



ANNUAL REPORT **2009**

Alkarama Foundation

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***To all those whose right to life, freedom,
physical or moral integrity is threatened***

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INTRODUCTION

NOTE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

In 2009, Alkarama continued seizing every opportunity to pursue its mission: to support those whose basic rights are violated and to help them regain their dignity, an inalienable right guaranteed to all based on the principles of universal human rights.

While, of course, we welcome the success and results achieved, we cannot ignore the fact that too many people in the Arab world continue to be the target of massive human rights violations. This challenges and encourages us all, as an organization as well as individuals, to continue our vigorous, urgent and necessary efforts to bring the worst abuses to an end. The widespread nature of these violations becomes clear upon reading this report.

If it is customary for organizations to feel encouraged by the publication of statistics showing the extent of their actions when an assessment is made of their activities, we must, as Alkarama, express our sadness at the figures we publish. These statistics certainly testify to the intense activity of the members of our organization, but mostly they remind us of the painful and dramatic situation that continues to haunt the lives of so many victims. This feeling is reinforced when we realise we are not able to handle all cases put to us, sometimes for lack of adequate human and material resources or because of losing contact with the victims or their relatives. We must never forget that behind the numbers and statistics there are despicable human rights violations and crimes often committed with impunity and indifference.

Despite this painful lesson, we believe that valuable and important work has been done by all our staff and also, primarily, by the hundreds volunteers and human rights defenders who contact us regularly to present and document violations. They provide a beacon of hope to victims and their relatives. These efforts, which we are honoured to contribute to, in collaboration with other organizations, strengthen the culture of human rights in the Arab world. More and more citizens in these countries become praiseworthy human rights defenders and undertake the active promotion of these rights, even when this means putting their lives at risk.

It is also our duty to express our gratitude to all the individuals and organizations we work with, as well as experts and members of the UN human rights mechanisms. An efficient and professional collaboration has been established with them. As an organization that is probably among those who work the most with these mechanisms, we express our wish to see them strengthened both in terms of their prerogatives, as well as in terms of the human and material resources placed at their disposal so that they be able to carry out the heavy task entrusted to them.

Furthermore, and in order to support human rights defenders in the Arab world, this year Alkarama instituted an award to recognise and assist those who work tirelessly in these countries. Human rights defenders in the Arab world work to assist victims, promote respect for human rights and denounce the most serious violations, such as summary executions, forced disappearances, torture and arbitrary detention, which cannot be justified for any pretext whatsoever.

Finally, and on behalf of all members of our organization, I reiterate our commitment to helping those who suffer, and to tirelessly seek the observance of human rights in the Arab world. We are convinced of the righteousness of the ideals for which we stand and express our loyalty and solidarity with all those whose rights and dignity are violated at any moment and in any place.

Abdul Rahman Omair Al-Naimi,
Chairman of the Council, Alkarama Foundation

ABOUT ALKARAMA

Alkarama is a registered Swiss foundation working on human rights throughout the Arab world. Alkarama was founded in 2004 by a team of volunteer lawyers and human rights defenders to help ensure the promotion and protection of human rights in the Arab World. Initially created as a "society" (association), our organisation was registered as a Swiss foundation in June 2007. The chosen name, Alkarama, means "Dignity" in Arabic.

Alkarama uses the United Nations human rights procedures and mechanisms for the protection of victims of human rights violations and their families. While Alkarama is concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights in a holistic way, Alkarama has set as an objective to help the victims of the following violations of human rights in particular, as we consider these to be the violations which most affect the underlying right to life, freedom, physical and moral dignity:

1. **Arbitrary Detention and Unfair Trials**
2. **Torture**
3. **Extra-Judicial Killings**
4. **Enforced Disappearances**

Alkarama participates in all of the United Nations human rights procedures including submission of communications and reports to the Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies as well as the Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Alkarama has become one of the main NGOs working with these mechanisms in relation to the Arab world.

Alkarama has offices and representatives in Geneva (Switzerland), Beirut (Lebanon), Doha (Qatar), Sana'a (Yemen), as well as numerous affiliates and volunteers in most Arab countries.

Alkarama aims to work in a constructive dialogue with all actors – including States, National Human Rights Institutions, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other international organisations, as well as all members of civil society.

Alkarama views its role as being part of the whole international human rights movement, thereby recognising the importance of all others working for this noble cause. Cooperation between Alkarama and organisations with similar objectives is something not only desired, but also actively sought.

The present report, which covers the period from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009 aims to present the different activities carried out by Alkarama over this period. Annexed to this report are a list of all the cases we handled in 2009.

OUR VISION

To be an effective organisation, international in scope, providing assistance for victims of human rights violations in the Arab world, and to campaign and advocate for these rights to be respected.

OUR MISSION

To work for the promotion and protection of the values of justice, equality before the law, and respect for the dignity and rights of the individual. We base our work primarily on principles of international human rights and humanitarian laws.

THOSE WE ASSIST

We strive to provide assistance to all victims of human rights violations in the Arab world, regardless of race, religion or ideology, particularly those who are disappeared, tortured, killed extra-judicially, or detained arbitrarily.

OUR GOALS

- To provide information on human rights violations in the Arab world to those seeking to combat these violations;
- To provide moral and legal assistance to victims of these violations;
- To prosecute the authors of these violations and fight impunity;
- To encourage and, if need be, campaign for governments to respect human rights;
- To propagate a culture of human rights in Arab societies and educate citizens of their constitutional rights and the means of protecting them;
- To support all initiatives tending to reinforce citizens' protection against human rights violations.

OUR METHODS

We apply a strict methodology while gathering, examining and communicating information concerning the victims we defend. We accord vital importance to the respect of victims and to the confidentiality of information they provide us. Our working methods have made Alkarama a credible and reliable organisation for its diverse partners, particularly victims and their families, the United Nations human rights mechanisms and NGOs. For example, to date, every Opinion adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) on cases submitted by Alkarama has upheld Alkarama's view that the detention was indeed arbitrary.

WORK WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Alkarama is committed to working with as many of the international human rights mechanisms as possible in order to achieve our core objective of providing relief to victims of human rights violations in the Arab world. In 2009 we worked in particular with relevant UN Human Rights Council Special Procedures, as well as Treaty Bodies, namely the Human Rights Committee and the Committee Against Torture.

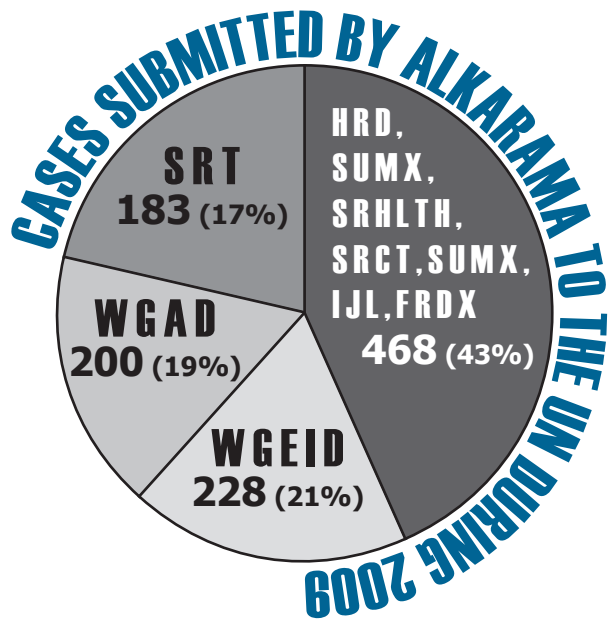
In total, Alkarama submitted over 1000 communications concerning 888 individual cases detailing human rights violations to various UN human rights mechanisms in 2009. These communications concerned cases from 14 Arab countries (see pg. 76 - List of Alkarama Cases in 2009).

Furthermore, Alkarama provided information for a majority of the Arab countries being reviewed under the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) procedure.

Alkarama also followed the development of regional human rights mechanisms, namely attending an initial meeting in October 2009 of the Arab League's Arab Human Rights Committee with human rights organisations at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to be introduced to and discuss their work. We will also continue to follow the work of mechanisms such as the Organisation of Islamic States' Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights and the African Commission.

Work with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians was a highlight – with the IPU's Governing Council issuing several resolutions on cases Alkarama had submitted to the IPU such as that of Mr Mohamed Al-Dainy, an Iraqi parliamentarian. We are also striving to enhance our work with National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and to contribute to the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) of NHRIs' review of national institutions, with the aim of improving the work these institutions carry out on the ground and the assistance they provide to victims of human rights violations.

Finally, in line with its objective of providing moral and legal assistance to victims of human rights violations, Alkarama used various procedures and tools to deal with more than 50 cases which required urgent intervention but which were arguably outside of Alkarama's usual mandate. This included calls to various authorities (such as the UNHCR and International Committee of the Red Cross); making contact with other competent international NGOs; letters providing information in refugee claims and many other tools as required. These individuals were of various nationalities and residing in different countries.



SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Some 680 communications were made in 2009 to various Special Procedures, in particular the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (200), the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances (228), the Special Rapporteur on Torture (183) and the Special Rapporteur on Summary Executions (26). Six individual complaints were submitted to the Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee and a further 387 were dealt with in communications to other procedures.

205 of the communications to the Special Procedures were urgent appeals. An urgent appeal is sent when Alkarama deems a case requires the immediate attention of a Special Rapporteur or Working Group due to the direct risk.

It is important to note that the number of cases submitted by Alkarama and the proportion of these cases from each country is not necessarily representative of the gravity of the violations occurring in each country. Some countries have a low number of cases despite being among the largest human rights violators (for example, Libya, Syria, or Iraq). This is usually due to difficulties in collecting cases and because human rights defenders face persecution when trying to carry out human rights work.

Alkarama has tried to concentrate on the issues which are most serious in each country, and in general the number of our communications to the relevant procedure is proportional to the gravity of that violation - thus in Algeria, disappearances are the main focus; in Lebanon, torture was our main focus; while in Egypt, Alkarama focused on arbitrary detention.

WORK WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Additionally, Alkarama was invited by various Special Procedures to provide examples of cases and interviewees of people who had experienced secret detention in view of the preparation by these Special Procedures of a report on the question of secret detention. This report will be published for the 13th session of the Human Rights Council, scheduled to be held in March 2010. More information on this is available in the 'Events and Activities' section of this report (pg. 85).

TREATY BODIES

In addition to submitting individual complaints to the Human Rights Committee against Algeria and Libya (the only states in the Arab World to have accepted this procedure), in 2009, Alkarama provided information for the review of State parties' periodic reports under both the ICCPR and the CAT. Namely:

- Human Rights Committee: submissions for the follow up of the consideration of Tunisia's fifth periodic report and Yemen's fourth periodic report.
- Committee Against Torture: submissions for Yemen's second periodic review (both for the list of issues and the alternative report), as well as a follow up submission concerning Algeria's third periodic report.

Information provided by Alkarama was used by these Committees during the periodic reviews of the above states. A notable inclusion in the Committee Against Torture's Concluding Observations for Yemen was that of a case of 5 Cameroonian nationals detained in secret detention in Yemen since 15 years, which had been included in our submission for Yemen's 2nd periodic review.

Alkarama also attended the review of Yemen by the Committee Against Torture in Geneva in November 2009, which was undertaken without the presence of a Yemeni delegation (due to a last-minute cancellation by the delegation). Alkarama was able to raise specific concerns such as torture, the anti-terrorism measures being undertaken by the Government and hostage taking by security services.

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

In addition to attending relevant UPR Working Group sessions, in 2009 Alkarama presented contributions regarding 4 of the countries undergoing the UPR process: Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar. These countries will be reviewed in 2010.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

In June 2009, Alkarama attended a session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians in order to submit information regarding the situation and persecution of the Iraqi parliamentarian Mohamed Al-Dainy (who was the subject of two resolutions by the IPU's Governing Council). Throughout the year, Alkarama provided information on other members of parliament (MPs) such as Harith Al-Obaidi, an Iraqi MP who was assassinated in June 2009. Alkarama also provided information to the IPU on the situation of three Yemeni MPs after we gathered evidence about persecution they were facing.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

Alkarama presented information in February 2009 to the ICC regarding the Algerian NHRI (Commission nationale consultative pour la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme, or National Advisory Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights - CNCPPDH). This was in response to the CNCPPDH's request for re-accreditation in April 2008, after which the ICC downgraded the CNCPPDH to B status, and gave it one year to provide documentation to regain its A status.

Additional information was presented by Alkarama to the ICC in May and November 2009 in response to further submissions by the CNCPPDH.

WORK WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

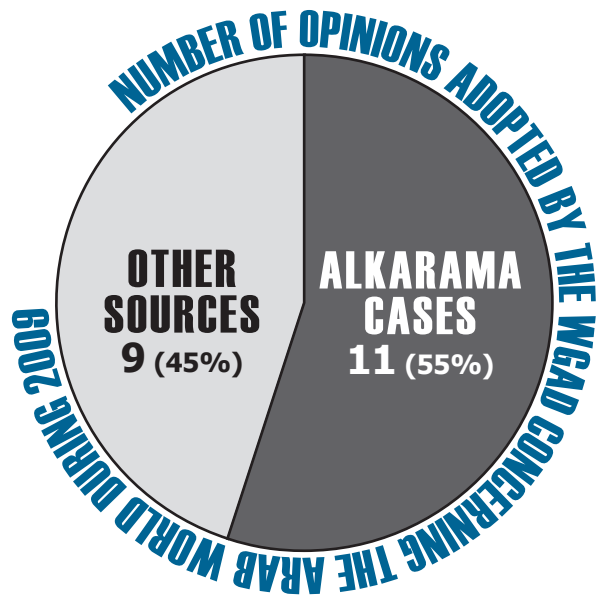
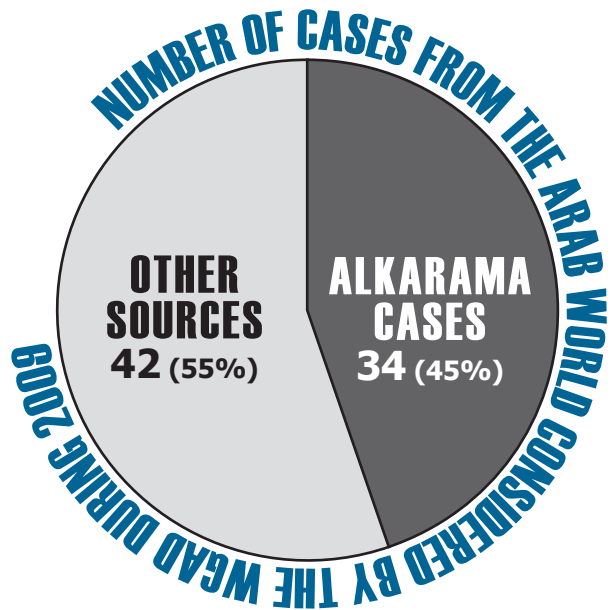
EVALUATION OF ALKARAMA'S WORK

Alkarama's objective is to provide assistance to victims of human rights violations. However, it is difficult to ascertain what actions affect a government's decisions to release someone detained arbitrarily or disappeared. However, Alkarama has worked on a number of cases of individuals who have been detained for 10 or 15 years without any legal justification and who have been released only months or weeks after Alkarama submitted their case. Others have had court cases pending or even sentences issued with the death sentence or years in prison, but following actions by Alkarama they are released. We therefore believe that there is a correlation between the work Alkarama does and the changes we see in the situations of the individuals we work for, but it is not constant or systematic.

The effect of Alkarama's work on violations such as torture and disappearances - practices most often carried out in hidden locations by intelligence or state security forces unaccountable to anyone but the executive branch of government - are particularly difficult to gauge.

However, over the past 6 years working on these violations with victims and their families from these countries, with the various governments, and with the United Nations mechanisms, we have seen a significant change in the reactions by certain governments and have been informed by various detainees and ex-detainees of the effect that Alkarama's intervention has on their situation whilst in detention. Certain governments have begun working more closely with the UN human rights mechanisms and answering if not complying with their requests - whether it is to truly improve their human rights record or to preserve their image with the international community. Where governments, 5 years ago, would rarely respond to requests for information by the UN special procedures many now respond with detailed responses prepared by specialised departments of their administration.

