



General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 June 2012

English/French/Spanish only

Human Rights Council

Twentieth session

Agenda items 3, 4, 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 situations that require the Council's attention

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 December 2011 to 15 March 2012;
Replies received, 1 February 2012 to 15 May 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 Special Rapporteur 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 extreme poverty and human rights; the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; the Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights; 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 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

* The present report is circulated as received.

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 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.

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	Special Rapporteur 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
Extreme poverty	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
Food	Special Rapporteur on the right to food
Foreign debt	Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
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

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Abbreviations		3
I. Introduction	1–11	6
II. Communications sent and replies received	12	10
A. Communications sent between 1 December 2011 and 15 March 2012 and replies received by 15 May 2012	12	10
B. Replies received between 1 February 2012 and 15 May 2012 relating to communications sent before 1 December 2011	13	71
Appendix		
Mandates of special procedures		81

I. Introduction

1. Special procedures are mandated by the Human Rights Council to report to it on their activities (see Appendix I).
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 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. 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 December 2011 and 15 March 2012 and all replies received between 1 February 2012 and 15 May 2012. Communications sent before 1 December 2011 are reported in A/HRC/19/44 and A/HRC/18/51 respectively.
7. The report also includes replies received between 1 February 2012 and 15 May 2012, relating to communications sent by special procedures mandate holders before 1 December 2011. Some of these replies supplement information communicated earlier by the respective State.
9. The present 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 will continue to be 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 victims who would otherwise have their identities protected 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, uniform reporting periods have been used, reflecting all communications sent between 1 December 2011 and 15 March 2012, and responses received in relation to these communications until 15 May 2012.

Table 1
Communications and replies by mandate

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Reporting period: 1 December 2011 to 15 March 2012</i>			<i>Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 30 Nov 2011</i>		
	<i>Communications sent</i>	<i>replied to by 15 May 2012</i>	<i>response rate</i>	<i>Communications sent</i>	<i>replied to by 31 Jan 2012</i>	<i>response rate</i>
Adequate housing	7	2	29%	205	86	42%
Arbitrary detention +	25	5	20%	851	431	51%
Belarus	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	100%
Burundi	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	0%
Cambodia	0	0	N/A	10	1	10%
Cultural Rights (1)	0	0	N/A	4	3	75%
Disappearances +	12	3	25%	169	51	30%
Discrimination against women (2)	3	2	67%	6	4	67%
DPR Korea	0	0	N/A	5	1	20%
Education	0	0	N/A	58	34	59%
Extreme poverty	4	4	100%	4	4	100%
Food	5	2	40%	166	56	34%
Foreign debt	0	0	N/A	1	1	100%
Freedom of expression	70	18	26%	1595	781	49%
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (3)	47	16	34%	121	66	55%
Freedom of religion	7	1	14%	248	142	57%
Health	9	2	22%	209	102	49%
Human rights defenders	66	18	27%	1869	1013	54%
Independence of judges and lawyers	50	8	16%	694	338	49%
Indigenous peoples	8	3	38%	219	124	57%
Internally displaced persons	0	0	N/A	12	4	25%
Iran (4)	4	0	0%	11	1	9%
Liberia	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
Mercenaries	1	0	0%	51	17	33%
Migrants	6	3	50%	124	74	60%
Minority issues	6	2	33%	92	52	57%
Myanmar	2	1	50%	58	26	45%
OPT	0	0	N/A	6	1	17%
Racism	3	1	33%	61	36	59%
Sale of children	1	0	0%	39	14	36%
Slavery (5)	2	1	50%	14	9	64%
Somalia	0	0	N/A	6	1	17%
Sudan	0	0	N/A	9	0	0%
Summary executions	31	6	19%	682	311	46%
Terrorism	7	2	29%	182	74	41%
Torture	37	11	30%	1338	659	49%

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Reporting period: 1 December 2011 to 15 March 2012</i>			<i>Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 30 Nov 2011</i>		
	<i>Communications sent</i>	<i>replied to by 15 May 2012</i>	<i>response rate</i>	<i>Communications sent</i>	<i>replied to by 31 Jan 2012</i>	<i>response rate</i>
Toxic waste	0	0	N/A	29	16	55%
Trafficking	3	2	67%	49	28	57%
Violence against women	14	4	29%	292	150	51%
Water and Sanitation (6)	1	1	100%	17	7	41%

(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 December 2011 and 15 March 2012 and replies received by 15 May 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</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
01/12/2011 JUA	CHN 25/2011 China (People's Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Allegation of arrest, detention, conviction and upholding of sentence on appeal on charges of “Creating a disturbance”. According to information received, on 21 March 2011, Ms. Wang Lihong was criminally detained as part of a Government crackdown against human rights defenders following anonymous on-line calls for a ‘Jasmine Revolution’. She remained in detention at Beijing Chaoyang District Police Detention Centre and was formally charged on 21 April. The charge allegedly relates to her participation in a peaceful demonstration which was held on 16 April 2010, outside a court in Fujian Province where the trial of three bloggers on charges of slander was taking place. On 12 August 2011, the trial proceedings took place and reportedly concluded after two and a half hours. The judge allegedly continuously interrupted Ms. Wang Lihong as she delivered her final statement and her lawyers were not allowed time to finish their concluding statements.. On 9 September 2011, Ms. Wang Lihong was allegedly found guilty of “creating a disturbance” by the Wenyuhe Court in Chaoyang District, Beijing, and sentenced to nine months in prison. On 20 October 2011, the Beijing No. 2 Intermediate People’s Court reportedly rejected Ms. Wang Lihong’s appeal.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
01/12/2011 UA	GRC 3/2011 Greece	Human rights defenders;	Allegations of threats and abusive messages directed against Mr. Thanassis Tartis, lawyer for the Greek Helsinki Monitor (GHM), Mr. Panayote Dimitras, spokesperson of GHM and member of the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) General Assembly, as well as against Mr. Pavlos Voskopoulos, a representative of the Macedonian minority community in Greece. According to reports received, Messrs. Tartis and Dimitras both testified during the preliminary hearing of the trial of members of the Hellenic Coast Guard who appeared before the Naval Court of Piraneus for violation of Article 2 of the Antiracism Law 927/7 due to the statements made during the Greek Independence Day Parade, which took place on 25 March 2011. Allegations indicate that after the preliminary hearing, Mr. Tartis was pursued by supporters of the accused coastguards but managed to escape. The police who were present reportedly did not take any action against the agitators nor did they attempt to protect Mr. Tartis. It is reported that following this hearing hundreds of abusive messages and threats appeared on the internet.	26/01/2012
01/12/2011 JUA	IND 22/2011 India	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Alleged acts of intimidation. According to information received, on 5 November 2011, two plainclothes policemen called the name of Mr. Shyamal Roy, founder of the organisation “Dodhichi”, aimed at reporting human rights violations committed by authorities of the state of West Bengal and at promoting women’s rights and the right to education, while they were outside his house. They told him that they had come to seize his SIM card and alleged that they were the Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police at Sonarpur Police Station. Reportedly they wanted to confiscate other items belonging to him but Mr. Roy requested a legal order from the court. The two policemen called the Officer-in-Charge of Sonarpur Police Station before leaving and telling Mr. Roy that they would come back. Mr. Roy allegedly sends text messages to inform civil society groups about cases of human rights violations occurred in his community and to make people aware of their human rights.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
01/12/2011 AL	LKA 9/2011 Sri Lanka	Summary executions;	Alleged extra judicial killings committed by law enforcement officials. The following cases were brought to the attention of the Government (a) The case of Mr. Nuwarapakshage Madushanka, who died on 9 September 2011. On 6 September 2011, several police officers attached to the Koswatte Police Station went to the house of Mr. Madushanka's mother and informed her that her son had died. When she went to collect her son's body Army officials informed her that her son had committed suicide. A post mortem conducted revealed that he had suffered a fracture to his spinal code. It was determined that the cause of death was a continuous haemorrhage, it was estimated he had bled for five hours; (b) the case of Mr. Asaka Botheju of Panagoda who was arrested at Koswatte, Athurugiriya on 11 August 2011. His body was found in the Kelani River. Police officials explained that Mr. Botheju died after he jumped into the Kelani River in the Nawagamuwa area. The incident occurred when Mr. Botheju was taking the police to a place where he had hidden a T-56 firearm (c) the case of Mr. Perumal Sivakumara, aged 32, of Kalpitiya Road, Norochchole, Puttalam District who was allegedly assaulted by the police on 22 August 2011. He died on 23 August 2011 from injuries sustained; (d) the case of Mr. Pichchei Jesudasan aged 36, of Magastora, Nuwara Eliya District who died in custody on 15 October 2011. On 13 October 2011, Mr. Jesudasan was found lying on the ground with a discharge of mucus and saliva. He later died, prison officials indicated from a heart attack.	
01/12/2011 JUA	VNM 7/2011 Viet Nam	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged on-going detention and sentencing. According to information received between 30 July 2011 and 16 August 2011, Messrs. Dang Xuan Dieu, Ho Duc Hoa, Nguyen Van Oai, Peter Tran Huu, Dau Van Duong, Paulus Le Van Son, Nguyen Van Duyet and Ho Van Oah, were detained by police and officials of the Ministry of Public Security. They are affiliated with the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer and have been active in the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights. They had recently signed a petition for the release of Dr. Cu Huy Ha Vu. Their families were not informed of their whereabouts for some time and they are currently not allowed to visit the detainees. It is alleged that their families cannot find lawyers willing to represent them. On 10 August 2011, it is reported that, Professor Pham Minh Hoang was sentenced to three years imprisonment for "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration".	16/04/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
02/12/2011 JAL	MYS 10/2011 Malaysia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Migrants;	Allegation that the proposed Peaceful Assembly Bill may unduly restrict the right to assemble peacefully. According to the information received the Peaceful Assembly Bill tabled at the Malaysian Parliament on 22 November 2011, contains serious limitations to the free exercise of the right to peaceful assembly. These include the imposition of broad restrictions and conditions on assemblies; a ban on street protests; a vague definition of assembly; a prohibition on non-citizens and citizens under 21 years of age to assemble peacefully; a prohibition on children attending peaceful protests; a restrictive notification procedure; full discretion given to the police to recording assemblies but only 'reasonable' access to media; and excessive discretionary authority and power to law enforcement officials and the Minister charged for home affairs for matters related to assemblies and their conduct. Grave concern is further expressed that the new legislation may prevent people in Malaysia from expressing their dissent in public spaces without fear of being detained or sanctioned.	04/04/2012
05/12/2011 JUA	MEX 26/2011 México	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Presuntas amenazas de muerte, secuestros y allanamiento del domicilio de los defensores de derechos humanos Sres. Fernando Ruíz Canales, Daniel García Zúñiga y Raúl Varas Anguiano, miembros del Consejo para la Ley y los Derechos Humanos A.C. Asimismo, se alega falta de protección por parte de las autoridades. Desde julio hasta noviembre, los mencionados defensores habrían sido objeto de amenazas de muerte e intentos de secuestro por parte de grupos criminales. El día 20 de octubre de 2011, el Sr. García Zúñiga habría sido secuestrado por supuestos integrantes de un grupo criminal los cuales le habrían obligado a subir a un vehículo, en cuyo interior se habría producido un forcejeo durante el cual el Sr. García Zúñiga habría podido huir. El día 23 de noviembre de 2011, el Sr. Varas Anguiano habría sido obligado por tres individuos a subirse a un vehículo. Se alega que lo habrían encontrado golpeado unas horas después en el domicilio de los defensores y donde casi simultáneamente se habría producido un allanamiento durante el cual dos expedientes y una computadora con información sensible habrían sido sustraídos.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
08/12/2011 AL	AUS 8/2011 Australia	Migrants;	Follow-up letter to replies by the Government of Australia on two previous communications concerning the mandatory detention regime and the Agreement between Australia and Malaysia on Transfer and Resettlement of 25 July 2011. While welcoming positive measures taken towards the issuing of bridging visas during assessment of asylum claims and the progressive release in community of asylum-seekers and undocumented migrants in detention, concern is expressed at the policy of the Government to retain a mandatory detention regime. In regard to the Agreement between Australia and Malaysia, concern is expressed at the fact that the Government intends to pursue such policy, including with States such as Malaysia that are not parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention, the ICCPR and the CAT. Concern is further expressed at the absence of provisions of individual protection in the Memorandum of Understanding of 19 August 2011 with Papua New Guinea. The letter seeks clarification on the above issues and invites the Government of Australia to engage in a dialogue with the Special Rapporteur in this regard.	
08/12/2011 JUA	BOL 4/2011 Bolivia	Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Presunto arresto, detención y cargos formulados contra Juez. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 11 de julio de 2011, la Juez Natalia M. Rosas Fernández habría sido detenida en su despacho por agentes policiales y del Ministerio Público, acusada de haber cometido los delitos de prevaricato, uso indebido de influencias e incumplimiento de deberes en un proceso seguido por el Fiscal Coordinador de la Unidad de Fiscales Especializada en Anticorrupción. El proceso se habría originado en la libertad irrestricta concedida por la Juez Natalia Rosas Fernández a J.C.R.B., a quien el Ministerio Público había imputado por el delito de transporte de sustancias controladas en una avioneta de la cual era piloto. Tomando en cuenta las actuaciones sin control jurisdiccional invocadas por la defensa y la imposibilidad de rectificar, la Juez Rosas Fernández habría anulado los actuados realizados por el Ministerio Público; disponiendo en consecuencia la libertad irrestricta del imputado y la devolución de la aeronave a su propietario.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
08/12/2011 JUA	MEX 27/2011 México	Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;	Presunto asesinato y amenazas de muerte. Según las informaciones recibidas, en el verano de 2010, un soldado teniente de la XIX Compañía de Infantería No Encuadrada del ejército mexicano, con base en San Felipe, en el estado de Baja California, habría comenzado a hostigar sexualmente la esposa del Sr. A. Tras solicitar al teniente que pusiera poner fin a estos actos, el Sr. A y su familia habrían sido objeto de una campaña de intimidación, presuntamente instigada por tenientes de esta compañía de infantería. El 1 de mayo de 2011, unos soldados habrían asaltado el domicilio del Sr. A tras lo cual, habrían detenido a y torturado su hijo de 16 años, - así como dos jóvenes de 16 y 18 años de edad. El 18 de agosto de 2011, un oficial al mando habría amenazado de muerte la familia. El día siguiente, unos soldados habrían asaltado, torturado y asesinado a- A. Los testigos, los Sres. B y C, habrían sido torturados así como amenazados de muerte. El 13 de noviembre de 2011, se habría encontrado una nota de amenaza de muerte en el domicilio del Sr. D, hermano de uno de los testigos.	
08/12/2011 JUA	MEX 28/2011 México	Torture; Violence against women;	Supuestos actos de violencia cometidos en contra de la señora X por parte del Coordinador Estatal de la Policía Federal de Querétaro. De acuerdo con la información recibida, el 24 de septiembre de 2011, el Coordinador Estatal de la Policía Federal de Querétaro, se habría presentado en el domicilio la señora X y habría intentado obligarla a tener relaciones sexuales. Ante la negativa de la señora X, el policía la habría golpeado brutalmente con puñetazos y patadas hasta dejarla inconsciente, al mismo tiempo que amenazaba con asesinarla. Tras el ataque, la señora X habría recibido amenazas por parte de su atacante, así como de otros integrantes de la policía federal y de personas desconocidas, advirtiéndole no presentar una denuncia ante las autoridades. Asimismo, la señora X habría enfrentado obstáculos al intentar presentar una denuncia ante las autoridades relevantes. El 27 de septiembre de 2011, la señora X habría logrado presentar su queja ante las autoridades. Sin embargo, aún no se habrían adoptado medidas para investigar al acusado o proveer protección a la víctima, quien habría continuado recibiendo amenazas.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			<i>Reply</i>
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	
08/12/2011 AL	USA 22/2011 United States of America	Mercenaries;	Alleged impact on human rights compliance and accountability for human rights violations of proposed new legislation and recent domestic court decisions. According to the information received, although the Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and Iraq will expire on 31 December 2011, some U.S. private military and security companies will remain in the country. The legal status and accountability of PMSCs in Iraq and elsewhere is unclear. The Civilian Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act, which would extend United States jurisdiction over PMSC employees that commit certain crimes while working for the United States abroad, contains a carve-out for authorised intelligence activities that undermines the possibility of comprehensive criminal accountability for PMSC employees involved in serious human rights violations. Also according to information received, several recent United States court cases directly relate to, or potentially affect, contractor accountability: <i>Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum</i> , <i>Minneci v. Pollard</i> , <i>Al-Quraishi v. Nakhla</i> , <i>Al Shimari v. CACI</i> , <i>Saleh v. Titan</i> and <i>Mohamed v. Jeppeson Dataplan</i> .	
09/12/2011 JAL	AZE 4/2011 Azerbaijan	Freedom of expression; Summary executions;	Alleged killing of a journalist. According to information received Mr. Rafiq Tagi may have been killed because of his work as a journalist. Mr. Tagi, was attacked by unknown assailants on 19 November 2011, suffering multiple stab wounds. He died on 25 November 2011 as a result of his injuries. Prior to his death Mr. Tagi had published an article entitled 'Iran and the Inevitability of Globalization' in which he reportedly criticised the Iranian Government. Previously Mr. Tagi had received death threats for his criticism of the Government of Iran. In 2007, Mr Tagi had been sentenced to three years in prison on charges of religious hatred by the Sabail district court in Baku, for allegedly publishing an article linking religious influence to the lack of economic and political development in the country. The article was allegedly interpreted as insulting Islam and sparked protests in Azerbaijan and Iran. Information received indicated that a Fatwa was issued ordering that he be executed.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
09/12/2011 JUA	BLR 11/2011 Belarus	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism;	Alleged imminent execution after a trial that did not comply with international fair trial safeguards. According to information received, Mr. Dzmitry Kanavalau and Mr. Uladzslau Kavalyou were arrested on 12 April 2011, in connection with series of bomb attacks in Belarus. Mr. Kanavalau was found guilty of committing terrorist attacks and producing explosives and Mr. Kavalyou was found guilty as an accomplice and for failing to inform the authorities. Their sentences were confirmed by the Supreme Court of Belarus. The only appeal remaining was for clemency with the President, within ten days of the sentence being passed. If rejected, the two men would be at imminent risk of execution. It was alleged that during the trial Mr. Kanavalau retracted his confession, claiming that it was obtained under duress. He indicated that during interrogation the investigator had threatened to shoot him. It was also alleged that there was no forensic evidence linking the two accused to the crimes and that the security camera footage which was relied on by the prosecution had been tampered with.	29/12/2011
09/12/2011 JUA	DOM 2/2011 Dominican Republic	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Minority issues;	Supuesta campaña desprestigio, amenazas y hostigamiento. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 24 de octubre de 2011 la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH) habría llevado a cabo una audiencia temática sobre “La respuesta judicial en los casos de desnacionalización en la República Dominicana” la cual habría sido solicitada por más de diecisiete organizaciones nacionales e internacionales, incluyendo el Movimiento de Mujeres Dominico-Haitianas (MUDHA). Desde que se habría anunciado la audiencia, la Sra. Sonia Pierre, directora ejecutiva del MUDHA, habría sido objeto de actos de hostigamiento, amenazas, incluyendo amenazas de muerte, y de una intensa campaña de descrédito por parte de los medios de comunicación así como de los funcionarios públicos. Los abogados del Sra. Pierre, sus colegas y sus familiares más cercanos también habrían sido objeto de actos de intimidación. El 22 de noviembre de 2011, la Sra. Pierre habría presentado una denuncia ante el Fiscal del Distrito Nacional. La Sra. Pierre falleció el día 4 de diciembre de 2011, según se informa, a causa de un paro cardíaco.	20/12/2011

