar el proyecto; y se ha generado un ambiente de persecución, violencia y división interna de la comunidades a raíz de la aprobación de este proyecto, lo que supuestamente ha resultado en la muerte de al menos cuatro comunitarios y varios habitantes heridos con armas de fuego. El Relator Especial solicitó información actualizada sobre el proyecto.	<a href="#">12/01/2012</a>
17/10/2011 AL	<a href="#">AFG 4/2011</a> <b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>Torture;</b>	Alleged torture in detention. According to the information received, out of 379 detainees who during the period from October 2010 to August 2011 had been detained in Afghanistan National Police (ANP) detention centres, National Directorate of Security (NDS) facilities, Afghanistan National Army (ANA) detention facilities, Ministry of Justice prisons and juvenile rehabilitation centres, 324 conflict-related detainees were held on suspicion, or were convicted of offences related to the armed conflict. Reportedly, more than two-thirds of 324 conflict-related detainees who were facing charges of committing crimes against the State and national security crimes, were subjected to torture by the NDS officials during prolonged abusive interrogation sessions while blindfolded, for the purpose of obtaining confessions. Reportedly, five children aged between 16 and 17, who had been detained in NDS Counter-Terrorism Department, had been subjected to torture for the purpose of obtaining confessions. Allegedly, at a provincial ANP headquarters in Khost, a 16-year-old child, who was detained on suspicion of membership in Taliban, was subjected to electric shocks and beating until he thumb-printed a confession. Allegedly, NDS interrogators squeezed one child's testicles, while threatening another child detainee, aged 16, with sexual assault. Allegedly, the overwhelming majority of conflict-related detainees spent an average of 20 days in detention before being charged and transferred to a Ministry of Justice facility- in excess of the 72 hours statutory limit prescribed in the law.	

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18/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">TUR 4/2011</a> <b>Turkey</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism;</b>	Alleged raids on offices and homes. According to the information received, on 27 September 2011, law enforcement agents raided the offices of of the Human Rights Association (IHD), the Education and Science Workers Trade Union (Egitim-Sen) and the Health and Social Service Workers Trade Union (SES) and the homes of the executives and chairpersons of these organisations. It is alleged that a total of 31 members of these organisations were arrested and detained in Urfa. Details of the charges brought against those arrested are unclear on the basis of confidentiality under anti-terrorism legislation. It is alleged that the raids may be linked to actions against a Kurdish umbrella organisation that includes the outlawed Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) as well as to a recent civil –disobedience initiative launched by the Peace and Democracy Party (BDP) to achieve a peaceful solution to the Kurdish issue.	



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19/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 14/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged arrest, detention and sentencing of human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 25 July 2011, Mr. Ali Kalaei, a former member of the Committee of Human Rights Reporters (CHRR), received an order summoning him to appear in front of the Executive Branch of Evin Prison, to serve a seven year prison sentence which relates to charges of “propaganda against the system”, “publishing false reports about prisoners”, “giving interviews” and “assembly and collusion with intent to commit crimes through membership of CHRR”. On 31 July 2011, Mr. Ahmad Ghabel, a religious scholar and activist, was reportedly taken to Vakilabad prison to serve a twenty-month prison sentence on charges of “offending the Leader of the revolution” and “propaganda against the system”. On 31 July 2011, Mr. Saeed Jalaifar, a member of the CHRR, was reportedly arrested and detained in Evin Prison. His arrest reportedly relates to charges of “engaging in propaganda activities against the regime”. On 31 July 2011, Mr. Kouhyar Goudarzi, a human rights activist and member of the CHRR, and Mr. Behnam Ganji were reportedly arrested at Mr. Ganji’s home in Tehran, by plainclothes security forces. They were reportedly brought, along with a third individual, to an undisclosed location and later transferred to Tehran’s Evin prison. A few days after Mr. Goudarzi’s arrest his friends and family reportedly went to the Tehran Prosecutor’s Office, but were told there was no file regarding his case. They allegedly also visited the prosecutor’s office in Evin prison, but were that they knew nothing about the arrest. It is alleged that requests by Mr. Goudarzi’s lawyer to the government for information regarding his whereabouts and condition have been denied On 1 August, plainclothes security forces allegedly arrested Mr. Goudarzi’s mother, Ms. Parvin Mokhtareh, at her home without producing a warrant. Charges including “disturbing the public order”, “insulting the Supreme leader” and “acting against national security” have reportedly been brought against her. On 2 September 2011, Mr. Ganji, who had been released on 8 August 2011, was reportedly found dead at his family’s home. On 13 September 2011, Mr. Mohammed Seifzadeh, a lawyer and a founding member of Defenders of Human Rights Centre (DHRC), was reportedly summoned to court and notified of a new charge brought against him of “propaganda against the system”. Mr. Seifzadeh was the subject of earlier communications (see A/HRC/17/30/Add.1, paras 447 and 465). On 11 September 2011, Mr. Farshi Yadollahi, a lawyer who represents Dervishes, was reportedly arrested by security agents who broke the door and beat Mr. Yadollahi during the arrest. The arrest allegedly followed the sentencing of Mr. Yadollahi and Mr. Amir Eslami to six months’ imprisonment by the Court of First Instance of Kish Island including on charges of “disturbing public minds”, “publishing lies” and “acting against national security”. Other lawyers who represent Dervishes were reportedly detained during the second week of September, including Messrs. Afshin Karampour and Omid Behroozi. Another lawyer of the Dervishes, Mr. Mostafa Daneshju is reportedly serving a seven-month prison sentence in Sari. Mr. Kayvan Samimi Behbahani, a member of the National Council for Peace, the Committee for Investigation of Arbitrary Detentions and the Committee for the Defence of the Right to Education, reportedly remained in detention in Rajaieshahr prison.	

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19/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">KSV 1/2011</a> <b>Other (UNMIK/ Kosovo)</b>	<b>Summary executions; Trafficking;</b>	Alleged trafficking of Kosovo Albanians and Serbs for the purpose of removal of organs and sexual exploitation. According to the information received, between 100 and 300 people, predominantly Serbian men aged between 25 and 50, were abducted from Kosovo and taken to detention facilities in or near the towns of Kukes and Toropoje in northern Albania. Beginning in August 1999, some of the captives in the detention facility at Kukes, ranging between 24 and 100, were transferred to secondary detention facilities in central Albania and then to a makeshift clinic in the south of Burrel, Albania where they were killed and had their organs removed. In addition, a large number of women and girls were allegedly trafficked to work as prostitutes at different detention facilities and also at a house in Rripe, Albania.	
19/10/2011 AL	<a href="#">MWI 5/2011</a> <b>Malawi</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Alleged killing of a student activist. According to the information received, on 24 September 2011, the body of Mr. Robert Chasowa, a 25 year old engineering student and an active member of the student organization Youth for Freedom and Democracy, was found by a watchman of the Malawi Polytechnic campus. According to the initial report prepared by the police, Mr. Chasowa had committed suicide. An alleged suicide note was submitted and declared by the police. However, the post-mortem examination revealed that the injuries were mostly likely due to assault to the head with blunt instrument or instruments rather than a fall (suicidal or otherwise).	<a href="#">25/10/2011</a>
19/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MWI 6/2011</a> <b>Malawi</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention of human rights defenders for their peaceful exercise of the freedoms of expression and assembly. According to the information received, on 14 October 2011, Messrs. Billy Mayaya, Ben Chiza Mkandawire and Brian Nyasulu, members of Forum for the Defence of Democracy and Ms. Habiba Rezwana Osman, a lawyer of the Norwegian Church Aid in Lilongwe, were arrested after making a public statement in front of the parliament building in the city centre of Lilongwe. In their statement, they allegedly called for early Presidential elections in Malawi. They also called for the resignation of a Police Inspector General, and an investigation into his role in the recent murder of a student from the University of Malawi, Mr. Robert Chasowa. It is alleged that Messrs. Mayaya, Mkandawire, Nyasulu, and Ms. Osman had not been charged. Ms. Osman had been denied access to a lawyer and bail. After their arrest, the security services allegedly searched their homes. Reportedly, Ms. Osman may be charged with sedition and/or treason which are both capital offenses in Malawi.	

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19/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">YEM 4/2011</a> <b>Yemen</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	Alleged incommunicado detention, torture and denial of medical treatment. According to the information received, Mr. Sadiq Al-Sharafy, co-founder of the human rights organization Hemaya (Protection), was arrested in July 2009 by National Security Agency armed forces and was held incommunicado for nine months. He was allegedly mistreated, physically and psychologically, tortured and kept in solitary confinement. He is reportedly facing the risk of death as he suffers from livedo reticularis, repeated coma, and weakness of the left hand; he has allegedly been denied medical treatment. His case was heard before the Specialised Penal Court, and his lawyer was allegedly not allowed to photograph the case file nor attend any of the interrogation sessions. The lawyer was able to meet his client only briefly during the court hearings.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">AFG 5/2011</a> <b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Afghanistan related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Afghanistan to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

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21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">DZA 5/2011</a> <b>Algérie</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre à l'Algérie en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité l'Algérie à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. L'Algérie a également été invitée à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">AUS 7/2011</a> <b>Australia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Australia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Australia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	<a href="#">12/01/2012</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BIH 1/2011</a> <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Bosnia and Herzegovina related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">CMR 2/2011</a> <b>Cameroun</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre à Cameroun en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité Cameroun à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. Cameroun a également été invité à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	

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21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">CAN 2/2011</a> <b>Canada</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Canada related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Canada to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">CHN 21/2011</a> <b>China (People's Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to China related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited China to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

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21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">CZE 2/2011</a> <b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the Czech Republic related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the Czech Republic to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">DJI 3/2011</a> <b>Djibouti</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre à Djibouti en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité Djibouti à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. Djibouti a également été invité à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">EGY 10/2011</a> <b>Egypt</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Egypt related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Egypt to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ERI 1/2011</a> <b>Eritrea</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Eritrea related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Eritrea to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	



<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ETH 5/2011</a> <b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Ethiopia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Ethiopia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">FRA 3/2011</a> <b>France</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre à la France en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité la France à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. La France a également été invitée à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GAB 2/2011</a> <b>Gabon</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre au Gabon en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité le Gabon à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. Le Gabon a également été invité à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GMB 2/2011</a> <b>Gambia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Gambia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Gambia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GEO 2/2011</a> <b>Georgia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Georgia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Georgia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	<a href="#">12/12/2011</a>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">DEU 2/2011</a> <b>Germany</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Germany related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Germany to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	<a href="#">30/11/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GNQ 1/2011</a> <b>Guinea Ecuatorial</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Equatorial Guinea related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Equatorial Guinea to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">IND 20/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to India related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited India to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">IDN 6/2011</a> <b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Indonesia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Indonesia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">IRN 15/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the Islamic Republic of Iran related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">IRQ 6/2011</a> <b>Iraq</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Iraq related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Iraq to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ISR 10/2011</a> <b>Israel</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Israel related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Israel to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ITA 2/2011</a> <b>Italy</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Italy related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Italy to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">JOR 1/2011</a> <b>Jordan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Jordan related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Jordan to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">KEN 3/2011</a> <b>Kenya</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Kenya related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Kenya to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">KSV 2/2011</a> <b>Other (UNMIK/ Kosovo)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) with a request to bring it to the attention of relevant Kosovo authorities related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Kosovo to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information. The mandate holders underlined that all references to “Kosovo”, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in the letter and the study should be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.	