A number of individuals whose cases Alkarama has sent to the UN or handled in various other ways have been released during 2009, but we prefer not to report such figures so as to avoid inferring that Alkarama's actions were the sole or direct reason for their liberation. The case studies found on each



HOW ALKARAMA WORKS WITH THE UN



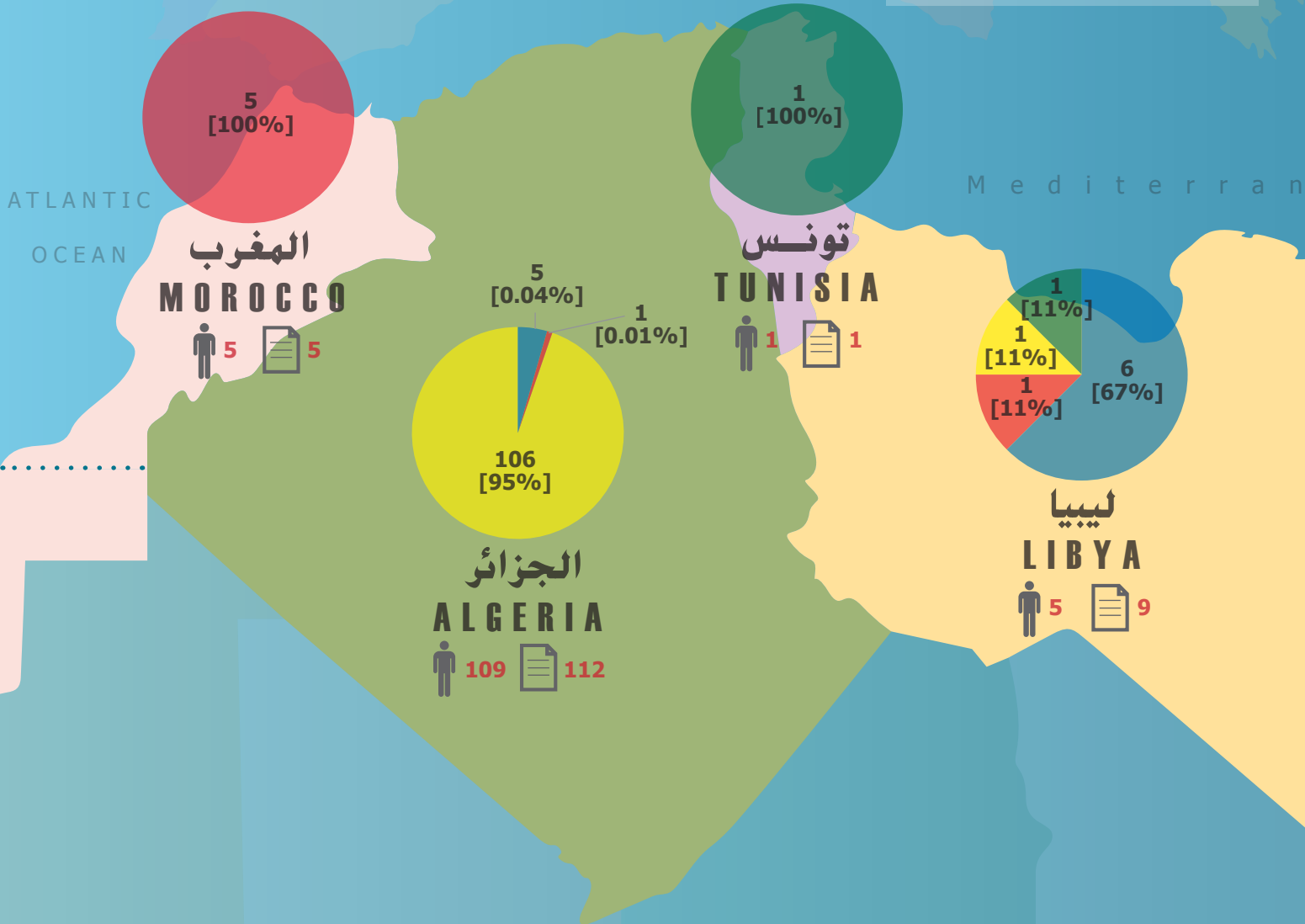
During 2009, Alkarama submitted

1079 communications regarding

888 individual cases

القضايا الفردية
individual cases

المذكرات
communications



المذكرات التي رفعتها الكرامة إلى آليات حقوق الإنسان في الأمم المتحدة

ALKARAMA SUBMISSIONS TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS



Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
الفريق العامل المعني بالاحتجاز التعسفي



Working Group on Enforced Disappearances
الفريق العامل المعني بمحالات الاختفاء القسري أو غير الطوعي



Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
المقرر الخاص المعني بمسألة التعذيب وغيره من ضروب المعاملة أو العقوبة القاسية أو اللاإنسانية أو المهينة



Other
آليات أخرى

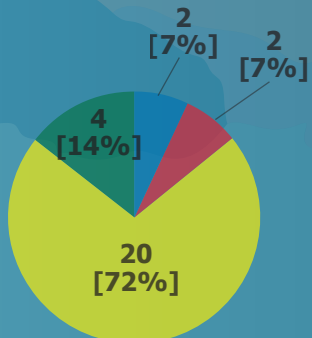
خلال عام 2009، قَدِّمت الكرامة 1079 مذكرة

بشأن 888 حالة فردية



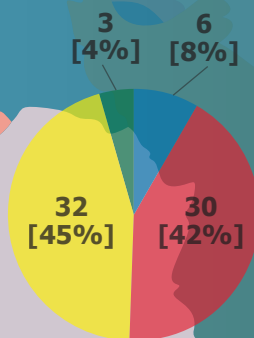
لبنان
LEBANON

20 23



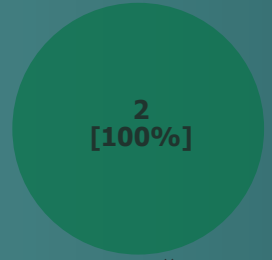
سورية
SYRIA

17 28



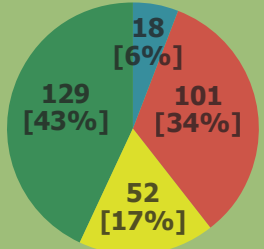
العراق
IRAQ

22 71



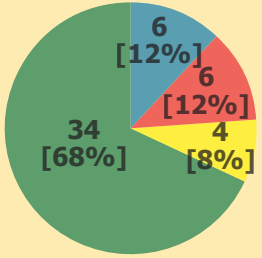
قطر
QATAR

2 2



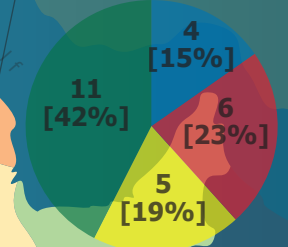
مصر
EGYPT

241 300



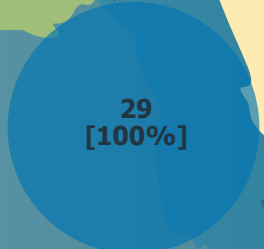
العربية السعودية
SAUDI ARABIA

36 50



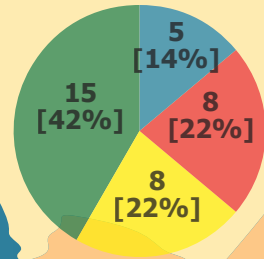
الإمارات
UAE

11 26



فلسطين
PALESTINE

10 29



اليمن
YEMEN

22 36

Lebanon Sea

JORDAN

KUWAIT

Persian Gulf

Red Sea

Gulf of Aden

COUNTRY REPORTS

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TERMINOLOGY

ABBREVIATIONS

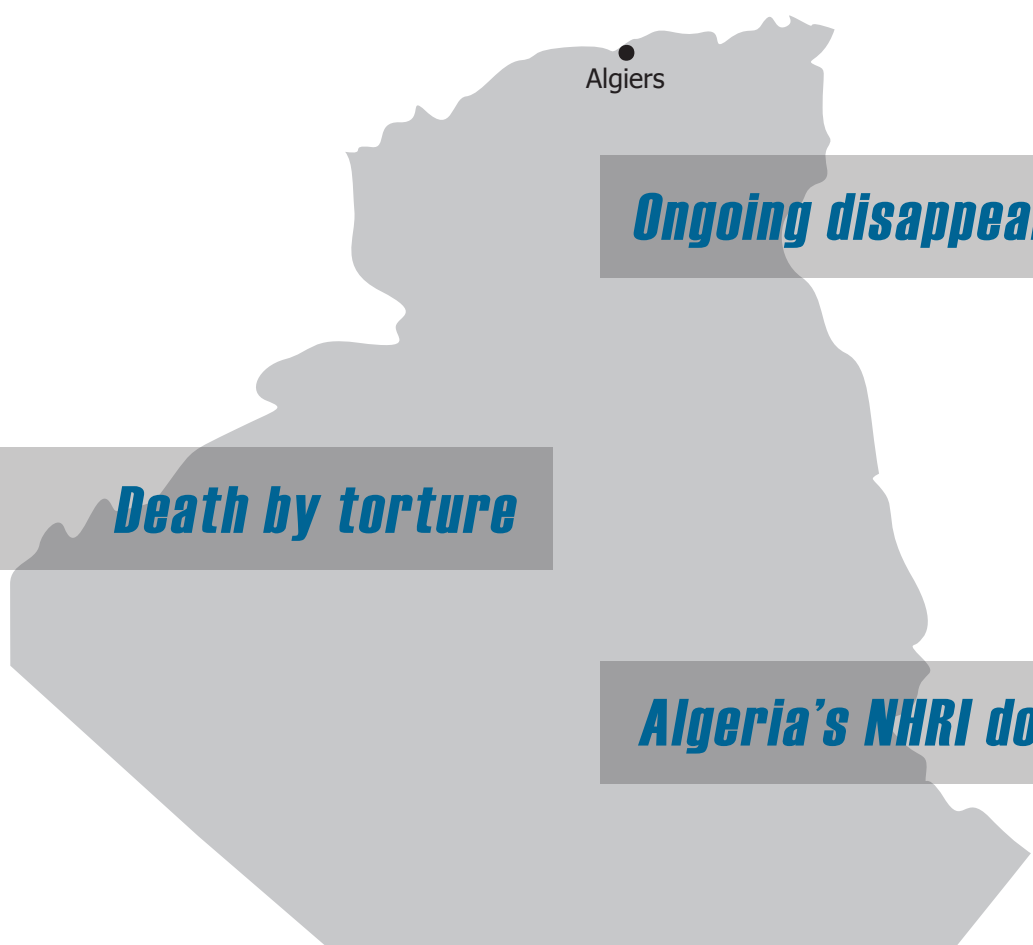
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
OP ICCPR	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
CAT	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP CAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRcttee	Human Rights Committee
WGAD	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
WGEID	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
SRT	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
SRCAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
SROPT	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967
SRCT	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism
SRIJL	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
SRHLTH	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
HRD	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
FRDX	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
SUMX	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
NHRI	National Human Rights Institutions
ICC	International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs

ALGERIA

People's Democratic
Republic of Algeria

“ The Committee notes with concern that the [Algerian] authorities have not, to date, undertaken any public, exhaustive and independent assessment of the serious human rights violations perpetrated in Algeria. ”

- Human Rights Committee, concluding observations: Algeria, 12 December 2007, (CCPR/C/DZA/CO/3), para 12



Ongoing disappearances

Death by torture

Algeria's NHRI downgraded

ALKARAMA'S WORK ON ALGERIA IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **111** communications to the UN Human Rights

Mechanisms regarding **109** individual cases

Communications : CAT : 1 // HRCttee : 3 // SRT : 1 // WGEID : 106

ICCPR

RATIFIED 12.09.1989

LAST REPORT DUE	01.06.2000 (3rd)
SUBMITTED	22.09.2006 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE	01.11.2011 (4th)
ICCPR OPTIONAL ICCPR	Ratified 12.09.1989

CAT

RATIFIED 12.09.1989

LAST REPORT DUE	11.10.1998 (3rd)
SUBMITTED	16.01.2006 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE	20.06.2012 (4th)
CAT OPTIONAL CAT	Not a signatory
CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES	
Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry)	Yes
Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints)	Yes
Art. 22 (Individual communications)	Yes

ICCPEP

SIGNED 06.02.2007

UPR

LAST REVIEW 14.04.2008 (1st)

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2006 - 2007

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

Commission Nationale Consultative de Promotion et de Protection des Droits de l'Homme (CNCPP-DH)
 ICC Accreditation Status: B

CONSTITUTION
 Last revised in 12.11.2008

STATE OF EMERGENCY
 Since 09.02.1992

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Agreed upon :
 December 2005 : SRFDX

Requested:
 1997 & 2007 : SUMX
 2006, 2007 & 2008 : WGEID
 2006 : SRCT
 2009 : WGAD

Unfair Elections, Continued Silence Over Disappearances and National Human Rights Institution Downgraded

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, serving his second term as president of Algeria, submitted an amendment to the constitution proposing to remove the clause which limits the president's tenure to two terms to the Algerian parliament in November 2008. This was accepted, paving the way to an unlimited number of re-elections of Mr Bouteflika to the presidency. This constitutional amendment was followed by presidential elections in April 2009, in which Abdelaziz Bouteflika was re-elected with 90.2% of the vote and a 74.5% participation rate. International human rights and election monitoring groups condemned the elections as unfair and there were widespread claims of fraud.

The elections did not change the Algerian authorities' refusal to investigate the massive human rights violations which occurred in Algeria over the past 20 years, and in particular to clarify the situation of Algeria's thousands of disappeared. Illustrating the magnitude of this problem, Alkarama submitted to the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearance in December 2009 a further 106 cases of individuals disappeared by the Algerian authorities during the 1990s and who remain unaccounted for. This brings the total of cases of Algerian disappearances which Alkarama alone has submitted to the UN to well over a thousand cases.

The Human Rights Committee highlighted this lack of any investigation or assessment of the human rights violation in its 2007 report (see above quote) and made a number of other concrete recommendations, requesting to be informed of the implementation of these requests and of number of other specific questions within one year of the adoption of these concluding observations. No response was given by the Algerian authorities, leading the Committee, in August of 2009, to again request this information, in particular for information concerning the control of detention centres, the mechanisms to investigate disappearances and compensate families, and the steps taken to bring an end to the practice of torture by the security forces. The Algerian authorities have still not responded to the Committee's concerns, and certainly have failed to take effective measures to implement these recommendations.

One of the mechanisms which the Algerian authorities put forward as a remedy for victims of human rights violations and their families is the National Advisory Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (CNCPPDH) (the Algerian National Human Rights Institution). However, in 2009, the body which reviews these institutions, the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), considered information provided by the Algerian authorities and by NGOs, including Alkarama, before deciding to downgrade the CNCPPDH from the A-status it held to a B-status, due to its lack of independence and the lack of transparency in appointing members and its president. Only A-status NHRIs may formally participate in UN human rights mechanisms.



Disappeared in Algeria : a crime against humanity

Lakhdar Bouzenia *cruxified and disappeared, Alkarama sends case to Human Rights Committee*

Type of Violation : Enforced disappearance
Nationality : Algerian
Age : 38 at the time of disappearance
Date of Arrest : 24 May 1993
Case submitted to : Individual complaint submitted to the Human Rights Committee
Current Status : Disappeared

Like thousands of other militants of the Front Islamique du Salut (FIS – or Islamic Salvation Front) in the early 1990s, Mr Lakhdar Bouzenia was arrested, detained in secret and savagely tortured before being disappeared whilst in the custody of the Algerian security services.

Mr Bouzenia was 38 years old at the time of his arrest. He was elected as a member of parliament on 26 December 1991 in the Chefka (Jijel) electorate in the first round of the legislative elections which were interrupted by the military coup of 11 January 1992. After being arrested on 24 May 1993 at a Gendarmerie road block in Al Ancer (Jijel Governorate), he was detained in secret at the headquarters of the Jijel Military Sector, at the Centre Territorial de Recherches et d'Investigation (CTRI – the Territorial Centre for Research and Investigation), run by the DRS, then transferred to various national gendarmerie brigades. During this time, Mr Bouzenia was savagely tortured by agents of the DRS and national gendarmerie, including through crucifixion.

Mr Bouzenia was presented to an investigating judge of the El Milia court a month later. This investigating judge accused him, without any proof, of belonging to a terrorist organisation and of having threatened national security. Mr Bouzenia was detained in Jijel prison in solitary confinement until 27 October 1993 when he was supposed to be transferred to the prison of Constantine to await his trial, scheduled for 17 November 1993. However, Mr Bouzenia, who was transferred alone in a police van, was never admitted to Constantine prison, and has been disappeared since.

On 31 October 1993, the press and a public television channel reported that Algerian security forces had killed a "terrorist" called Lakhdar Bouzenia. The victim's family initially thought that it was someone with the same name, as their loved one was scheduled to be presented to court. On 17 November 1993, the day of the hearing, the President of the Special Court of Constantine, after noting the absence of Mr Bouzenia, dismissed the case because the victim was dead. However, the Director of Jijel prison continued to affirm to Mr Bouzenia's family that he had been admitted to Constantine prison. This information confirms doubts about the circumstances of Mr Bouzenia's disappearance, particularly that 18 years later, his family has still not been able to obtain any information from the competent authorities, despite numerous administrative and legal proceedings



Lakhdar Bouzenia

As with thousands of other families Mr Bouzenia's loved ones come up against a wall of silence when they try to get the Algerian authorities to recognise their responsibilities in the systematic practise of enforced disappearances in the 1990s, or even to pursue those responsible, using the cover of the "national reconciliation process". Ordinance No. 06-01 in particular serves as a justification to declare all complaints about enforced disappearances inadmissible.