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
09/12/2011 JAL	ETH 6/2011 Ethiopia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged strict implementation of the Charities and Societies Proclamation 621/2009 impeding the legitimate work of a human rights association. According to the information received, the Federal High Court upheld the freeze of all assets of the Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO), now known as the Human Rights Council (HRCO), as approved by the Charities and Societies Agency (ChSA) in 2009. It is alleged that the measure, adopted in the context of the implementation of the restrictive CSO Proclamation, 2009, may be an attempt to silence the association and impede its legitimate work in defence of human rights.	
09/12/2011 UA	MEX 29/2011 México	Human rights defenders;	Supuestos actos de intimidación y amenazas, incluidas amenazas de muerte. Según las informaciones recibidas, en el mes de mayo de 2011, desconocidos se habrían introducido en el domicilio de la Sra. María Teresa Vallejo Pérez, académica y directora del Centro de Rehabilitación Fuerza, Unión Tolerancia A.C., y habrían provocado una fuga de gas. El día 29 de junio de 2011, la Sra. Vallejo Pérez habría presentado una denuncia en contra el Procurador de los Derechos Humanos y Protección Ciudadana de Baja California por lo cual habría sido amenazada. Los días 12 y 13 de julio de 2011, la Sra. Vallejo Pérez habría organizado una manifestación pública donde habría presentado pancartas acusando al Presidente de la Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos de no dar el debido seguimiento a situaciones de violaciones de derechos humanos. El día 15 de julio de 2011, una persona encapuchada se habría acercado a la Sra. Vallejo Pérez cuando salía de su casa y la habría amenazado de muerte. Su teléfono habría sido intervenido y habría recibidas varias llamadas telefónicas amenazándola de muerte.	
09/12/2011 JUA	MEX 29/2011 México	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Supuestos asesinatos y secuestros de integrantes del Movimiento por la Paz con Justicia y Dignidad. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 6 de octubre de 2011, el Sr. Pedro Leyva Domínguez habría sido asesinado en el interior de su domicilio ubicado en la comunidad indígena de Santa María Ostula, Municipio de Aquila, estado de Michoacán. El 28 de noviembre de 2011, el Sr. Nepomuceno Moreno Núñez habría recibido varios disparos cuando conducía su vehículo en Hermosillo, en el estado de Sonora. El Sr. Moreno Núñez y su familia habrían recibido amenazas de muerte en octubre 2011. El 7 de diciembre 2011, el cuerpo sin vida del Sr. Trinidad de la Cruz Crisóforo habría sido encontrado en el municipio de Aquila. El 6 de diciembre de 2011, la Sra. Eva Alarcón Ortiz y el Sr. Marcial Bautista habrían sido secuestrados por hombres armados cuando se dirigían en autobús hacia México Distrito Federal. El paradero del Sr. Bautista Valle y la Sra. Alarcón Ortiz seguiría siendo desconocido.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
09/12/2011 JUA	UZB 4/2011 Uzbekistan	Human rights defenders; Torture;	Alleged ill-treatment and on-going detention of members of the Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan (HRSU). According to information received, on 16 November 2011, Mr. Azamjon Formonov was subjected to beatings and ill-treatment while in detention at the 64/71 Special Regime Colony to force him to write a letter concerning his treatment while in detention. Other members of HRSU, Messrs. Nasim Isakov, Alisher Karamatov and Gaybullo Jalilov, continue to be detained and have allegedly been subjected to ill-treatment as well while in detention. Mr. Zafar Rahimov remains in detention since being imprisoned in October 2007. Mr. Khabibilla Okpulatov remains in detention since 2005 and his sentence was extended in August 2009 before he was due to be released. Mr. Azamjon Formonov and Mr. Alisher Karamatov were the subjects of previous communications (see A/HRC/4/37/Add.1 paras 715 & 719). Mr. Gaybullo Jalilov was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/18/51, case no. UZB 7/2010).	05/06/2012
09/12/2011 JUA	VEN 3/2011 Venezuela	Arbitrary detention; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alegación de que la Fiscalía ha solicitado que se extienda la medida de privación preventiva de libertad dictada contra la Jueza. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 29 de noviembre de 2011, la Fiscalía habría solicitado al Tribunal 26° de Juicio de Caracas que se extienda por dos años la medida de privación preventiva de libertad dictada contra la Jueza María Lourdes Afiuni Mora, privada de libertad desde el 10 de diciembre de 2009. La fiscal encargada del caso habría presentado la petición debido a que el artículo 244 del Código Orgánico Procesal Penal establece que una persona no puede estar detenida por más de dos años si no le ha sido dictada sentencia condenatoria, a menos que el Ministerio Público pida una prórroga cuando existan causas graves que lo justifiquen. Esta solicitud de la Fiscalía se debería entonces al hecho que la jueza Afiuni habría debido salir libre el 10 de diciembre de 2011 al cumplirse 2 años de su prisión preventiva sin condena.	
13/12/2011 JAL	DZA 6/2011 Algérie	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allégations relatives à un projet de loi sur les associations portant atteinte à la liberté d'association. Selon les informations reçues, le 12 septembre 2011, le Conseil des ministres a adopté un projet de loi relative aux associations. Le 13 décembre 2011, l'Assemblée populaire nationale serait appelée à se réunir aux fins d'adoption du projet de loi. S'il venait à être adopté en l'état, de nombreuses dispositions du projet de loi porteraient atteinte aux droits des associations, notamment en ce qui concerne la procédure d'enregistrement des associations, le financement des associations, le régime juridique applicable aux associations étrangères et la procédure de dissolution des associations.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
14/12/2011 JAL	LKA 10/2011 Sri Lanka	Torture; Violence against women;	Alleged rape of Internally Displaced woman. According to information received, Ms. TKP is a 28 year old Internally Displaced woman of Tamil origin from Vishvamadhu (Mullaitheevu district) Sri Lanka. She was allegedly beaten and raped by two military men on 6 June 2010. The case was allegedly reported to the commander of the 12th mile post army camp on 7 June 2010 who reportedly offered Ms. TKP money in order to dissuade her from pursuing her case any further. It is also reported that on 7 June 2010, Ms. TKP lodged another complaint with the police. It is further alleged that the case was taken up by the Kilinochichi district court on 14 June 2010 where the victim gave her testimony reportedly in the presence of more than 100 military men inside the court. Medical results by the Vavunia hospital which reportedly confirmed that she was raped were also presented to the court. On 16 July 2010, the case was committed to the Jaffna High Court.	
16/12/2011 AL	MEX 24/2011 México	Adequate housing;	Presuntos desalojos en el contexto de la construcción de la Supervía Poniente de Cuota al sur de la ciudad de México. Según la información recibida, el día 6 de abril de 2010, se publicó el decreto de expropiación correspondiente a la construcción de la Supervía Poniente, sin especificar las colonias, calles o números que serían afectados. Las familias afectadas por los decretos de expropiación, notificados y no notificados, habrían interpuesto diversos recursos legales, tales como amparos y juicios de nulidad, puesto que la concesionaria todavía no habría contado con los permisos legales para iniciar las obras. Sin embargo, el gobierno de la ciudad no pospondría dichas obras mientras se resuelven los recursos legales y en enero de 2011, contrariamente también a la recomendación 1/2011 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Distrito Federal (que exhorta la suspensión de la construcción de la Supervía Poniente y a la realización de una consulta entre los afectados) al menos 300 familias de la Colonia Malinche, en la Delegación Magdalena Contreras, habrían sido desalojadas.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
16/12/2011 AL	NLD 1/2011 Netherlands	Health;	Alleged decision to abolish funding for interpretation and translation in health care. According to the information received, the decision of the Ministry for Health, Welfare and Sport to abolish funding for interpretation and translation in health care from 2012 will have a negative effect on the diagnosis, treatment and health education of persons with limited command of the Dutch language, as well as migrants who had insufficient time to learn the language. The new requirement that patients pay for the costs of interpretation will allegedly restrict access to health care for many migrants, especially those who lack financial means. It is further alleged that it may also cause persons who do not speak Dutch to avoid seeking health care altogether, thus impeding effective disease surveillance and leading to potential societal health risks, besides the adverse effects on those individuals.	
19/12/2011 UA	CAN 3/2011 Canada	Indigenous peoples;	Alleged dire social and economic conditions of the Attawapiskat First Nation, northern Ontario, Canada, and the alleged poor living conditions in aboriginal reserves. According to the information received, many of the Attawapiskat First Nation live in unheated shacks or trailers, with no running water, posing severe problems in light of the impending harsh winter. Reportedly, the Government of Canada has agreed to provide emergency housing in Attawapiskat to address the crisis situation. However, this assistance has allegedly been made contingent on third party management of funds, which the Attawapiskat First Nation rejects as not being responsive to their needs. The Band also reportedly continue to suffer from the effects of a number of disasters, including an oil spill in 1979 that destroyed the public schools and a massive sewage flood in 2009, allegedly caused by a DeBeers diamond mine located on Attawapiskat traditional lands. First Nations communities are reportedly systematically underfunded as compared to non-Aboriginal towns, and the federal government allegedly maintains a 2% cap on spending increases for core services for Aboriginal peoples and cities.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
19/12/2011 AL	DOM 1/2011 Dominican Republic	Adequate housing;	Presunto desalojo de 72 familias del Sector Altos de Brisas del Este, Santo Domingo. Según la información recibida, el 15 de Octubre de 2011, 72 familias del Sector Altos de Brisas del Este habrían sido desalojadas por orden del Alcalde Juan de los Santos, después de una tentativa anterior de desalojo ordenado sin la aprobación de la Sala Capitular del Ayuntamiento de Santo Domingo. Durante el desalojo, gases lacrimógenos habrían sido utilizados, y armas habrían sido disparadas. En estos eventos, alrededor de veinte personas habría resultado heridas, tres de ellas gravemente, y el sector habría sido completamente destruido. El desalojo fue efectuado un día después de que el alcalde se hubiera comprometido públicamente a negociar con la comunidad afectada. Las familias desalojadas se encontrarían refugiadas en carpas en la calle La Hípica del Barrio Brisas del Este, en el Municipio Santo Domingo Este.	
19/12/2011 JUA	ETH 7/2011 Ethiopia	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;	Terrorism-related charges, alleged detention and torture. According to information received, 24 individuals, including Andualem Arage Walle, Natnael Mekonnen Gebrekidan, Yohannes Terefe Kebede, Yeshiwas Yehunalem, Kinfe Mikael Debebe Bereded, Mitiku Damtie Weraku, Eskinder Nega Fenta, Andualem Ayalew Gelaw, Andargachew Tsigie, Birhanu Nega Bongor, Wube Robe, Ephrem Madebo, Mesfin Aman, Zelelie Tsegasselassie, Fasil Yenealem, Abebe Belew, Abebe Gelaw, Neamen Zeleke, Elias Molla (Elias Trit), Dessalegn Arrage Walle, Obang Metho, Mesfin Negash and Abiye Teklemariam, were charged with terrorism-related offences on 10 November 2011. These follow similar charges, raised in earlier urgent appeals, against Mr. Woubshet Taye, Ms. Reyot Alemu, Mr. Elias Kifle, Mr. Johan Persson and Mr. Martin Schibbye. Mr. Natnael Mekonnen Gebrekidan allegedly told the court during the hearing on 10 November 2011 that he had been ill-treated in prison. He remained in detention along with Andualem Arage Walle, Yohannes Terefe Kebede, Kinfe Mikael Debebe Bereded, Mitiku Damtie Weraku, Eskinder Nega Fenta, Andualem Ayalew Gelaw, Andargachew Tsigie, Mr. Woubshet Taye, Ms. Reyot Alemu, Mr. Elias Kifle, Mr. Johan Persson and Mr. Martin Schibbye. The other defendants are being tried in absentia.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
20/12/2011 JAL	NGA 5/2011 Nigeria	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders;	Alleged restrictions on the rights to freedom of association and of peaceful assembly of groups defending lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) rights. According to the information received, Nigeria's Senate passed the "Same-Gender Marriage" Bill on 29 November. If adopted, the Bill may put a wide range of people at risk of criminal sanctions. The Bill allows for 10 years sentence for anyone who "registers, operates or participates in gay clubs, societies or organizations" or "witnesses", "aids" or "abets" same-sex relationships. If passed, this Bill could be used to prevent LGBT individuals, as well as those perceived as belonging to any of these groups, and those that bring support to them, from associating or assembling freely. If brought into law, the Bill could also penalize any human rights defenders and activists who would seek to stand up for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people in Nigeria.	
20/12/2011 JUA	THA 9/2011 Thailand	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged trial of human rights defender on charges of lèse majesté. According to the information received, on 30 April 2011, Mr. Somyot Prueksakasemsuk, human rights defender and magazine editor, was arrested at Aranyaprathet district, Sa Kaeo Province, and charged with contravening the lèse majesté law. His arrest came only five days after he held a press conference in Bangkok launching a campaign to collect 10,000 signatures to petition for a parliamentary review of the lèse majesté law or Section 112 of the Thai Criminal Code. He was reportedly detained in Bangkok Special Prison and transferred to Sa Kaeo Provincial Court on 12 November 2011. On 1 November 2011, his fourth bail request was denied. Different venues in different parts of Thailand, and different judges, have been allocated for the remainder of the hearing which will allegedly place an undue burden on Mr. Prueksakasemsuk. Mr. Prueksakasemsuk was the subject of a previous communication (see A/HRC/19/44, case no THA 5/2011).	
21/12/2011 JAL	AGO 3/2011 Angola	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Alleged restrictions to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and alleged excessive use of force during demonstrations. According to the information received, several events organized by civil society organizations during the past month have met with last minute restrictions. It is further reported that in other occasions, the police and plainclothes policemen violently dispersed allegedly peaceful assemblies but did nothing to stop violent unidentified men who attacked demonstrators and journalists.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/12/2011 JAL	BGD 7/2011 Bangladesh	Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Food; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Indigenous peoples; Water and Sanitation;	Alleged negative impacts on human rights of affected communities of proposed domestic policy permitting the construction of an open-pit coal mine in the township of Phulbari. According to the information received, the open-pit mine in Phulbari, if constructed, would have a significant impact on food production and access, by destroying close to 12,000 acres of productive agricultural land, and on water access by lowering the water table 12 to 25 meters and potentially poisoning water sources. The mine would allegedly lead to the displacement of up to 220,000 people over time, 50,000 of whom are indigenous people belonging to 23 different tribal groups. Current plans reportedly do not provide for adequate compensation or resettlement and have not included consultations with affected communities. Finally, allegations have been raised regarding continued efforts to stop human rights defenders from protesting the Phulbari coal mine.	22/12/2011
21/12/2011 JAL	FJI 3/2011 Fiji	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of police summoning, arrest and detention of, and charges against, trade unionists; and refusal of entry in Fiji for an international trade union delegation. According to the information received, on 29 October and 4 November 2011 respectively, Mr. Daniel Urai, President of the Fiji Trade Unions Congress, and Mr. Felix Anthony, General Secretary of the Trade Union's Congress and the General Secretary of the Fiji Sugar and General Workers Union, were arrested at the airport. On 9 November, Mr. Urai was granted bail with inter alia travel restrictions. On 11 November, Mr. Urai was charged with unlawful assembly following his earlier arrest on 4 August 2011, after holding a meeting without a permit. On 11 November, Mr. Anthony was released without charges, and has since been put under travel restrictions without any reasons being provided. On 17 November, Mr. Anthony and Mr. Ruru, Deputy General Secretary of the Fiji Sugar and General Workers Union, were summoned to the Lautoka Police Station for a caution statement to be taken over their visit the day before to a company which plans to lay 115 workers off. On 13 December, an Australian and New Zealander trade union delegation was refused entry in Fiji.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/12/2011 JAL	HUN 3/2011 Hungary	Adequate housing; Extreme poverty;	<p>Alleged threat of mass criminalization, evictions and incarceration of homeless population in Hungary following the adoption of several amendments to national and municipal legislation.</p> <p>According to the information received, amendment to Act 1997/LXXXVII on the transformation and protection of urban environment and to Act 1996 XXI on territorial development and settlement, adopted in October 2010, defines the various functions of public spaces and empowers municipalities to criminalize any use of public space which is not in accordance with these functions. Law Act CLIII (adopted on 14 November 2011, and entered into force on 1 December 2011), states (Article 146/A), that a person repeatedly violating municipality regulations regarding the use of public spaces for habitual living, or the storage of movable properties on public places for the purposes of habitual living, can be punished with imprisonment or up to 150,000 Hungarian forints fine. Based on these amendments, during October 2011, Budapest police allegedly evicted homeless persons from 13 underpasses in the inner city and demolished dozens of homeless self-made shelters in various parts of the city. Allegedly, the evicted persons were not provided with alternative shelter options and some of the evicted persons were subject to short term arrest.</p>	21/02/2012
21/12/2011 AL	MEX 25/2011 México	Health;	<p>Se alega la supuesta falta de ensayos clínicos adecuados para la aprobación del medicamento "Kikuzubam".</p> <p>Según informaciones recibidas, la Comisión Federal para la Protección de Riesgos Sanitarios (COFEPRIS) de la Secretaría de la Salud, habría otorgado la autorización de comercialización del medicamento "Kikuzubam", producido por la compañía farmacéutica Probiomed, S.A. de C.V. (Probiomed), sin haber obtenido los ensayos concluyentes de Probiomed con respecto a las características del medicamento a nivel de calidad, como por ejemplo: los ensayos pre-clínicos, los ensayos clínicos, los estudios de inmunogenicidad y la información de farmacovigilancia antes de conceder la autorización.</p>	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/12/2011 JAL	GBR 7/2011 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Migrants; Slavery; Trafficking; Violence against women;	Alleged negative impact of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) government proposal to abolish the Overseas Domestic Worker (ODW) visa system. According to the information received, the ODW visa system has been hailed as best practice and provides important safeguards to prevent abuse, exploitation and trafficking of migrant domestic workers. If the ODW visa system is abolished, this will contribute to facilitating contemporary forms of slavery practices, including trafficking, by allowing employers to bring migrant workers to the UK with no legal protection. Migrant domestic workers would also be tied to their employer and if their rights are violated, they may face the dilemma of continuing to suffer or fleeing and becoming irregular in the UK. Migrant domestic workers themselves would be unable to seek justice through criminal courts or employment tribunals for violations of their right to be free from servitude and other human rights violations.	23/02/2012
21/12/2011 JUA	USA 23/2011 United States of America	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;	Alleged excessive use of force against peaceful protesters who were assembled in various cities throughout the United States of America. According to the information received, in November 2011, groups of peaceful protesters from the “occupy movement” were subjected to forced removal by law enforcement officials in different cities within the country, including Portland, Davis, Oakland, New York, Seattle and Denver. In the conduct of such operations, law enforcement officials allegedly used violence as a means to forcibly remove unwilling protesters from the public areas in which they were located. Reportedly, police equipped with riot gear and law enforcement officers have made use of heavy crowd control techniques and weaponry, including pepper spray, teasers and LRAD “sound cannons” to disperse protesters. In some instances, police allegedly used force unnecessarily and disproportionately; pepper spray and tear gas would have been used deliberately on protesters at a very close distance, causing serious injuries to several protesters.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
22/12/2011 JUA	EGY 13/2011 Egypt	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged extension of period of detention, arrest, interrogation and charges. According to information received on 27 November 2011, the detention of human rights blogger, Mr. Alaa Abd El-Fattah was extended by 15 days pending the end of an investigation on charges of “vandalism”, “unlawful assembly and “resisting arrest”. On 30 October 2011, Mr. El-Fattah was arrested by military police along with another blogger Mr. Bahaa Saber. It is alleged that both men were interrogated regarding their involvement in a demonstration that was held in front of the Maspero building in Cairo on 9 October 2011, which resulted in violence and the death of 27 people. Mr. Saber was later placed under provisional release. Both men publicly opposed the investigation of the violence at the demonstration by the Military Prosecution.	