<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">KWT 2/2011</a> <b>Kuwait</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture; Toxic waste;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Kuwait related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Kuwait to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">LTU 1/2011</a> <b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Lithuania related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Lithuania to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">LBY 6/2011</a> <b>Lybia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Libya related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Libya to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MAR 7/2011</a> <b>Maroc</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre au Maroc en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité le Maroc à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. Le Maroc a également été invité à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	<a href="#">02/12/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MRT 2/2011</a> <b>Mauritanie</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre à la Mauritanie en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité la Mauritanie à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. La Mauritanie a également été invitée à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">NPL 3/2011</a> <b>Nepal</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Nepal related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Nepal to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PAK 10/2011</a> <b>Pakistan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Pakistan related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Pakistan to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PHL 5/2011</a> <b>Philippines</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the Philippines related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the Philippines to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">POL 1/2011</a> <b>Poland</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Poland related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Poland to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">COD 5/2011</a> <b>République démocratique du Congo</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre à la République démocratique du Congo en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité la République démocratique du Congo à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. La République démocratique du Congo a également été invitée à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ROU 2/2011</a> <b>Romania</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre à la Roumanie en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité la Roumanie à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. La Roumanie a également été invitée à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">RUS 11/2011</a> <b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the Russian Federation related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the Russian Federation to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	<a href="#">17/11/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">SAU 7/2011</a> <b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Saudi Arabia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Saudi Arabia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">SOM 1/2011</a> <b>Somalia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Somalia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Somalia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">LKA 7/2011</a> <b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Sri Lanka related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Sri Lanka to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">SDN 4/2011</a> <b>Sudan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Sudan related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Sudan to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	



<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">SWE 1/2011</a> <b>Sweden</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Sweden related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Sweden to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">SYR 15/2011</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the Syrian Arab Republic related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the Syrian Arab Republic to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">THA 7/2011</a> <b>Thailand</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Thailand related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Thailand to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	<a href="#">30/11/2011</a>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MKD 2/2011</a> <b>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">TUN 3/2011</a> <b>Tunisie</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Le 21 octobre 2011, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales dans le cadre de la lutte antiterroriste, le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, le Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires ont envoyé une lettre à la Tunisie en relation avec leur étude conjointe sur les pratiques globales liées à la détention secrète dans le contexte de la lutte antiterroriste (A/HRC/13/42). L'étude conjointe a fait partie d'un processus consultatif avec les Etats Membres. Dans un même esprit de coopération, les titulaires de mandats/experts voudraient continuer à s'engager avec les Etats en assurant un suivi approprié à l'étude conjointe. Dans ce contexte, ils ont invité la Tunisie à leur fournir des informations sur les mesures prises pour enquêter sur les allégations contenues dans l'étude conjointe et, si avérées, pour rectifier la situation en conformité avec les normes et standards internationaux en matière de droits de l'homme ; ainsi que pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations qui y sont associées. La Tunisie a également été invitée à leur fournir toute autre information pertinente.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">TKM 2/2011</a> <b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Turkmenistan related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Turkmenistan to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">UGA 7/2011</a> <b>Uganda</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Uganda related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Uganda to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ARE 7/2011</a> <b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the United Arab Emirates related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the United Arab Emirates to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GBR 5/2011</a> <b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	<a href="#">30/11/2011</a>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">TZA 2/2011</a> <b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the United Republic of Tanzania related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the United Republic of Tanzania to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">USA 19/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to the United States of America related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited the United States of America to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">UZB 3/2011</a> <b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Uzbekistan related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Uzbekistan to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">YEM 5/2011</a> <b>Yemen</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Yemen related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Yemen to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
21/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ZWE 6/2011</a> <b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Zimbabwe related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Zimbabwe to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
24/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PHL 4/2011</a> <b>Philippines</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged killing of human rights defender. According to the information received, on 17 October 2011, Father Fausto Tentorio, an Italian priest and missionary of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions (PIME) who had worked in the Philippines since 1978, was shot by an unknown man as he was preparing to leave the convent of the Mother of Perpetual Help Parish in the Arakan, Cotabato. He was reportedly proclaimed dead on arrival at the hospital as a result of multiple gunshot wounds to his head and chest. He had recently been working against the expansion of mining activities on tribal lands and had criticized the military for its operations in the community.	<a href="#">15/12/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
25/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">HND 9/2011</a> <b>Honduras</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Food; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Presunto asesinato, atentado contra la vida, detención arbitraria y amenaza de muerte. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 2 de octubre de 2011, el Sr. X, miembro de la cooperativa Lempira afiliada al Movimiento Unificado Campesino del Aguán (MUCA), habría sido asesinado por guardias de seguridad de una finca privada en el valle del Bajo Aguán. Desde enero de 2010 aproximadamente 40 personas vinculadas a las organizaciones campesinas de la región habrían sido asesinadas. El 5 de octubre de 2011, los Sres. Y, tesorero del Asentamiento Campesino La Aurora, y Z, secretario de la misma cooperativa, habrían sido atacados con armas de fuego por guardias de seguridad y habrían resultado gravemente heridos. El 6 de octubre de 2011 el Sr. A, miembro del Movimiento Campesino Recuperación Nacional, habría sido detenido y trasladado a las oficinas de la policía en Tocoa, Colón donde le habría interrogado, golpeado y se le habría aplicado toques eléctricos. La policía le habría dado dos días para que denunciara a los dirigentes de la organización campesina y le habría amenazado de muerte en caso de no proveer la información.	
26/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">CHL 1/2011</a> <b>Chile</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Alegaciones de violaciones al derecho de debido proceso de presos mapuches, inicialmente imputados bajo la ley antiterrorista. Según la información recibida, se ha seguido aplicando la ley antiterrorista (Ley No. 18.314) en los procesos de investigación contra miembros de comunidades mapuches, y se han pronunciado condenas a miembros de comunidades mapuches con base en dicha legislación. Tal ha sido el caso de los Sres. Héctor Javier Llaitul Carrillanca, Ramón Esteban Llanquileo Pilquiman, José Santiago Huenuche Reiman y Jonathan Sady Huillical Méndez, quienes fueron condenados por la Primera Sala del Tribunal de Juicio Oral en lo Penal de Cañete el 22 de marzo de 2011. Las pruebas utilizadas en el juicio podrían haber sido adquiridas a través de la tortura y los malos tratos de los acusados. Los cuatro presos habían estado en huelga de hambre durante más de dos meses, en protesta por la aplicación en su contra de la ley antiterrorista, que resultó en condenas de 20 a 25 años de cárcel. Posteriormente, los cuatro presos presentaron recursos de nulidad de dicha sentencia ante la Corte Suprema de Justicia argumentando que sus derechos al debido proceso no habían sido respetados. El 3 de junio de 2011, la Corte Suprema emitió una sentencia que anulaba parcialmente la condena del Tribunal de Juicio Oral en lo Penal de Cañete. En aplicación del derecho penal común, la Corte Suprema redujo las sentencias de los cuatro presos.	<a href="#">20/12/2011</a>



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26/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">TUR 5/2011</a> <b>Turkey</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged arrest and harassment of human rights defenders working on issues related to enforced disappearances. According to the information received, on 4 October 2011, Mr. Kemal Aydin, Yakay-der's spokesperson, and Mr. Selahattin Tekin, a member of Yakay-der's Board Council, were arrested in Istanbul along with 96 other individuals. On 11 October 2011, Mr. Cemal Bektas, President of Yakay-der and brother of a disappeared person, was reportedly arrested when leaving Yakay-der's offices after returning to Istanbul from Diyarbakir, where he had been when his two colleagues were allegedly arrested. On 15 October 2011, Ms. Nahide Ormani, a member of the Mothers for Peace, was reportedly arrested in the District of Slopi. The members of Yakay-der and Mothers for Peace have reportedly been subjected to harassment from the authorities in the past.	<a href="#">13/12/2011</a>
26/10/2011 JUA	<a href="#">ZWE 5/2011</a> <b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged arrest and detention of human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 21 September 2011, Ms. Jenni Williams, the national coordinator of Women in Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA), and Ms. Magodonga Mahlangu were arrested as they attempted to organize a peaceful march in Bulawayo to commemorate the International Day of Peace. Ten other women were reportedly also arrested but were later released without charge and have since filed a complaint against the police claiming that they were beaten and verbally insulted. The police allegedly violently dispersed the crowd and beat members of WOZA with batons, as a result of which over 20 members of WOZA required medical attention and one was hospitalized. On 23 September 2011, Ms. Williams and Ms. Mahlangu were reportedly refused bail and remanded in custody at Mlondolozhi female prison in Bulawayo on allegedly fabricated charges of "theft" and "kidnapping". They were reportedly released on bail on 4 October 2011.	
28/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ALB 1/2011</a> <b>Albania</b>	<b>Summary executions; Trafficking;</b>	Alleged trafficking of Kosovo Albanians and Serbs for the purpose of removal of organs and sexual exploitation. According to the information received, between 100 and 300 people, predominantly Serbian men aged between 25 and 50, were abducted from Kosovo and taken to detention facilities in or near the towns of Kukes and Toropoje in northern Albania. Beginning in August 1999, some of the captives in the detention facility at Kukes, ranging between 24 and 100, were transferred to secondary detention facilities in central Albania and then to a makeshift clinic in the south of Burrel, Albania where they were killed and had their organs removed. In addition, a large number of women and girls were allegedly trafficked to work as prostitutes at different detention facilities and also at a house in Rripe, Albania.	<a href="#">22/12/2011</a>

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28/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ALB 2/2011</a> <b>Albania</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Albania related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Albania to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information	
28/10/2011 AL	<a href="#">IND 21/2011</a> <b>India</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged raid on and search of the home of human rights defender. According to the information received, on 3 October 2011 an armed contingent of sixty police officials from the states of Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh arrived in trucks at the home of Ms. Kavita Srivastava, National General Secretary of the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), in Jaipur city, Rajasthan. The police allegedly searched Ms. Srivastava's home when she was not there, based on a search warrant which related to "a dangerous Naxalite". It is reported that the police suspected that the individual was sheltering in Ms. Srivastava's home; however, they did not find any evidence of this. The police allegedly attempted to push Ms. Srivastava's elderly father and also harassed two domestic workers. It is further reported that police stopped her sister and her friend who were close to the house.	<a href="#">03/11/2011</a>

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28/10/2011 AL	<a href="#">MEX 21/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Violence against women;</b>	El día 16 de septiembre de 2009, en la ciudad de Mérida, Yucatán, aproximadamente a las 4:00 horas de la mañana, el señor X, entonces pareja sentimental de la Sra. Grettel Rodríguez Almeida, la habría atacado e intentado asesinar con un cuchillo de 30 centímetros de largo. La señora Rodríguez Almeida recibió heridas en el cuerpo, la cara, los brazos, el abdomen y en la yugular. Tras el ataque, habría sido trasladada a un centro médico donde habría sido suturada de emergencia para salvar su vida. Horas después de la agresión, el señor X habría sido detenido con el arma en su automóvil. Ante la autoridad ministerial, y en presencia de su defensor de oficio, el señor X habría confesado su intención de matar a la señora Rodríguez Almeida. Ante esta evidencia, habría sido consignado por el delito de tentativa de homicidio calificado. A pesar de la existencia de evidencia en su contra, la jueza Segundo de lo Penal del estado de Yucatán, habría reclasificado el delito como “lesiones calificadas” y dictado una sentencia de un año, ocho meses y 25 días contra el señor X. De acuerdo con la información recibida, la jueza, no habría considerado la evidencia presentada, incluyendo el expediente ni los peritajes los exámenes médicos que señalan que hubo peligro de vida a raíz de las siete puñaladas que sufrió la víctima.	
28/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">SRB 1/2011</a> <b>Serbia</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged ban of the 2011 Belgrade Pride Parade. According to the information received, in early August 2011, the association “Belgrade Pride Parade” submitted a written request to the Ministry of Interior to hold the 2011 Belgrade Pride Parade on 2 October 2011. In the meantime, peaceful counter-protests on 1 and 2 October 2011 were announced. On 30 September 2011, following a meeting by the National Security Council, the Minister of Interior announced that all public gatherings for the weekend of 1 and 2 October 2011 were banned under article 11(1) of the Law on Gathering of Citizens of the Republic of Serbia.	