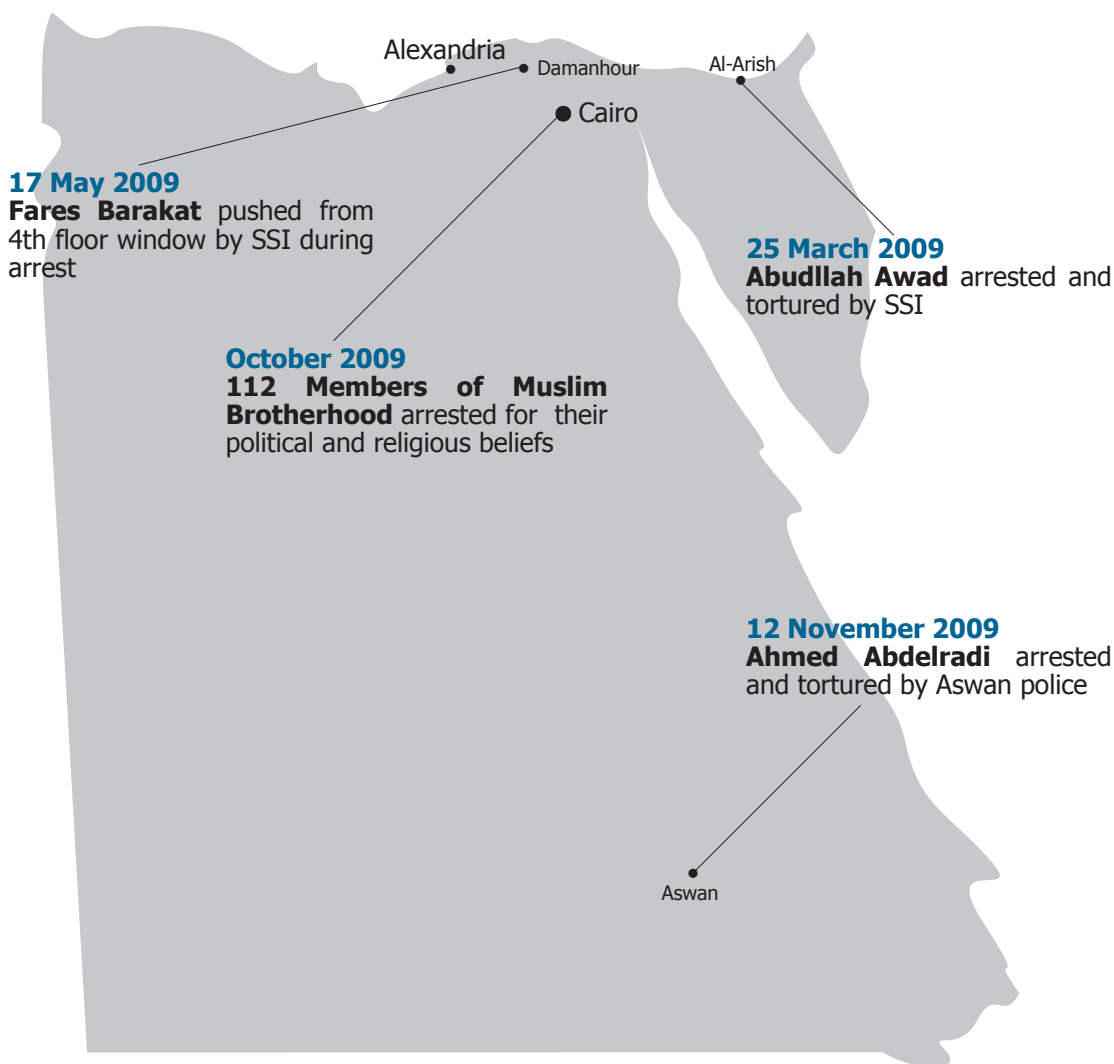
Mr Bouzenia's family had no other option than to submit a complaint with the Human Rights Committee, which Alkarama will do on their behalf in January 2010.

EGYPT

Arab Republic of Egypt

“ The state of emergency gives the Ministry of the Interior extensive powers to suspend basic rights, such as detaining persons indefinitely without charge or trial. The length of this state of emergency has been a constant concern of the human rights community and of the Working Group. ”

- The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Opinion N. 20/2008, adopted on 10 September 2008



ALKARAMA'S WORK ON EGYPT IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **300** communications and **128** urgent appeals to the UN human rights mechanisms regarding **241** individual cases

Communications : HRC : 4 // SRT : 101 // SRHLTH : 2 // SRCT : 1 // SUMX : 11 // WGAD : 129 // WGEID : 52

ICCPR

RATIFIED 14.01.1982

LAST REPORT DUE 31.12.1994 (3rd)
SUBMITTED 13.11.2001 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE 01.11.2004 (4th)

ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Not a signatory

CAT

ACCESSION 25.06.1986

LAST REPORT DUE 25.06.2000 (4th)
SUBMITTED 19.02.2001 (4th)
NEXT REPORT DUE 25.06.2004 (5th)

CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Not a signatory

CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry) **Yes**
 Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints) **No**
 Art. 22 (Individual communications) **No**

ICCPED

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

UPCOMING REVIEW 17.02.2010

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2007 - 2010

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

Egyptian National Council for Human Rights
 ICC Accreditation Status: A (due to be reviewed in 2010)

CONSTITUTION

Amended 26.03.2007

STATE OF EMERGENCY

Yes, in effect since 1967, except for an 18-month break in 1980 according to Emergency Law No. 162 of 1958. Re-imposed on 06.10.1981 after the assassination of Anwar Sadat

RECENT LEGISLATION

State of emergency last renewed in 2006 according to Emergency Law No. 162 of 1958; to be replaced by new anti-terrorism legislation, still under consideration

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Took place:
 17-21 April 2009 : SRCT

Requested:
 2009 : SRIJL
 2003 & 2008 : HRD
 1996 & 2007 : SRT
 2008 : WGAD
 2008 : SUMX

ALKARAMA PUBLICATIONS

UPR Egypt: Submission for 2010 7th session, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 31 August 2009

Continued Use of State of Emergency to Justify Massive Human Rights Violations

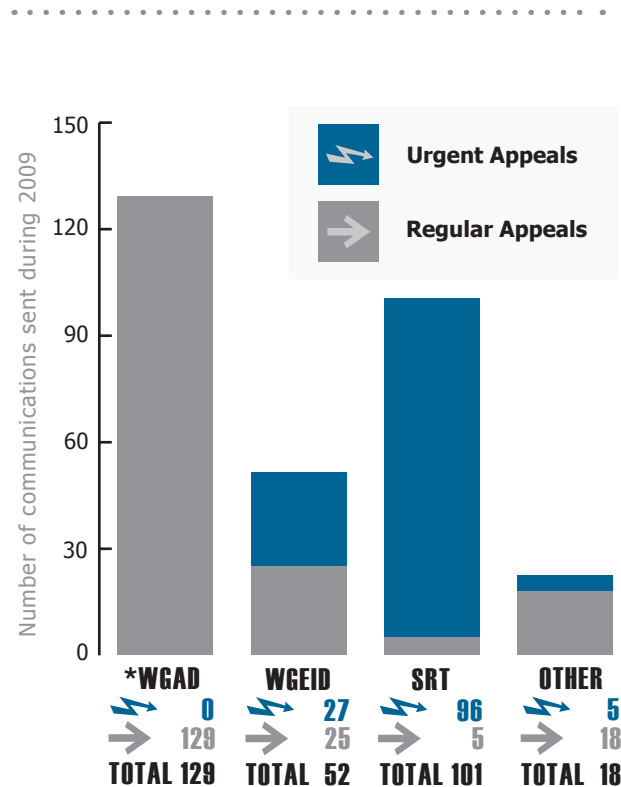
In 2009, the state of emergency in Egypt had been in place for 28 years and the emergency laws, proclaimed as a result of the establishment of the state of emergency, continued to be used to justify a whole range of human rights violations in Egypt, in particular the detention of thousands of people under administrative orders from the Ministry of Interior and the mass arrest of members of the opposition to disturb their preparations for the November 2010 parliamentary elections. Furthermore, the long lasting nature of the state of emergency has bred an atmosphere of impunity in the country which has given the security forces (both State Security and local police forces) the freedom to commit serious abuses ranging from torture to extra judicial executions. Alkarama has concentrated much of its efforts in 2009 on highlighting these human rights violations in Egypt.

During the summer of 2009, the Egyptian State Security Intelligence (SSI), under orders from the Ministry of Interior, carried out mass arrests of political opponents. These individuals were then detained for months in poor conditions and without any charge or trial. The consensus among lawyers, human rights defenders and other observers was that these arbitrary detentions were part of a campaign by the government to disrupt attempts at building support for the leading opposition figures who could garner support among the population for the upcoming parliamentary elections in November 2010. Alkarama submitted to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention some 112 cases of leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood and their followers arrested between July and October 2009 who were detained without charge or trial, without any legal basis and solely for having expressed their opinions (See case study of Dr As-hraf Abdel Ghaffar). More than 25 of the individuals whose cases were submitted in October 2009 have since been released.

In 2009, Alkarama submitted over 100 cases to the Special Rapporteur on Torture and 11 cases to the Special Rapporteur on Summary Executions highlighting continued abuses of power by SSI and local police forces in carrying out arbitrary arrests, mistreating and torturing detainees, and on numerous occasions torturing to death or executing detainees. These abuses are allowed in a state of total impunity, as the authorities have failed to prosecute any of those responsible for abuses, and justify them as necessary due to the state of emergency.

A good example of these abuses which Alkarama submitted to the Special Rapporteur on Summary Executions is the case of Yusuf Abu Zuhri, a Palestinian detainee tortured to death at the hands of the State Security Intelligence in October 2009.

Alkarama will closely follow the debate about the renewal of the state of emergency, due for approval by Parliament in May 2010 as well as the proposed modifications to the constitution and legislation which in essence enact into law many of the regulations of the state of emergency, allowing the Egyptian state to lift the state of emergency without bringing to an end the abuses carried out under these laws. Alkarama will continue to highlight the abuses carried out under the protection of the emergency laws, and any other abuses carried out by the Egyptian authorities.



*Alkarama does not usually submit urgent appeals to the WGAD

Dr Ashraf Abdel Ghaffar *arbitrarily detained - detention prolonged 15 times - released on 20 November 2009*



Dr Abdel Ghaffar

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention
Nationality : Egyptian
Age : 54
Date of Arrest : 2 July 2009
Case submitted to : WGAD / SRT
Current Status : Released

Dr Ashraf Abdel Ghaffar, was born in 1956 and lives in Cairo. He is Deputy Secretary General of the Egyptian Medical Association and a Rapporteur for the Humanitarian Aid Agency, based in Cairo. He is an elected leader of one of the largest unions in the country and as such, the Egyptian authorities see him as a threat. Dr Abdel Ghaffar was arrested on 2 July 2009 at the Cairo airport on his way to Turkey. Dr Abeldghaffar was arrested alongside 22 others accused of membership of the «International Organisation of the Muslim Brotherhood».

He was made to sit on a chair with no sleep, food or drink during the first 48 hours of his detention. They also forbade him from taking the medicine which he requires to treat his Hepatitis C or the daily injection in his leg he requires, without which the pain in his leg is such that he is unable to walk. During these first two days of detention, he was also prevented from having any contact with the outside world.

On 5 August 2009 Alkarama sent a communication to the Special Rapporteur against Torture and on 27 October 2009, his case was submitted to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention alongside 111 other cases of Egyptians arrested and accused of being members of the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's main opposition movement. Alkarama followed closely the cases of these political motivated arrests, and remained in close contact with Dr Abdel Ghaffar's lawyers and family. Updates on their situation were posted on Alkarama's website as they occurred.

Following 5 months of detention without charge or trial, Dr Ashraf Abdel Ghaffar was released at 1 am on 20 November 2009.

IRAQ

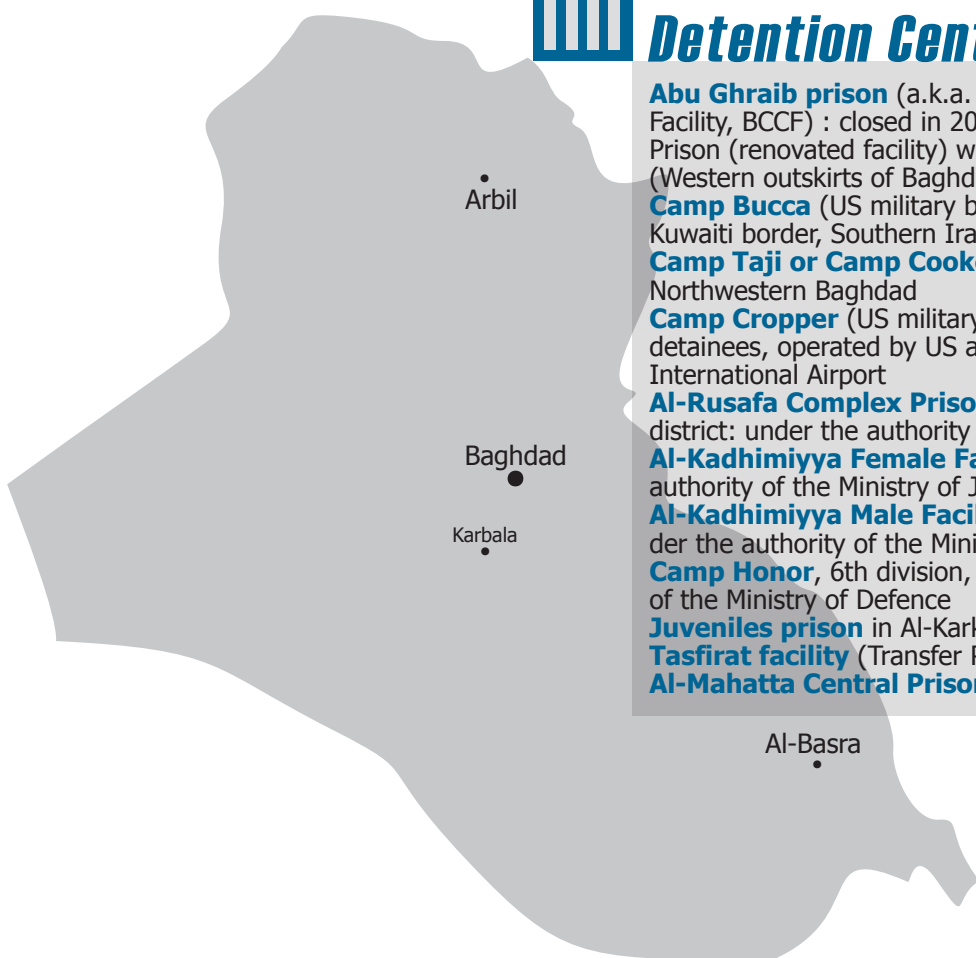
Republic of Iraq

“ Significant progress remains to be achieved to fully restore the rule of law and to systematically address the issue of impunity. UNAMI has continuously stated that security in Iraq may not be sustainable unless significant steps are taken to uphold the rule of law and human rights... ”

- United Nations Mission in Iraq – UNAMI – Human Rights Report, 1 January – 30 June 2009, Para. 5



Detention Centers in Iraq



Abu Ghraib prison (a.k.a. Baghdad Central Correctional Facility, BCCF) : closed in 2006 ; replaced by Baghdad Central Prison (renovated facility) which opened in mid-February 2009 (Western outskirts of Baghdad)

Camp Bucca (US military base): in Umm Qasr, next to the Kuwaiti border, Southern Iraq; closed in September 2009

Camp Taji or Camp Cooke (US military base): 12 miles Northwestern Baghdad

Camp Cropper (US military base): holding facility for security detainees, operated by US army and US navy near Baghdad International Airport

Al-Rusafa Complex Prison, Eastern Baghdad, Al- Shaab district: under the authority of the Ministry of Justice

Al-Kadhimiyya Female Facility in Baghdad: under the authority of the Ministry of Justice

Al-Kadhimiyya Male Facility, 6th division, 1st brigade: under the authority of the Ministry of Defence

Camp Honor, 6th division, 5th brigade: under the authority of the Ministry of Defence

Juveniles prison in Al-Karkh in Baghdad

Tasfirat facility (Transfer Prison): Ministry of Interior prison

Al-Mahatta Central Prison in Arbil: Ministry of Interior prison

ALKARAMA'S WORK ON IRAQ IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **35** communications and **36** urgent appeals to the UN human rights mechanisms regarding **22** individual cases

Communications : **HRD : 3 // SRT : 30 // SUMX : 2 // SRIJL : 1 // WGAD : 3 // WGEID : 32**

ICCPR

RATIFIED 12.09.1989

LAST REPORT DUE	01.06.2000 (3rd)
SUBMITTED	22.09.2006 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE	01.11.2011 (4th)
ICCPR OPTIONAL ICCPR	Ratified 12.09.1989

CAT

RATIFIED 12.09.1989

LAST REPORT DUE	11.10.1998 (3rd)
SUBMITTED	16.01.2006 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE	20.06.2012 (4th)
CAT OPTIONAL CAT	Not a signatory
CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES	
Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry)	Yes
Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints)	Yes
Art. 22 (Individual communications)	Yes

ICCPEP

SIGNED 06.02.2007

UPR

LAST REVIEW 14.04.2008 (1st)

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2006 - 2007

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

Commission Nationale Consultative de Promotion et de Protection des Droits de l'Homme (CNCPP-DH)
 ICC Accreditation Status: B

CONSTITUTION
 Last revised in 12.11.2008

STATE OF EMERGENCY
 Since 09.02.1992

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Agreed upon :
 December 2005 : SRFDX

Requested:
 1997 & 2007 : SUMX
 2006, 2007 & 2008 : WGEID
 2006 : SRCT
 2009 : WGAD

Widespread Violence and Serious Human Rights Violations

The human rights situation in Iraq during 2009 remained extremely grave. The January 2009 provincial elections highlighted sectarian divisions and the withdrawal of United States forces from combat duties on 30 June 2009 was followed by an increase in violence targeting civilians. Major efforts are needed to fully restore the rule of law and address impunity in a systematic way.