22/12/2011 JUA	HND 11/2011 Honduras	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Presunto secuestro. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 30 de agosto de 2011, el Sr. José Reynaldo Cruz Palma, dirigente comunitario, habría sido secuestrado por dos individuos con el rostro cubierto cuando viajaba en un minibus en San Pedro Sula. En julio de 2011, el Sr. Cruz Palma habría realizado una entrevista para televisión en la que manifestaba su preocupación por la violencia en su comunidad local. El 27 de agosto de 2011, el Sr. Cruz Palma habría expresado en un acto público celebrado en la comunidad, su preocupación por los abusos cometidos por miembros de las fuerzas policiales. La familia del Sr. José Reynaldo Cruz Palma se habría sentido obligada a trasladarse de domicilio por razones de seguridad. El 30 de septiembre de 2011, la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos solicitó a las autoridades hondureñas que emprendieran acciones inmediatas para averiguar el paradero del Sr. Cruz Palma y para investigar las circunstancias en torno a su secuestro.	
22/12/2011 JUA	RUS 13/2011 Russian Federation	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of harassment, arbitrary detention and excessive use of force against activists and peaceful protesters in the context of the parliamentary elections held on 4 December 2011. According to the information received: on 5 December 2011, approximately 5,000 to 10,000 demonstrators gathered at the Chistye Prudy area in Moscow to express dissent against the reportedly fraudulent parliamentary election results. Law enforcement officials reportedly resorted to excessive use of force to disperse the assembly; with the detention of nearly 900 protesters between 5 and 6 December. More detentions were also reported in other cities, including approximately 200 persons in Saint Petersburg. Human rights organizations, including the independent election monitoring group “Golos” and other human rights defenders, were allegedly subjected to threats, harassment and intimidation in the run up to the parliamentary elections and its aftermath.	30/03/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
22/12/2011 JUA	ZWE 7/2011 Zimbabwe	Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allegations of surveillance and intimidation, arbitrary arrest and detention and unlawful raids. According to the information received, on 15 November 2011, Ms. Jestina Mukoko was followed around greater Harare by an unidentified man driving a car of a type which may be owned by, or associated with, State agents. The intimidation of Ms. Mukoko may form part of a pattern of harassment against human rights defenders in Zimbabwe in the context of the forthcoming elections. Ms. Mukoko may be at risk of enforced disappearance. Mr. Fadzai December and Ms. Molly Chimhanda, project officers of the Media Monitoring Project of Zimbabwe (MMPZ) and Mr. Gilbert Mabusu, member of the MMPZ are reportedly in detention at Gwanda Remand Prison as a consequence of their activities in the promotion and protection of human rights, namely the right to freedom of opinion and expression. Their charges are reportedly linked to a workshop organized by the MMPZ on 24 November 2011. Reportedly, Harare police officers raided the MMPZ premises, confiscated materials belonging to the organization and arrested MMPZ Project Coordinator Mr. Andrew Moyse.	
26/12/2011 JAL	ITA 3/2011 Italy	Migrants; Racism;	Alleged killing of two Senegalese migrants in Florence by an Italian citizen in the context of a general pattern of racism, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants in Italy. According to information received, a 50-year old man opened fire and killed two vendors from Senegal and critically wounded three others in central Florence (in Piazza Dalmazia and San Lorenzo market) on 13 December 2011. Information received indicated that the killing could be considered a result of an increasing climate of intolerance against certain migrant communities that had increased over the years. Allegedly, Senegalese street vendors had often been the victims of racial abuse and attacks and accused of "stealing" jobs from Italians.	21/02/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
26/12/2011 JAL	MDG 2/2011 Madagascar	Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;	Emploi illicite de la force par les forces de l'ordre et meurtre allégués d'un substitut du procureur. Selon les informations reçues, le 8 décembre 2011, à la suite de sa condamnation par la Cour criminelle pour vol à main armée et association de malfaiteurs, M. X, officier de police, aurait été incarcéré à la maison d'arrêt de Toliara, situé au coeur de la ville, dans le quartier de Bazar Be. Désapprouvant l'incarcération de celui-ci et afin d'obtenir sa libération par la force, une cinquantaine de policiers de Toliara, sous les ordres d'officiers supérieurs, aurait pris d'assaut la prison de Toliara en plein jour. Une vingtaine d'officiers de police se serait rendue au tribunal de 1ère instance de Toliara à Betela. Une altercation s'en serait ensuivie entre ceux-ci et le premier substitut du procureur, Michel Rahavana. Les officiers de police auraient emmené de force M. Rahavana vers la prison de Toliara, l'auraient menotté et rué de coups. Celui-ci serait décédé de ses blessures.	29/05/2012
26/12/2011 JAL	SAU 8/2011 Saudi Arabia	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;	Alleged execution by beheading on charges of "witchcraft and sorcery". According to the information received, on 12 December 2011, Ms. Amina bint Addul bin Salem Nasser, a Saudi Arabian national, believed to be around sixty year old, was executed by beheading for practising "witchcraft and sorcery" in the northern province of Jawf.	
27/12/2011 AL	ECU 5/2011 Ecuador	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alegaciones en relación con el proceso de reforma del sistema de justicia en Ecuador y las modalidades de aplicación del proceso de evaluación de los funcionarios judiciales.	27/02/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
28/12/2011 AL	UGA 8/2011 Uganda	Food;	Alleged forced eviction of subsistence farmers in Northern Uganda. According to information received, from 17 to 21 August 2001 the Ugandan army (Uganda People's Defence Force, UPDF), using excessive force, expelled close to 4000 inhabitants of the villages of Kitemba, Luwunga, Kijunga and Kiryamakobe in the Mubende District from their land in order to lease the land to the Kaweri Coffee Plantation Ltd. Allegedly, a total of 2524 hectares of land were unlawfully seized from these communities, houses were burnt and demolished, moveable properties were looted and crops destroyed. Reportedly, the evictees lived on their respective lands for more than 12 years, unchallenged, and used the land productively for farming purposes. Allegedly, almost no compensation was provided to the evicted inhabitants and no adequate relocation options were provided. Reportedly, in 2002, 2,041 evictees sought legal redress for the alleged violations and brought the case to the Ugandan High Court. Reports received indicate that since the filing in 2002 the case has been delayed in Nakawa High Court, Kampala and no substantial decision has been reached.	
29/12/2011 AL	OTH 6/2011 Other	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and non-reappointment of its former President and members. According to the information received, on 19 May 2011, the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) took the following decisions which were subsequently endorsed by the Summit of Heads of State and Government at its extraordinary meeting on 20 May 2011: 1) not to re-appoint members of the SADC Tribunal whose term of office had expired on 31 August 2010 - namely former President Ariranga G. Pillay and Justices Rigoberto Kambovo, Onkemetsa B. Tshosa and Frederick Chomba, former members of the Tribunal; 2) not to replace members of the Tribunal whose term of office expired on 31 October 2011; and 3) to bar the Tribunal from hearing new or pending cases, until completion and approval of a revision of the SADC Protocol on the Tribunal.	
29/12/2011 JAL	LKA 11/2011 Sri Lanka	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;	Allegations of detention and acts of intimidation against a group of human rights and political activists who were planning to attend a peaceful protest in Jaffna on the occasion of Human Rights Day. According to the information received, on 10 December 2011, 42 human rights and political activists from the south of the country were prevented by security forces from joining a peaceful protest in Jaffna to mark Human Rights Day. They were detained for a couple of hours, and their materials confiscated and never returned. A number of activists also faced acts of intimidation from police officers.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
30/12/2011 JUA	MMR 5/2011 Myanmar	Arbitrary detention; Myanmar; Violence against women;	Alleged abduction and rape. According to information received, Ms. X, a 28-year-old resident of B. Village in Momouk district, Kachin State, was abducted on 28 October 2011 and subsequently raped by military personnel attached to Light Infantry Battalion 321, Mu Bum frontline post in Momouk district, Kachin State. Reportedly, villagers from her village who escaped from the same military post had testified that there were four women, including Ms. X, cleaning and cooking for the military during the day and gang-raped at night. On 1 November 2011, Ms. X's family reportedly lodged a complaint at the military post in Loije town and begged for her release. A military commander at the post informed them that Ms. X. would be released the following day on 2 November 2011. However, she was not released. Villagers from Hkai Bang have since reportedly fled to more secure places. Recent reports received suggest that there had been other cases of women and girls being gang-raped and some killed by the military in Kachin state.	22/03/2012
30/12/2011 JAL	PAK 11/2011 Pakistan	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Alleged killing of human rights defender. According to the information received, on 8 December 2011, Mr. Zarteef Afridi, coordinator of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) in Khyber Agency was shot by unknown men while he was on a motorcycle on his way to work in a local school where he was headmaster. Reportedly, the perpetrators approached him in the area of Ghundai near Jamrod Bazaar, Khyber Agency. Before his death he had been working with a number of peace groups in campaigning for the release of dozens of prisoners under the Frontiers Crimes Regulations and was involved in organizing a congregation of tribal elders to campaign against terrorism. He had allegedly received death threats in the past from local militants. He is the third member of HRCP to be killed this year, following the killing of Mr. Siddique Eido, journalist and HRCP member, in Balochistan and Mr Naeem Sabir, HRCP Coordinator in Khudzar district, Balochistan (see A/HRC/18/51 case no . PAK 17/2010).	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
03/01/2012 UA	MRT 3/2011 Mauritanie	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Procédure disciplinaire qui aurait été engagée à l'encontre de cinq magistrats, en violation de leur droit à un procès équitable et de règles procédurales. Selon les informations reçues, le 11 juillet 2011, la Cour d'appel de Nouakchott aurait rendu un arrêt prononçant la relaxe de plusieurs individus accusés de trafic de stupéfiants. Les magistrats Mohameden Ould Tah, Mohamed Ould Mohamed Mahmoud, Mohamed Ould M'Barek et Outhmane Ould Mohamed Mahmoud faisaient partie de cette formation de jugement, présidée par M. Mohamed Lemine Ould Moctar. Le 5 septembre 2011, le Ministre de la Justice, aurait procédé à la mesure administrative d'interdiction d'exercice du Président de cette formation ainsi qu'à la suspension des salaires de ses membres. Le 11 septembre 2011, la composition disciplinaire du Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature se serait réunie en formation incomplète, et aurait statué le même jour sur cette affaire, prononçant la radiation du Président de la formation ainsi que la rétrogradation de ses quatre autres membres conformément aux instructions du Ministre de la Justice.	
04/01/2012 AL	AGO 4/2011 Angola	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	BWA 2/2011 Botswana	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
04/01/2012 AL	LSO 1/2011 Lesotho	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	MDG 1/2012 Madagascar	Independence of judges and lawyers;	La communication envoyée au Directeur Général de la Communauté de Développement d’Afrique Australe (SADC) le 29 décembre 2011, concernant le moratoire qui aurait été imposé au Tribunal de la SADC ainsi que le non-renouvellement du mandat de son Président et de ses membres, a été transmise à tous les Etats membres de la SADC pour leur information, notamment aux Gouvernements de l’Angola, de l’Afrique du Sud, du Botswana, du Lesotho, du Madagascar, du Malawi, du Mozambique, de la Namibie, de la République Démocratique du Congo, de la République de Maurice, des Seychelles, du Swaziland, de la Tanzanie, de la Zambie et du Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	MWI 1/2012 Malawi	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	MUS 1/2012 Mauritius	Independence of judges and lawyers;	La communication envoyée au Directeur Général de la Communauté de Développement d’Afrique Australe (SADC) le 29 décembre 2011, concernant le moratoire qui aurait été imposé au Tribunal de la SADC ainsi que le non-renouvellement du mandat de son Président et de ses membres, a été transmise à tous les Etats membres de la SADC pour leur information, notamment aux Gouvernements de l’Angola, de l’Afrique du Sud, du Botswana, du Lesotho, du Madagascar, du Malawi, du Mozambique, de la Namibie, de la République Démocratique du Congo, de la République de Maurice, des Seychelles, du Swaziland, de la Tanzanie, de la Zambie et du Zimbabwe.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
04/01/2012 AL	MOZ 1/2012 Mozambique	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	NAM 2/2012 Namibia	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	COD 1/2012 République démocratique du Congo	Independence of judges and lawyers;	La communication envoyée au Directeur Général de la Communauté de Développement d'Afrique Australe (SADC) le 29 décembre 2011, concernant le moratoire qui aurait été imposé au Tribunal de la SADC ainsi que le non-renouvellement du mandat de son Président et de ses membres, a été transmise à tous les Etats membres de la SADC pour leur information, notamment aux Gouvernements de l'Angola, de l'Afrique du Sud, du Botswana, du Lesotho, du Madagascar, du Malawi, du Mozambique, de la Namibie, de la République Démocratique du Congo, de la République de Maurice, des Seychelles, du Swaziland, de la Tanzanie, de la Zambie et du Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	SYC 1/2012 Seychelles	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
04/01/2012 AL	ZAF 1/2012 South Africa	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	SWZ 1/2012 Swaziland	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	TZA 1/2012 United Republic of Tanzania	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
04/01/2012 AL	ZMB 1/2012 Zambia	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
04/01/2012 AL	ZWE 1/2012 Zimbabwe	Independence of judges and lawyers;	The communication sent on 29 December 2011 to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the alleged moratorium imposed on the Tribunal of the SADC and the non-reappointment of its former President and members was shared with all Member States of the SADC for their information, namely the Governments of Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
06/01/2012 JUA	MEX 30/2011 México	Disappearances; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;	Presunto atentado y amenazas contra integrantes de la organización Nuestras Hijas de Regreso a Casa (NHRC). Según las informaciones recibidas, el 2 de diciembre de 2011, la Sra. Norma Esther Andrade, maestra y cofundadora y Presidente honoraria de la NHRC habría sido agredida frente a su domicilio en Ciudad Juárez. Un hombre desconocido se habría acercado mientras que se dirigía a su coche con sus dos nietos menores de edad y le habría disparado antes de huir. La Sra. Andrade y su familia, así como el personal del NHRC, habrían sido objeto repetido de amenazas desde junio de 2002 hasta la fecha. Desde febrero de 2011, las Sras. María Luisa García Andrade y Marisela Ortiz, cofundadora de NHRC, habitan fuera de Ciudad Juárez por razones de seguridad. El día 30 de septiembre de 2011, la Sra. García Andrade habría presentado una denuncia a las autoridades federales tras recibir una amenaza por teléfono. Unos días después, habría recibido una amenaza de muerte en su contra y contra su familia por medio de un conocido.	22/02/2012
06/01/2012 JUA	SAU 1/2012 Saudi Arabia	Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;	Alleged sentence to amputation of the hands and feet, torture and violation of the right to a fair trial. According to the information received, on 24 December 2011, the Supreme Court of Saudi Arabia upheld the verdict of amputation of the hands and feet of Mr. Amir ‘Iyada and five other individuals for armed robbery. Allegedly, they were denied their right to a fair trial and access to a lawyer. In addition, Mr. Amir ‘Iyada was allegedly tortured to confess and subjected to solitary confinement.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
06/01/2012 JUA	THA 10/2011 Thailand	Freedom of expression; Health; Torture;	Alleged long sentence on charges of lèse majesté and denial of medical treatment while in detention. According to the information received, on 3 August 2010, Mr. Ampon Tangnoppakul was arrested for sending four SMS messages considered offensive to the monarchy. On 23 November 2011, Mr. Ampon Tangnoppakul was convicted and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment on charges of lèse majesté in accordance with article 112 of the Thai Penal Code. Reportedly, Mr. Ampon Tangnoppakul was unable to access proper medical treatment during pre-trial detention. According to the source, Ms. Daranee Charnchoengskilpakul, currently serving an eighteen-year sentence for an alleged lèse majesté violation, has also been denied necessary medical treatment. Ms. Daranee Charnchoengskilpakul was the subject of a previous communication also dated 31 July 2009 (see A/HRC/14/23/Add.1, para. 2380).	25/05/2012
12/01/2012 JAL	EGY 1/2012 Egypt	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged raids on several NGOs' offices. According to the information received, on 29 December 2011, teams of investigators and prosecutors accompanied by uniformed military and security forces searched the offices of several national and international NGOs in Egypt under the accusations of "receiving funding from foreign countries". Staff members of the organizations were warned from using their cell phones, laptops and computers, and documents were also confiscated. The investigations may be part of a broader campaign started in July 2011 aimed at delegitimizing, intimidating and silencing Egyptian and foreign NGOs operating in Egypt.	14/05/2012
13/01/2012 JUA	KAZ 5/2011 Kazakhstan	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Summary executions; Torture;	Allegations of widespread acts of violence and excessive use of force against protesters in Zhanaozen, Mangistau region. According to the information received, striking oil workers had been meeting peacefully on the main square of Zhanaozen every day since early July 2011. On 16 December 2011, the square allegedly became the main point of assembly for both the oil workers and for the celebration of the official Independence Day organized by the local authorities. Allegedly, 20 to 30 unidentified persons in OzenMunaiGaz Company uniforms went to the stage constructed for the Independence Day event and began destroying sound equipment. Violent clashes occurred between protesters and the police. The law enforcement were allegedly allowed to use live rounds against protesters. On 17 December, a State of Emergency was declared in the town of Zhanaozen, which was extended until 31 January 2012.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
13/01/2012 JAL	MEX 31/2011 México	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Summary executions;	Alegaciones de ejecuciones extrajudiciales, así como de uso excesivo de la fuerza y de detención arbitraria contra manifestantes estudiantiles en Chilpancingo. Según la información recibida, el 12 de diciembre de 2011, unidades de la Policía Federal así como de las Fuerzas Especiales de la Policía Estatal Preventiva habrían intentado disolver una manifestación pacífica de un grupo de estudiantes de la Escuela Normal Rural “Raúl Isidro Burgos” de Ayotzinapa, Guerrero. Dos manifestantes, el Sr. Jorge Alexis Herrera Pino y el Sr. Gabriel Echeverría de Jesús, recibieron impactos de bala en la cabeza por armas de fuego supuestamente provenientes de la zona en la que se encontraba la policía; provocando la pérdida de sus vidas. Asimismo, otros 5 estudiantes fueron heridos al ser alcanzados por balas de arma de fuego. Se informó además que 24 personas habían sido detenidas, entre los que figuraría un periodista, siendo víctimas de actos de violencia y de hostigamiento.	15/05/2012 27/03/2012
17/01/2012 JUA	IND 23/2011 India	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged restrictions of right to freedom of movement. According to the information received, in 2004, Mr. Parvez Imroz’s passport expired. He applied for a new one but he has not been issued with travel documents or given an explanation. In 2006, he was unable to travel to France to accept the Ludovic Trarieux Human Rights Prize for lawyers working on human rights. In 2009, Mr. Imroz launched a campaign entitled “Campaign for Right to Travel”. Mr. Imroz has reportedly been unable to participate in the activities of the Asian Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD). In 2010, Mr. Imroz was allegedly unable to attend the Fourth AFAD Congress. In November 2011, he was reportedly unable to attend activities of the International Coalition Against Enforced Disappearances in Geneva, Switzerland, and an AFAD Council Meeting in Bangsaen, Thailand.	
18/01/2012 UA	MDA 1/2012 Republic of Moldova	Torture;	Alleged physical abuse and detention in solitary confinement in retaliation to previous complaints submitted to the Special Rapporteur on torture. According to the information received, on at least four occasions in 2011, on unknown dates, Mr. Iurie Matcenco was subjected to physical abuse during interrogation sessions, allegedly to force him to divulge security information which the authorities believe is in his possession, as well as in retaliation to previous complaints submitted to the Special Rapporteur on torture. It is reported that Mr. Matcenco is currently detained in a separate cell out of fear that he may be subjected to prisoner-on-prisoner violence, allegedly at the instruction of representatives of security services. Mr. Matcenco was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/16/52/Add.1, para 175 and para 176).	06/03/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