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31/10/2011 JAL	<a href="#">PAK 9/2011</a> <b>Pakistan</b>	<b>Freedom of religion; Minority issues;</b>	Alleged harassment and kidnapping of individuals of the Christian minority. According to the information received, the late Governor of Punjab, Mr. Salman Taseer, was murdered on 4 January 2011 (see A/HRC/18/51, PAK 1/2011). On 26 August 2011, his son Mr. Shahbaz Taseer left his residence, not accompanied by police protection. Reportedly, Mr. Shahbaz Taseer was forced out of his car, and driven away. Ms. Shehar Bano Taseer, sister of the missing Mr. Shahbaz Taseer, had reportedly received death threats by members of religious parties, to withdraw the case against the man who is allegedly responsible for the murder of her father. Both Ms. Shehar Bano Taseer and Mr. Shahbaz Taseer are reported to have been targeted due to their father seeking reform of the blasphemy provisions in Pakistan. Furthermore, Pakistani Minorities Minister Shahbaz Bhatti, a Christian member of Pakistan's Cabinet, was reportedly shot dead by gunmen in Islamabad due to his calls for reform of blasphemy laws.	<a href="#">01/11/2011</a>
02/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 16/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;</b>	Alleged arrest of film makers. According to the information received, on 17 September 2011, Mr Hadi Afarideh, Mr Naser Saffarian, Mr Mohsen Shahrnazdar, Mr Mojtaba Mir Tahmasb, and Ms Katayoun Shahabi, all who work in the film industry, were arrested by security forces and taken to Evin Prison. They have allegedly been under tremendous pressure to make confessions, accepting their links to western powers. The arrest of aforesaid individuals appears to have been linked to a documentary broadcasted by BBC Persian about the life of the Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. Ms Marzieh Vafamehr, a prominent actress arrested in June 2011, was reportedly released on 24 October 2011, after spending over three months in Gharchak Prison in Varamin, south east of Tehran. She was reportedly released after an appeal court overturned the original sentence of 90 lashes and also reduced the imprisonment of one year to three months. On 10 October 2011, Ms Vafamehr was allegedly sentenced to one year in prison and 90 lashes for her role in a film produced in Australia. Furthermore, the appeal court reportedly upheld the six-year imprisonment and a ban on writing scripts and making films for twenty years on internationally acclaimed film maker Jafar Panahi. In December 2010, the lower court reportedly sentenced Mr Panahi to six years imprisonment, coupled with a 20 year ban from involvement in film-making, travelling abroad and giving interviews to domestic and international media. Mr Panahi was allegedly arrested in March 2010 and subsequently charged with collusion and propaganda against the system.	

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02/11/2011 UA	<a href="#">MEX 22/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Disappearances;</b>	Presuntos actos intimidatorios contra familiares de personas desaparecidas. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 12 de septiembre de 2011, la familia Muñoz habría interpuesto una denuncia ante la Procuraduría General de la República en relación con la posible desaparición forzada de ocho miembros de su familia que habría ocurrido el 19 de junio de 2011 en el Municipio de Cuauhtémoc, Chihuahua. El 13 de septiembre de 2011, un desconocido habría llamado a la casa de la familia Muñoz y habría preguntado por una de esas ocho personas y habría dicho que “había sido detenido por robo y fraude”. El 26 de septiembre de 2011, un desconocido habría llamado y preguntado de nuevo por esa para saber “si seguía desaparecido”. A continuación el desconocido habría preguntado “y a ti ¿no te da miedo que te desaparezcan?”. Cuando la persona que contestó el teléfono explicó que no era de la familia, el desconocido le habría hablado en lenguaje ofensivo y luego habría colgado.	
02/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">USA 20/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Summary executions; Terrorism;</b>	Alleged targeted killing through a United States drone attack. According to the information received, on 30 September 2011, Mr. Anwar al-Awlaki, Mr. Samir Khan and several others were killed by a drone strike in Khasef, Jawf province, Yemen. Unconfirmed reports indicate that they were hit by a United States drone. It was alleged that Mr. Al-Awlaki, his son Abdulrahman, believed to have been 16 years of age, and Mr. Khan became the second, third and fourth United States citizens subjected to a targeted killing through a United States drone attack in Yemen following the killing of Mr. Kamal Derwish in 2002. It is further alleged that, unlike in other countries, where the United States Central Intelligence Agency reportedly enjoys a blanket authorization by President Obama to carry out drone strikes at will, each attack in Yemen requires individual approval by the President. Such an authorization was reportedly based on an interdepartmental legal memorandum of June 2010 prepared under the lead of the U.S. Justice Department’s Office of Legal Counsel. See as well case no. YEM 6/2011 below sent on 4 November 2011.	

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04/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MAR 6/2011</a> <b>Maroc</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Allégation d'arrestations et détentions de défenseurs de droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, le 2 octobre 2011, MM. Al Mahjoub Awlad Al Cheih et Mohamed Manolo, adhérents de l'Organisation Contre la Torture à Dakhla, auraient été arrêtés par les autorités de Dakhla. Le 3 octobre 2011, MM. Kamal Tarayh, membre de l'Observatoire du Sahara occidental, et Abd Al Aziz Barrai, adhérent de l'Organisation Contre la Torture à Dakhla, auraient également été arrêtés par la police à leurs domiciles dans le quartier d'Umm Al Tunisi. Aucun mandat d'arrêt n'aurait été fourni. Dans la matinée du 3 octobre 2011, la police aurait effectué une perquisition au domicile de M. Hasan Al Wali. La police et l'armée auraient également mené une opération au domicile de M. Atiqu Barrai dans le quartier d'Al Maisra. Aucun des deux défenseurs de droits de l'homme n'était présent lors de l'intervention, mais des membres de leurs familles, présents sur les lieux, auraient été intimidés par les autorités. Le 10 octobre 2011, MM. Kamal Al Tarayh, Abd Al Aziz Barrai, Al Mahjoub Awlad Al Cheih et Mohamed Manolo auraient été interrogés par le juge d'instruction de Laâyoune. Parmi les accusations formées à leur encontre, figurent la formation d'une organisation criminelle, la complicité d'assassinats et la dégradation, par incendie, de véhicules.	<a href="#">19/01/2012</a>
04/11/2011 UA	<a href="#">MEX 23/2011</a> <b>México</b>	<b>Human rights defenders;</b>	Supuesta amenaza de muerte contra un defensor de derechos humanos y presunto acto de hostigamiento contra él y su esposa. Según las informaciones recibidas, el día 20 de octubre de 2011, la Sra. Margarita Guadalupe Martínez Martínez, objeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 1592) esposa del Sr. Adolfo Guzmán Ordaz, objeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 1553 y 1592) integrante de Enlace, Comunicación y Capacitación (Enlace CC), una organización de derechos humanos que realiza actividades de defensa y promoción de los derechos de los grupos indígenas y campesinos en el centro y el sur de México, habría encontrado un sobre debajo de su coche, que estaba estacionado dentro de los muros de su casa. El sobre contenía una amenaza de muerte dirigida contra el Sr. Adolfo Guzmán Ordaz. El mismo día seis representantes de la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Chiapas se habrían ido a la casa de Sr. Ordaz y se habrían comportado agresiva e intimidatoriamente y no habrían respetado las solicitudes de la pareja de que no los rodearan. El 26 de febrero de 2010, dos hombres no identificados habrían raptado y atacado violentamente la Sra. Martínez Martínez y la habrían advertido que sería asesinada si no abandonaba el caso contra los oficiales de policía involucrados en un presunto allanamiento de su domicilio.	<a href="#">02/12/2011</a>

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04/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">LKA 8/2011</a> <b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged threats against and stigmatization of the work of a journalist and human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Sunanda Deshapriya has been the subject of a media smear campaign and stigmatization following his participation in the 18 <sup>th</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Council and related side events. Mr. Deshapriya has reportedly received death threats through phone calls to his mobile and through comments made in on-line media. Mr. Deshapriya was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 2117).	
04/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">YEM 6/2011</a> <b>Yemen</b>	<b>Summary executions; Terrorism;</b>	Alleged targeted killing through a United States drone attack. According to the information received, on 30 September 2011, Mr. Anwar al-Awlaki, Mr. Samir Khan and several others were killed by a drone strike in Khasef, Jawf province, Yemen. Unconfirmed reports indicate that they were hit by a United States drone. It was alleged that Mr. Al-Awlaki, his son Abdulrahman, believed to have been 16 years of age, and Mr. Khan became the second, third and fourth United States citizens subjected to a targeted killing through a United States drone attack in Yemen following the killing of Mr. Kamal Derwish in 2002. It is further alleged that, unlike in other countries, where the United States Central Intelligence Agency reportedly enjoys a blanket authorization by President Obama to carry out drone strikes at will, each attack in Yemen requires individual approval by the President. Such an authorization was reportedly based on an interdepartmental legal memorandum of June 2010 prepared under the lead of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel. See as well case no. USA 20/2011 above sent on 2 November 2011.	
10/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">BGD 6/2011</a> <b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged threats to a human rights defender. According to information received Ms. Shampa Goswami supporting victims of gender based violence was harassed by a group of men on 23 October 2011. The group also attempted to blackmail Ms. Goswami. It is further alleged that after reporting the incident to a local police station, the no adequate protection to ensure her safety was provided.	<a href="#">16/11/2011</a>

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10/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MWI 7/2011</a> <b>Malawi</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;</b>	On 21 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Malawi related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42). The joint study was part of a consultative process with States. In the same spirit of cooperation, the mandate holders/experts would like to continue engaging with States in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the joint study. In this context, they invited Malawi to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint study and if found true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.	
10/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">PHL 6/2011</a> <b>Philippines</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged killings of human rights defenders. According to information received Mr. Arpe Belayong, the director of the human rights organisation Linundigan and his nephew, Mr. Solte San-ogan were killed at the hands of a paramilitary group. It is alleged that two of Mr. Belayong's minor children were also injured after the attack and currently they are being treated for their bullet wounds. Recently, Mr. Belayong had reportedly been particularly active in opposing the entry of logging and mining operations in the land of the Higaonon. On 11 October 2011, it is reported that members of the organisation Linundigan allegedly went into hiding as they faced imminent risks of being attacked by the paramilitary forces following the killing of Mr. Belayong.	