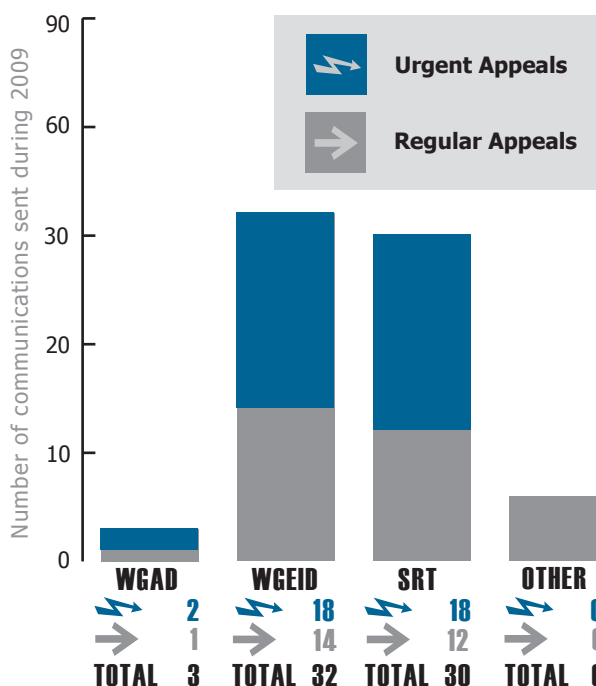
The Iraqi national human rights institution – the Independent High Commission for Human Rights (IHCHR), laid out in article 102 of the Iraqi Constitution is still not operational, with no funding having been provided by the Iraqi authorities.

One of Alkarama’s main focus points in Iraq, in 2009, was disappearances carried out by Iraqi militia groups and security forces. Notably, a number of individuals arrested in connection with the case of Iraqi member of parliament and human rights defender Mohammed Al-Dainy remained disappeared, as did Yemeni national Nawaf Al-Haithami.

Another focus was extra-judicial executions. There were reports of deaths due to torture of detainees under Iraqi security or police forces. Alkarama referred to the UN human rights mechanisms the case of Iraqi lawyer Hakki Ismail, who was killed, presumably, for his role in the defence of former Iraqi Member of Parliament Mohammed Al-Dainy. Furthermore, Dr. Harith Al-Obaidi, an Iraqi Member of Parliament and Deputy Chairman of the Parliament’s Human Rights Committee was assassinated on 12 June 2009 at a mosque in Baghdad. Dr Al-Obaidi was committed to defending the rights of detainees. In a speech before the Council on 11 June 2009, he denounced ill treatment and torture in prisons and warned he would request that the ministers in charge of departments running detention centres be called before the Parliament for questioning if the situation did not improve.

Indeed, Alkarama handled over 20 cases in which allegation of severe torture by Iraqi security forces were made. A special committee composed of 8 members from the security ministries as well as human rights and judicial agencies was set up in June 2009 by Prime Minister Nuri Al-Maliki in order to investigate allegations of widespread torture and abuse in prisons. However, no results of these investigations have yet been made public.

Furthermore, the Iraqi justice system seems ineffective - trials have been repeatedly delayed, and prison conditions remained atrocious, with overcrowding being a major issue, in part due to the occupying US military forces transferring thousands



of detainees into Iraqi custody (under the US-Iraqi security agreement which came into force on 1 January 2009). Many detainees remain in prison without charge or trial for months or years, or despite release orders, such as Ahmed Al-Mashhadani (see next page). There have been ongoing reports of secret detention centres being maintained by Iraqi security and militia groups.

Alkarama will continue to follow the situation in Iraq, particularly in view of up-coming UPR review (for which Alkarama submitted information in September 2009) scheduled for February 2010.

Tortured in five different detention centers, Ahmed Al-Mashhadani remains arbitrarily detained in Rusafa prison

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention

Nationality : Iraqi

Age : 58

Date of Arrest : 29 September 2006

Case submitted to : SRT

Current Status : Arbitrarily Detained

Ahmed Abd Saleh Al-Mashhadani is a retired Iraqi military officer who was arrested on 29 September 2006 in Baghdad without any arrest warrant and without even being told the reasons for his arrest. Following a series of disastrous events, he continues to be detained by Iraqi forces in Rusafa prison despite a court order for his release. Alarmed at the circumstances surrounding Mr Al-Mashhadani's case, Alkarama informed the Special Rapporteur on Torture on 11 December 2009.

Mr Al-Mashhadani was arrested by an Iraqi militia group, who threatened to kill him. Fortunately, the convoy in which Mr Al-Mashhadani was being transported was stopped by U.S. forces who took him into their custody.

Mr Al-Mashhadani was then dropped off by the US forces at the Al-Taji police station rather than being released. There, he was tortured and detained for three months, until 3 December 2006, when he was presented to the Al-Utafiya Court which ordered his release.

Despite this release order, Mr Al-Mashhadani was taken to Al-Kazemia police station where he was kept in detention overnight. The next day he was transferred to Al-Khadra police station in Al-Salhiya, where he was tortured for two days until his transfer to the Camp Justice (also known as the Fifth Section prison) in early December 2006. During his four-month detention at Camp Justice, and even though he received visits from human rights organizations, the Red Crescent and the Ministry of Human Rights, who recorded his testimony.

In April 2009, Mr Al-Mashhadani was again presented to a court, the Judicial Committee. Mr Al-Mashhadani informed the Court of the torture he was suffering, which the Court ignored. Following this, he was threatened in order to get him to withdraw his complaint, which he refused to do. According to Alkarama's sources, the same individual who had threatened Mr Al-Mashhadani also organized for court testimonies to be given by false witnesses. Finally, Mr Al-Mashhadani requested to be transferred to Rusafa prison, in order to avoid further torture. He was indeed transferred on 2 September 2009, and remains there to this day.



Scenes from inside Rusafa Prison



JORDAN

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

“ The Special Rapporteur concludes that the practise of torture persists in Jordan because of a lack of awareness of the problem, and because of institutionalized impunity. ”

- UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mission report of country visit to Jordan, 5 January 2007, (A/HRC/4/33/Add.3)

Arbitrary detention in security cases

● Amman

Administrative Detention

● Petra

Expulsion of Palestinians, risk of torture

ICCPR

RATIFIED 28.05.1975

LAST REPORT DUE 21.01.1997 (3rd)
SUBMITTED 11.03.2009 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE Unknown (4th)

ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Not a signatory

CAT

ACCESSION 13.11.1991

INITIAL REPORT DUE 12.12.1996
SUBMITTED 11.03.2009 (1st)
NEXT REPORT DUE Unknown (2nd)

CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Not a signatory

CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry) **Yes**
 Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints) **No**
 Art. 22 (Individual communications) **No**

ICCPEP

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

LAST REVIEW 06.02.2009

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2006 - 2009

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR)

ICC Accreditation Status : **A** (due to be reviewed in 2010)

CONSTITUTION

Promulgated on 08.01.1952

STATE OF EMERGENCY

No

RECENT LEGISLATION

Law on prevention of terrorism adopted in 2006

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Extended open invitation since April 2006

Took place:

25-29 June 2006 : SRT
 Report A/HRC/4/33/Add.3

Parliamentary Corruption Overshadows Continuing Human Rights Violations

Jordan's human rights situation was overshadowed by internal political issues in 2009. The tensions between the lower house of the Jordanian Parliament and King Abdullah came to a head in late 2009, ending with the dissolution of the Lower Parliament



Outside Jordan's House of Representatives

by the King and expected rewriting of the election laws. New elections are expected for 2010.

Aside from these political developments, the security forces continued to mistreat and abuse Jordanians during arrest and detention. Alkarama reported two such cases in November 2009, where security forces violently entered the individual's house without any judicial arrest warrant, beat them before their wives and children and detained them. This has left their families in very fragile states. These individuals remain arbitrarily detained by the Jordanian authorities (see case study of Jamal Al-Sarawi).



King Abdullah has the power to delay elections

A further concern for human rights groups has been the Crime Prevention Law which allows the Jordanian authorities to administratively detain persons who are "about to commit a crime or assist in its commission," those who "habitually" steal or shelter thieves, and anyone who, if allowed to remain at liberty, would constitute a "danger to the people." This means that numerous detentions are ordered by the Jordanian executive branch and not the judiciary - these people are detained without any legal basis, and do not have the right to contest their detention as is required by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Their detention is thus arbitrary.

Furthermore, under both Jordanian and international law, the expulsion of individuals to countries where they are in danger of being subjected to torture is prohibited. However, the Jordanian disengagement from the West Bank has created a controversial law which has been used to "de-naturalise" certain individuals holding Jordanian nationality, in violation of both the Jordanian constitution and international law.



Inside Jordan's House of Representatives

Some of those who have lost their Jordanian nationality have been expelled to the West Bank or Israel, where they are at risk of being arbitrarily detained and subjected to torture or ill-treatment.

Alkarama will continue to highlight both in the public domain and to the United Nations human rights mechanisms the violations perpetrated in Jordan in the hope that these violations will not be overshadowed by the political turmoil and elections in 2010 and that concrete steps will be taken to improve the situation.

Jamal Al-Sarawi *arbitrarily arrested by Jordanian intelligence services in Al-Zaraqqa province*

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention

Nationality : Jordanian

Date of Arrest : 7 November 2009

.....

On the night of 7 November 2009, Jordanian intelligence services broke down **Jamal Al-Sarawi** front door while he was sleeping and entered his home without even giving his wife time to get dressed. They then severely beat him in front of his wife and children - his wife is now in hospital, suffering from psychological trauma and is unable to speak because of the attack.

At the same time as the attack on his home, Jamal Sarawi's elderly father's apartment (located in the same building) was also raided while he and his wife were sleeping - intelligence services ripped down their door and searched the house before leaving without giving any explanations for their violent actions.

Shortly after learning of this situation, Alkarama publicly called for the Jordanian authorities to immediately release Jamal and assume full responsibility for this arbitrary arrests and any ill-treatment he may have been subjected to. These actions by the Jordanian intelligence services are in violation of article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which the Kingdom of Jordan has ratified. Alkarama continues to monitor Jamal's situation.

KUWAIT

State of Kuwait

“ The State party should guarantee that all rights provided for in the Covenant are respected and ensured, in order that all individuals within the territory of Kuwait and subject to its jurisdiction have full enjoyment of these rights and are afforded remedies pursuant to article 2 of Covenant. ”

- Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, on the initial report of Kuwait, 27 July 2000 (CCPR/CO/69/KWT), adopted at its 69th session.

Arbitrary arrest and detention due to the expression of opinions

Kuwait is a constitutional emirate ruled by the al-Sabah family. Established as a British protectorate in 1914, it gained its independence in 1961. The Constitution of 1962 allows the Emir to choose the crown prince and appoint the Prime Minister who constitutes a cabinet to be approved by the Emir. Since 29 January 2006, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, former Prime Minister, is the Emir of Kuwait. Legislative power is exercised by the government and the national assembly, elected from 5 constituencies of ten members. The assembly is composed of 50 members who are elected for a period of 4 years. The Emir can dissolve the national assembly by decree. A new election must then be held within two months. Parliament is not consulted during the formation of the Government, but may challenge the elected ministers or dismiss them on an individual basis, and motions of censure may be passed against the government.

Political parties are not allowed, but the assembly is made up of different blocks. Since 2005, women have the right to vote and submit their nominations for elections. Only Kuwaiti citizens can vote; there are about 385 000 voters. Over the last three years, five cabinets have resigned and Parliament has been dissolved by the Emir three times - most recently in March 2009 - due to disputes between elected officials and the Government. New parliamentary elections were held in May 2009, during which four women were elected.

Kuwait has ratified the main United Nations human rights conventions. The independence of the justice system and the right to a fair trial are enshrined in law. On the legislative front, important safeguards are established in law. In practice, however, the Executive Branch and in particular the Emir are involved in the appointment of judicial officers, which can be considered interference in the independence of the justice system.

Alkarama is concerned at repeated reports of arbitrary arrest, torture and ill-treatment in the country.



Furthermore, in 2009 there was a rise in attacks on the freedom of expression, particularly that of the members of parliament and the media, when criticizing Government policy.

Furthermore, Kuwait hosts approximately 120,000 stateless persons, known as the “Bidoon”. The State does not recognize the right of these long-time residents to Kuwaiti nationality or permanent residency. Children of the Bidoon are also stateless. As a consequence of this, they are unable to freely leave and return to Kuwait. Instead, the Government provides them with a one-time travel document at its discretion. This status means that the Bidoon have limited access to employment, health-care, marriage, education and to found a family.

ICCPR

ACCESSION 21.05.1996

LAST REPORT DUE SUBMITTED	31.07.2004 (2nd)
NEXT REPORT DUE	18.08.2009 (2nd)
ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Unknown
ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory

CAT

ACCESSION 08.03.1996

LAST REPORT DUE SUBMITTED	05.04.1997
NEXT REPORT DUE	05.08.1997 (1st)
CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	05.04.2001 (2nd)
CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory
CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES	
Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry)	No
Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints)	No
Art. 22 (Individual communications)	No

ICCPED

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

UPCOMING REVIEW 12.05.2010

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Not a member

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

None

CONSTITUTION

Constitutional hereditary emirate, adopted on 11 November 1962

STATE OF EMERGENCY

No

ALKARAMA PUBLICATIONS

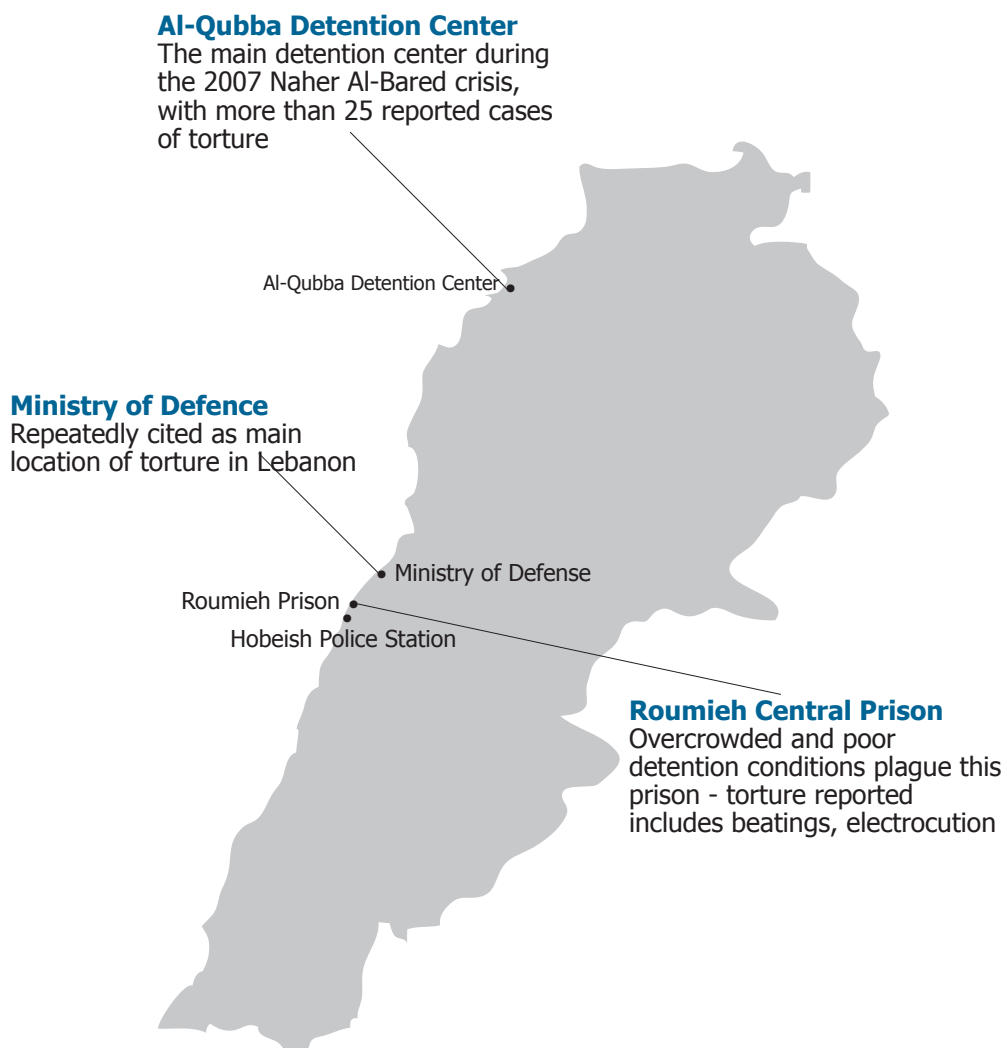
UPR Kuwait: Submission for the 8th session, *Alkarama for Human Rights*, Geneva, 2 November 2009