19/01/2012 JUA	CUB 5/2011 Cuba	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alegaciones de actos de violencia, hostigamiento e intimidación, y de detenciones en el transcurso de una manifestación pacífica en la Habana. Según la información recibida, el 30 de noviembre de 2011, la Sra. Ivonne Malleza Galano, el Sr. Ignacio Martínez Montejo, y la Sra. Isabel Haydee Álvarez Mosqueda, habrían participado en una manifestación pacífica contra el hambre y la pobreza en el Parque de la Fraternidad, Ciudad de la Habana. Poco después habrían sido violentamente detenidos, siendo golpeados, esposados y trasladados dentro de vehículos de la policía, y siendo objeto de actos hostigamiento e intimidación. Se informa que no se habría conocido el paradero de la Sra. Ivonne Malleza Galano, y de que podría haber sido detenida en régimen de incomunicación, hasta que el 10 de diciembre de 2011 le permitieron realizar una llamada telefónica para informar sus familiares y amigos sobre su localización.	27/03/2012
19/01/2012 JAL	EGY 2/2012 Egypt	Discrimination against women in law and in practice; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;	Alleged violence against women by the Egyptian military in the context of the protests that took place in Cairo in November and December 2011. According to the information received, Ms. A (a journalist under training), Ms. B (an independent film maker), Ms. C (student), Ms. D (student), and a fifth victim (a reporter) were sexually assaulted and beaten for their participation in the peaceful protests taking place in Cairo in November and December 2011. According to information received, women human rights defenders who participate in demonstrations are increasingly targeted by security forces to prevent them from participating in the public sphere through the use of physical harm, intentional humiliation, and sexual assault accompanied by social stigma.	
19/01/2012 JAL	IDN 2/2012 Indonesia	Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged killings and attacks against farmers and villagers. According to the information received, following their acquisition of land and/or the expansion of their concession, several plantation firms have been involved in land disputes with farmers which reportedly started in 1994 in Mesuji Lampung and in 2002 in Sungai Sodong, Mesuji, and South Sumatra. In the context of these land disputes, a series of killings and attacks against farmers and villagers have allegedly taken place in Mesuji Lampung and in the area of Sungai Sodong, Mesuji, South Sumatra.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
20/01/2012 JUA	BHR 1/2012 Bahrain	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture; Violence against women;	Allegations of arrest, detention and ill-treatment of a human rights activist /blogger and a school teacher. According to the information received, on 15 December 2011, Ms. Zainab Al Khawaja and Ms Massoma Al Sayed were arrested while staging a peaceful sit-in at a roundabout in Budaiya. Reportedly, riot police responded to the peaceful protest by deploying tear gas causing the protestors to leave the roundabout. Both women were taken to Budaiya police station and interrogated. It is alleged that both women were subjected to ill-treatment while in detention. Both women have been charged with taking part and calling for an illegal gathering and assaulting a female police officer while a third charge of inciting hatred against the regime has been brought against Ms. Al Khawaja. On 20 December 2011, Ms. Al Khawaja and Ms. Al Sayed, who had been detained in a women's detention facility in Isa Town, were reportedly released on bail.	21/03/2012
20/01/2012 AL	PAN 1/2012 Panama	Freedom of expression;	Presunto asesinato y hostigamiento para restringir libertad de expresión. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 6 de noviembre de 2011, el Sr. Daría Fernández Jaén, dueño y director de programas de Radio Mi Favorita, y miembro del Partido Revolucionario Democrático habría sido asesinado en Penoné, provincia de Coclé. El 26 de diciembre de 2011, el Sr. Roberto Eisenmann, fundador y presidente del periódico La Prensa, habría sido informado que se habrían encontrado irregularidades fiscales en su negocio familiar, Desarrollo Golf Coronado SA, y que tenía que pagar 1,5 millones de dólares estadounidenses. El Sr. Eisenmann habría estado sujeto a auditorías fiscales continuadas durante siete meses. El despacho de abogados del Sr. Fernando Berguido, antiguo presidente y antiguo director de La Prensa, también habría estado sujeto a una auditoría durante seis meses. Tanto La Prensa como el Sr. Fernández Jaén habían denunciado la corrupción en Panamá y criticado al Gobierno.	28/03/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
23/01/2012 JAL	CHL 1/2012 Chile	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Presuntas restricciones a libertad de reunión pacífica y expresión. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Proyecto de Ley que Fortalece el Resguardo del Orden Público propondría modificaciones del Código Penal y el Código Procesal Penal que podrían restringir la libertad de expresión y reunión pacífica, y criminalizar a las personas que ejerzan estos derechos. Propondría penas privativas de libertad por interrumpir el transporte público y la libre circulación de tráfico, invadir u ocupar edificios, y por incitar desórdenes, entre otros. Se informa que de esta manera se criminalizarían muchas protestas públicas, incluyendo a las personas que las convocasen, y que se limitarían las posibles ubicaciones de las protestas. El Proyecto de Ley también propondría permitir a las fuerzas de Orden y Seguridad consignar la existencia y ubicación de fotografías, filmaciones, y grabaciones de las manifestaciones. Según se informa, esta medida podría resultar en la intimidación de los periodistas, defensores de derechos humanos y otros individuos que graben y/o monitoreen las protestas.	
23/01/2012 JUA	ISR 1/2012 Israel	Health; Torture;	Alleged medical neglect of a Palestinian national and resident of the Gaza Strip, who is detained in Israel. According to the information received, on 24 January 2009 Mr. X was detained and since then is reportedly held in Nafha prison in Israel. It is alleged that he has suffered from inflammation of his left eye since June 2011 and sought medical assistance from the Israel Prisons Service (IPS), which provided medication and treatment that was not sufficient to improve his medical condition. Allegedly, the IPS has failed to address the continued deterioration of the victim's vision.	
23/01/2012 JAL	MYS 11/2011 Malaysia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged banning of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) festival, harassment and questioning of organizers. According to information received, on 3 November 2011, the Sungai Besi township police declared a ban on the fourth annual Seksualiti Merdeka LGBT festival in Kuala Lumpur on the grounds that it constituted a “threat to public order”. Seksualiti Merdeka is a coalition of organizations working to promote the rights of LGBT individuals and communities, Since then organizers have received threats and been harassed. On 4 November 2011, several Islamic groups protested against the festival on the basis that it opposed the teachings of Islam. It is alleged that at this protest language inciting hatred against the LGBT community was used but the police failed to intervene. On 7 November 2011, four of the main organizers were questioned by police regarding the festival. The police have completed their investigation and the matter is to be submitted to the Attorney General's Office for consideration.	24/04/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
27/01/2012 UA	BRA 1/2012 Brazil	Adequate housing;	Alleged violent forced eviction and housing demolitions in an informal settlement in the city of São José dos Campos in the State of São Paulo. According to the information received, on 22 January 2012 at approximately 06:00 am the residents of the Pinheirinho settlement (roughly 6000 people) were evicted from their settlement by the Sao Paulo's military police. It is reported that the police used tear gas bombs and rubber bullets against the residents, who were resisting the eviction. During these events 20 residents were reportedly injured, one severely, and 30 residents were reported arrested. Reportedly, the evictees were not allowed to pack their belongings and they were not provided with any alternative housing solution. Reports indicate that the area is currently still under siege, and that the lawyers acting for the residents have not been allowed to enter the area.	
31/01/2012 JUA	COL 1/2012 Colombia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Presuntas amenazas de muerte contra varios integrantes del Movimiento de Víctimas de Crímenes de Estado (MOVICE), un colectivo de varias organizaciones de derechos humanos que trabaja contra los abusos cometidos en el contexto del conflicto armado en Colombia. Según las informaciones recibidas, el día 4 de enero de 2012, la Sra. Martha Giraldo, la Secretaria Técnica del Capítulo Valle de MOVICE, habría recibido una amenaza de muerte. Aparentemente, el mensaje habría hecho referencia específica a su hijo nonato. Según informes, desde el 22 de agosto de 2011, la defensora se habría encontrado sin el esquema completo de seguridad que se le habría ordenado el Ministerio del Interior de acuerdo con las medidas cautelares ordenadas por la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. El 9 de diciembre 2011, ocho integrantes del Capítulo Sucre habrían recibido amenazas de muerte por correo electrónico.	
31/01/2012 AL	EGY 3/2012 Egypt	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged widespread use of military and special jurisdictions to try civilians in particular on charges of “thuggery” in violation of fair trial safeguards. According to the information received, since the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) took power in February 2011 to manage state’s affairs during the transitional period, 12,000 civilians have been tried before military or special courts in Egypt. In most of the cases, the sentence has allegedly been issued following brief investigations and hearings, and in violation of the defendants’ right to have access to a lawyer of his or her own choosing, to a court appointed lawyers and in violation of the individuals’ rights to defence. One year following the 2011 mass protests, on 24 January 2012, the SCAF announced that the state of emergency would be lifted in all parts of the country starting 25 January “except in fighting acts of thuggery.”	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
31/01/2012 JAL	GTM 1/2012 Guatemala	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Presunto asesinato de defensor de derechos humanos, miembro activo de la Juventud del Comité de Desarrollo Campesino (CODECA) que trabajaba por la mejora de las condiciones salariales de los campesinos, por los derechos y oportunidades de los jóvenes, y por la nacionalización de la energía eléctrica en Guatemala. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 17 de enero de 2012, el Sr. Vidal Nahaman Cabrera Tuch se encontraba con su padre y otros pasajeros mientras se dirigía en un minibús hacia el pueblo de El Xab, en Retalhuleu, cuando en Colonia San Josesito, dos individuos no identificados se habrían subido al transporte y habrían matado a tiros al defensor.	23/04/2012
31/01/2012 JUA	MEX 4/2012 México	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Presuntos actos de hostigamiento e intimidación. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 19 de diciembre de 2011, se publicó en un periódico un reportaje sobre el Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos “Hasta Encontrarlos”. En dicho reportaje, la Sra. Elena Barajas Mejía, un miembro de la organización, denunció la presunta desaparición forzada de un familiar. El 21 de diciembre de 2011, una camioneta se habría estacionado en varios puntos diferentes cerca del domicilio de la Sra. Barajas Mejía. El 15 de enero de 2012, un familiar de la Sra. Barajas Mejía y otro individuo habrían sido seguidos por una camioneta. El 18 de enero de 2012, se habría intentado interponer una denuncia ante la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Michoacán, pero no habría sido aceptada. Se habría entregado un documento al Procurador del Estado de Michoacán, pidiendo las medidas necesarias para garantizar la seguridad de la Sra. Barajas Mejía y de los demás miembros de la organización.	
31/01/2012 JAL	UZB 1/2012 Uzbekistan	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Allegations of acts of harassment and intimidation, of forcible and arbitrary removal of peaceful protesters, and violation of fair trial safeguards in the context of two peaceful assemblies held in Tashkent. According to the information received, peaceful assemblies were organized in Mustaqilik Square and in Hamza district to raise awareness of the human rights situation in the country. The assemblies were conducted on 6 December 2010 and 4 April 2011, respectively. Shortly after, activists were detained and brought to the respective district courts of Yunusabad and Hamza. In each case, they were denied access to legal counsel and were sentenced with large fines for administrative violations.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
01/02/2012 JAL	IDN 7/2011 Indonesia	Food; Indigenous peoples;	Alleged violations of the enjoyment of various human rights through large-scale land acquisitions in Indonesia. According to the information received, the Meruake Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE) project, designed to produce inter alia agrofuels for export, is resulting in the non-consensual conversion of indigenous peoples' ancestral lands and forests. Numerous indigenous communities, including the Zanegi, Malind, Muyu, Mandobo, Mappi and Auyu, populate this area and rely on the forests for hunting and food collection as well as for providing the foundation of their identities, unique cultures and spirituality. Information received suggests that the local indigenous communities have not been provided with good faith consultations regarding the changes in land use of their traditional territories and that no procedures were put in place to obtain their free prior informed consent. The MIFEE project has also allegedly used coercive practices to obtain the required signatures of individuals relinquishing their rights. According to reports, the MIFEE project has reduced food availability for local populations. Finally, allegations received suggest that Papua provincial police and national military intelligence have employed intimidation tactics to dissuade local community members from raising concerns about the MIFEE project.	
02/02/2012 JUA	MEX 5/2012 México	Freedom of expression; Torture;	Alegaciones de actos de intimidación contra familiares de presuntas víctimas de tortura. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 12 de enero de 2012, agentes militares habrían rodeado y sacado fotos de la casa de la Sra. Mayra López Vázquez, la hermana del Sr. Ramiro López Vázquez, en Tijuana, Baja California. Le habrían informado que sus actos estaban relacionados con una denuncia interpuesta contra el ejército. El mismo día, agentes militares habrían rodeado y sacado fotos de la casa de la Sra. Tania Iveth Villareal, la pareja del Sr. Ramiro Ramírez Martínez, en Rosarito, Baja California. El 13 de enero de 2012, agentes militares habrían rodeado la casa de la Sra. María Isabel Reyna Martínez González, la madre de los Sres. Ramiro y Rodrigo Ramírez Martínez. Habrían dado patadas en la puerta para intentar entrar.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
02/02/2012 JUA	TUR 1/2012 Turkey	Arbitrary detention; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues; Terrorism;	Alleged arrest, detention and launching of criminal proceedings against lawyers in the context of anti-terrorism operations. According to the information received, on 22 November 2011, 39 lawyers and one legal worker were arrested in the scope of an operation aiming at dismantling an alleged terrorist network known as the Kurdish Communities Union (KCK), an organisation believed to be the “urban branch” of the armed Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). The lawyers were reportedly taken into custody in Istanbul for their alleged membership in KCK under charges of “membership of an illegal organisation” and “directing an illegal organization”. The police had reportedly raided their offices and houses, searched and confiscated their files and made copies of their hard drives.	
03/02/2012 JUA	CAF 1/2012 Central African Republic	Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;	Allégations de l’arrestation et la détention depuis le 6 janvier 2012 des hommes politiques en République Centrafricaine. D’après les informations reçues, l’avocat des MM. Jean-Jacques Demafouth, Contran Herbert Njono Naba, Mahamat Abrass et Colonel Abdel Kader Kalil aurait été informé oralement par le Procureur que ses clients étaient inculpés pour « atteinte à la sûreté de l’Etat et d’une tentative de déstabilisation ». Allégations des restrictions de l’accès de leur avocat et leurs familles ainsi que l’absence de notification officielle des chefs d’accusation. Allégations des risques des peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants et l’absence d’accès au traitement médical pour M. Contran Herbert Njono Naba.	02/03/2012
03/02/2012 JUA	MDV 1/2012 Maldives	Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Allegation of increased tension between the Government and the Judiciary, which culminated on 16 January 2012 in the arrest and detention of the Chief Judge of the Criminal Court. According to the information received, Mr. Abdulla Mohamed was arbitrarily arrested in violation of the procedures established by the law and was reportedly held incommunicado until 20 January 2012. The Government has publicly explained the arrest as a consequence of the inability or unwillingness of the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) to take disciplinary action against judge Mohamed and therefore guarantee the accountability of judges in general. However legitimate may be the concerns over the effective functioning of the JSC, the behaviour of some judges and the situation of the judiciary as a whole, this does not authorize in any way resorting to unlawful arrest and detention, as in the case of Mr. Mohamed.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
03/02/2012 JUA	ESP 1/2012 Spain	Disappearances; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Presunto proceso penal iniciado contra un juez. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Juez Baltasar Garzón, que ha sido suspendido de sus funciones en mayo de 2010, estaría siendo sometido a un proceso penal por el Tribunal Supremo de España como consecuencia de su decisión, en 2008, de admitir a trámite e investigar denuncias de supuestas desapariciones forzadas, torturas y ejecuciones que habrían tenido lugar entre 1936 y 1951 en España. El Juez Garzón habría establecido su competencia para conocer del asunto en aplicación de los principios de imprescriptibilidad y no amnistiabilidad de los crímenes contra la humanidad.	13/03/2012
03/02/2012 JUA	SYR 1/2012 Syrian Arab Republic	Disappearances; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders;	Alleged shooting and subsequent arbitrary arrest and incommunicado detention of pro-democracy activist. According to the information received, Mr. Mohamed Anwar Dabbas was severely wounded when shot in the upper body during a peaceful protest in Daraya, near Damascus, on 1 January 2012. It is reported that he was under anaesthesia and about to enter the operating room when a group of unknown individuals dressed in plain clothes arrived and took him away. Sources indicate that these individuals and their vehicles were recognised as belonging to the Air Force Intelligence. Mr. Mohamed Anwar Dabbas has not been heard from since he was taken from the hospital.	
06/02/2012 JUA	CHN 1/2012 China (People's Republic of)	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;	Alleged sentencing of two human rights defenders to nine and ten years' imprisonment respectively. According to the information received, Mr. Chen Wei, a pro-democracy campaigner and writer, and Mr. Chen Xi, a member of Guizhou Human Rights Forum, were convicted of "inciting subversion of State power" in connection to articles posted online which call for democratic reform and emphasise the importance of civil society. Mr. Chen Wei was sentenced in Suining City, Sichuan Province on 23 December 2011, and Mr. Chen Xi was sentenced by the Guizhou Intermediate People's Court on 26 December 2011. Reportedly, both trials lasted less than three hours and Mr. Chen Xi was allegedly denied the right to make a final statement. Mr. Chen Wei was the subject of a previous communication (see A/HRC/18/51, case no. CHN 29/2010). Mr. Chen Xi was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/13/22/Add. 1, para. 389 and A/HRC/16/44/Add. 1, para. 456).	02/04/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
06/02/2012 UA	PAN 2/2012 Panama	Indigenous peoples;	Alegaciones sobre la situación violencia y represión en el contexto de protesta social por parte de miembros de los pueblos indígenas Ngäbe-Bugle y de los pueblos Emberá y Wounaan. Según la información recibida, existe una situación preocupante de alta tensión social debido a las manifestaciones de los miembros de los pueblos indígenas Ngabe-Bugle, quienes están protestando por motivo del incumplimiento de acuerdos respecto al cese de concesiones mineras e hidroeléctricas en sus territorios, y Emberá y Wounaan, quienes están protestando por la falta de resolución de sus reclamos territoriales. Por un lado, se han reportado enfrentamientos desde el 2 de febrero de 2012 entre manifestantes indígenas Ngäbe-Buglé y oficiales de la policía. Se han alegado casos de fuerte represión policial dentro de estos enfrentamientos y se ha confirmado la muerte de un manifestante indígena. Por otra parte, miembros del pueblo Embera y Wounaan también han realizado protestas por la desprotección de sus tierras tradicionales. El Relator Especial hizo un comunicado de prensa sobre esta situación el 7 de febrero de 2012.	
07/02/2012 JUA	COL 2/2012 Colombia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Presuntas amenazas de muerte contra los integrantes de la Corporación Regional para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (CREDHOS), una organización no gubernamental ubicada en la ciudad de Barrancabermeja que denuncia y recoge material de supuestas violaciones de derechos humanos y crímenes de lesa humanidad cometidos por paramilitares y miembros de la fuerza pública. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 13 de enero de 2012, dos hombres desconocidos habrían interceptado al Sr. Abelardo Sánchez Serrano, le habrían apuntado con una pistola al pecho, y a él y a los demás integrantes de CREDHOS les habrían amenazado de muerte.	06/03/2012