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11/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">EGY 11/2011</a> <b>Egypt</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	Alleged detention, ill-treatment and lack of fair trial. According to the information received, Mr. Ahmad Sayed Mohammad Sayed, a human rights defender and member of the Arab European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL), was detained by police in the town of Al Dakhila in Wadi Jadid governorate on 21 June 2011. He was reportedly interviewing participants in a protest held on 19 June 2011 which had turned violent. During his detention at Al Dakhila Police Department, it is alleged that Mr. Sayed was subjected to kicks and punches to different parts of his body; that he did not receive any food or water for 26 hours; that he was not allowed to go to the bathroom for 26 hours; and that he was forced to stand on his feet for considerable periods of time while facing a wall. It is reported that the treatment he received in detention left Mr. Sayed with head injuries and bruises on various parts of his body. On 3 August 2011, Mr. Sayed was sentenced to two years in prison by the military court for inciting citizens to assemble and attack the President of the Al Dakhila town council. It is reported that the defence was not allowed by the court to call witnesses during Mr. Sayed's trial. It is also reported that the court refused to accept as evidence a letter from AECHRIL confirming the status of Mr. Sayed as their employee and explaining that Mr. Sayed was responsible for monitoring the legitimate exercise of the right to peaceful assembly in the context of the protest. The information received indicates as well that the court did not address allegations brought forward by the defence of torture and mistreatment to which Mr. Sayed was subjected during detention at Al Dakhila Police Department.	

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11/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">GBR 6/2011</a> <b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	<b>Terrorism; Torture;</b>	Concerns regarding the remit and conduct of the forthcoming United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) Detainee Inquiry. According to the information received, the Inquiry was established to examine whether, and if so to what extent, the UK Government and its security and intelligence agencies in the aftermath of 9/11: i. were involved in improper treatment, or rendition, of detainees, held by other countries in counterterrorism operations overseas; and/or ii. were aware of improper treatment, or rendition, of detainees held by other countries in counter terrorism operations in which the UK was involved. Concern is expressed that the Terms of Reference and Protocol of the UK Detainee Commission provides that all previously undisclosed material will remain secret unless the Inquiry makes a specific request as to any document or information it intends making public. Further, reportedly the Cabinet Secretary will take the final decision as to what previously undisclosed information and documentation gathered during the Inquiry will be made available to the public. Concerns are expressed that the Protocol makes no provision for victims of alleged human rights violations falling within the ambit of the Inquiry to have formal rights of appearance and that former and current detainees who allege UK involvement in their mistreatment will not have any formal standing as interested parties to the Inquiry process. Finally, it is noted that the Inquiry will not be actively requesting evidence or other material and information from sources, including Government sources, from outside of the UK.	<a href="#">13/01/2012</a> <a href="#">26/01/2012</a>
15/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CHN 22/2011</a> <b>China (People's Republic of)</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged abductions on 20 June, 6 August and 5 September 2011 of a human rights defender by public officials of the State school and State security agents. According to the information received, Mr. Yao Lifa has campaigned for the promotion of political participation through monitoring local elections to ensure fairness and transparency, for speaking out against corruption in local governance and the electoral processes, and for travelling in the People's Republic of China to encourage people to run for office as independent candidates. According to the source, this year and in 2012, China is holding local People's Congress elections and is reportedly concerned about the effects of the advice given by Mr. Yao Lifa to candidates and voters.	<a href="#">30/01/2012</a>

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15/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CUB 3/2011</a> <b>Cuba</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;</b>	Acerca de alegaciones recibidas indicando la persistencia de actos de intimidación, acoso, actos de violencia y detenciones de mujeres integrantes de la organización Damas de Blanco en el contexto de las marchas pacíficas que este colectivo organiza cada domingo desde el mes de julio de 2011 a fin de solicitar la liberación de familiares y amigos que se encuentran en prisión. Según la información recibida, mujeres del colectivo de las Damas de Blanco vienen sufriendo presuntas restricciones indebidas del legítimo ejercicio del derecho a la libertad de expresión y reunión pacífica, así como del derecho a la libertad de religión y a manifestar las creencias religiosas mediante actos intimidatorios por parte de fuerzas y cuerpos de seguridad del Estado, detenciones con violencia y restricciones de movimiento así como amenazas de grupos de personas afines al Gobierno.	<a href="#">17/01/2012</a>
15/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRN 18/2011</a> <b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged imminent execution of Mr. Lo Zaniar (or Zanyar) Moradi and Mr. Loghman (or Loqman) Moradi. Mr. Zaniar (or Zanyar) Moradi and Mr. Loghman (or Loqman) Moradi, belonging to the Kurdish minority, were convicted of the charges of “enmity against God” (moharebeh) and “corruption on earth” for allegedly murdering the son of a senior cleric in Marivan, Kordestan province, north-eastern Iran, on 4 July 2009. In addition they were also convicted of participating in armed activities of Komala, a Kurdish opposition group. They were sentenced to public hanging on 22 December 2010 by Branch 15 of the Tehran Revolutionary Court. On 12 October 2011, the Supreme Court upheld the convictions. It is alleged that both men were coerced into confessing to the offense of murder after being tortured for 25 days and that during interrogation Mr. Zaniar Moradi was subjected to lashing, vulgar insults and threatened with sexual violence. Reportedly these individuals have been targeted for arrest and execution on the grounds of their Kurdish ethnicity and political activism conducted by them or their family members.	

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17/11/2011 UA	<a href="#">ARG 3/2011</a> <b>Argentina</b>	<b>Torture;</b>	En relación con las alegaciones de amenazas, hostigamiento y agresiones padecidas por el Sr. Luciano Martín José Truzzi, quien se encuentra actualmente alojado en el Hospital de Rehabilitación “Manuel Rocca” de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires: El Sr. Truzzi habría sido víctima de repetidas agresiones contra su integridad física y psicológica hasta que el 24 de enero de 2011 dicha situación se habría agravado significativamente al incendiarse la celda individual en la cual se encontraba durmiendo. A raíz de este atentado, sufrió quemaduras en el 60% de su cuerpo permaneciendo durante meses en distintos centros hospitalarios en estado crítico. El juez que investiga el caso habría imputado al propio Sr. Truzzi por el incendio y los consecuentes daños materiales causados, supuestamente sin haber determinado la causa y el origen del incendio mediante estudios periciales independientes e imparciales. Asimismo, el Tribunal Oral en lo Criminal N° 13 en cuya disposición se encuentra el detenido habría determinado que al ser dado de alta, debía reintegrarse al Complejo Federal 2 supuestamente ignorando una solicitud previa del defensor oficial de otorgar el arresto domiciliario por razones de seguridad.	<a href="#">09/01/2012</a>
17/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">EGY 12/2011</a> <b>Egypt</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged increasing climate of stigmatisation and harassment against civil society organisations as well as on-going difficulties for NGOs to operate within the context of the provisions contained in the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) law 84/2002. According to the information received, statements made by Public Officials and the media campaign against civil society groups could contribute to a climate of increasing stigmatisation of their work and eventually their potential criminalisation. Furthermore, Public Officials announced an investigation and accused organizations that illegally receive funding from foreign sources of “grand treason, conspiracy against Egypt and carrying out foreign agendas to harm Egyptian national security.” Furthermore, burdensome registration requirements contained in the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) law 84/2002 may restrict the right to freedom of association. There are also allegations indicating that the restrictions to receive foreign funding may limit the independence and effectiveness of civil society organisations.	<a href="#">17/01/2012</a>

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17/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">IRQ 7/2011</a> <b>Iraq</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged imminent execution of several individuals including Messrs. Yousri Fakher Mohamed Al Tariqi, Mohamed Fraj Fraj Allah, Adel Omar Mohamed Ali, Nasser Mubarak Mojib, Ibrahim Najm 'Abboud, Firas Hassan Fleih al-Juburi, Fadhel Ibrahim al-Juburi, Haydar Mut'eb 'Abdel-Qader, Hikmat Fadhel Ibrahim, Sayyid Hamadi Ahmed and Sofian Jassem Mohammad. Mr. Yousri Fakher Mohamed Al Tariqi, a Tunisian, was arrested on 5 May 2006, and sentenced to death in 2010. Mr Mohamed Fraj Fraj Allah, a Libyan national, aged 28, was arrested in July 2005 and sentenced to death in March 2007. Mr Adel Omar Mohamed Ali, a Libyan national, aged 29, was arrested in June 2006 and subsequently sentenced to death. Mr Nasser Mubarak Mojib, of Saudi nationality, aged 24, was arrested in May 2008 and sentenced to death in March 2009. It is alleged that Messrs Yousri Fakher Mohamed Al Tariqi, Mohamed Fraj Fraj Allah, Adel Omar Mohamed Ali and Nasser Mubarak Mojib were subjected to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment during their pre-trial detention and were convicted on the basis of evidence extracted under torture. The death sentences of 53 people, including the abovementioned, were confirmed by the Iraqi Presidential Council on 20 October 2011. Additionally, on 16 June 2011, Messrs Ibrahim Najm 'Abboud, Firas Hassan Fleih al-Juburi, Fadhel Ibrahim al-Juburi, Haydar Mut'eb 'Abdel-Qader, Hikmat Fadhel Ibrahim, Sayyid Hamadi Ahmed and Sofian Jassem Mohammad and eight other individuals were sentenced to death by the Central Criminal Court. They were convicted after "confessions" from some of them were aired on the Iraqi Television Channel Al Iraqiya. The 15 men are said to be members of an armed group and were found guilty of, inter alia, murder and killings at a wedding party in a village near al-Taji, north of Baghdad, in June 2006.	
17/11/2011 UA	<a href="#">SRB 2/2011</a> <b>Serbia</b>	<b>Adequate housing;</b>	Alleged imminent eviction of a Roma community in Novi Beograd by the Building Directorate of Serbia to build commercial housing on the side. According to the information received, some 27 Roma families (111 persons) in the Block 72, Novi Beograd face imminent eviction by the Building Directorate of Serbia and as of 16 November 2011, were given one day to vacate their houses. It is understood that 20 of these families are internally displaced persons from Kosovo, including 58 children. Reportedly the eviction process has already commenced with inspections being conducted and the issuance of building code violation notices to residents. Allegedly the process was initiated without prior consultation with the Roma community and no alternative accommodation would have been offered. In addition, the eviction would allegedly proceed despite the appeal to the Ombudsman who is seized with the matter.	