LEBANON

Lebanese Republic

“ Between 1993 and 2008, more than 400 cases of torture in Lebanon were reported by credible sources. ”

- Torture in Lebanon - Time to Break the Pattern, Alkarama, Geneva, October 2009, p6



ALKARAMA'S WORK ON LEBANON IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **21** communications and **2** urgent appeals to the UN human rights mechanisms regarding **20** individual cases

Communications : **SRT : 23**

ICCPR

ACCESSION 03.11.1972

LAST REPORT DUE 21.03.1986 (3rd)
SUBMITTED 08.06.1996 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE 21.03.2001 (4th)

ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Not a signatory

CAT

ACCESSION 05.10.2000

INITIAL REPORT DUE 05.10.2001
SUBMITTED Not yet submitted
NEXT REPORT DUE Unknown

CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Accession 22.12.2008

CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry) **Yes**
 Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints) **No**
 Art. 22 (Individual communications) **No**

ICCPR

SIGNED 06.02.2007

UPR

UPCOMING REVIEW 01.12.2010

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2006 - 2007

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

None

CONSTITUTION

Yes 23.05.1926

STATE OF EMERGENCY

No

UN COUNTRY VISITS

7-10 September 2006 : Joint visit to Lebanon and Israel by SUMX, Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, Special Rapporteur on adequate housing and SRHLTH Report A/HRC/2/7

ALKARAMA PUBLICATIONS

Torture in Lebanon: Time to Break the Pattern, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, October 2009

The Pattern of Torture Persists Unrestrained

Lebanon held elections in June 2009, which was followed by a five-month long stalemate in attempts to create a government. This was only resolved in November 2009 following an agreement to have a Government of National Unity including both the 14 March Forces and 8 March Forces. Tensions between Israel and Lebanon remained high.

Using these security concerns as justification, the authorities continued to arrest individuals accused of collaboration with Israel and others accused of membership of Islamist groups, in particular Fatah Al-Islam - an armed group which took over the Nahr Al-Bared refugee camp in northern Lebanon during the summer of 2007. These detainees were often arrested without proper judicial warrants, reported being tortured and were detained without trial or were tried before military tribunals despite holding no military status. (See case study of Hashash brothers).

In order to illustrate the widespread nature of the use of torture in Lebanese prisons and detention centres, Alkarama published a report, in October 2009, entitled «Torture in Lebanon: Time to Break the Pattern». The report draws much of its information from the information gathered from individuals arrested during and following the Nahr Al Bared Crisis in 2007. Hundreds of these detainees alleged being seriously tortured and mistreated by security forces in temporary detention centres, local intelligence offices, and the Ministry of Defence in Beirut. The report also looks at other cases of torture referred to in reliable reports over the past 15 years. The report and all its annexes are available on Alkarama's website www.alkarama.org

Alkarama has also been particularly concerned by demonstrations which took place throughout the year organised by detainees at the Central Prison of Roumieh in Beirut complaining about the unsanitary conditions of detention. Some of these led to the injury of a number of detainees.

In December 2008, the Lebanese parliament ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT). This set a December 2009 deadline for the Lebanese government to establish a National Preventative Mechanism (NPM), a mechanism which would ensure visits by independent experts to the Lebanese prisons. In the context of Alkarama's efforts to improve the conditions in prison and detention centres and to bring to an end the practice of torture in Lebanon, Alkarama was appointed the NGO representative on the committee drafting the law which would create this NPM, and worked closely with various actors in Lebanon



Seminar held at United Nations House, Beirut, on 15 May 2009 organized by OHCHR

to prepare a draft law. Regrettably, the Lebanese government failed to set up this mechanism before the December 2009 deadline.

Alkarama and other NGOs involved in this process continue efforts to ensure this mechanism is effectively established. Alkarama will also submit reports on the progress of these efforts, provid-

ing specific information about detention conditions and information regarding the ongoing problem of torture to the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture during their visits to Lebanon in 2010.

Amer and Mosbah Hashash *tortured and detained in secret for three months - now awaiting trial before military court*

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention
Nationality : Lebanese
Age : Amer 34 / Mosbah 39
Date of Arrest : 16 November 2007
Case submitted to : SRT
Current Status : Detained in Roumieh prison

Amer Hashash and his brother **Mosbah Hashash** were arrested on 16 November 2007 by agents of the intelligence services of the Directorate General of Internal Security Forces and were held incommunicado for 3 months during which they were seriously tortured. Having since been transferred to the Roumieh prison, they are currently in detention awaiting trial before a military court.

Amer and Mosbah were finally charged on 23 February 2008, four months after their arrest. The judge in charge of their case has ignored their allegations of torture and has not ordered a medical examination to confirm the reported torture. Following their clearly unfair trial they were both transferred to Roumieh prison, and in March 2008 they were transferred to the Building «B» branch of this same prison, where they remain to this day.

Alkarama sought the intervention of the Special Rapporteur on Torture on behalf of Amer and Mosbah on 24 April 2009 upon receiving information about their situation.

Amer Hashash, who is 34 years old, lives in Beirut and is a cashier at the Arabic University. His brother Mosbah Hashash, a vendor, is aged 39 and lives in Shoueyfat. Amer and Mosbah were arrested by officers from the Directorate General of Internal Security Forces dressed in civilian clothes. They were not shown any arrest warrant nor were they notified of the reasons for the arrest. Amer was arrested as he left his home to go to the mosque and Mosbah at his mother's home, where he was visiting.

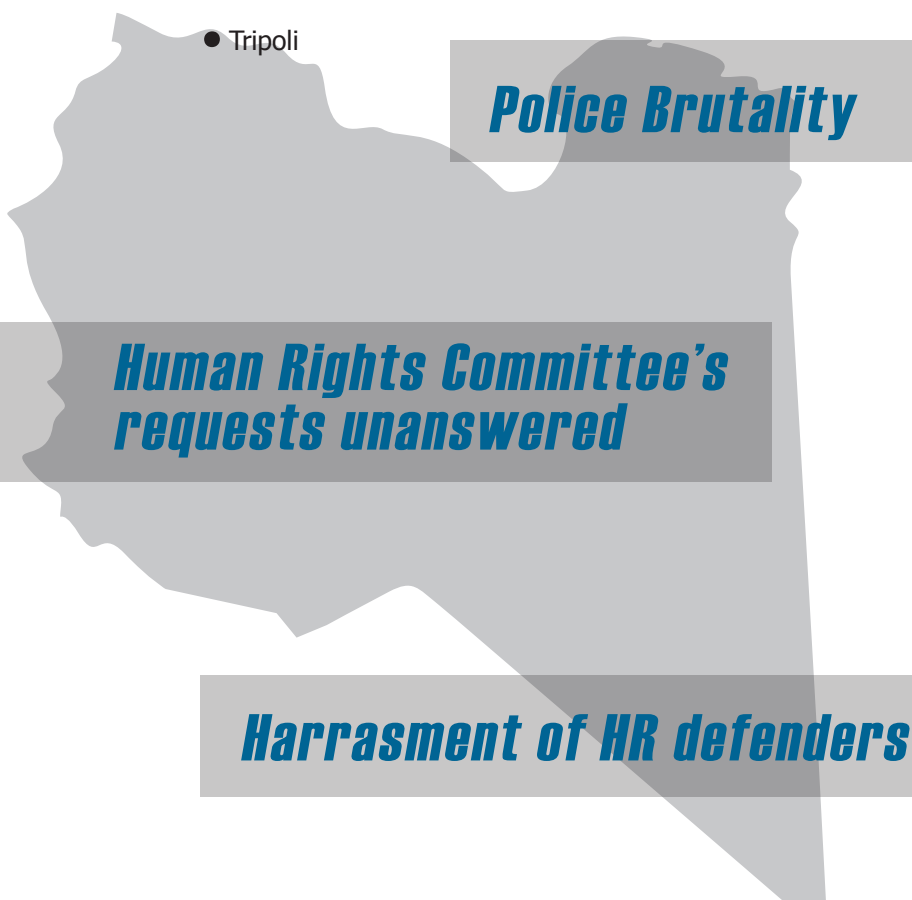
Both were held incommunicado in the detention centre of the Directorate General of Internal Security Forces in particularly difficult conditions. This centre is located in Ashrafieh in Beirut and is under the control of the Minister of Interior.

During their detention, Amer and Mosbah were kept awake, naked and left starving for three days. They were beaten, insulted and immersed in cold water. They were forbidden to go to the toilet, shave or wash and they were kept blindfolded for long periods. Mosbah's interrogators threatened to attack his wife and three daughters if he refused to cooperate. These torture methods were aimed at forcing the two brothers to sign «confessions» that they were not allowed to read. Furthermore, after an initial visit by their family, Amer and Mosbah have not been allowed to see their family again.

LIBYA

“ The Committee reiterates its concern regarding the allegedly large number of forced disappearances and cases of extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions and the lack of clarification on the part of the State party [Libya] in this respect. ”

- Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 15 November 2007, (CCPR/C/LBY/CO/4)



ALKARAMA'S WORK ON LIBYA IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **23** communications and **5** urgent appeals to the UN human rights mechanisms regarding **20** individual cases

Communications: **HRCttee : 2 // HRD : 1 // SRT : 1 // WGAD : 1 // WGEID : 1 // FRDX : 2 //**

ICCPR

ACCESSION 15.05.1970

LAST REPORT DUE 01.10.2002 (4th)
SUBMITTED 06.12.2005 (4th)
NEXT REPORT DUE 30.10.2010 (5th)

ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Accession
 16.05.1989

CAT

ACCESSION 16.05.1989

LAST REPORT DUE 14.06.1998 (3rd)
SUBMITTED 02.09.1998 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE 14.06.2002 (4th)
 14.06.2006 (5th)

CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Not a signatory

CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry) **Yes**
 Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints) **No**
 Art. 22 (Individual communications) **No**

ICCPED

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

UPCOMING REVIEW 30.11.2010

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2006 - 2007

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

Gadaffi International Foundation for Charity Association (GIFCA)
 ICC Accreditation Status : N/A

CONSTITUTION

Declaration of the Establishment of the People's Authority of March 1977

STATE OF EMERGENCY

No

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Agreed:

SRFDX (postponed)
 WGAD

Requested:

2005 & 2007 : SRT

Growing international strength obscures continued violations

The year 2009 marked the 40th anniversary of Colonel Muamar Gaddafi's coup d'état which brought him to power and events such as the return of Abdelbasset Al-Megrahi, the Lockerbie bomber, and the detention and trial of two Swiss businessmen by Tripoli which showed the extent of Gaddafi and Libya's power in the international arena. This international strength has been translated into arbitrary actions by the Libyan authorities and a general sense of impunity among security forces, government officials and members of the ruling regime.

This impunity has led to numerous occurrences of police violence and torture. The case of Hisham Al-Tabakh illustrates such practices clearly: when he tried to intervene in the beating of an elderly man by several police officers in Tripoli on 19 May 2008, Mr Al-Tabakh, a 30-year-old teacher, was grabbed by the policemen, beaten in the street then thrown into a police car. He was so badly beaten in the car by four police officers that by the time they arrived at the police station, he had to be hospitalized immediately. Alkarama informed the Special Rapporteur on Torture of this case on 11 September 2009.

Alkarama continued to follow the cases of a number of Libyans which it had previously submitted to the UN Special Procedures and the Human Rights Committee. In June 2009, Dr Mohamed Hassan Aboussedra, whose case Alkarama submitted to WGAD in 2007 and who was the subject of WGAD opinion 16/2007, was released after 20 years in prison. Abdelatif Al-Raqoubi, arrested in 2006 and held for a year incommunicado, was the subject of Alkarama communications in 2006 and 2007, and was released on 15 October 2009.

Human rights defenders were severely repressed in 2009 and freedom of speech remained heavily restricted in Libya. Alkarama submitted to the UN human rights mechanisms the case of Jamal Al-Hajj, a 54-year-old human rights defender who wrote a letter to the Justice Minister criticizing human rights violations by the Libyan authorities. He was arrested on 9 December 2009 and transferred directly to prison without any trial. He was not allowed any family visits.

Alkarama will continue to follow the situation in Libya carefully, publicizing violations in the public domain and reporting them to the UN human rights mechanisms.



15 October 2009: 88 prisoners are freed from Abu Slim prison as Libya gives orders for its demolition



Mohamed Hassan Aboussedra released on 7 June 2009 after more than 20 years of arbitrary detention

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention

Nationality : Libyan

Age : 53

Date of Arrest : 19 January 1989

Case submitted to : WGAD / HRC

Current Status : Release on 7 June 2009

Dr Mohamed Hassan Aboussedra, a 53-year-old pathologist has spent more than half his life in prison. After having been abducted twice, tortured and detained arbitrarily for 20 years, he was finally released on 7 June 2009.

Dr Aboussedra was arrested by internal security at his home in Al Bayda alongside his four brothers in the night of 19 January 1989. They were tortured and detained in secret for 3 years, with their family living in fear, not knowing what had happened to them or whether they were still alive or dead.

After six years of detention in terrible conditions in the notorious Abou Slim prison in Tripoli, Dr Aboussedra's brothers were released. However, Dr Aboussedra himself remained in prison without any legal proceedings being initiated against him by the authorities.

Following the massacre by the Libyan security forces at Abou Slim prison on 28 and 29 June 1996 during which 1200 people died, Dr Aboussedra's conditions of detention worsened considerably – he spent several years completely cut off from the world without being able to receive any visits from his family or a lawyer.

It is only in 2004, 12 years after his initial arrest, that Dr Aboussedra was presented to a court. He was condemned by the Popular Tribunal of Tripoli to life imprisonment following an unfair trial during which he was only questioned on his political beliefs.

Dr Aboussedra was tried once again on 2 June 2005 by a civil court which sentenced him to 10 years, which he had already served a long time ago, taking into consideration the fact that he had already been detained 16 years. The President of the Court therefore also ordered his release. However, Dr Aboussedra was once again taken to an unknown location.

It is only on 31 January 2007 that his family learned that he was being detained in secret at the headquarters of the Tripoli internal security forces

despite the Court's decision to release him. During this time, Dr Aboussedra suffered terrible torture which put his life in danger. That is why in January 2007 his family mandated Alkarama to send an urgent appeal to the High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as various Special Procedures to seek their intervention with the Libyan Authorities asking that Dr Aboussedra be released. Following Alkarama's requests for action, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued Opinion no 16/2007 in September 2007 stating that "the detention of Dr. Mohamed Hassan Aboussedra is arbitrary, being in contravention of articles 9 and 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 9 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights." The Working Group called on the Libyan authorities to release Dr Aboussedra, but they failed to comply.

With the family desperate, and having exhausted all other means of appeal, Dr Aboussedra's family requested Alkarama seize the Human Rights Committee. In October 2007, Alkarama therefore sent a complaint against the Libyan Government to the Human Rights Committee.

Dr Aboussedra was finally released on 7 June 2009 before the Human Rights Committee could communicate its views on Alkarama's complaint.