07/02/2012 JUA	PAK 1/2012 Pakistan	Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;	Alleged arrest and prolonged pre-trial detention of two girls on charges of kidnapping for ransom and under Anti-Terrorism Act. According to the information received, on 26 August 2010, two sisters, 14 and 12 years of age, were arrested with Mr. Ayaz Khan, 30 years of age, and charged of kidnapping for ransom and under the Anti-Terrorism Act. The next day an Anti-Terrorism Court ordered their pre-trial detention and sent them to jail where they have been detained ever since. It is reported that the judiciary has not observed a number of procedural safeguards under the applicable domestic juvenile justice law of Pakistan, resulting in, inter alia, their prolonged custody awaiting trial in a detention setting not appropriate for their age and sex.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
08/02/2012 JAL	TUR 2/2012 Turkey	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged illegal raids on several NGOs' offices in Diyarbakir. According to the information received, on 13 January 2012, the anti-terrorist unit of the police searched the offices of several NGOs in the city of Diyarbakir. Computers and documents were reportedly confiscated for some time. It is alleged that the warrant which authorized the raid was not issued in accordance with the law. It is further alleged that the investigations may be part of a harassment campaign aimed at intimidating and silencing NGOs working on human rights and the situation of the Kurdish minority.	26/04/2012
09/02/2012 JUA	BHR 2/2012 Bahrain	Health; Torture;	Alleged beating in detention and denial of access to specialist medical treatment. According to information received, in September 2011, Mr. Mahdi 'Issa Abu Dheeb, president of the Bahrain Teachers Association, was sentenced to ten years of imprisonment on charges that he used his position to call for a strike by teachers, incited hatred of the regime, possessed pamphlets and attempted to overthrow the ruling system by force. On 12 October 2011, Mr. Abu Dheeb was transferred to Jaw prison, where he was allegedly beaten in detention and suffered severe pain in his legs. Allegedly his health condition has been deteriorating, and he has not received specialist medical treatment.	19/03/2012
09/02/2012 JUA	CUB 2/2012 Cuba	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Alegaciones de detención arbitraria y actos intimidatorios. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 14 de noviembre de 2011, el Sr. Wilman Villar Mendoza habría sido golpeado y detenido tras participar en una manifestación pacífica en el poblado de Contra maestre. El 25 de noviembre, habría sido condenado a cuatro años de cárcel por supuestos delitos de "desacato", "resistencia" y "atentado". El Sr. Villar Mendoza habría sido alojado en una celda de castigo aislada y húmeda, le habrían quitado la ropa y le habrían privado de agua y asistencia médica. El Sr. Villar Mendoza se habría luego declarado en huelga de hambre para protestar contra su encarcelamiento y para exigir su liberación. El 18 de enero de 2012, el Sr. Villar Mendoza habría fallecido en el hospital de Santiago de Cuba. No se le habría permitido la visita de un médico durante su estadía en la cárcel. Antes de la muerte del Sr. Villar Mendoza, la policía le habría propuesto a su esposa Sra. Maritza Pelegrino Cabrales, que abandonara la organización "las Damas de Blanco" a cambio de la liberación de su esposo.	29/02/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
09/02/2012 JUA	MDA 2/2012 Republic of Moldova	Arbitrary detention; Torture;	Allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in pre-trial detention. According to the information received, Mr. X is the suspect of sexual assault and murder of a young couple in Hincesti. He was allegedly tortured while in pre-trial detention at central Mol isolator in Chisinau KPZ-13 between 16 April 2011 and 13 July 2011. Mr. X was allegedly transferred to a psychiatric facility for a term of 60 days following a decision of the Central District Court of Chisinau dated 13 July 2011. Allegedly, the term expired, and there was no judicial review and decision to extend it, and thus there was a lack of legal basis for Mr. X's detention beyond 13 September 2011.	12/04/2012
09/02/2012 JUA	SAU 3/2012 Saudi Arabia	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged imminent execution. According to information received, Mr. Mohamed Fahd Al Wajaan Al Shamari, aged 35, was sentenced to death on 7 February 2009, for a drug related offence. During trial Mr. Al Shamari complained to the judge that he had confessed to the crime after being subjected to torture, however the judge did not take this into account. Further during the trial witnesses contended that they had been forced to give false testimony against him during the investigative phase. At the time of the communication Mr Al Shamari was at risk of execution as his sentence had been approved by the King of Saudi Arabia following rejections of appeals by the Court of Cassation and the Supreme Court.	
10/02/2012 JUA	CHN 2/2012 China (People's Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;	Allegations of excessive use of force against peaceful protestors in Luhuo, Seda and Rangtang Counties, Sichuan Province. According to the information received, on 23, 24 and 26 January 2012, security forces opened fired on unarmed protestors in Luho, Seda and Rangtang Counties respectively. At least seven persons were allegedly killed, and 60 injured. Several individuals were also arrested and detained. The allegedly peaceful protestors were demanding, inter alia, the end of religious repression and the return of the Dalai Lama. At the time of drafting the urgent appeal, the situation remained very tense, and access to these locations by independent human rights monitors and foreign media was reportedly prohibited.	12/04/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
10/02/2012 JUA	FRA 1/2012 France	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Allégation d'un risque crédible d'extradition et de risque de torture ou de mauvais traitement. Selon les informations reçues, le 16 janvier 2012, M. Mourad Dhina, ressortissant algérien, membre du mouvement d'opposition algérien Rachad et directeur exécutif de l'organisation Alkarama pour les droits de l'homme, a été arrêté à l'aéroport de Paris-Orly sur la base d'un mandat d'arrêt international émis par les autorités algériennes en 2003. Le 17 janvier, la Cour d'appel de Paris a ordonné le placement en détention de M. Dhina en vue de sa possible extradition vers l'Algérie, dans la mesure où les autorités algériennes disposent de 30 jours pour fournir un dossier d'extradition. M. Dhina serait actuellement détenu à la prison de la Santé à Paris.	08/05/2012
10/02/2012 JAL	SEN 1/2012 Sénégal	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allégations d'un usage excessif de la force et de restrictions illégitimes au droit de réunion pacifique. Selon les informations reçues, des manifestations organisées à Dakar les 27 et 31 janvier et 7 février 2012 auraient été violemment dispersées par la police. Lors de la manifestation du 31 janvier, un manifestant aurait été tué après avoir été écrasé par un véhicule de police. La manifestation du 7 février se serait déroulée dans le calme, mais les manifestants auraient été empêchés de rejoindre le centre-ville. Il est en outre rapporté que de nombreux opposants politiques et défenseurs des droits de l'homme auraient fait l'objet d'arrestations et de convocation par la police à la suite de ces manifestations. De nombreux sites Internet d'information seraient également restés indisponibles plusieurs jours à partir du 29 janvier 2012.	
14/02/2012 JUA	SAU 2/2012 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Migrants; Racism; Torture; Violence against women;	Alleged arrest and detention of Ethiopian Christians linked to their exercise of freedom of religion. According to the information received, on 15 December 2011, a group of 35 Ethiopian Christians was arrested in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia while travelling to their place of worship. Twenty nine women have been held in Amber 2 section of Briman Prison and the six men were held in section 10 of Briman Prison. Their arrest and detention is reportedly linked to their exercise of freedom of religion; they have been informally charged with "illicit mingling with the opposite sex". The detainees face imminent deportation and had not had access to consular assistance. Further allegations were received on ill-treatment in detention and violence against female detainees.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
15/02/2012 JAL	BGD 1/2012 Bangladesh	Extreme poverty; Food;	Alleged denial of food assistance to vulnerable groups caused by corruption. According to the information received, 1000 Vulnerable Group Feeding cards were allocated under the Vulnerable Group Feeding programme to the Monohorpur Union of the Gaibandha district to be distributed to the poorest and most food insecure in the area. Reportedly, the families who have been provided the feeding cards repeatedly do not receive the food they are owed, and families who fit the criteria for the food assistance programme have reportedly not received feeding cards. Allegedly, corruption amongst local public servants and political activists is at the root of the program's reported failures at reaching the families in need. There is reportedly no administrative or judicial review process allowing local communities to voice complaints or concerns about the program.	22/02/2012
15/02/2012 AL	EGY 4/2012 Egypt	Trafficking;	Alleged trafficking of persons, often migrants and refugees from Sudan, for the purpose of organ removal in Egypt. According to information received, an increasing number of Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers are trafficked to Egypt for the removal of their kidneys. The victims include children and women, many of them from Darfur, who have fled the conflict to seek asylum in Egypt. Victims are often deceived into giving their consent to sell their organs, or in other cases are completely unaware that their organ was being removed. Victims suffer health consequences and social stigmatization as a result.	11/04/2012
15/02/2012 JAL	IND 2/2012 India	Sale of children; Slavery; Trafficking; Violence against women;	Alleged trafficking of girl children from the districts of 24 North Parganas and Murshidabad, West Bengal State, for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and alleged systematic failure of the police to investigate such incidents. According to the information received, Ms. A, aged about 14 years old, was trafficked on 9 October 2011 to Karnataka State, for prostitution. She was later rescued. Ms. B, aged about 14 years, was trafficked from her village. It is alleged that she was held in captivity and raped before her rescue. Ms. C, aged about 15 years old, was trafficked from her village on 30 May 2011, to Bangalore, where she was allegedly sold into prostitution. The victim to date has not been rescued. Ms. D, about 15 years old, was trafficked into Bangladesh. The victim allegedly married Mr X, and was allegedly sold by her husband into sex slavery in Bangladesh.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
15/02/2012 JAL	IND 3/2012 India	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Alleged killing of human rights defender. According to the information received, land rights activist Mr. S. Bhuvaneshwaran was killed in Kolathur in the district of Chennai on 10 January 2012. It is reported that Mr. Bhuvaneshwaran was attacked by a man armed with a sickle as another assailant kept hold of his daughter. Reports indicate that the killing may have been connected with Mr. Bhuvaneshwaran's campaigning against land grabs allegedly carried out by a land mafia group with reported links to the Dravidian Progress Federation political party. It is alleged that death threats were made against Mr. Bhuvaneshwaran in July 2011, but police reportedly failed to take protective measures after learning of the threats. Reports indicate that two cases have been registered by the police in relation to the alleged killing.	
15/02/2012 JUA	SAU 5/2012 Saudi Arabia	Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;	Alleged imminent execution. According to the information received, on 2 October 2005, the General Court in Qurrayat in the northern province of al-Jouf, sentenced Qassem bin Rida bin Salman al-Mahdi and Khaled bin Muhammad bin Issa al-Qudaihi to death, while Ali Hassan Issa al-Buri received a sentence of 20 years in prison and 4,000 lashes. The three Saudi Arabian nationals had been arrested on suspicion of drug smuggling in July 2004. All three were reportedly coerced into making "confessions". They were further denied access to a lawyer in pre-trial detention and during their trial. They have exhausted all their appeals and could be executed in the coming days.	
15/02/2012 JUA	SDN 1/2012 Sudan	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Alleged excessive use of force during peaceful demonstrations. According to the information received, on 22 December 2011, police and internal security forces violently dispersed a peaceful demonstration taking place at Khartoum University where students gathered in support of Manaseer, an ethnic group that was forcibly displaced by the construction of the Merowe dam. On 25 December 2011, a sit-in to protest the 22 December violence also met with the excessive use of force by the police. Police forces reportedly used teargas and batons and further injured numerous demonstrators. 70 students were reportedly arrested during the 25 December sit-in. On 30 December 2011, Mr. Taj Alsir Jaafar, a student activist, was arrested by security forces in Khartoum, presumably for participating in student protests from mid-December 2011 into January 2012. On 25 January 2012, six members of the student-led movement Girifna were arrested after taking part in a public forum on human rights.	23/05/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
16/02/2012 JUA	IRN 1/2012 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Iran;	Alleged arrests of several journalists and bloggers. According to the information received, starting on 28 December 2011 and throughout January 2012, several journalists and bloggers have been arrested in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including Mr. Esmail Jafari, journalist, labour and human rights activist, and writer of the Rah-e Mardom (Voice of the People) blog; Mr. Ehsan Houshmand, sociologist and journalist who has written about ethnic minorities in Iran; Ms. Fatemeh Kheradmand, journalist for Gozaresh Sanat Chap who writes about social issues; Mr. Said Madani, sociologist, political activist and journalist; Mr. Mehdi Khazali, editor of the Baran blog where he has written critical articles about the Government and human rights violations; Ms. Simin Nematollahi, contributor to Majzoon-e Noor, a website affiliated with the Nematollahi Gonabadi Sufi order; Ms. Parastoo Dokouhaki, blogger for Zan-nevsht, women's rights activist, and former journalist with the now banned magazine Zanan (Women); Mr. Peyman Pakmehr, editor of the Tabriz News website; Ms. Marzieh Rasouli, a journalist who has worked for newspapers including Shargh and Etamad; Mr. Said Razavi Faghih, student leader and journalist; Mr. Sahamoldin Bourghani, journalist for news website Irdiplomacy; Mr. Shahram Manouchehri, journalist and contributor to social networking website u24, whose fate and whereabouts are reportedly unknown; Mr. Mohammad Soleimaninia, translator, journalist, director of u24, and creator and host of the websites of many non-governmental organisations and Iranian intellectuals; Mr. Hassan Fathi; Mr. Farshad Ghorbanpour; and Mr. Arash Sadeghi.	
16/02/2012 JUA	IRN 2/2012 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged torture, prolonged solitary confinement and imminent execution. According to information received, Mr. Saeed Malekpour, a Canadian permanent resident, was detained in October 2008, after one of his web programs was used to host pornographic images without his knowledge. He was convicted on charges of "insulting and desecrating Islam". The Revolutionary Court sentenced him to death in October 2010. The Supreme Court returned the case for further review; the Revolutionary Court re-imposed the death sentence in November 2011. On 30 January 2012, the Supreme Court confirmed his sentence. It is alleged that he was tortured while being held in solitary confinement in Tehran's Evin Prison for more than a year.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>			
20/02/2012 JUA	MEX 6/2012 México	Disappearances; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;	Presunto atentado contra la vida de una defensora de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 3 de febrero de 2012, la Sra. Norma Esther Andrade, maestra y cofundadora y Presidente honoraria de la organización Nuestras Hijas de Regreso a Casa (NHRC), habría sido atacada en su nuevo domicilio en la ciudad de México por una persona desconocida. La Sra. Andrade habría recibido tratamiento en el hospital por heridas recibidas en el cuello y en la mandíbula. La Sra. Andrade se habría trasladado fuera de la Ciudad Juárez donde vivía previamente después de sufrir otro atentado contra su vida el 2 de diciembre de 2011. La Sra. Andrade fue objeto de dos comunicaciones anteriores, el 4 de junio de 2008 (ver A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, para 1736) y el 6 de enero de 2012 (ver arriba, MEX 30/2011).	
20/02/2012 JUA	SYR 2/2012 Syrian Arab Republic	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Alleged enforced disappearance of 13 human rights defenders in Damascus. According to the information received, on 16 February 2012, a security armed patrol stormed the offices of the Syrian Centre for Media and Freedom of Expression (SCM) and further arrested all 14 persons who were present in the offices. Persons arrested include several prominent human rights defenders in Syria. One of them was released during the late evening. The fate and whereabouts of the 13 others is reportedly unknown	
21/02/2012 UA	GNQ 1/2012 Guinea Equatorial	Arbitrary detention;	Presunta detención arbitraria de un doctor. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Dr. Wenceslao Mansogo, Secretario de Relaciones Internacionales y Derechos Humanos del partido político Convergencia para la Democracia Social (CPDS), organización legal opositora, fue detenido el 7 de febrero de 2012 en la ciudad de Bata, por agentes policiales. Su detención estaría relacionada con el fallecimiento, el 1 de febrero de 2012, de una mujer durante una intervención quirúrgica en la clínica 'Espoir' de Bata, clínica de la que es propietario el Dr. Mansogo. Según la fuente, se trata de una falsa denuncia formulada con el objeto de detener a una persona que se ha caracterizado por su defensa de los derechos humanos. La detención del Dr. Mansogo se inscribiría en un cuadro de actos de hostigamiento y represión contra la CPDS.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/02/2012 JUA	SAU 4/2012 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Summary executions;	Alleged risk of death sentence. According to the information received, on 7 February 2012, Mr. Hamza Kashgari, a blogger, fled Saudi Arabia following accusations of apostasy in relation to an online post he had made concerning the Prophet Mohammed. On 9 February 2012, he was allegedly arrested at Kuala Lumpur International Airport, Malaysia, after an arrest warrant was reportedly issued by the Saudi Arabian authorities. On 12 February 2012, Mr. Kashgari was allegedly deported from Malaysia to Saudi Arabia and has since remained in detention in Riyadh. He is reportedly at serious risk of receiving a death sentence as a result of his post on Twitter.	
21/02/2012 UA	ARE 1/2012 United Arab Emirates	Freedom of expression;	Alleged detention, ill-treatment and ongoing harassment. According to the information received, Messrs. Faisal Al Zaidi and Rashed Mohamed Ali Abbad, former employees of the Abu Dhabi Airport Company (ADAC) who have spoken out against alleged corruption at the company, allegedly lost their jobs in January 2011. They were reportedly arrested separately and had personal belongings confiscated in August 2011, and were both subjected to ill-treatment in detention at the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) headquarters in Abu Dhabi. Since their release, their telephones, as well as that of a family member of Mr. Al Zaidi, have been tapped and remain under surveillance, and Mr. Al Zaidi and his family have been followed. On 18 September 2011, Mr. Ali Abbad was reportedly stopped for questioning at Abu Dhabi airport by agents of the CID who allegedly confiscated his mobile telephone. Although a labour court ruled that Messrs. Al Zaidi and Ali Abbad were unfairly dismissed, they have not been allowed to resume their positions with the ADAC.	
22/02/2012 UA	NPL 1/2012 Nepal	Adequate housing;	Allegation that some 3,000 families from 13 informal settlements on the banks of the Bagmati River in Kathmandu may face imminent forced eviction and forced demolition of their informal settlements by Government authorities. According to the information received, these families could not afford formal housing, and the reported reason for the threatened forced eviction and demolition of the informal settlements of the communities living along the Bagmati River is its rehabilitation. Following strong protests and complaints from various quarters of society, including political parties and human rights organizations, the forced eviction had been put on hold. Allegedly, the process was initiated without prior consultation with the communities living along the Bagmati River and no adequate alternative accommodation was offered, despite effective court decision(s) to that effect.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>			
22/02/2012 JUA	PSE 2/2012 Occupied Palestinian Territory	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Alleged attacks and threats against human rights defender. According to the information received, on 13 January 2012, Mr. Mahmoud Abu Rahma, Director of the Communication and International Relations Unit at the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, was attacked by three masked men outside his residence in Tal al-Hawa district in Gaza City. It is reported that he sustained injuries to his leg, hand and back, and attempts to stab him in the chest were blocked by his laptop computer. It is further reported that Mr. Mahmoud Abu Rahma was also attacked on 3 January 2012, and that he has recently received several threats. It is alleged that these threats and attacks are linked to an article he published in December 2011, which alleges human rights violations by the de facto authorities in Gaza.	