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17/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">TUR 6/2011</a> <b>Turkey</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues; Terrorism;</b>	Alleged arrest and detention of, and legal proceedings launched against, human rights defenders, lawyers and academics in the context of anti-terrorism operations in Turkey. On 28 October 2011, Mr. Ragip Zarakolu and Ms. Ersanli were arrested together with 50 other persons in Istanbul and were subsequently charged with “membership in an illegal organization - ‘Koma Ciwaken Kurdistan - Kurdistan Communities League/Assembly of Turkey’ (KCK/TM)”. Concern is expressed at the allegations that their detention may be solely linked to their activities as human rights defenders and the exercise of their right to freedom of opinion and expression. The communication also includes allegations about the validity of the charges brought against Ms. Filiz Kalayci, Messrs. Hasan Anlar, Halil Ibrahim Vargün and Murat Vargün in the context of their trial before the 11 <sup>th</sup> Heavy Penal Court of Ankara. It is alleged that during the trial some witnesses withdrew their initial accusatory statements as these had been obtained under pressure. Further concern is expressed about the ongoing trial of Ms. Zeynep Ceren Bozpotrak, a lawyer accused of “propaganda for an illegal organization”. It is reported that charges brought against Ms. Bozpotrak are based on her proposals of law amendments which were prepared in the context of her work for a human rights association. Allegedly, the charges further relate to the advice to remain silent that Ms. Bozpotrak had given to one of her clients.	
18/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">THA 8/2011</a> <b>Thailand</b>	<b>Adequate housing; Arbitrary detention; Food; Internally displaced persons; Migrants; Water and Sanitation;</b>	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention and lack of access to food, water and adequate housing and other alleged human rights violations of migrant workers in Thailand in the context of the flood crisis. According to information received, migrant workers working and living in Thailand have been arrested and detained for travelling outside of their permitted areas of work or for lack of identification documents as they have escaped flooded areas to seek shelter, reunite with relatives, or return to their countries of origin. Many of the arrests and detention have allegedly occurred in Mae Sot, Tak Province, at the border with Myanmar. Reports of lack of access to food and water for migrants whilst in detention or in certain areas due to migrant workers being excluded from distribution of food and other essential items according to house registration records have also been received. It is further alleged that migrant workers have been denied access to emergency shelters as some facilities have allegedly been open to Thai citizens only, whilst other shelters have required the holding of a recommendation or certificate from the Ministry of Labour. According to information received, migrant workers have furthermore had difficulties in accessing assistance due to poor or little access to information. Deportation of migrants from Thailand to Myanmar have also been reported which could be in violation of the obligation of non-refoulement.	<a href="#">24/11/2011</a>

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21/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">BLR 10/2011</a> <b>Belarus</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged adoption of new legislation that could violate the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. According to the information received, in October 2011 the Belarusian National Assembly adopted legislative amendments to the Law on Public Associations, the Law on Political Parties, the Law on Public Gatherings, the Criminal Code, the Election Code and the Law on Administrative Violations. There are serious concerns that these amendments could seriously and arbitrarily restrict the free exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. In addition, there are grounds to believe that such restrictive amendments and the situation of Mr. Ales Bialiatski could be part of a broader effort by the Government of Belarus to obstruct and criminalise the legitimate activities of human rights defenders, activists as well as de facto and de jure associations working in the defence and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those who may be critical of actions and policies of the Government. Moreover, concerns are further expressed that some of the reported amendments to the Criminal Code could be used to unduly hamper contacts between human rights defenders, including activists and associations, with international bodies or organizations, the United Nations included.	<a href="#">17/01/2012</a>
22/11/2011 AL	<a href="#">CRI 1/2011</a> <b>Costa Rica</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	La carta da seguimiento al diálogo entre el Relator Especial y el Gobierno de Costa Rica sobre la situación de la comunidad Térraba y otras comunidades indígenas afectadas por la posible construcción del proyecto hidroeléctrico El Diquís, y el informe del Relator Especial del 30 de mayo de 2011 al respecto (A/HRC/18/35.Add.8). En la carta, el Relator Especial expresa de nuevo su disposición de apoyar al Gobierno con la implementación de su recomendación de llevar a cabo un proceso de consulta adecuado entre el Estado y las comunidades indígenas afectadas y de formar un equipo de expertos independientes para facilitar este proceso. El Relator Especial recomienda que el Gobierno tome contacto con el equipo de país de las Naciones Unidas para empezar la coordinación y convocar una primera reunión entre las partes. Por otro lado, el Relator Especial transmite al Gobierno información que ha recibido alegando que el Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad, la empresa estatal encargada del proyecto El Diquís, habría expresado su intención de iniciar un proceso de consulta, al margen del tipo de proceso de consulta recomendado por el Relator Especial en su informe del 30 de mayo de 2011.	<a href="#">10/01/2012</a>
24/11/2011 AL	<a href="#">KHM 7/2011</a> <b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Alleged interference by Cambodian authorities with the work of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), alleged resulting deficiencies in the conduct of investigation, and the impairment of the right of access to justice for victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the ECCC.	

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24/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">COL 10/2011</a> <b>Colombia</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Acerca del ataque en la residencia de la Sra. María Jackeline Rojas Castañeda y el Sr. Juan Carlos Galvis. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 9 de noviembre de 2011, alrededor de las 9:00 p.m., un hombre y una mujer armados y con los rostros cubiertos habrían penetrado en la vivienda de la Sra. María Jackeline Rojas Castañeda. El hombre y la mujer habrían amarrado y amordazado a la Sra. María Jackeline Rojas Castañeda. Posteriormente, habrían pintado con aerosol de pintura roja su cuerpo y su vestido y en medio de insultos le habrían preguntado dónde se encontraban su otro hijo y su compañero, el Sr. Juan Carlos Galvis. Según se informa, el ataque y las amenazas contra la Sra. María Jackeline Rojas Castañeda y el Sr. Juan Carlos Galvis estarían relacionados con el activismo político y de derechos humanos de la pareja, así como por la participación del Sr. Galvis en sindicatos y en una protesta llevada a cabo el mismo día.	
24/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CUB 4/2011</a> <b>Cuba</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Torture; Violence against women;</b>	Arresto, detención y presuntos malos tratos contra la Sra. Idania Yanes Contreras. Según las informaciones recibidas, el día 31 de octubre de 2011, la Sra. Yanes Contreras habría sido arrestada en el hospital Arnaldo Milián Castro cuando protestaba en defensa de los derechos de su marido, activista que estuvo en prolongada huelga de hambre, y tras el arresto habría sido trasladada a una unidad policial. Según las informaciones recibidas, durante el arresto la Sra. Yanes Contreras habría sido arrastrada de los cabellos y golpeada severamente en varias partes del cuerpo. El día 3 de noviembre de 2011, la Sra. Yanes Contreras habría sido liberada en un estado delicado de salud y habría ingresado en el Hospital Arnaldo Milián Castro con múltiples lesiones. Desde junio de 2011, la Sra. Yanes Contreras es beneficiaria de medidas cautelares otorgadas por la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos.	<a href="#">17/01/2012</a>
24/11/2011 AL	<a href="#">OTH 6/2011</a> <b>Other</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Alleged interference by Cambodian authorities with the work of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), alleged resulting deficiencies in the conduct of investigation, and the impairment of the right of access to justice for victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the ECCC.	
25/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">CHN 23/2011</a> <b>China (People's Republic of)</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;</b>	Alleged imminent execution, torture and ill-treatment. According to information received Mr. Chiou Ho-shun was sentenced to death on 28 July 2011 in a final judgment by the Supreme Court in Taipei. He is being held in Taipei Detention Centre where he has been detained for the past twenty-two years due to a lengthy judicial process of numerous trials, remands and appeals. It is also alleged that the co-defendant, Ms. Wu Shu-zhen, who was sentenced to ten years by the Supreme Court in Taipei on 28 July 2011 and is currently serving that sentence in Taichung Women's Prison was tortured and beaten during interrogations.	



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25/11/2011 OL	<a href="#">CHN 24/2011</a> <b>China (People's Republic of)</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Follow-up communication to CHN 4/2011 from 18 February 2011 and the response by the Government of 15 July 2011, A/HRC/18/51, concerning the construction of the Gibe III hydroelectric project in Ethiopia. The Special Rapporteur expressed appreciation for the information provided, especially the clarifications about the involvement of the Industrial Commercial Bank of China and the China Export-Import Bank in the Gibe III project. The Special Rapporteur noted that there appears to be a major divergence of opinion regarding the potential environmental and social impacts of the Gibe III project. On the one hand, the Government hails the benefits of the project and assures that it is taking measures to address in full any potential adverse impacts. On the other hand, sources of information with whom the Special Rapporteur been in contact predict catastrophic consequences of the hydroelectric project on the environment and local communities, and indicate that the Government has not put in place adequate mitigation measures to offset these consequences. The Special Rapporteur expressed his hope that the People's Republic of China will, within the scope of its responsibility and influence over the Gibe III project, continue to evaluate and take measure to strengthen the compliance of the project with relevant international human rights standards, including those related specifically to indigenous peoples. .	

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25/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">ARE 8/2011</a> <b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers;</b>	Alleged prosecution for the expression of criticism about a government policy. Trial before a State security court, which allows a series of restrictions on procedural safeguards for the defendants and their lawyers, and deprive defendants of the right of appeal. Procedural flaws in the trial. The communication concerns the trial of Messrs. Ahmed Mansoor, Nasser bin Ghaith, Fahad Salim Dalk, Hassan Ali al-Khamis, and Ahmed Abdul Khaleq. The five activists were the subjects of an earlier communication dated 27 September 2011 (see above, case no ARE 6/2011). Messrs. Ahmed Mansoor and Nasser bin Ghaith were also the subjects of another earlier communication, dated 26 April 2011 (A/HRC/18/51, case ARE/4/2011, page 94). All five activists in this case are charged with violating Articles 176 and 8 of the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) Penal Code for statements made on the UAE Hewan website – an online political discussion forum – that allegedly publicly insulted the President, vice-President and ruler of Dubai, as well as the crown Prince. The case is being prosecuted as a State security case subject to State security criminal procedure, which allegedly allows restrictions on procedural safeguards normally afforded to criminal defendants and requires that defendants be tried before the Federal Supreme Court as the court of first and only instance. Continuing and additional due process violations in the on-going trial of the five activists, include obstacles for the defendants' lawyers to properly and effectively carry out their defence, lack of respect of the necessary fair trial guarantees, including the principle of equality of arms, and lack of independence and the necessary impartiality of the Court trying them due to its composition and impermanent character.	
28/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MMR 4/2011</a> <b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Health; Human rights defenders; Myanmar; Torture;</b>	Alleged assault of a prisoner by prison guards. According to information received Mr. Shin Gambira was assaulted during his transfer to Kalay Prison. He has previously been assaulted repeatedly by prison guards at Khandi Prison. It has been furthermore reported that these assaults have left Mr. Shin Gambira suffering from head and back injuries. These injuries have resulted in Mr. Shin Gambira suffering from frequent fits of pain. In relation to Mr. Shin Gambira's detention at Kalay Prison concerns are expressed that the distance from his family's home town limits the access his family have to him. Reportedly, Mr Shin Gambira has also been targeted for his role as co-founder of the Al Burma Monk's Alliance. Moreover, he is not allowed to wear his monk's robe and has to wear white prison clothes. Mr. Shin Gambira has been the subject of previous communications sent on 21 November 2007, A/HRC/7/10/Add.1, paras. 186-189, and 28 February 2008, A/HRC/10/8/Add.1, paras. 150-157.	

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29/11/2011 AL	<a href="#">FRA 4/2011</a> <b>France</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Lettre concernant le refus de la France de permettre aux populations autochtones de la République de Vanuatu d'accéder aux îles d'Umaenupne et d'Umaeneia, sous souveraineté française, afin qu'ils puissent y exercer des rituels culturels et religieux. Selon les informations reçues, les îles d'Umaenupne et d'Umaeneia revêtent une importance religieuse et culturelle pour les peuples autochtones du Vanuatu, en particulier pour les personnes vivant dans les îles les plus méridionales du Vanuatu, soit Tanna, Futuna et Aneityum, qui forment la province de Tafea. Ces îles détiennent toujours une grande signification spirituelle pour les habitants de la province de Tafea, qui continuent d'effectuer des rituels sacrés sur les îles. Les îles d'Umaenupne et d'Umaeneia sont revendiquées par la France en vertu de sa souveraineté sur la Nouvelle-Calédonie. Selon certaines sources, la France ne permet pas aux habitants de Vanuatu de visiter les îles pour y exécuter des rituels sacrés, ou pour toute autre fin. Il semblerait que la dernière fois que des habitants de Vanuatu auraient tenté de visiter Umaenupne et Umaeneia, un bateau du gouvernement français aurait entravé leur accès aux îles. Vanuatu a soulevé à maintes reprises ses préoccupations à cet égard avec le gouvernement français, mais la situation et le déni d'accès n'auraient pas changé.	<a href="#">30/01/2012</a>
29/11/2011 AL	<a href="#">LBY 7/2011</a> <b>Lybia</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Concerns related to the killing of Mr. Muammar Gaddafi, Mr. Muatassim Gaddafi and about 53 individuals allegedly supporters of Mr. Gaddafi in Sirte. According to information received, on 20 October 2011, the National Transitional Council announced the death of Mr. Muammar Gaddafi and his son Mr Muatassim Gaddafi. The circumstances into their deaths remain in dispute. It is unclear whether they were killed in custody or died from the injuries sustained in combat. Video footage, which was not verified by the Special Rapporteur, circulating on the internet shows Mr. Muammar Gaddafi captured alive. At the public viewing of his body, in Misrata, it is alleged that a bullet wound was visible on Mr. Gaddafi's left temple. Additional video footage, also unverified, shows Mr Muatassim Gaddafi alive and in custody. At the public viewing of his body, a deep wound was visible on his throat. Information was also received indicated that about 53 bodies were found at the Mahari Hotel in District 2 of Sirte. The deceased were allegedly supporters of Mr. Muammar Gaddafi. Some of the deceased had their hands bound behind their backs. At the site where the bodies were discovered, there were blood stains on the ground and spent cartridges. Some of the deceased were identified as Ezzidin al-Hinsheri, allegedly a former Gaddafi government official, a military officer named Muftah Dabroun, and two Sirte residents, Amar Mahmoud Saleh and Muftah al-Deley.	