MOROCCO

“ The Committee remains concerned at the numerous allegations of torture and ill-treatment of detainees and at the fact that the officials who are guilty of such acts are generally liable to disciplinary action only, where any sanction exists. ”

- Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee: Morocco, 1 December 2004, CCPR/CO/82/MAR, Para. 14

Arbitrary detention and torture in security cases

- Rabat
- Casablanca

Ongoing impunity for past disappearances

- Agadir

No investigations into allegations of HR violations

ALKARAMA'S WORK ON MOROCCO IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **8** communications and **3** urgent appeals to the UN human rights mechanisms regarding **5** individual cases

Communications : **HRCtee : 2 // HRD : 1 // SRT : 1 // WGAD : 1 // WGEID : 1 // FRDX : 2 //**

ICCPR

RATIFIED 03.05.1979

LAST REPORT DUE	31.10.2003 (5th)
SUBMITTED	10.03.2004 (5th)
NEXT REPORT DUE	01.11.2008 (6th)
ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory

CAT

RATIFIED 21.06.1993

LAST REPORT DUE	20.07.2006 (3rd)
SUBMITTED	27.04.2009 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE	Unknown
CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory
CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES	
Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry)	Yes
Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints)	Yes
Art. 22 (Individual communications)	Yes

ICCPED

SIGNED 06.02.2007

UPR

LAST REVIEW 08.04.2008

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2006 - 2007

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

Conseil Consultatif des droits de l'homme du Maroc (Consultative Council for Human Rights)

ICC Accreditation Status : A (due to be reviewed in 2010)

CONSTITUTION

Amended September 1996

STATE OF EMERGENCY

No

RECENT LEGISLATION

Law No. 03-03 on Combating Terrorism, 28 May 2003

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Took place:

22-25 June 2009 : WGEID

Requested:

2009 : WGAD

Anti-terrorism Measures Lead to Large Scale Human Rights Violations - Freedom of Speech Especially Attacked

The human rights situation in Morocco noticeably deteriorated in 2009, particularly in terms of freedom of expression.

Major human rights violations relevant to the work of Alkarama in Morocco included the on-going detention of individuals accused of involvement in the bomb attacks of May 2003 in Casablanca. Many were disappeared, detained incommunicado and forced to make false confessions under torture, then convicted in unfair trials. In 2009, Alkarama treated the case of Abdelkarim Azzou (see following page) who was arrested in 2003 and detained for several months without his family knowing where he was nor why he had been arrested.

of evidence extracted under torture.

While cases of extrajudicial execution and disappearances were rare in 2009, Morocco is still answering for its past actions, including the disappearances of thousands of people between 1956 and 1999. While the work undertaken by the Equity and Reconciliation Commission has been recognised as a first positive step in the right direction and the state has recognized that grave abuses were committed in the past, there is still a sense of impunity, as the State has failed to investigate and prosecute any government officials or members of the security forces responsible for these abuses.

This sense of impunity remains today, as complaints of more recent human rights violations are rarely followed up by the authorities, be they allegations of abuses committed by the police or members of the judiciary refusing to order medical examinations following allegations of torture.

Alkarama will continue to follow the situation in Morocco in the hope that the



Protestors ask for answers to the disappeared

Alkarama received further reports of individuals being interrogated at Témara centre (an unofficial detention centre run by the Directorate for the Surveillance of the Territory or DST) who testified having suffered torture and ill-treatment. For example, Alkarama co-submitted the case of Abou al Kasim Britel with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the protection and protection of human rights while countering terrorism and the Special Rapporteur on Torture on 25 June 2009. Some of these individuals, and others from around the country, were convicted following unfair trials, with the use



The entrance to Central Prison in Kenitra

Abdelkarim Azzou arrested in Agadir and tortured in Temara detention center and Ait Melloul prison

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention

Nationality : Moroccan

Age : 29

Date of Arrest : 21 June 2003

Case submitted to : SRT

Current Status : Serving 12 year sentence at Ait Melloul prison

Abdelkarim Azzou was a 22-year-old student living in Agadir with his family when, on 21 June 2003, he was arrested by police and security services from his home, without being given a reason or shown a warrant for his arrest. His family were very worried as they did not know what had happened to him, and it was only a month later that they were able to have contact with him. Abdelkarim was finally allowed access to a lawyer in September 2003, 3 months after his arrest.

Abdelkarim was initially transferred to Maarif police station in Casablanca. He was then transferred to Temara detention centre run by Morocco's internal intelligence service (Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, DST) in 2004, following his trial. Finally, Abdelkarim was transferred to Ait Melloul prison in Agadir where he is currently being detained.

Abdelkarim was subjected to torture from the very beginning of his arrest. In what he described as the «worst type of torture of a very cruel nature», he was tormented by intelligence services and police during his initial custody. This torture was used to extract false confessions – Abdelkarim ended up signing these false confessions without even being able to read them.

In 2004, during what sources describe as a «farcical trial» Abdelkarim was charged with terrorism-related offense and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment by the Court of Appeal in Salé (the sentence was eventually reduced to 12 years upon appeal). Evidence used in the trial was based on confessions extracted under torture, but when Abdelkarim asked to be examined by a doctor to treat injuries caused by torture, his request was refused.

Alkarama was informed of Abdelkarim's case in 2009, and was concerned to hear that he had been tortured and continued to suffer from torture and ill-treatment in detention due to lack of medical care and regular beatings.



He writes in a letter from prison:

“I am a victim of the silence of a people who didn't devote a day to record the tragedy or stories of the pain and injuries that I sustained along with the other detainees in the course of strikes and declarations and protests”.

Alkarama was further informed that Abdelkarim undertook a hunger strike in May 2009 for 40 days to protest his conditions of detention, as well as a hunger strike for 15 days in August 2009. We informed the Special Rapporteur on Torture about his case on 29 September 2009.

Since Alkarama sent his case to the United Nations, Abdelkarim has been able to complete a diploma he has been working on and is in better health. However, Alkarama continues to call for his immediate release and will continue to monitor his situation and inform the UN human rights mechanisms of developments until he is released.

PALESTINE

“ The Mission also finds that at around 4 p.m. Israeli forces launched at least four mortar shells. One landed in the al-Deeb courtyard, killing nine people immediately and two later on. ”

- Report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, 25 September 2009, A/HRC/12/48,

ALKARAMA’S WORK ON PALESTINE IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **27** communications to the
 UN human rights mechanisms regarding **11** individual cases
 Communications : **SRCAC : 5 // SRsOPT : 11 // SUMX : 11 //**



White phosphorus falling on Gaza in January 2009 - A UN van and an ambulance are hit while paramedics and civilians run for their lives

Continued instability; worsening human rights situation

Alkarama worked on a number of Palestinian cases in 2009, though for several reasons, Alkarama does not focus on Palestine. Firstly, Alkarama focuses on the countries and situations where there is the least coverage and where few other organisations are active. In Palestine, there are a number of very effective NGOs active on the themes which Alkarama works on. Secondly, submissions to the UN human rights mechanisms need to be against a state party. In the case of the Gaza strip and the West Bank, the sovereignty over these areas with respect to the mechanisms is not clear.

Nevertheless, Alkarama was asked by a number of families to submit the cases of their relatives to the UN procedures. Alkarama thus submitted the cases of 11 members of the family of Hussein Deeb, a human rights activist from Gaza, who were killed by Israeli shells during the Israeli aggression of Gaza in January 2009 and the case of Yusuf Abu Zahri, a Palestinian tortured to death in Egyptian Prisons. On 31 March 2009, Al-Karama requested that the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions intervene with the Israeli authorities to ask them for an independent investigation into the extrajudicial execution of 11 civilians, including 5 children. It also demanded that the perpetrators be prosecuted in accordance with international standards of human rights and humanitarian law.

The Deeb family and several neighbours had taken shelter in the house of Hussein Deeb, a known human rights activist, situated 100m from the UNRWA school in Fakhura, in the Jabalya camp. On 6 January 2009, at approximately 15:30, tanks fired twice without warning. The first shell fell near the wall of the house; the second was a direct hit on the room where the people were sheltering. The shrapnel and thick smoke seriously injured those who were not killed immediately. During the attack, the following were killed:

1. **Shamma Deeb**, 67, mother of Hussein Deeb;
2. **Samir Deeb**, 43, brother of Hussein Deeb;
3. **Mohammed Deeb**, 24, son of Samir Deeb;
4. **Fatima Deeb**, 22, daughter of Samir Deeb;
5. **Issam Deeb**, 12, son of Samir Deeb;
6. **Amal Deeb**, 37, sister-in-law Hussein Deeb;
7. **Alaa Deeb**, 22, daughter of Amal Deeb;
8. **Mohammed Deeb**, 17, son of Amal Deeb;
9. **Aseel Deeb**, 11 years old, daughter of Amal Deeb
10. **Mustafa Deeb**, 12, son of Amal Deeb;
11. **Noor Deeb**, 4, daughter of Amal Deeb;

Alkarama further submitted the case of the Al-Deeb



The Deeb family mourning the death of their loved ones

family to the UN Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict in preparation of their report on the conflict (adopted by the Human Rights Council at its 12th session). Following our submission, the incident was thoroughly investigated by the Fact-Finding Mission and reported in detail in their report (see section entitled 'Indiscriminate Attacks By Israeli Armed Forces Resulting In The Loss Of Life And Injury To Civilians', 'The shelling in Al-Fakhura Street by Israeli armed forces', para. 659).

On 20 October 2009, Alkarama submitted to the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions and the Special Rapporteur on Torture the case of Mr Youssef Hamdane Awad (Abu Zahri), a 38 year old Palestinian arrested by Egyptian State Security Intelligence (SSI) on 28 April 2008, detained for 7 months in various Egyptian jails and tortured to death by the SSI on 10 October 2009,. Mr Youssef Abu Zahri is the brother of Hamas spokesman Sami Abu Zahri.

Alkarama will continue to monitor the situation in Palestine, and will report any particularly serious cases when requested to do so by the families.

QATAR

“ One problem however is that part of the judiciary staff is composed of nonnationals under contracts, which may at any time be revoked for reason of their residence status. This precarious situation does not allow them to exercise their functions in an independent manner, which can be considered as a limit to the principle of security of tenure of judges. ”

-Alkarama UPR report for Qatar, 1 September 2009, p. 3

Deplorable conditions for migrant workers



Unfair trials

Individuals stripped of their nationalities

ALKARAMA'S WORK ON QATAR IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **2** communications to the UN human rights mechanisms

regarding **2** individual cases

Communications : **WGAD : 2**

ICCPR

NOT A SIGNATORY

CAT

ACCESSION 11.01.2000

LAST REPORT DUE	10.02.2000
SUBMITTED	09.02.2005
NEXT REPORT DUE	10.02.2008
CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory
CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES	
Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry)	Yes
Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints)	No
Art. 22 (Individual communications)	No

ICCPEd

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

UPCOMING REVIEW 08.02.2010

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Not a member

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

Qatar National Commission for Human Rights
 ICC Accreditation Status : A (due to be reviewed in 2010)

CONSTITUTION

Promulgated on 08.01.1952

STATE OF EMERGENCY

No

RECENT LEGISLATION

Anti-Terrorism Law, March 2004; Act for the Protection of Society

ALKARAMA PUBLICATIONS

UPR Qatar: Submission for the 7th session, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 1 September 2009

Anti terrorism laws lead to unfair trials and other human rights violations

Qatar gained its independence on 3 September 1971. It is ruled by the Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, who has been in power since 1995. The Emir is Head of State and relies on the Al Thani family to run the country. Under his emirate, many social and political changes were introduced. A new Constitution came into force in 2005, which provides for the creation of a parliament of 45 members, two thirds to be elected by universal suffrage and one third appointed by the Emir. However, this parliament has still not been established and the Emir continues to exercise core powers. Political parties remain banned.

Very preoccupied by the role that Qatar can play both regionally and internationally, Sheikh Hamad Al-Thani has taken many initiatives on the diplomatic, cultural, media and sports front, including hosting Al-Jazeera, the Arab news network. The Qatari government has also taken various steps in order to promote respect for human rights. It ratified certain international treaties, but has yet to ratify the ICCPR. In 2002, it created a National Human Rights Institution. A Department for Human Rights, within the Ministry of the Interior, was established in 2005. Alkarama congratulated the Qatari National Human Rights Committee in 2009 following its successful review by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institution, resulting in the Qatari National Human Rights Committee obtaining A-status which will allow it to continue interacting formally with UN mechanisms.

While the human rights situation in Qatar is less concerning in comparison with the rest of the Arab world, there continues to be some room for improvement. These include the anti-terrorism measures undertaken by Qatar, the treatment accorded to migrant workers, as well the issue of persons stripped of their nationality.

Following the 11 September 2001 attacks on the United States, two anti-terrorism laws were introduced: Act No. 17 of 2002 on the "protection of society", and the 2004 Anti-Terrorism Law. These laws are problematic as no appeal before a court is possible against their decisions, nor do those detained under them have access to legal counsel. This effectively legalises arbitrary and incommunicado detention and opens the door to a wide range of abuses. An example of this is the case of Abdullah Ghanim Khowar and Salem Al-Hassen Kuwari, both arrested by the intelligence services in 27 June 2009. They have not yet been presented before a judge nor have they been charged. They still have had no opportunity to challenge their detention and have been unable to contact a lawyer and their parents remain unaware of the reasons for their arrest.

Migrant workers represent three quarters of the population, many of whom are from South Asia or other Arab countries. Because of their status, reliant on the sponsorship system in place, they are in a particularly vulnerable position and often suffer discrimination.

Finally, a major issue which Qatar faces is that of persons stripped of their nationality. Not only does the Emir have sweeping powers in the granting or revocation of Qatari nationality, but deprivation of nationality can also take on a collective form, as in the case of the Al Ghufuran tribe. 927 heads of families representing 5266 people were deprived of their nationality based on a decision of the Minister of Interior on 1 October 2004. Some members of the Al Ghufuran tribe took up the cause of the father of the current emir at the time of his dismissal and the ensuing failed coup; this measure has been interpreted by some observers as collective punishment.

Alkarama encourages the Qatari Government to continue improving the human rights situation, and will continue to monitor the human rights situation as well as reporting any human rights violations to the United Nations and other appropriate human rights mechanisms.

Abdullah Khowar and Salem Al-Kuwari *arrested in June 2009 by State Security officers and held in incommunicado detention*

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention

Nationality : Qatari

Age : Abdullah Khowar 28 / Salem Al-Kuwari 31

Date of Arrest : 27 June 2009

Case submitted to : WGAD

Current Status : Detained

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Both **Abdullah Khowar** and **Salem Al-Kuwari** live in Doha. They were both arrested on 27 June 2009 by State Security officers. They were initially held incommunicado for several weeks after their arrest, and have not yet been presented before a judge or informed of any charges against them.

Abdullah is 28 years old and works as a salesman. Salem is 31 and works in civil protection. Abdullah and Salem were both arrested at their respective homes on 27 June 2009 by officers of the State Security services (Amn Al-Dowla). At the time of their arrest, they were not presented with an arrest warrant, nor given a reason for their arrests.

Following their arrest, both Abdullah and Salem were taken to an unknown destination and their families were left without news of their whereabouts for several weeks. It was only weeks later that Abdullah and Salem were finally able to receive visits from their families at the Intelligence Services detention centre.

Their families received guarantees from the official authorities that both Abdullah and Salem would be released, but so far no action has been taken. In addition to this, they have been denied legal aid. In light of this information, Alkarama submitted their case to the Working Group on Arbitrary detention on 22 December 2009, urging an intervention with the Qatari authorities so that Abdullah and Salem be released or at least that they be put on trial if charges have been brought against them.

SAUDI ARABIA

“Arbitrary detention without due process of law and without trial, which may last up to several years, is a major human rights problem in Saudi Arabia.”