22/02/2012 JUA	OTH 2/2012 Other	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Alleged attacks and threats against human rights defender. According to the information received, on 13 January 2012, Mr. Mahmoud Abu Rahma, Director of the Communication and International Relations Unit at the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, was attacked by three masked men outside his residence in Tal al-Hawa district in Gaza City. It is reported that he sustained injuries to his leg, hand and back, and attempts to stab him in the chest were blocked by his laptop computer. It is further reported that Mr. Mahmoud Abu Rahma was also attacked on 3 January 2012, and that he has recently received several threats. It is alleged that these threats and attacks are linked to an article he published in December 2011, which alleges human rights violations by the de facto authorities in Gaza.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
22/02/2012 JAL	TUR 3/2012 Turkey	Summary executions; Terrorism;	Alleged killing of civilians during an unprovoked attack. According to the information received, on 28 December 2011, 35 people, including 17 children, were killed during a bombardment by the Turkish Air force in Uludere Gülyazi (Bujeh)/Ortasu (Roboski). Their names were Çetin Encü, aged 12; Bedran Encü, aged 15; Erkan Encü, aged 13; Sivan Encü, aged 15; Mehmet Encü, aged 11; Bilal Encü, age unknown; Aslan Encü, aged 17; Adem Ant, aged 19; Savas Encü, aged 14; Orhan Encü, aged, 19; Celal Encü, aged 25; Fadil Encü, aged 20; Mahsum Encü, aged 17; Servan Encü, aged 16; Cemal Encü, aged 17; Cihan Encü, aged 17; Vedat Encü, aged 17, Serhat Encü, aged 16; Salih Encü, aged 16; Özcan Uysal, aged 17; Hüseyin Encü, aged 20; Nevzat Encü, aged 19; Hamza Encü, aged 21; M. Ali Tosun, aged 24; Selam Encü, age unknown; Zeydin Encü aged 22; Yüksel Ürek, aged 16; Salih Ürek, aged 16; Nadir Alma, aged 25; Seyithan Enç, aged 17; Fikret Encü, aged 27; Hüsnü Encü, aged 30; Osman Kaplan, aged 31; Selahattin Encü, aged 16; and Selman Encü, aged 40. Information received indicated that the victims were from the villages of Roboski (Ortasu) and Bêcuh (Gülyazi) and frequently used the route of the bombardment. Information received indicated that the area was under surveillance for terrorist related activities.	
23/02/2012 JUA	GTM 2/2012 Guatemala	Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Presuntas agresiones y amenazas de muerte contra un delegado de la Comisión Presidencial Coordinadora de la Política del Ejecutivo en Materia de Derechos Humanos (COPREDEH) en Alta Verapaz. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 27 de enero de 2012, el Sr. Marlón Ac habría sido agredido y amenazado de muerte por tres personas armadas después de haber entregado alimentos a las familias desalojadas de sus comunidades en el Valle del Polochic en marzo de 2011.	03/04/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
23/02/2012 JUA	IDN 3/2012 Indonesia	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion;	Alleged intimidation and attacks targeted at the congregation of the Taman Yasmin Indonesian Christian Church (Gereja Kristen Indonesia, GKI) by some Islamist groups in Bogor, West Java. According to the information received, on 22 January 2012, members of the Islamic Reform Movement (Garis) and Muslim Communications Forum (Forkami), gathered near the site of the church where the congregation of the Taman Yasmin Indonesian Christian Church has its weekly services. For safety reasons, the congregation had decided to move its weekly service to a member's home near the church. Allegedly, Garis and Forkami protesters intimidated and verbally abused some of the congregation as they made their way to the service at the house. At least 50 Bogor Municipal Administrative Police (Satpol PP) officers arrived at the scene and shortly after, the protestors intimidated the congregation and shouted for the members to leave. The congregation refused to leave until the Bogor District Police Chief agreed to guarantee protection of the congregation. This case was the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/19/44, case no. IDN 4/2011).	
23/02/2012 JAL	MMR 1/2012 Myanmar	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Myanmar;	Alleged conviction of 32 lawyers in relation to the exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association, as well as for providing legal representation and assistance, and their subsequent disbarment following proceedings in violation of fair trial safeguards. According to the information received, from 1989 to 2011, 32 lawyers have been convicted of a variety of offences under the Penal Code of 1860, the Emergency Provisions Act of 1950, the 1988 Law Relating to Forming Organizations, and the Public Property Protection Act of 1947. All 32 were either members of dissident political parties, involved in anti-Government protests, or involved in activities of legal assistance and defense and/or advocacy work likely to identify Government wrongdoing. Allegedly, the lawyers' licences to practice law were revoked for misconduct on the basis of their criminal conviction, in the absence of a fair hearing and/or independent review of their case, and without legal representation.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
23/02/2012 JUA	USA 24/2011 United States of America	Adequate housing; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;	Alleged judicial and other harassment of activist. According to the information received, in the 1990s Mr. Steve Richardson, a member of the Los Angeles Community Action Network (LA CAN), a grassroots organization working in downtown and south Los Angeles, with a specific focus on the Skid Row community was convicted of two felonies. Due to the three-strikes law he faces a risk of a sentence of between 25 years and life in prison for any serious felony of which he is convicted. On two occasions, in March 2008 and 21 May 2010, LAPD officers reportedly used significant force against Mr. Richardson and he was charged with a felony of resisting arrest. The filing of charges against him relating to the events of 21 May 2010 reportedly came just a week after Mr. Richardson testified in front of the Los Angeles City Council in August 2010 regarding the Council's decision to raise rents.	
24/02/2012 JUA	CHN 3/2012 China (People's Republic of)	Arbitrary detention; Summary executions; Torture;	Allegations of forced repatriation of a group of citizens from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), currently held in an unknown remand centre in Changchun, China. According to the information received, on 8 February 2012, a group of 31 DPRK citizens were arrested by members of the Chinese police in separate locations in the city of Shenyang for being in the country illegally en route to the Republic of Korea where they were traveling to unite with their families. It is reported that if repatriated to the DPRK, they will be at risk of detention, torture and execution as illegal border-crossers.	29/03/2012
24/02/2012 JAL	EGY 5/2012 Egypt	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged increasingly restrictive environment for civil society organizations and activists. According to the information received, on 6 February 2012, judiciary officials announced that 43 international non-governmental organization workers were referred to Cairo's Criminal Court under the accusation of operating an illegal entity in Egypt and of illegally receiving foreign funding. The case file is reportedly over 160 pages and refers to criminal code provisions, including to those which provide for imprisonment as a sentence. The investigations may be part of a broader campaign aimed at intimidating and silencing Egyptian and foreign NGOs operating in Egypt.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
24/02/2012 JUA	HND 1/2012 Honduras	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;	Presuntas amenazas de muerte. Según las informaciones recibidas, en enero de 2012, las Sras. Itsmania Pineda Platero y Gilda Silvestrucci habrían recibido amenazas de muerte de desconocidos por teléfono. Se habría amenazado también a la familia de la Sra. Silvestrucci. La Sra. Pineda Platero es directora de la Asociación Xibalba, una organización que trabaja sobre la seguridad pública y la rehabilitación de jóvenes. También es autora de un blog. La Sra. Silvestrucci es periodista y presenta un programa de radio centrado en cuestiones de derechos humanos. Las Sras. Pineda Platero y Silvestrucci son miembros de Periodistas por la Vida y la Libertad de Expresión, un grupo que, en diciembre de 2011, organizó una marcha para llamar la atención al número alto de supuestos asesinatos y agresiones contra periodistas en Honduras.	
24/02/2012 AL	PAN 3/2012 Panama	Freedom of expression;	Presuntas restricciones de comunicación. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 3 de febrero de 2012, la Autoridad Nacional de los Servicios Públicos (ASEP) habría exigido a las compañías telefónicas operantes en Panamá la suspensión de la comunicación telefónica celular entre Viguí, provincia de Veraguas, y Hornocitos, provincia de Chiriquí. La suspensión de comunicación se habría realizado como parte del operativo de las fuerzas de seguridad en contra de las manifestaciones de protesta de miembros de los pueblos indígenas Ngäbe-Buglé sobre algunas propuestas legislativas relativas a actividades mineras e hidroeléctricas en sus territorios. El 7 de febrero de 2012, se habría vuelto a establecer la comunicación telefónica.	26/04/2012
27/02/2012 JUA	ZWE 2/2012 Zimbabwe	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;	Alleged continued harassments of members of the Women and Men of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA), including excessive use of force and arrests of activists during peaceful demonstrations. According to the information received, on 7 February 2012, the riot police broke up a demonstration of WOZA, a civic movement that defends women's rights and freedoms. 14 persons, including ten WOZA members and four bystanders, were arrested. The ten WOZA members have been charged for "criminal nuisance" under Section 46 of the Criminal Law. On 14 February 2012, a peaceful march to commemorate the 10th anniversary of WOZA was reportedly met with brutal repression, leaving ten participants to seek medical attention. Reportedly, WOZA members have been, over the past months, harassed for their human rights activities. On 19 January 2012, 17 WOZA members, including 16 women, were arrested and further physically abused during their seven hours arrest by police officers in Bulawayo. On 12 December 2011, two WOZA members were charged with "theft" and "kidnapping" following a peaceful march to commemorate the International Day of Peace in Bulawayo.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
28/02/2012 AL	KHM 1/2012 Cambodia	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Possible lack of impartiality in the investigation into a case of corruption involving a judge - According to the information received, on 20 January 2012, Judge XY was arrested by the Anti-Corruption Unit. Judge XY was allegedly caught taking a 5,000 USD bribe from a provincial land management official involved in a land dispute. Two days later, he was charged by Kandal Provincial Court with accepting a bribe. Judge YZ exercising his judicial function at the same court of Kandal Provincial Court is in charge of the investigation.	21/05/2012
28/02/2012 JAL	IRN 3/2012 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged torture and subsequent death in detention of ethnic Arab activists. According to the information received, Mr. Nasser Derafshan Alboshokeh, aged 19, and Mr. Mohammad Al-Kaabi, aged 34, were arrested by security forces in Ahvaz and Shush on 26 and 21 January 2012 respectively, and were tortured to death in detention facilities.	
28/02/2012 JUA	UZB 2/2012 Uzbekistan	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged threats against and harassment of a human rights defender and her relatives. According to the information received, Ms Tatiana Dovlatova, member of the Human Rights Alliance of Uzbekistan, has been subjected to threats and harassment, including alleged irregularities in judicial proceedings against her, since appearing on a Russian television programme on 24 April 2011 in which she spoke about the harsh living conditions of pensioners and disabled persons in Uzbekistan. In connection with the alleged unfair trials, she has been ordered to pay several fines, as a result of which she has been forced to sell her house, and she has reportedly had a travel ban imposed on her. Furthermore, it is reported that some of her family members have left the country due to the harassment which they faced, and other relatives have also allegedly been subjected to harassment.	
29/02/2012 JUA	BLZ 1/2012 Belize	Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Alleged attack against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender activist. According to the information received, on 8 February 2012, Mr. Caleb Orozco, President of the United Belize Advocacy Movement (UNIBAM), was attacked on George Street in Belize City. It is reported that unidentified men shouted anti-gay slurs at Mr. Orozco and that they then threw a beer bottle at him which struck him in the face. According to the information received, Mr. Orozco suffered damage to his teeth and bruising to his face as a result of the attack.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
29/02/2012 UA	CRI 1/2012 Costa Rica	Indigenous peoples;	Alegaciones sobre supuestas agresiones cometidas en contra de miembros de la comunidad indígena Térraba, quienes ocupaban el liceo de la comunidad para exigir derechos a la educación. Según la información recibida, el 20 de febrero de 2012, un grupo de personas mayormente no-indígenas, armados con palos y machetes, entraron al liceo de Térraba por fuerza y agredieron a unos 70 miembros de la comunidad Térraba quienes habían ocupado el liceo desde el 13 de febrero de 2012. Alrededor de 17 personas resultaron heridas, incluyendo un menor a casusa del ataque. Se alega que la toma del liceo de Térraba tuvo su origen en el reciente nombramiento de personas ajenas a la comunidad para puestos de trabajo en esa institución. Un grupo de padres de familia, estudiantes y docentes ocuparon el liceo para exigir el nombramiento de docentes y personal administrativo indígenas Térraba con el fin de asegurar que la educación en la comunidad fuera culturalmente apropiada.	
29/02/2012 UA	HUN 1/2012 Hungary	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged implications of the recently adopted Constitutional and related legal provisions for the independence of the judiciary. According to information received, the Republic of Hungary adopted in 2011 a new Constitution and several cardinal acts related to the justice system and its functioning. Several provisions of the new legal framework may affect the independent functioning of the judiciary. They particularly concern the election procedure regarding the President of the Curia and the President of the National Judicial Office, the duties of the President of the National Judicial Office, and the new provisions on the retirement age of judges. In addition, information was received regarding the powers of the Prosecution service and their insufficient separation from judicial functions.	14/05/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
29/02/2012 JUA	IRN 4/2012 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture;	Alleged imminent executions. According to the information received, Messrs. Zaniar (or Zanyar) Moradi and Loghman (or Loqman) Moradi, both belonging to the Kurdish minority, were convicted of charges of “enmity against God” (moharebeh) and “corruption on earth” for their alleged involvement in a murder and armed activities, after having been coerced into confession and subjected to torture. They were sentenced to public hanging on 22 December 2010 by Branch 15 of the Tehran Revolutionary Court, following trials which did not comply with international obligations, including fair trial safeguards. According to the new information received, the death sentences have been sent to the Office for the Implementation of Sentences, a body which is reportedly the final step before being called for execution. At the time the communication was sent, the mandate holders were informed that the execution of the aforementioned individuals could be carried out at any time. The two men were the subject of an earlier communication (see A/HRC/19/44, case no IRN 18/2011).	
29/02/2012 JUA	MDV 2/2012 Maldives	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Torture;	Allegations of excessive use of force against protestors belonging to the Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP). According to the information received, on 7 and 8 February 2012, following the resignation of Mr. Mohamed Nasheed as President of the Maldives, supporters of his party demonstrated in protest. Law enforcement authorities reportedly used excessive force to quash such protests. Several demonstrators were injured, and a number were detained. At the time of drafting the urgent appeal, several individuals remained in detention or under house arrest.	
29/02/2012 JAL	PHL 1/2012 Philippines	Food; Indigenous peoples;	Alleged threats to the right to food posed by agrofuel project. According to the information received, large-scale land acquisition to secure land for the development of an agrofuel project, which will extend over 11,000 hectares, is negatively affecting the livelihood of local farmers in the municipality of San Mariano in the province of Isabela, home to some 44,700 people, including indigenous people communities. Reportedly, irregular land leasing practices have been to the disadvantage of small-scale food producers. Allegedly, there were no genuine consultations with affected communities, including the local indigenous people, and the compensation offered to farmers for the lease of the land was often well under the value associated with the land.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
01/03/2012 JUA	RUS 1/2012 Russian Federation	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism;	Alleged police harassment of two human rights defenders and confiscation of strictly confidential information on alleged human rights violations. According to the information received, Messrs. Anton Ryzhov and Igor Kalyapin are both affiliated with the Interregional Committee against Torture and the Joint Mobile Group, a coalition of human rights defenders who travel to Chechnya on a rotating basis in order to investigate allegations of torture and enforced disappearances. On 21 January 2012, Mr. Anton Ryzhov was reportedly detained for several hours by the Nizhny Novgorod transport police. During his detention, it is alleged that he was questioned about his human rights work and photographed. Strictly confidential information on alleged human rights violations were confiscated. On 18 January 2012, Mr. Igor Kalyapin was reportedly informed that the Chechen special police forces had submitted a request to the Chechen investigative authorities for a criminal case to be opened against him for the alleged disclosure of State secrets.	14/05/2012 22/05/2012
01/03/2012 JUA	SAU 6/2012 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;	Alleged ill-treatment while in detention, infringements of the right to a fair trial, prolonged pre-trial detention and heavy sentencing of human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 22 November 2011, Messrs. Saud Mokhtar Al-Hashimi, Sulaiman Ibrahim Saleh Al-Rashoudi and Walid Ali Ahmad Lamri were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 15 to 30 years by the Special Criminal Tribunal. Reportedly, all three were subjected to prolonged pre-trial detention, during which it is alleged that they were subjected to ill-treatment. Dr. Mubarak Bin Said Bin Zair reportedly continues in detention despite the order for his provisional release rendered by the Special Criminal Tribunal on 14 February 2012. Dr. Said Bin Zair, who has allegedly been in detention since 2007, was acquitted and finally released on 24 February 2012. Mr. Mokhlif Al Shammari, who is also alleged to have been tortured while in detention, was allegedly held incommunicado in Dammam Prison for 20 months in anticipation of the commencement of his trial before being granted bail and released on 22 February 2012.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
01/03/2012 JUA	LKA 1/2012 Sri Lanka	Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;	Allegations of excessive use of force against peaceful protestors and undue restrictions on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and expression. According to the information received, law enforcement authorities have repeatedly used excessive force against peaceful demonstrators protesting against the increase of fuel prices, the Employees' Pension Benefits Fund Bill, and alleged attacks against women belonging to minorities by the military. Human rights and political activists were also prevented by law enforcement authorities from participating in a peaceful protest organized by a platform of civil society organizations working on cases of disappearances and abduction. Media organizations staging a peaceful protest which called for the authorities to investigate into attacks over the past years on media personnel and institutions, were forced to change the venue of their protest, whereas counter-protestors (pro-government groups), some armed with clubs, could demonstrate at the initial venue. Reportedly, the military unduly requires advance notification prior to any meetings, and attends meetings to which it was not invited with a view to intimidating the participants.	
02/03/2012 JAL	MYS 2/2012 Malaysia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Summary executions;	Alleged arrest and deportation of a journalist. According to the information received, on 9 February 2012, Mr. Hamza Kashgari was arrested at Kuala Lumpur International Airport following the issue of an arrest warrant by the Saudi Arabian authorities. Mr. Kashgari is a journalist for Al-Belad (The Country), a newspaper owned by the Saudi Arabian Government, and a blogger. He was allegedly held in detention in the Travel Control Section in the Bukit Aman area of Kuala Lumpur. Prior to his arrest he had reportedly fled Saudi Arabia after accusations of apostasy were made against him in relation to an online post he had made concerning the Prophet Mohammed. On 12 February 2012, he was allegedly deported from Malaysia to Saudi Arabia and has since remained in detention in Riyadh. Despite publicly repenting and declaring himself a Muslim, Mr. Kashgari is reportedly at serious risk of being charged with blasphemy and consequently receiving a death sentence as a result of his post on Twitter.	
02/03/2012 JAL	PAK 2/2012 Pakistan	Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Summary executions;	Alleged killing of members of the Shia religious minority. According to the information received, On 28 February 2012, an attack on a bus in Kohistan, northern Pakistan, left at least 18 Shia Muslims dead when attackers, allegedly in military fatigues, separated them from Sunni travellers and shot them at the roadside. This act follows an incident on 17 February when, reportedly, more than 30 people were killed or wounded when a suicide bomber exploded a bomb close to a mosque in a mainly Shia neighbourhood in the Kurram tribal region.	