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29/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MAR 8/2011</a> <b>Maroc</b>	<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Allégation de refus de réceptionner les documents de constitution de l'Association sahraouie des victimes de graves violations des droits de l'Homme (ASVDH). Selon les informations recues, les membres de l'ASVDH auraient transmis le dossier de constitution de l'association aux autorités locales de Laâyoune le 7 mai 2005. Cependant, la déclaration de la constitution de l'association aurait été retournée aux membres fondateurs de l'association avec notification de non-recevabilité, sans autre justification. Suite à une plainte des membres de l'association, le tribunal administratif d'Agadir aurait rendu un jugement en faveur de l'association, le 21 septembre 2006. Le 17 décembre 2008, la Cour d'appel de Marrakech aurait rejeté la requête en appel des autorités administratives au motif que celles-ci n'auraient pas respecté les délais de procédure pour leur action. En dépit de ces deux décisions de justice, les autorités administratives continueraient de faire obstacle aux démarches de l'ASVDH en vue de déposer son dossier de constitution en association, ce qui empêcherait l'association de mener nombre de ses activités de défense des droits de l'homme.	
29/11/2011 UA	<a href="#">USA 21/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Torture;</b>	Alleged prolonged solitary confinement used on individuals suspected or convicted of terrorism-related offences. According to the information received, Mr. Syed Fahad Hashmi, born in 1980, a citizen of the United States of America (USA), was charged with providing material support to Al-Qaeda in 2006 by the British police in London. In May 2007, he was extradited to the USA. Mr. Hashmi was placed in pre-trial solitary confinement under Special Administrative Measures by then Attorney General at the Metropolitan Correctional Center from October 2007 to August 2010. In March 2011, he was transferred to the Administrative Maximum Prison (ADX) in Florence, Colorado. Since then, he has been held in solitary confinement. Mr. Zaid Safarini, a citizen of Jordan, was sentenced for terrorism-related charges in 2004. He was held in solitary confinement at ADX in Florence, Colorado for six years and denied access to the Step-Down Programme which allows individuals to be transferred to lower security facilities when they meet certain behavioral requirements.	

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30/11/2011 UA	<a href="#">BRA 7/2011</a> <b>Brazil</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Alleged killing of an leader of an indigenous group in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul. According to the information received, Nísio Gomes was the leader of a group of some 60 Guaraní indigenous people of the Guaviry community, who in early November 2011 had returned to part of their ancestral land in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, after having lost that land to non-indigenous industrial farmers. On 16 November 2011, a group of armed men surrounded the bus in which several members of the Guaviry community were travelling. The gunmen reportedly held the bus for several hours, destroying the bus's brakes and threatening the passengers. On 19 November 2011, some 40 masked gunmen entered the Guaviry community and surrounded Mr. Nísio Gomes, ordering those present to lie on the ground. Mr. Gomes was shot in the head, chest, arms and legs. His body was then taken from the area by the gunmen. Mr. Gomes's son was allegedly beaten and shot with rubber bullets when he tried to intervene. Members of the community fled in fear and it is reported that three children are now missing, though it is not clear whether they were taken by the gunmen or were lost in the chaos. See the Special Rapporteur's report on the situation of indigenous peoples in Brazil, including the state of Mato Grosso do Sul at A/HRC/12/34/Add.2.	<a href="#">30/12/2011</a>
30/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ECU 3/2011</a> <b>Ecuador</b>	<b>Food; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;</b>	Acerca de las alegaciones recibidas indicando el asesinato del Sr. Marlon Lozano Yulán, miembro de la organización Unión Tierra y Vida. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Marlon Lozano Yulán, fue objeto de disparos cuando éste se encontraba en la intersección de las calles Rumichaca y Manabí de la ciudad de Guayaquil. Las heridas le habrían ocasionado una hemorragia interna, causándole la muerte el 21 de julio de 2011. Según se informa, varios dirigentes de diversas asociaciones que luchan por el acceso a la tierra, habrían sido también asesinados y objeto de actos intimidatorios.	

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30/11/2011 JUA	<a href="#">RUS 12/2011</a> <b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;</b>	Allegation of the passing of the first reading of an allegedly discriminatory bill by the Legislative Assembly in Saint Petersburg amending the Law on administrative violations. According to information received on 16 November 2011, members of the Legislative Assembly of Saint Petersburg approved the first of three readings of a bill which provides administrative liability for public events “promoting homosexuality, lesbianism, bisexuality and transgenderism among minors”. The bill was first introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 10 November 2011 and was passed by a vote of 27 to one. Under its terms, a fine of up to the equivalent of \$ 1,600.00 US could be imposed for public actions “aimed at propaganda of sodomy, lesbianism, bisexuality and transgenderism among minors”. If adopted, the amendments may allow the banning of public actions by LGBTI activists and those working for their rights in Saint Petersburg. Activities that could be banned would reportedly include the distribution of information leaflets as well as pride marches where children might be present. A reference to similar initiatives in other regions of the Russian Federation is also made.	<a href="#">18/01/2012</a>
30/11/2011 JAL	<a href="#">TUR 7/2011</a> <b>Turkey</b>	<b>Human rights defenders; Violence against women;</b>	Alleged arbitrary arrest and sentencing of three women human rights defenders and members of the Pink Life Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transvestite and Transsexual Solidarity Association. According to information received, on 25 October 2011, Ms. Buse Kiliçkaya, Ms. Selay Tunç and Ms. Naz Gudumen, were reportedly found guilty of “resisting public officials and preventing them from performing their duty” and “insults” and were handed down prison sentences by the Ankara 15 <sup>th</sup> Court of First Instance. Ms. Gudumen received a suspended 18-month prison sentence. Ms. Tunc was given a six-month suspended prison sentence. Ms. Kiliçkaya was sentenced to five months in prison and remains at liberty pending the hearing of the appeal of this sentence. The three women were reportedly arrested by police officers on 19 June 2010 in Ankara. When they enquired about the legal reason of their arrest, police officers reportedly indicated that their crime was “to do transvestism” and forcibly pulled them out of their car and insulted them based on their gender identities. The women were brought to the police station where they were held for five hours before being released. They filed an official complaint against the police with the Public Prosecutor for ill-treatment and insults who reportedly dismissed the complaint.	

**B. Replies received between 1 August 2011 and 31 January 2012 relating to communications sent before 1 June 2011**

13. The table below lists, in chronological order, communications dating before 1 of June 2010 to which a reply or an additional reply has been received in the period between 1 August 2011 and 31 January 2012. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and the reply received during the reporting period can be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable.

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
03/04/2009 JUA	<a href="#">CUB 2/2009</a> <b>Cuba</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Supuestos actos de hostigamiento contra mujeres integrantes de las Damas de Blanco. Según la información recibida, el 8 de marzo de 2009, agentes del Departamento de Seguridad del Estado (DSE) habrían tratado de impedir la participación de varios miembros de las Damas de Blanco en un evento con motivo del Día Internacional de la Mujer. El 6 de marzo de 2009, habrían sido arrestadas las Sras. Maritza Castro, Ivonne Mayesa Galano y Neris Castillo. Anteriormente, el 19 de febrero, las Sras. Castro y Mayesa Galano habrían sido detenidas y sometidas a tres horas de intenso interrogatorio por agentes del DSE. Después de este hecho, las Sras. Castro y Mayesa Galano habrían recibido golpes y empujones de los agentes. El 10 de febrero, la Sra. Ariana Montoya Aguilar, también integrante de las Damas de Blanco, habría sido visitada por un agente del DSE en su casa y éste habría procedido a prohibirle terminantemente que acudiera a uno de los lugares en donde se reúnen habitualmente las Damas de Blanco. Las Damas de Blanco fueron sujeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, paras 851, 863 y 870.)	<a href="#">11/11/2011</a>
25/06/2009 JUA	<a href="#">SAU 7/2009</a> <b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged unfair trial and death sentence of mentally ill person. According to the information received, Mr. Muhammad Basheer al-Ramaly was convicted of the kidnapping and rape of four people in February 2009. He was allegedly sentenced to death by beheading, and subsequent crucifixion of his body, by the General Court of Hail. Reportedly, Mr Basheer al-Ramaly is mentally ill, he did not enjoy a fair trial, nor did he have access to a lawyer.	<a href="#">28/10/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
23/11/2009 JUA	<a href="#">SAU 8/2009</a> <b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;</b>	Alleged imminent execution. According to information received, Mr Ali Agirdas, aged 29, of Turkish nationality, was arrested in Riyadh for drug smuggling on 24 February 2007. He was reportedly convicted and sentenced to death on 18 June 2008 by a General Court in Riyadh. The sentence was reportedly upheld on appeal, and would be considered by the Supreme Judicial Council. Reportedly, Mr Agirdas speaks limited Arabic, and was not provided with an interpreter during interrogations. During his trial, Mr Agirdas was allegedly informed by the presiding judge that he had signed a confession in Arabic which stated that at the time of arrest, he knew that he was carrying drugs. He was reportedly convicted on the basis on this confession.	<a href="#">19/10/2011</a>
18/03/2010 JUA	<a href="#">TJK 1/2010</a> <b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;</b>	Alleged disappearance/arbitrary detention of human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Nematillo Botakuziev disappeared in Dushanbe on 26 February 2010. Mr. Botakuziev is a Kyrgyz citizen and representative of the of the Nookat branch of the Kyrgyz NGO "Justice-Truth". Mr. Botakuziev reportedly arrived in Tajikistan in mid-February 2010 and sought asylum. He was registered with the local office of the UNHCR as an asylum seeker and was last seen in the UNHCR offices in the afternoon of 26 February 2010. On 13 March 2010, the Director of the NGO "Justice-Truth" was reportedly informed that Mr. Bokatzuziev was being held in a detention facility in Dushanbe. Mr. Botakuziev had allegedly suffered repeated beatings while in detention and his state of health had further weakened due to a recent heart attack. On 17 March, Mr. Bukatzuziev's lawyer attempted to get access to him but was reportedly refused to see his client.	<a href="#">28/09/2011</a>
01/07/2010 AL	<a href="#">AUS 2/2010</a> <b>Australia</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged detention of mentally ill person. According to the information received, Mr. Mehmet Ince, citizen of Turkey, had been detained at Maribyrnong Detention Centre (MIDC), Melbourne, for 15 months. Mr. Ince reportedly has a well documented history of mental illness. Since his detention at MIDC, his doctors have allegedly increased the doses of his medication, allegedly due to the accumulated effects of detention, coupled with the long-term effects of incarceration. Mr. Ince has allegedly experienced insomnia and anorexia since his medication regime was changed. Allegedly, the visiting psychiatrist at the MIDC recommended a referral to the Toowong mental hospital in Brisbane, Queensland, but the hospital refused to admit Mr. Ince as an inpatient because of Department of Immigration and Citizenship security requirements. The department allegedly did not consider or suggest any alternative options for the treatment, nor had they considered the possibility of less restrictive detention options in order to minimize any ongoing psychological trauma.	<a href="#">25/11/2011</a>