- Alkarama report for the UPR, 8 September 2008, p. 2



Prisons in Saudi Arabia

Al-Ahsaa Prison, East Region
Buraidah main Prison, Al-Qassim
Abha main Prison, Asir
Al-Baha main Prison, Al-Baha
Al-Tayef main Prison, Al-Tayef
Tabouk main Prison, Tabouk
Jazzan main Prison, Jazzan
Jeddah main Prison, Jeddah
Hayel main Prison, Hayel
Makkah main Prison, Macca
Al-Jouf main Prison, Al-Jouf
Najran main Prison, Najran
Madinah main Prison, Al-Madinah
Al-Ha'ir Reformatory, Riyadh
Al-Malaz Prison, Riyadh



ALKARAMA'S WORK ON SAUDI ARABIA IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **44** communications and **6** urgent appeals to the UN human rights mechanisms regarding **36** individual cases

Communications : HRD : 2 // SRT : 7 // SRHLTH : 1 // SRCT : 1 // WGAD : 34 // WGEID : 4 // FRDX : 1

ICCPR

NOT A SIGNATORY

CAT

ACCESSION 23.09.1997

LAST REPORT DUE 22.10.1998
SUBMITTED 27.02.2001 (1st)
NEXT REPORT DUE 22.10.2002 (2nd)
 22.10.2006 (3rd)

CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Not a signatory

CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES
 Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry) No
 Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints) No
 Art. 22 (Individual communications) No

ICCPEP

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

UPCOMING REVIEW 06.02.2009

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2006 - 2009

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

The National Society for Human Rights
 ICC Accreditation Status : N/A

CONSTITUTION

Promulgated in 1992

STATE OF EMERGENCY

None

RECENT LEGISLATION

Anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing law, August 2003

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Took place:

20-27 October 2002 : SRIJL
 Report E/CN.4/2003/65/Add.3

Requested:

2006 & 2007 : SRT
 2005 (Reminder 2008) : SUMX
 2004 : SRFDX
 2008 : WGAD

Unfair Trials, Arbitrary Arrests and Detention Remain Central Issues

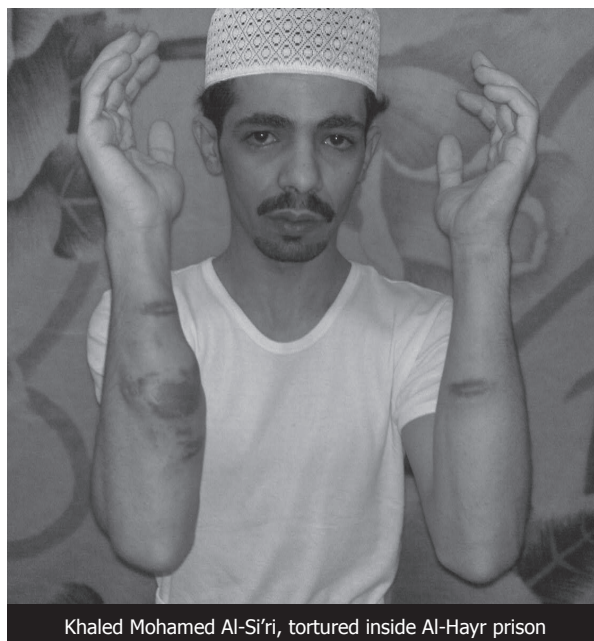
King Abdallah continued the cautious reform program he began when he was crown prince. To promote increased political participation, the government held elections nationwide in 2005 for half the members of all municipal councils. In February 2009, he reshuffled the cabinet and appointed the first female to the cabinet.

However, Saudi Arabia continued to violate basic human rights in 2009, despite its review before the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review in February 2009. Major ongoing issues include torture, arbitrary detention, and violations related to anti-terrorism measures, as well as limitations to the freedom of expression and on the work of human rights defenders. Other concerns included the rights of women and migrant workers and ill-treatment, particularly through the denial of medical care.

Political opponents, critics of the government and those suspected of terrorist activity continued to be targeted and arbitrarily detained. Alkarama treated the case of Abdullah Majed Sayah Al-Nuaimy, a former Guantanamo detainee who was disappeared for six months after being arrested by Saudi forces in October 2008. He remains detained without judgment in Dammam Prison. Saoud Mokhtar Al-Hashimi and eight other human rights defenders were arrested on 2 February 2007 at the home of one of those arrested, during a meeting about the establishment of a committee for the defence of civil and political freedoms and the need for constitutional reforms in the country. Their detention continues to date, despite a 2007 Opinion rendered by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention declaring their detention arbitrary.

In 2008, the Interior Minister, Nayif bin Abd Al-Aziz Al-Saud had announced that over 900 people detained arbitrarily for years would be tried in 2009. It is unclear whether these have taken place, although some reports suggest that approximately 300 of these individuals were tried in unfair and secret trials, which confirm Alkarama's concerns that these individuals will be presented before special courts which fail to guarantee basic standards of a fair trial. Furthermore, as is common in Saudi Arabia it appears likely that defendants will not have access to a lawyer to help in their defence. Alkarama handled numerous such cases of arbitrary detention following unfair trials in 2009.

Human rights defenders also continued to be at risk of government reprisals, such as in the case of Khaled Al Omeir, for whom Alkarama submitted an urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur on Torture in January 2009. Khaled Al-Omeir was arrested on 2 January 2009 following an attempted peaceful demonstration organized by human rights activists in Riyadh on 1 January 2009, in protest of the attack on Gaza by the Israeli army. He continues to be detained without ever having appeared before any judicial authority or being subjected to any legal procedures.



Khaled Mohamed Al-Siri, tortured inside Al-Hayr prison

The case of Walid Al-Amri is particularly worrying for Alkarama. Walid Al-Amri participated in an Alkarama training workshop in 2007 and, following a month of human rights work in Saudi Arabia, was arrested and detained in secret for 9 months. Though his family has since been able to visit him, he remains detained purely as the result of his work in human rights and the expression of his opinions.

Many detainees in Saudi Arabia allege having suffered serious torture, including through the denial of vital medical care. This is the case of Nacer Al-Hajiri, who requires urgent surgery for a life-threatening brain tumor. To date, the Saudi authorities have refused to allow him access to necessary medical attention.

Alkarama will closely follow the progression of the 900 cases the Saudi authorities plan to try in addition to other violations, such as arbitrary detention and torture of foreigners as well as Saudi nationals.

Khaled Suleyman Al-Omeir, Saudi human rights defender arrested for planning peaceful protest in Riyadh

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention

Nationality : Saudi Arabian

Age : 47

Date of Arrest : 2 January 2009

Case submitted to : SRT

Current Status : Incommunicado

Lorture, arbitrary arrest, detention without trial, solitary confinement, incommunicado detention ... **Khaled Suleyman Al-Omeir** has suffered it all. Furthermore, severe violations such as these are not rare in Saudi Arabia. While few dare to challenge the status quo of the Kingdom's disastrous human rights record, Mr Al-Omeir is a shining light amongst the vast darkness of violations and outright abuses.

A key figure in the reformers' political movement in Saudi Arabia since 2000 and an active member in the Saudi human rights community, Mr Al-Omeir was first arrested on 25 April 2005 and detained incommunicado for six months at Al-Alisha prison. He suffered ill-treatment at the hands of prison authorities and was later released without ever having undergone any legal procedures. His arrest was linked to his appearance on Al-Jazeera television during which he expressed his indignation towards the political circumstances in his country.

Mr Al-Omeir's most recent arrest was in Riyadh on 2 January 2009, for which Alkarama submitted a communication to the Special Rapporteur on Torture on 16 January 2009. The arrest occurred without an arrest warrant and Mr Al-Omeir was immediately placed in solitary confinement. He was attempting to hold a peaceful demonstration organised along with other human rights activists to protest Israeli attacks on Gaza when officials from the religious authorities arrested him, describing the peaceful demonstration as an act against the principles of Islam.

To date, Mr Al-Omeir has never appeared before any judicial authority, nor has he been subject to any legal procedures. Most recently, in November 2009, Mr Al-Omeir was placed in solitary confinement in Al-Hayr prison after he was suspected by prison authorities of having leaked snapshots of a torture victim, Khaled Mohamed Al-Siri, from inside the prison (see opposite page). Alkarama subsequently submitted his case once again to the Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mr Manfred Nowak, on 25 November 2009, using this opportunity to bring to his attention the degrading conditions to which

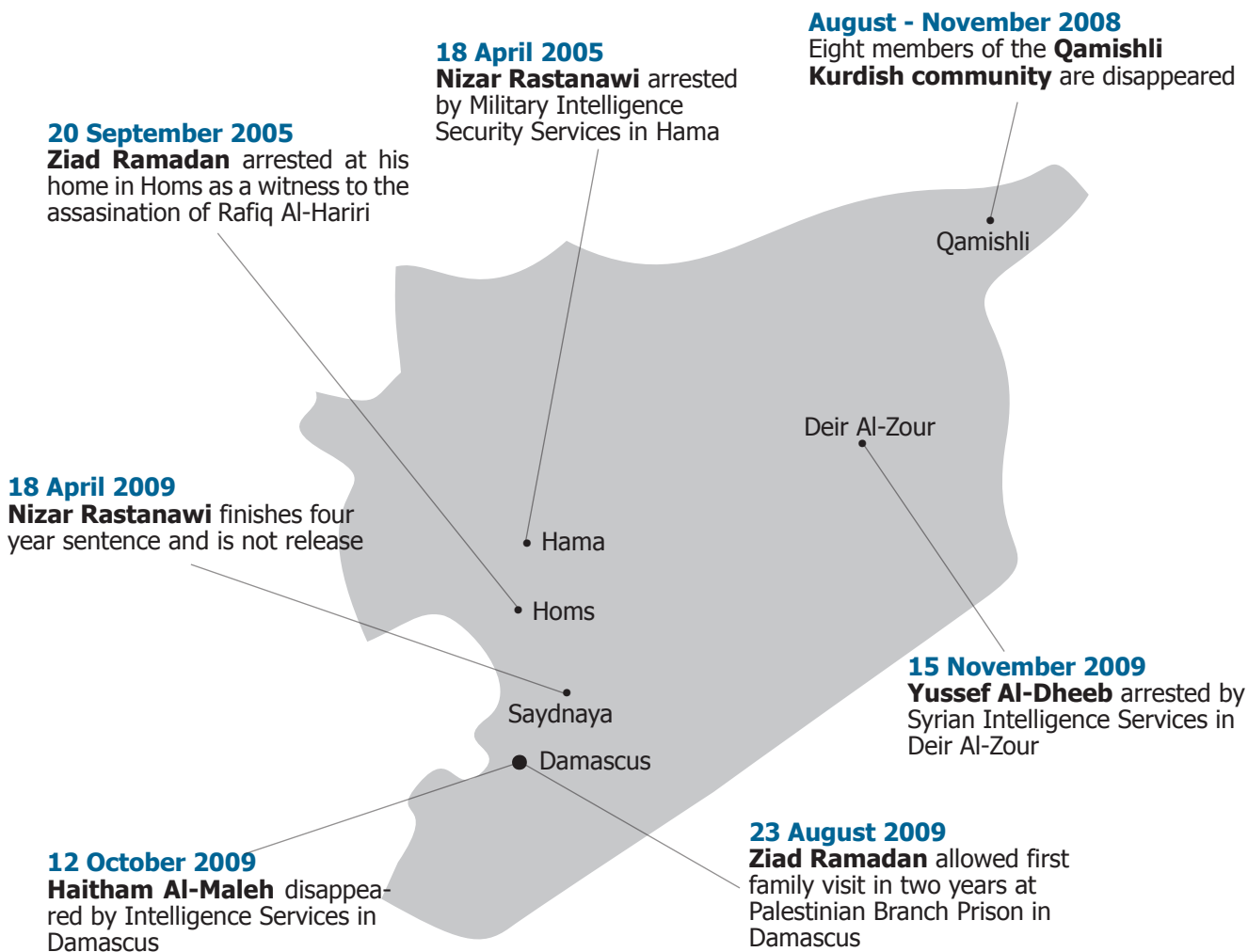
prisoners are exposed in Saudi prisons, particularly those detained for political reasons. According to sources, necessary medical treatment is regularly refused to detainees, while torture and prolonged solitary confinement are common forms of discipline in the prisons.

In a country where freedom of expression and human rights barely apply, Khaled Suleyman Al-Omeir's efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights are to be applauded. As typical as his case may be, his uniqueness lies in his unflinching belief in human dignity, which only serves to strengthen his resolve.

SYRIA

“ Your honor, I love freedom and refuse despotism, I love justice, hate falsehood and condemn injustice, I love Syria passionately and I see life outside of it as death. ”

- Haithem Al-Maleh, statement in his defence before Damascus Military Court, November 2009



ALKARAMA'S WORK ON SYRIA IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **22** communications and **6** urgent appeals to the

UN human rights mechanisms regarding **17** individual cases

Communications : **HRD : 2 // SRT : 4 // WGAD : 4 // WGEID : 20 // FRDX : 2**

ICCPR

ACCESSION 21.04.1969

LAST REPORT DUE	01.04.2003 (3rd)
SUBMITTED	05.07.2004 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE	01.08.2009 (4th)

ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL Not a signatory

CAT

ACCESSION 19.08.2004

INITIAL REPORT DUE	19.09.2005
SUBMITTED	16.06.2009 (1st)
NEXT REPORT DUE	Unknown

CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES
 Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry) **No**
 Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints) **No**
 Art. 22 (Individual communications) **No**

ICCPED

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

UPCOMING REVIEW December 2011

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Not a member

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

None

CONSTITUTION
Yes 13.03.1973

STATE OF EMERGENCY
Yes, in force since 08.03.1963

UN COUNTRY VISITS
Requested:
 2005 & 2007 : SRT
 2008 : HRD

Severe Crack Down on Human Rights Defenders and Political Opponents

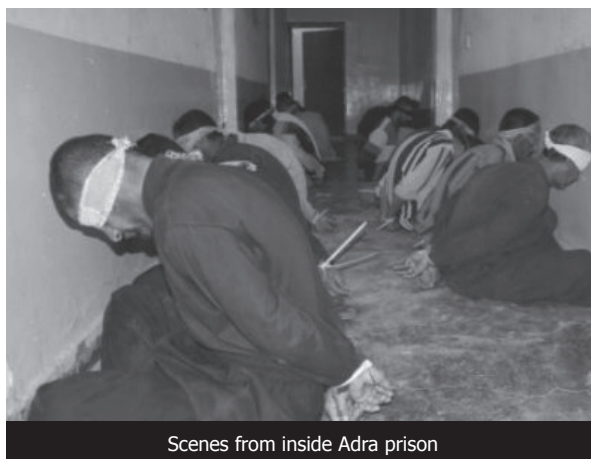
Syría, in 2009, continued to play a double game: improving its relations with the US and Western countries by presenting a more open and cooperative stance on the international level, while continuing to repress any opponents or critics of the Government and repeatedly violating various other human rights at home.

On the international level, Syria strengthened ties with Turkey and warmed its relations with the United States and other Western countries in what seemed to be a change of course and an opening by President Bashar Al-Assad. However, this political opening was not followed by a parallel relaxing of the repression and harassment of human rights defenders and opponents of the government. This is well illustrated by the arrest and trial before a Military Court of Haithem Al-Maleh, a prominent 78-year-old Syrian lawyer and human rights defender, who played a large role in ensuring a memorandum of understanding, including human rights clauses, was attached to the Syrian - EU Association Agreement to be signed in 2009. The Syrians refused to sign this memorandum and abducted Mr Al-Maleh. Alkarama has been following his case closely (see case study of Haithem Al-Maleh on opposite page).

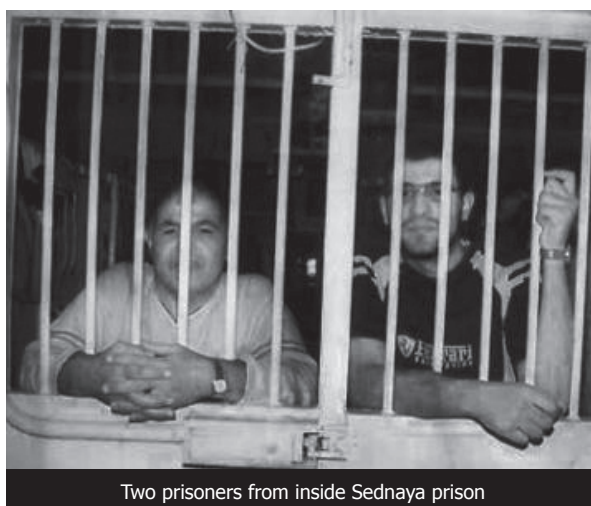
At the same time, the tensions in the Kurdish areas, particularly high since the 2004-05 «Kurdish Intifada» have not calmed. Dozens of Kurds accused of being political leaders, critical writers or members of Kurdish independence movements remained in detention or disappeared. In May 2009, Alkarama submitted to the United Nations Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances the cases of 8 Kurds accused of membership of such a movement, arrested in Qamishli over the summer of 2008 and subsequently disappeared by the security services. These 8 individuals reappeared in September 2009, only to be presented before the State Security Court.

In 2009 many political opponents, and in particular members of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration, were arrested and detained without any legal basis and purely because of their political views. The Damascus Declaration is a statement issued by a variety of political actors in 2005 calling for peaceful democratic change in Syria. Alkarama submitted to the UN human rights mechanisms a number of cases illustrating these repeated violations of Articles 18, 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including 6 urgent appeals calling for the immediate intervention by the UN mechanism.