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
05/03/2012 JAL	AZE 1/2012 Azerbaijan	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged grave challenges for NGOs to freely conduct their activities within the context of the provisions contained in the 2009 Law on Non-Governmental Organizations; as well as alleged de facto ban on peaceful assemblies in Baku. According to the information received, several provisions contained in the 2009 NGO Law may unduly restrict the right to freedom of association, particularly with regard to the rules regulating foreign NGOs. There are also allegations indicating that several human rights NGOs have recently faced an increasing pressure in an attempt to intimidate and silence them. It is also reported that over the past months, several requests to hold peaceful assemblies have been denied; and when authorized, they had to take place in remote areas outside Baku.	
05/03/2012 JAL	CHE 1/2012 Suisse	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Allégations de restrictions indues concernant la loi modifiant la loi sur les manifestations sur le domaine public au sein de la république et canton de Genève. Selon les informations reçues, la loi modifiant la loi sur les manifestations sur le domaine public au sein de la république et canton de Genève, qui sera votée par référendum le 11 mars 2012, présenterait un nombre de dispositions problématiques au regard du droit international des droits de l'homme. En effet, cette loi, par le biais de plusieurs articles, restreindrait indûment l'exercice des droits de réunion pacifique et d'expression.	03/05/2012 03/05/2012 03/05/2012 03/05/2012 03/05/2012 03/05/2012 09/05/2012
05/03/2012 JAL	ZWE 3/2012 Zimbabwe	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alleged illegal decision suspending the activities of 29 NGOs in Masvingo. According to the information received, on 14 February 2012, the Governor of Masvingo ordered the suspension of the activities of 29 NGOs for allegedly failing to submit to his office a certificate of registration together with a Memorandum of Understanding signed by local authorities. It is alleged that this decision would be illegal as the law does not provide the Governor with the authority to register, suspend or disrupt the activities of NGOs.	08/03/2012
06/03/2012 JAL	KWT 1/2012 Kuwait	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Minority issues;	Alleged undue restrictions to the right of peaceful assembly. According to the information received, on 12 and 13 January 2012, security forces broke up a peaceful demonstration organized by Bidun in the city of Jahra and arrested 61 demonstrators. On 12 January 2012, the Ministry of Interior issued a statement prohibiting illegal residents to organize any rallies, gatherings, sit-ins or demonstrations regardless of their nature, objective and mission. It is reported that the latest developments form part of an increasingly hostile environment towards Bidun.	30/04/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
09/03/2012 JAL	AUS 1/2012 Australia	Extreme poverty; Indigenous peoples;	Alleged threat to the enjoyment of human rights by Australia's indigenous communities, in particular the right to equality and non-discrimination, following the proposed adoption of the Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Bill 2012. According to information received, the Bill (third reading) extends the uniform alcohol bans and alcohol management regimes within so-called "alcohol protected areas" within Northern Territory communities (Sections 27). The Social Security bill extends measures enabling compulsory income management of Centrelink recipients in certain circumstances (Schedule 1). The bill also extends the Government's Improving School Enrolment and Attendance through Welfare Reform Measure (SEAM) initiative, which allows for the suspension or cancellation of certain categories of Centrelink payments for lack of compliance with a notice relating to the school enrolment or attendance. The Stronger Futures Bill introduces "special measures" to allow the Commonwealth to amend Northern Territory legislation regarding leasing in Aboriginal community living areas and town camps (Part 3). In addition, there have reportedly been insufficient consultations with affected indigenous communities throughout the process of drafting the Stronger Futures Bills.	07/05/2012
09/03/2012 AL	ISR 2/2012 Israel	Migrants;	Alleged systematic and prolonged detention of "infiltrators" prescribed by the amendments to the 1954 Law on Infiltration adopted by the Knesset on 9 January 2012 and entered into force on 18 January 2012. According to the information received, the revised law raises a number of concerns in relation to, systematic detention prior to deportation for anyone defined as "infiltrators"; the use of detention for migrants who have committed no recognizably criminal offence and not on the basis of individual determination; and detention of unaccompanied children and children entering the country with their family members defined as infiltrators.	
09/03/2012 JAL	NGA 1/2012 Nigeria	Freedom of religion; Racism; Summary executions; Terrorism;	Alleged religion and ethnicity based violence by Boko Haram in northern Nigeria. According to the information received, Boko Haram had engaged in a series of attacks and bombings targeted on churches, Christians and the security forces since Christmas Day 2011. Boko Haram also allegedly imposed on the Christians and southerners a three-day deadline to leave the north on 1 January 2012. After the deadline, Boko Haram continued to launch attacks and showed a total disregard for human life in different parts of northern Nigeria. At least 185 people died in an attack in Kano on 20 January 2012. The latest attack on 26 February 2012, at Jos headquarters of the Church of Christ in Nigeria denomination (COCIN) reportedly killed three people and injured 37.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
09/03/2012 JAL	ESP 2/2012 Spain	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	Alegaciones de uso excesivo de la fuerza contra manifestantes pacíficos, en su mayoría menores, durante las protestas estudiantiles ocurridas en Valencia desde el 15 de febrero de 2012. Según la información recibida, el 15 de febrero de 2012 un grupo de aproximadamente 30 estudiantes, de entre 13 y 17 años de edad, habrían llevado a cabo una protesta pacífica en las inmediaciones del Instituto de Educación Secundaria Lluís Vives. Las fuerzas y cuerpos de la seguridad del Estado habrían dispersado violentamente la protesta recurriendo a un uso desproporcionado y excesivo de la fuerza. Durante los días siguientes, y en especial el 16 y el 20 de febrero, nuevos actos de protesta se habrían llevado a cabo para denunciar dichos hechos, los cuales habrían sido también sujetos a un uso indiscriminado de la violencia.	08/05/2012
09/03/2012 JAL	UGA 1/2012 Uganda	Health; Torture;	Alleged dangerously unhealthy conditions of detention and lack of medical care in Ugandan prisons. According to the information received, the general conditions of prisons in Uganda have a deleterious effect on the physical and mental health of prisoners and contribute to the spread of communicable diseases such as HIV and TB. The inadequate prison conditions reportedly include overcrowding, poor hygiene and provision of food with low nutritional value. It is alleged that availability, access to and quality of health care, including mental health care, in prisons are inadequate.	08/05/2012
12/03/2012 JUA	BHR 3/2012 Bahrain	Health; Torture;	Alleged declining health of detained human rights defender on hunger strike. According to the information received, Mr. Abdulhadi Alkhawaja, former Protection Coordinator of Front Line, the International Organization for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, as well as the former President of the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR), currently detained at the central prison of Bahrain, has begun a hunger strike on 8 February 2012. His health is reportedly rapidly declining. Mr. Alkhawaja does not receive intravenous therapy IV fluids anymore due to the actual weakness of his veins, and finds himself in a life threatening situation. Mr. Alkhawaja was the subject of previous communications (see A/HRC/19/44, case no. BHR 17/2011 and BHR 18/2011; A/HRC/18/51, case no. BHR 4/2011, BHR 5/2011 and BHR 9/2011).	13/04/2012 27/04/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
13/03/2012 AL	BOL 1/2012 Bolivia	Indigenous peoples;	Seguimiento a una comunicación enviada el 27 de septiembre 2011 con respecto a la situación de los pueblos indígenas en el Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Sécore (TIPNIS) (A/HRC/19/44, BOL 3/2011). Según la nueva información recibida, el 10 de febrero de 2012, el Presidente de Bolivia promulgó la “Ley de Consulta a los Pueblos Indígenas del Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Sécore – TIPNIS” (Ley No. 222) la cual convoca un proceso de consulta a los pueblos Mojeño-Trinitario, Chimane y Yuracaré que habitan la reserva. Se han expresado preocupaciones y fuertes críticas sobre esta nueva ley y los efectos conflictivos que podría generar. Según la información recibida, la Ley 222 se promulgó debido a presiones ejercidas por algunos sectores de la población dentro del TIPNIS que han apoyado la construcción de la carretera. Se ha alegado, sin embargo, que mediante esta nueva ley, el Gobierno habría buscado volver abrir la posibilidad de construir la carretera, a pesar que ello supuestamente contravendría la Ley 180 la cual representaba el compromiso del Gobierno de no construir una carretera en el TIPNIS.	15/05/2012
13/03/2012 UA	NLD 1/2012 Netherlands	Torture;	Alleged risk of torture and ill-treatment for asylum seeker facing deportation. According to the information received, Mr. X. Y, a 24-year old man, homosexual, fearing persecution in Uganda, fled to the Netherlands, and upon arrival applied for asylum seeker status. It is reported that his application was refused on the basis of illegally entering the country. Mr. Y was reportedly requested to sign a letter about his deportation which he refused to do. On 28 June 2011, he was subsequently taken to Rotterdam Prison where he currently remains detained.	
14/03/2012 AL	HUN 2/2012 Hungary	Freedom of expression;	Allegation that new media laws still limit the rights to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, despite some of the positive changes, such as the rulings of the Constitutional Court of the Republic Hungary on the media legislation, adopted on 19 December 2011, and the amendments, made by the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary on 7 March 2011, the Law on the Freedom of the Press and the Fundamental Rules on Media Content (Act CIV of 2010) and the Media Services and Mass Media Act (Act CLXXXV of 2010) (the “Media Law”) reportedly remain problematic with regard to the press freedom and the right to freedom of expression and opinion in Hungary due to certain issues, such as inadequate safeguards for the independence and impartiality of the regulatory authority, legal uncertainty, as well as disproportionate and unnecessary regulatory interventions and sanctions.	18/05/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
14/03/2012 AL	LBN 1/2012 Liban	Discrimination against women in law and in practice;	Request for information in relation to a draft legislation under consideration in the Parliament that would reinstate Lebanese nationality solely to descendants of Lebanese fathers and grandfathers. The Working Group raised concerns about the fact that the original text of the draft legislation initially did not specify the sex of the person's ancestry but was later amended to include specific reference to the father and relatives from the father's side, in breach of international obligations related to non-discrimination on the grounds of sex, equality between men and women, and women's human rights. The Working Group further stressed the importance of ensuring that the drafting process takes into account all of the current standards and understandings related to women's rights and gender equality and thus contribute to the development of good practices in this regard.	10/05/2012
15/03/2012 UA	SYR 3/2012 Syrian Arab Republic	Summary executions;	Alleged widespread violence in the country. According to the information received, 2012 has begun with the deadliest incidents since the start of the uprising in Syria mid-March 2011. Despite repeated calls to put an immediate end to the violence, casualties have dramatically increased over the last few weeks.	05/04/2012
15/03/2012 AL	USA 2/2012 United States of America	Independence of judges and lawyers;	Alleged due process violations. According to the new information received, five habeas corpus petitions were filed on behalf of Messrs. Antonio Guerrero Rodriguez, Fernando González Llort, Gerardo Hernández Nordelo, Ramón Labanino Salazar and René González Schwerert. It is alleged that the same judge previously in charge of these cases, Ms. Joan A. Lenart of Florida South District, has been assigned to decide on the habeas corpus procedures. In addition, only part of the evidence available in these cases was allegedly disclosed, potentially affecting the effective right to defence of the defendants, including access to all material which could be exculpatory. These individuals were the subject of earlier communications (see A/HRC/11/41/Add.1, paras. 332 ff.).	