<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
24/09/2010 AL	<a href="#">PHL 8/2010</a> <b>Philippines</b>	<b>Torture;</b>	Alleged torture and ill-treatment in detention. According to the information received, on 30 April 2010 Mr. Misuari Kamid, a utility man employed at the provincial government of Sarangani, was handcuffed and forced into the back of a vehicle by policemen. He was allegedly taken to the regional headquarters of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), where the police took turns in hitting him. The police allegedly planted illegal drugs and money on Mr. Kamid and took pictures. On 1 May, he was taken to the offices of the PDEA where he was presented to a room of waiting journalists with the drugs that police claim to have confiscated from him. Mr. Kamid had reportedly been detained at the General Santos City Reformatory Center (GSCRC) in Barangay Apopong. On 3 August 2010, Mr. Lenin Salas, Mr. Jerry Simbulan, Mr. Daniel Navarro and Mr. Rodwin Tala were allegedly arrested in Villa Barcelona Subdivision Barangay Sindalan, due to their alleged involvement with the Marxist Leninist Party of the Philippines (MLPP-RHB), an illegal armed group. During the arrest, they were allegedly beaten, threatened and deprived of food.	<a href="#">02/08/2011</a>
25/11/2010 JUA	<a href="#">SYR 12/2010</a> <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Health; Torture;</b>	Alleged arrest and incommunicado detention of a writer and political activist. According to the information received, on 15 November 2010, Mr. Amro Okleh, aged 46, was arrested by agents of the State Security Services. Mr. Okleh reportedly works as a government employee at the “Board of Control and Inspection” of Al Hassaka, and is a member of the Damascus Declaration for national democratic change and the author of a number of articles published in the Syrian press. Allegedly, the security agents did not present any judicial warrant, nor did they explain the reason for Mr. Okleh’s arrest. They reportedly raided his home and confiscated various personal belongings. Allegedly, Mr. Okleh was subsequently taken to the Security State Services branch in Al Kameshli where he had been held in incommunicado detention. Mr. Okleh had reportedly not been allowed to see his family, nor had he been provided with medical treatment, despite his serious health condition.	<a href="#">21/11/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
31/12/2010 AL	<a href="#">BRA 8/2010</a> <b>Brazil</b>	<b>Adequate housing;</b>	<b>Alleged forced evictions in the framework of the 2014 Football World Cup preparation, the 2016 Olympic Games, as well as urban reforms.</b> According to the information received, cases of evictions were reported in several cities. In Belo Horizonte, the improvement work in the “Anel Viário” had threatened the housing situation of almost 2600 families. In Curitiba, in the framework of the construction of a new area of the airport Alfonso Pena, more than 1000 persons had been under threat of eviction. In Fortaleza, more than 500 families had been under threat of eviction in the framework of work undertaken in the Via Expressa in view of the World Cup. In Natal, several families received eviction notices in the framework of the construction of a new airport and related works. In Porto Alegre, more than 1300 families had been threatened of eviction due to the construction of the road Avenida Tronco. In Recife, several families had been under threat of eviction due to the construction of the Via Mangue. In Rio de Janeiro, on 17 and 18 December 2010, several families were allegedly evicted from their houses located in Av. Das Américas in the framework of the construction of two BRTs (bus lanes). In São Paulo, more than 50,000 families had been under threat of eviction in the framework of mega-projects.	<a href="#">13/09/2011</a>
12/01/2011 JUA	<a href="#">EGY 2/2011</a> <b>Egypt</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Torture;</b>	Alleged arbitrary detention and torture. According to the information received, Mr. Adel Mahmoud Diab, born in 1968, from Mayet Assem village, Benha, Al Dukalhieh, was arrested at his home on 12 December 2009. The agents of the State Security Investigation Services (SSI) in plain clothes and uniformed agents of the Central Security forces did not present any judicial warrant nor did they explain to Mr. Diab the reason for his arrest. Mr. Diab was reportedly taken to the SSI premises in Nasr City where he was held until 13 January 2010, before he was transferred to Abu Za’bal Prison. It is reported that while in detention, Mr. Diab was subjected to beatings and other acts of torture and ill-treatment by the SSI agents.	<a href="#">18/11/2011</a>
28/01/2011 JUA	<a href="#">EGY 3/2011</a> <b>Egypt</b>	<b>Disappearances; Torture;</b>	Alleged enforced disappearance. According to the information received, Mr. Mohamed Abdo, born on 27 January 1984, resident in Alexandria, was arrested on 5 January 2011 at his home and subsequently disappeared. According to witnesses, State Security Intelligence (SSI) agents in civilian clothes allegedly abducted Mr. Abdo from his home and transferred him to an unknown location. Witnesses also report that SSI agents reportedly searched the victim’s house without presenting a judicial order and confiscated some personal items. It is alleged that Mr. Abdo’s arrest and consequent disappearance may be linked to his alleged participation in a church bombing attack in Alexandria against the Coptic minority, on the night of 31 December 2010. The fate and whereabouts of Mr. Abdo remained unknown.	<a href="#">01/12/2011</a>

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01/02/2011 AL	<a href="#">ISR 2/2011</a> <b>Israel</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Allegation that Bedouin people are being removed from their traditional lands. According to the information received, land policy in Israel has failed to recognize Bedouin legal entitlement to their traditional lands in the Negev. Around half of the Negev Bedouins live in so-called “unrecognized villages”, which allegedly lack basic services such as running water, electricity, waste removal, telephone lines, paved roads, schools and health facilities. Bedouins in these villages have experienced ongoing demolitions of their homes and villages in the Negev by Israeli authorities. The Government has created seven urban towns and moved Bedouin from the “unrecognized villages” to these towns. The people in these towns reportedly rank at the bottom of all social and economic indicators, and suffer from the highest unemployment rates and income levels in Israel. Bedouins reportedly cannot live in their traditional manner in these urban areas. The Israel Land Administration reportedly had plans to create several new villages or towns for the Bedouins. See the Special Rapporteur’s observations on this case in A/HRC/18/35/Add.1, and above ISR 6 /2011.	<a href="#">15/08/2011</a>
07/02/2011 UA	<a href="#">USA 2/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Indigenous peoples;</b>	Allegation that an indigenous activist serving life sentence had suffered from severe health problems. According to the information received, Mr. Leonard Peltier, aged 66, an indigenous Anishinabe/Lakota activist, had been serving two life sentences in a United States federal prison, after being convicted in 1977 for the murder of two FBI agents. Over the years, Mr. Peltier has maintained his innocence, asserting that he was politically persecuted for his activities as a member of the American Indian Movement. Mr. Peltier reportedly suffers from severe health problems that require urgent and immediate medical treatment. In addition to his health situation, Mr. Peltier reportedly lives in substandard conditions at the maximum security prison in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. The Lewisburg prison is allegedly known for violence among inmates.	<a href="#">17/11/2011</a>
14/02/2011 AL	<a href="#">UKR 1/2011</a> <b>Ukraine</b>	<b>Health;</b>	Alleged interference with substitution maintenance therapy. According to the information received, more than 6,000 drug dependent patients receive substitution maintenance therapy in Ukraine, and the provision of that treatment remains an integral part of Ukraine’s HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. The provision of this treatment has allegedly been severely hampered by the interference and inspections into patients’ confidential data initiated by the officials of the General Public Prosecutor Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other inspection agencies. The Drug Enforcement Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reportedly issued an order No. 40/2/1-106 of 18 January 2011, which instructed heads of territorial units to collect personal and health-related information from drug users receiving substitution maintenance therapy	<a href="#">15/12/2011</a>

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24/03/2011 JAL	<a href="#">USA 4/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Freedom of religion; Racism;</b>	Alleged burning of the Qur'an. According to the information received, the Dove World Outreach Center in Gainesville, Florida publicly announced on a website that it would hold a mock trial entitled "International Judge the Qur'an Day" on 20 March 2011. On that day, a copy of the Qur'an was set on fire by a pastor. Around 30 people attended this event in Gainesville, and photos of the mock trial were subsequently posted online.	<a href="#">17/10/2011</a>
28/03/2011 JUA	<a href="#">MWI 1/2011</a> <b>Malawi</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Alleged threats and harassment against human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 20 March 2011, Mr. Undule Mwakasungula, Executive Director of the Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation (CHRR), received death threats from unknown individuals. On 9 March, armed police officers visited Mr. Mwakasungula's home in Karonga, allegedly claiming this was a routine check. Reportedly, on 3 March, a group of unidentified individuals broke into the CHRR offices in Lilongwe. These incidents reportedly form part of an ongoing campaign against human rights defenders in Malawi. On 14 February, police in Lilongwe reportedly banned a peaceful march organised by civil society. Following the issuance of a statement condemning the recent wave of intimidation against them, the Human Rights Consultative Committee, a coalition of 90 organisations, reportedly received a letter signed by the National Youth Forum threatening to close down the coalition.	<a href="#">11/08/2011</a>
26/04/2011 JAL	<a href="#">AUS 1/2011</a> <b>Australia</b>	<b>Health; Migrants;</b>	Alleged mandatory detention of asylum seekers. According to information received, mandatory detention for unauthorised arrivals was introduced through the Migration Amendment Act of 1992. The legislation was amended in 1994 (Migration Reform Act 1992) ensuring that asylum seekers arriving in Australia without prior authorization could be detained for unspecified and prolonged periods of time. Allegedly, as of March 2011, there were 6500 people in immigration detention in Australia, as many as 1000 of these children. Some have reportedly been held in detention for as long as 7 years. In 2008 the Australian Government launched new guidelines according to which immigration detention should be used for the shortest practicable period and asylum seekers should only be held in detention while their health, identity and security checks are conducted. However, these guidelines are reportedly yet to be implemented. Allegedly, there are no possibilities to challenge the legality of the detention in a court.	<a href="#">26/06/2011</a> <a href="#">23/09/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
06/05/2011 JAL	<a href="#">HND 4/2011</a> <b>Honduras</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;</b>	Supuesto uso excesivo de la fuerza. Según las informaciones recibidas, desde el 17 de marzo de 2011 las fuerzas del orden habrían recurrido con frecuencia al uso excesivo de la fuerza contra manifestantes. La Sra. Ilse Ivannia, profesora, habría recibido un impacto de uno de los proyectiles de una bomba lacrimógena en la frente. El Sr. René Andino Alvarenga, Presidente de la Junta Directiva Central del Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad Autónoma de Honduras, habría recibido una amenaza de muerte contra el y los Sres. Donatilo Jimenes y Francisco Obando Torres. Agentes de la policía habrían lanzado una bomba lacrimógena al domicilio de la Sra. Gladys Lanza Ochoa. Las Señoras Lanza Ochoa, Nora Rosales, y Merly Eguigure, miembros del Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz Visitación Padilla, habrían sido golpeadas por la policía mientras asistían a una manifestación. Varios miembros del Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Industria de la Bebida y Similares, entre ellos los señores Carlos H. Reyes, Francisco Javier Oviedo Morales, Leonel Argueta Moreno y Naptalí Castro, habrían recibido amenazas de muerte. La Sra. Ethel Corea, periodista, habría recibido una amenaza de muerte, y su colega Sr. Franklin Meléndez habría sido hospitalizado como consecuencia de una herida de bala. Agentes de la policía habrían rodeado en la calle a la Sra. Lidieth Díaz y el Sr. Adolfo Sierra, y les habrían arrojado una bomba de lacrimógena. El Sr. Uriel Rodríguez habría sido impactado por una bala de caucho que habría disparado un agente de policía. Agentes de las fuerzas del orden habrían intentado requisar la cámara de fotos de la Sra. Sandra Maribel Sánchez. La Sra. Lidiette Díaz, periodista, habría sido agredida por agentes de las fuerzas del orden. El Sr. Bartolo Fuentes, periodista, habría recibido un impacto en su pierna de un proyectil de gases lacrimógenos. Agentes de la policía habrían lanzado una bomba lacrimógena hacia el Sr. David Romero, la Sra. Lidieth Díaz y el Profesor Edgardo Casaña. El Sr. Richard Casulá, periodista, y su camarógrafo el Sr. Salvador Sandoval, habrían sido objeto del impacto de una bomba lacrimógena. El Sr. Pedro López, periodista, habría sido detenido mientras observaba una protesta.	<a href="#">08/08/2011</a>
09/05/2011 JAL	<a href="#">MYS 5/2011</a> <b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Minority issues;</b>	Alleged wave of arrests and harassment of human rights defenders. According to the information received, since 10 February 2011 a number of human rights defenders have been harassed, threatened, arrested and detained, reportedly related to the organisation of an anti-discrimination demonstration which was due to be held in Kuala Lumpur on 27 February. On 21 February, Mr. Gobalakrishnan Manickam, member of the Malaysian Human Rights Party, was allegedly arrested at his home in Batang Kali by policemen who did not present a valid Court Order. Reportedly, Messrs Sambulingam, Selvam, Ramesh, and Sivakumar, members of the Hindu Rights Action Force (HINDRAF) were arrested and harassed in relation to meetings and campaigns they organised. Reportedly, on 27 February, 100 Malaysian Indian protesters were arrested as they tried to assemble. Since 1 March, the Malaysian authorities have allegedly arrested up to 54 members of HINDRAF and the Malaysian Human Rights Party	<a href="#">24/08/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
10/05/2011 JUA	<a href="#">USA 5/2011</a> <b>United States of America</b>	<b>Cultural Rights; Freedom of religion; Indigenous peoples;</b>	Alleged imminent desecration and destruction of ceremonial and burial site. According to the information received, Sogorea Te, now located within the city of Vallejo, California, had been in existence for 3,500 years and has been used continually by the Northern California indigenous peoples, who consider this site sacred. Allegedly, the City of Vallejo had planned to level and pave over the Sogorea Te Sacred Area in order to construct a parking lot and public restrooms. A continuous occupation of the site by local native peoples and organizations had held off the bulldozers that were due to begin the works on 15 April 2011. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples sent a follow-up letter on the issue on 19 September 2011, see above USA 18/2011.	<a href="#">22/11/2011</a>
12/05/2011 UA	<a href="#">ECU 1/2011</a> <b>Ecuador</b>	<b>Freedom of expression;</b>	Supuestos procesos penales contra periodistas. Según la información recibida, el 17 de julio de 2005, el Director de opinión y editorialista del diario El Universo, Emilio Palacio, publicó un artículo que criticó unas declaraciones de Rafael Correa. El 8 de marzo del 2009, Rafael Correa, ya siendo Presidente de la República, inició una serie de declaraciones que desembocaron en una querrela legal contra Emilio Palacio, por el delito de difamación. El 26 de marzo de 2009, el Juzgado Segundo de Garantías Penales de Guayas dictó sentencia en este caso, condenando Emilio Palacio a pena de tres años de prisión correccional. El 6 de febrero de 2011, en El Universo se publicó un artículo escrito por Emilio Palacio donde se expresó su opinión sobre los hechos acontecidos el 30 de septiembre de 2010 cuando miembros de la Policía Nacional iniciaron una protesta. El 21 de marzo de 2011, Rafael Correa acudió al Juez de Garantías Penales de Guayas para acusar en primer lugar a Emilio Palacio; Carlos Nicolás Pérez Lapentti, Presidente y Representante Legal de El Universo; Carlos Eduardo Pérez Barriga, Vicepresidente Ejecutivo y Representante Legal de El Universo; César Enrique Pérez Barriga, Vicepresidente General y Representante Legal de El Universo; y a la Compañía Anónima El Universo, por el delito de injuria agravada.	<a href="#">31/10/2011</a> <a href="#">24/10/2011</a>
26/05/2011 JAL	<a href="#">ISR 4/2011</a> <b>Israel</b>	<b>Cultural Rights; Education; Minority issues; Water and Sanitation;</b>	Alleged threats of forced displacement and discrimination against the Bedouin of the West Bank. According to the information received, the Bedouin of the West Bank were displaced from their tribal lands in the Negev desert in 1948. They are allegedly continuously exposed to the threat of forced displacement and discrimination, and live in an area of the occupied West Bank trapped between the policies of the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority. They are allegedly prevented from enjoying the minimum requirements of a dignified life, including lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Community representatives report that the Bedouin are no longer allowed to visit their relatives in the Negev. The rangeland and water that the Bedouin depend on for their livestock has reportedly become fragmented by the establishment of closed military areas, Israeli settlements, nature reserves, check points and the West Bank Barrier.	<a href="#">26/10/2011</a>

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
30/05/2011 JUA	<a href="#">COL 4/2011</a> <b>Colombia</b>	<b>Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;</b>	Supuestas amenazas y actos de intimidación contra defensores de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 5 de mayo de 2011 el Sr. Pedro Geney, miembro del Movimiento de Víctimas de Crímenes de Estado (MOVICE), habría sido víctima de un robo llevado a cabo por dos sujetos desconocidos que le habrían pedido su mochila. El 10 de mayo, la Sra. Ann Stanton habría recibido un mensaje de voz, cuyo contenido habría sido una conversación privada entre la Sra. Stanton y su marido, el Sr. Rafael Barrios, abogado de derechos humanos en la Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo. Un micrófono habría sido encontrado escondido dentro del coche. El 13 de mayo, alguien habría ingresado en el domicilio del Sr. Danilo Rueda, abogado de la Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz, y habría robado dos memorias USB. El 5 de abril, otra abogada con la Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz, la Sra. Gisela Cañas habría recibido una amenaza de muerte. El 16 de mayo, el Sr. Adolfo Verbel y la Sra. Jakeline Moguera, ambos miembros de MOVICE, habrían sido advertidos por un miembro de la Infantería de Marina de no salir de sus casas debido a una información recibida sobre un posible asesinato. El 19 de mayo la Sra. Ingrid Vergara Chávez, y los Sres. Geney y Franklin Torres, miembros de MOVICE, habrían recibido una amenaza de muerte del grupo autodenominado Fuerza Anti-Guerrilla. El 20 de mayo, la Sra. Candelaria Barrios Acosta, miembro de MOVICE, habría recibido una amenaza de muerte. Entre los días 27 y 30 de abril, personas desconocidas habrían ingresado en la residencia del periodista Gonzalo Guillén y habrían robado información. El Sr. Guillén habría recibido amenazas en su contra en 2007 y 2009. MOVICE fue objeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver arriba, COL 2/2011). La Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo también fue objeto de comunicaciones anteriores (ver A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, para 519; A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, para 179).	<a href="#">12/09/2011</a>
30/05/2011 JUA	<a href="#">KGZ 3/2011</a> <b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion;</b>	Alleged conviction of Jehovah's Witnesses for crimes they did not commit. According to the information received, Mr. Janibek Nosirov (aged 22) and Mr. Iskender Kambarov (aged 18) were convicted and sentenced by the Kadamjai District Court on 18 May 2011 to seven years imprisonment for possessing two videos produced by the organization Hizb ut-Tahrir. However, Mr. Nosirov and Mr. Kambarov, who are cousins and both members of Jehovah's Witnesses, claimed that they had never seen or viewed these two videos and that the videos had been left in their apartment by an officer from the State National Security Service. Mr. Kambarov and Mr. Nosirov had been detained at Kadamjai Police Station. Even though they repeatedly asked to have religious literature and raised this issue at the beginning of their trial, the prosecutor called for the move to be rejected and the judge ruled against it. Mr. Kambarov and Mr. Nosirov were the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/18/51, case no. KGZ 2/2011).	<a href="#">06/09/2011</a> <a href="#">02/08/2011</a>



<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
31/05/2011 UA	<a href="#">GTM 5/2011</a> <b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Summary executions;</b>	Supuesta masacre de trabajadores agrícolas. Según la información recibida, el 15 de mayo de 2011 serían encontrados 27 cuerpos decapitados de trabajadores agrícolas en la finca denominada ?Los Cocos?, ubicada en el municipio La Libertad, Departamento de Petén. Dos sobrevivientes habrían informado que la masacre habría sido perpetrada por un grupo de más de 50 personas fuertemente armadas, quienes habrían llegado el sábado 14 de mayo a la finca y habrían capturado a los trabajadores para interrogarlos sobre el paradero del dueño de la finca. Al no recibir respuesta habrían asesinado uno por uno a los trabajadores capturados. Habrían sido identificadas las siguientes personas fallecidas: Alicia y Rafael Arias López, ambos de 18 años; Emiliano Ramírez Alonso, de 17 años; Elio Adonai Ramírez, de 15 años; Francisco Javier Rodríguez, de 28 años; José Arnulfo Ramírez, de 33 años; José Arnulfo Rodríguez Gómez, de 13 años; Jorge Antonio Rodríguez, de 24 años; Rosa Raquel Alegría Roque, de 22 años; Felipe Cruz Interiano, de 28 años; Irma Ramírez Jordán, de 22 años; Ezequiel García, de 24 años; Moisés Rodríguez, de 28 años; Maribel Mantar Gómez, de 40 años; y Fernando, Sergio Alexis y Walter Bailey Quizar, de 44, 25 y 21 años respectivamente. El Gobierno señalaría que la masacre pudiera haber sido perpetrada por el cártel de droga mexicano denominado Los Zetas.	<a href="#">18/08/2011</a>



## Appendix 1

### Mandates of special procedures

<i>Mandate title</i>	<i>Human Rights Council resolution</i>
Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	15/8
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	15/18
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	18/25
Independent Expert in the field of cultural rights	10/23
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	16/16
Special Rapporteur on the right to education	17/3
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	13/4
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	16/4
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	15/21
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	14/11
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	15/22
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	16/5
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	17/2
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	15/14
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	14/6
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	16/9
Working Group on the use of mercenaries	15/12
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	17/12
Independent Expert on Minority Issues	16/6
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	16/24
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	5/1
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	16/33
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	16/12

<i>Mandate title</i>	<i>Human Rights Council resolution</i>
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery	15/2
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	18/16
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	17/5
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	15/15
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	16/23
Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste	18/11
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	17/1
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	16/7
Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice	15/23
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	16/2