B. Replies received between 1 February 2012 and 15 May 2012 relating to communications sent before 1 December 2011

13. The table below lists, in chronological order, communications dating before 1 December 2011 to which a reply or an additional reply has been received in the period between 1 February 2012 and 15 May 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. English translations of some replies received in Arabic, Chinese and Russian will be made available as soon as they are ready.

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
16/12/2010 JUA	SAU 9/2010 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	Alleged arbitrary detention of human rights activist. According to the information received, Mr. Mohamed bin Abdullah bin Ali Al-Abdulkareem, professor of law, was arrested at his home on 5 December 2010 by agents of the general intelligence directorate, and detained in Al Hayr prison, near Riyadh. Mr. Al-Abdulkareem is a member of the Association for Civil and Political Rights and the Arab Organisation for Liberties and Good Governance and editor in chief of the Journal of the National Congress. Reportedly, the agents did not possess a warrant, nor did they inform Mr. Al-Abdulkareem of the reasons for his arrest. Reportedly, Mr. Al-Abdulkareem had been able to contact his wife via telephone since his arrest, and informed her of his whereabouts.	05/03/2012
03/02/2011 JAL	MAR 1/2011 Maroc	Adequate housing; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;	Allégation de torture et de mauvais traitements par les forces de sécurité. Selon les informations reçues, des forces de sécurité marocaines seraient entrées dans le camp Gdeim Izik situé au Sahara occidental où quelques milliers de tentes ont été dressées par des personnes sahraouies afin de protester contre leurs conditions sociales et économiques. Le 8 novembre 2010, les forces de sécurité marocaines auraient démantelé le camp, ce qui aurait conduit à un affrontement violent dans la ville d'El-Ayoun entre les résidents du camp et les forces de sécurité. Cet affrontement aurait entraîné la mort de 11 membres des forces de l'ordre et de 2 civils. Quelque 300 personnes auraient été détenues. Des personnes sahraouies auraient fait l'objet d'actes de torture et de mauvais traitements lors du démantèlement du camp, durant leur arrestation et leur détention.	10/03/2012

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/02/2011 JUA	BGD 2/2011 Bangladesh	Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;	Alleged detention and torture of opposition politician. According to the information received, Mr. Salauddin Quader Chowdhury, aged 63, Member of Parliament from the opposition Bangladesh National Party, was arrested on 16 December 2010 by the security forces of Rapid Action Battalion, Detective Branch police, and the Directorate-General Foreign Intelligence. Mr. Chowdhury was not charged, nor did he have access to a lawyer since his arrest, and he was reportedly subjected to torture by the security forces. When his condition deteriorated under interrogation, he was taken to the Bangabandhu Medical Hospital for treatment. On 22 December 2010, Mr. Chowdhury was reportedly placed in Dhaka Central Prison pending proceedings. He was reportedly not present at the Court hearing and had not been allowed to meet his lawyers. Mr. Chowdhury was since his arrest reportedly denied access to independent, specialized medical treatment.	09/03/2011 14/05/2012
27/07/2011 JUA	SAU 6/2011 Saudi Arabia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;	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 authority on 17 May 2011 on behalf of 1'225 families of people who have been detained for several years without being judged.	14/05/2012
28/07/2011 JUA	MYS 7/2011 Malaysia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	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. Fadiyah 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.	24/04/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
19/08/2011 JUA	USA 15/2011 United States of America	Health; Migrants; Torture; Violence against women;	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.	02/04/2012
16/09/2011 JAL	ZAF 2/2011 South Africa	Torture; Violence against women;	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.	19/10/2011 31/01/2012 29/02/2012

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
19/09/2011 AL	CZE 1/2011 Czech Republic	Minority issues;	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, Novy Bor, and Sluknov. These allegedly included arson attacks against Romani people living in Býchory and Krtý. 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.	08/02/2012
03/10/2011 JUA	KAZ 4/2011 Kazakhstan	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;	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.	21/02/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
05/10/2011 JUA	ETH 4/2011 Ethiopia	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism; Torture;	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.	17/02/2012
19/10/2011 JUA	IRN 14/2011 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	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;	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), was summoned to serve a seven year prison sentence. Reportedly, on 31 July, Mr. Ahmad Ghabel, a religious scholar and activist, was taken to Vakilabad prison to serve a twenty-month prison sentence, and Mr. Saeed Jalaifar, a member of the CHRR, was detained in Evin Prison. Also on 31 July, Mr. Kouhyar Goudarzi, a member of the CHRR, and Mr. Behnam Ganji were reportedly arrested by plainclothes security forces and were later transferred to Evin Prison. On 1 August, plainclothes security forces allegedly arrested Mr. Goudarzi's mother, Ms. Parvin Mokhtareh, at her home. On 13 September, Mr. Mohammed Seifzadeh, a founding member of Defenders of Human Rights Centre (DHRC), was reportedly summoned to court. The charges brought against the aforementioned individuals have included, inter alia, "propaganda against the system", "offending the Leader of the revolution" and "acting against national security". In September 2011, several lawyers who represent Dervishes were reportedly detained, including Messrs. Farshi Yadollahi, Amir Eslami, Afshin Karampour and Omid Behroozi. Messrs. Mostafa Daneshju, another lawyer of the Dervishes, and Kayvan Samimi Behbahani, a member of the National Council for Peace, are reportedly serving prison sentences.	02/03/2012 04/05/2012 15/05/2012

<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	CZE 2/2011 Czech Republic	Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;	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.	06/02/2012
21/10/2011 JAL	IRQ 6/2011 Iraq	Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;	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.	13/02/2012

<i>Date</i>	<i>Case No</i>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
21/10/2011 JAL	USA 19/2011 United States of America	Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;	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.	09/05/2012
17/11/2011 JUA	TUR 6/2011 Turkey	Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues; Terrorism;	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 11th 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.	09/02/2012

<i>Date</i> <i>Type</i>	<i>Case No</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
18/11/2011 JUA	THA 8/2011 Thailand	Adequate housing; Arbitrary detention; Food; Internally displaced persons; Migrants; Water and Sanitation;	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.	24/11/2011 04/04/2012
24/11/2011 JUA	COL 10/2011 Colombia	Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	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.	28/02/2012

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
29/11/2011 JAL	MAR 8/2011 Maroc	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;	<p>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.</p>	01/03/2012
29/11/2011 UA	USA 21/2011 United States of America	Torture;	<p>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 behavioural requirements.</p>	17/02/2012

<i>Date Type</i>	<i>Case No Country</i>	<i>Mandate(s)</i>	<i>Summary of the allegation transmitted</i>	<i>Reply</i>
30/11/2011 JAL	TUR 7/2011 Turkey	Human rights defenders; Violence against women;	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 15th 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.	21/02/2012

Appendix

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 on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire	17/21
Independent Expert in the field of cultural rights	10/23
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	19/ 13
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	16/16
Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	16/14
Special Rapporteur on the right to education	17/3
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	17/13
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
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	PRST 19/2
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

<i>Mandate title</i>	<i>Human Rights Council resolution</i>
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
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