Alkarama will continue to denounce these violations and ensure that the United Nations human rights mechanisms and the general public are informed of the human rights violations committed

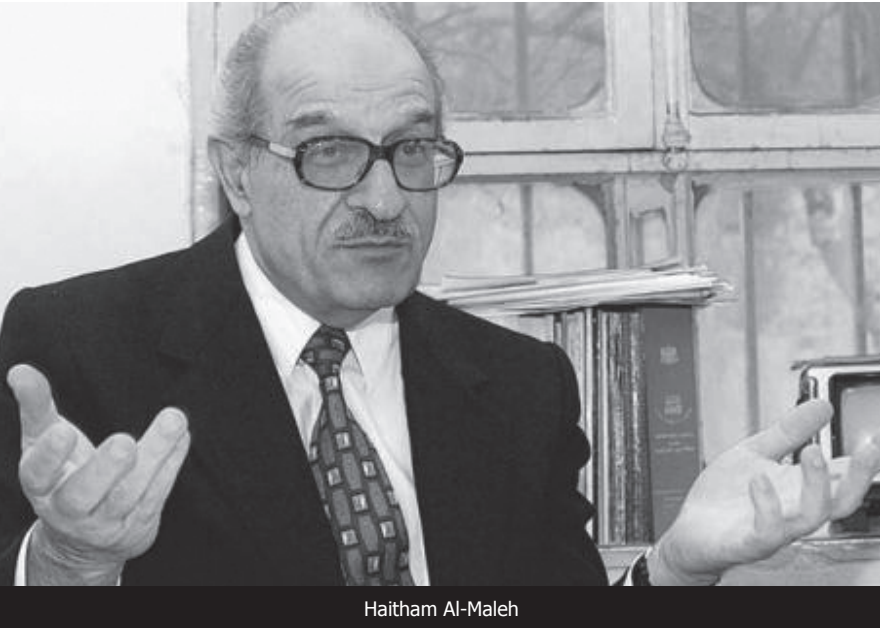


Scenes from inside Adra prison



Two prisoners from inside Sednaya prison

Prominent Syrian lawyer and human rights activist **Haitham Al-Maleh** is disappeared after TV interview



Haitham Al-Maleh

Type of Violation :

Disappearance / Arbitrary detention

Nationality :

 Syrian

Age :

 78

Date of Arrest :

 12 October 2009

Current Status :

 Detained

On 12 October 2009, **Haitham Al-Maleh**, a 78-year-old Syrian lawyer, human rights defender and former president of the Syrian Human Rights Society, took part in a telephone interview with London-based Syrian television station Barada TV during which he openly criticized Syrian authorities for their continued repression of the right to freedom of expression. On 13 October 2009, he was summoned to the offices of the Syrian Political Security in Damascus for an inquiry, but refused to go. He left his home on the morning of 14 October 2009 and disappeared on the way to his office. His family had no news of him for 5 days, until he reappeared on 19 October before a Military General Prosecutor who charged him with crime of "disseminating false information that would affect the morale of the nation."

Mr Al-Maleh is thus to be tried before a Military Court, despite being a civilian. In violation of international human rights law, civilians in Syria may be tried before military courts under the state of emergency established in 1963. The United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms and human rights organisations have repeatedly criticised the enduring nature of this state of emergency which, according to article 4 of the ICCPR, should only be applied under strictly limited circumstances: "in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation."

Alkarama sent a letter to the United Nations Secretary General on 23 December 2009 asking that he intervene on behalf of Mr Al-Maleh and requesting that the Syrian Government explain how the State of Emergency in place in Syria for over 45 years is in accordance with Article 4 of the ICCPR.

Alkarama had previously submitted Mr Al-Maleh's case to the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances on 20 October 2009 and to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on 27 October 2009.

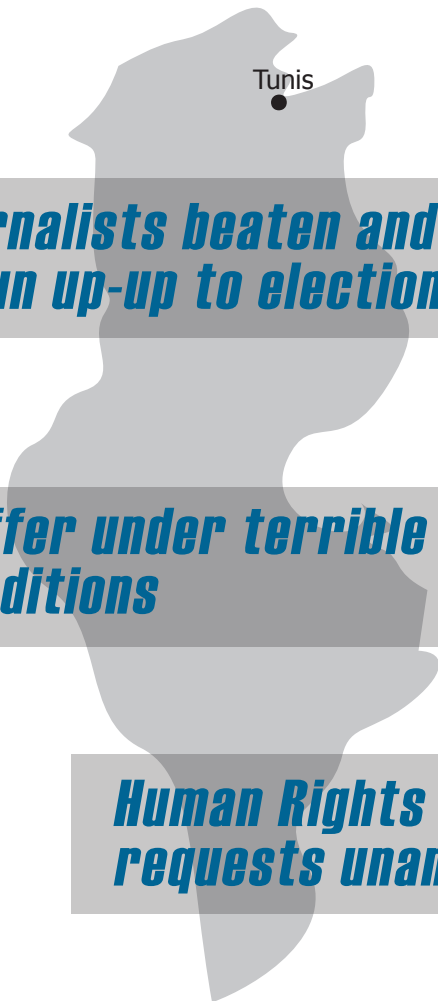
Haitham Al-Maleh had previously been imprisoned between 1980 and 1987 due to his work as a human rights defender. In 2002, he was brought before a military tribunal for publishing a magazine in Lebanon, but was later released due to a decision by the President of the Republic, Bashar al-Assad. Subsequently, he had his lawyer's license revoked in 2004 and has several times been banned from travelling and giving lectures. He is the lawyer of Muhannad Al-Hassani, another human rights defender currently detained by the Syrian authorities.

Mr Al-Maleh's arrests, as well as that of his client, Mr Al-Hassani, are a clear indicator of the Syrian authorities' blatant disregard for numerous principles of international law, most specifically, the right to the freedom of opinion as guaranteed by article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

TUNISIA

“ The Committee is concerned that various human rights organizations and defenders are unable freely to conduct their activities or exercise the right to peaceful assembly, and are subjected to harassment and intimidation and sometimes even arrest. ”

- Human Rights Committee, Concluding Observations: Tunisia, 23 April 2008 (CCPR/C/TUN/CO/5), para 20



Journalists beaten and arrested in run up-up to elections

Detainees suffer under terrible detention conditions

Human Rights Committee requests unanswered

ALKARAMA'S WORK ON TUNISIA IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **1** communication to the UN human rights mechanisms regarding **1** individual case
 Communications : **WGAD : 1**

ICCPR

RATIFIED 18.03.1969

LAST REPORT DUE	04.02.1998 (5th)
SUBMITTED	14.12.2006 (5th)
NEXT REPORT DUE	31.03.2012 (6th)
ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory

CAT

RATIFIED 23.09.1988

LAST REPORT DUE	22.10.2001 (3rd)
SUBMITTED	16.11.2006 (3rd)
NEXT REPORT DUE	Unknown
CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory
CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES	
Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry)	Yes
Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints)	Yes
Art. 22 (Individual communications)	Yes

ICCPED

SIGNED 06.02.2007

UPR

LAST REVIEW 08.04.2008

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Member from 2006 - 2007

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

Comité Supérieur des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales (Superior Committee for Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties)

CONSTITUTION

Amended 2002

STATE OF EMERGENCY

No

RECENT LEGISLATION

Anti-terrorism law introduced on 10 December 2003

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Took place:

6-10 December 2009 : SRFDX
Report E/CN.4/2000/63/Add.4

Requested:

1998 & 2007 : SRT
Reminder in 2008 : SR on the situation of human rights defenders
2009 : SRFDX
21 January 2010 : SRCT to visit

ALKARAMA PUBLICATIONS

UPR Tunisia: Follow-up to the HRCtee recommendations, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva 11 March 2009

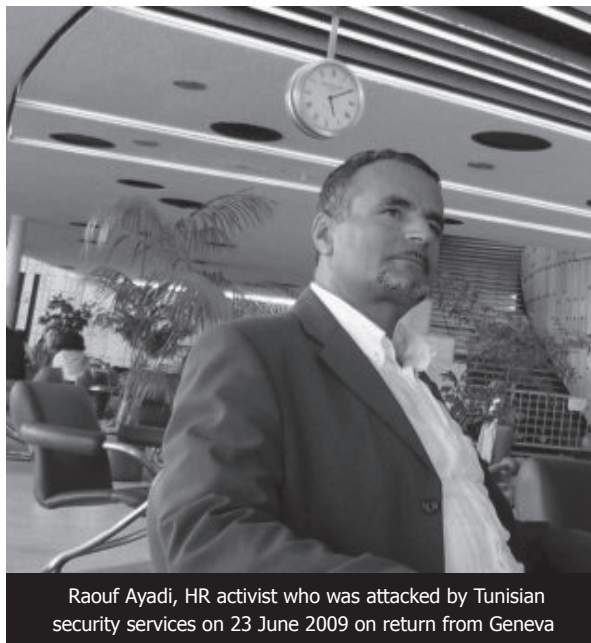
Freedom of Speech Crushed Despite Concerns from the Human Rights Committee

Tunisia held elections on 25 October 2009 which were widely deemed unfair and were tainted by acts of fraud and repression of opposition candidates. Strict regulations meant that several opposition movements could not present their main candidates for the election, press freedom was restricted and the authorities cracked down on any criticism or dissent from journalists and opposition leaders. The officially-announced result obtained by President Ben Ali, 89.9% of the vote with a turnout of 89% raises serious concerns about the credibility of the election.

Throughout 2009, human rights defenders and journalists were continually harassed, arrested and imprisoned for having expressed criticism of the government or their policies. Most worryingly, three lawyers who visited Alkarama in Geneva in June 2009 to discuss the situation in Tunisia, were harassed and mistreated upon their return to Tunis by security agents working for the government. Furthermore, a number of journalists critical of the government were arrested, including Taoufik Ben Brik, arrested shortly before the elections. Several journalists were also harassed, physically or verbally, by what are believed to have been government agents. Slim Boukhdhir, an independent journalist and Hamma Hammami, leader of the opposition Tunisian Workers' Communist Party were both beaten by men believed to be government agents, whilst Lotfi Hajji of Al Jazeera was insulted at length and in public by a man believed to be working for the government.

The Human Rights Committee stated its concerns about this issue (see page 56) in its concluding observations in 2008. The Tunisian government has failed to effectively implement the Committee's recommendations, which led the Committee to remind the Tunisian government, on 30 July 2009, of their obligations to report back to the Committee on steps taken to implement the recommendations made in the Committee's Concluding Observations.

Alkarama will continue following the implementation of these recommendations as well as the commitments made by Tunisia during their UPR review in 2008, and will inform the UN mechanisms of the result of implementation, or lack thereof, as well as of any further violations committed by the Tunisian authorities.



Raouf Ayadi, HR activist who was attacked by Tunisian security services on 23 June 2009 on return from Geneva

Map of Prisons in Tunisia

"9th April", Bizerte City, Borj Erroumi, Nadhor, El Haouareb, Beja, Borj Al-Amri, Gabes, Gafsa, Grombalia, Harboub, Jandouba, Kef, Madia, Manouba, Messadine, Monastir, Mornague, Mornaguia, Sfax, Siliana

Former “Al-Nahdha” chairman, Dr Sadok Chourou, detained following telephone interview on Al-Hiwar

Type of Violation : Arbitrary detention

Nationality : Tunisian

Age : 62

Date of Arrest : 3 December 2008

Current Status : Detained

In follow up to Alkarama’s work on **Dr Sadok Chourou** in 2008, which was presented in its 2008 annual report, Alkarama further submitted a reminder to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in September 2009 about the case.

To recall, Dr Chourou is the former chairman of the Tunisian political movement Al-Nahdha. He was first arrested on 17 February 1991 for his role as chairman of Al-Nahdha. He was brought before the military court in Tunis in 1992 and sentenced to life imprisonment following what was considered by human rights NGOs as an unfair trial. Dr Chourou has been considered a prisoner of conscience by all human rights NGOs. Since, he has been held incommunicado over long periods and severely tortured by services under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, including being held under especially difficult detention conditions in an isolated jail cell for 14 years. Dr Chourou has been on more than a dozen hunger strikes, the last having taken place in 2007.

Dr Chourou was released on 5 November 2008 after 18 years imprisonment following a pardon granted by the government to 21 Al Nahdha members to mark the 21st anniversary of President Zine Ben Ali’s accession to power in 1987. However, he was re-arrested on 3 December 2008 following several telephone interviews, including one on the Arab television station «Al-Hiwar» on 1 December 2008, during which he discussed issues of civil liberties and politics in his country and the conditions of his detention.

On 9 September 2009, Alkarama submitted a reminder to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, asking it to intervene with the Tunisian authorities as Dr Chourou’s conditions of detention in Nador prison (near Bizerte) and the lack of medical care were causing a serious deterioration in his health. Our organization had already sent a communication to the Working Group on 19 December 2008 due to his re-arrest barely a month after his release. There is no doubt that this treatment is by instruction from political authorities and is in retaliation for him having reported his case to the UN special procedures.

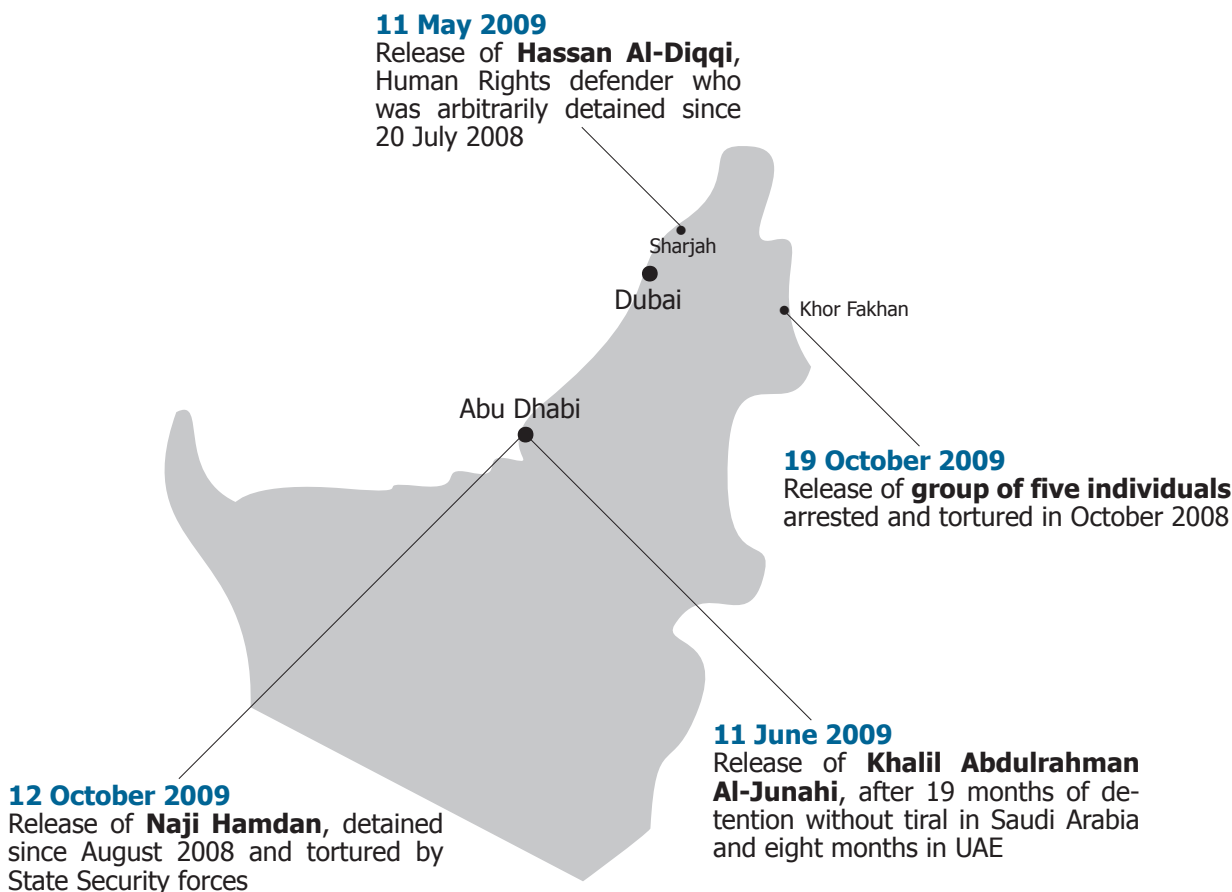


Dr Sadok Chourou

UAE

“ Then someone caught me and pulled me down to the floor, face down, took my arms towards my back, sat on them with his knees, then another person lift my legs up and another one with a stick started the whipping of my feet! I screamed hard, I was so hurt! ”

- Naji Hamdan, statement to US consul, 16 December 2008



ALKARAMA'S WORK ON THE UAE IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **15** communications and **11** urgent appeals to the UN human rights mechanisms regarding **11** individual cases

Communications : **SRT : 6 // WGAD : 11 // WGEID : 5 // SRCT : 4**

ICCPR

NOT A SIGNATORY

CAT

NOT A SIGNATORY

ICCPEP

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

LAST REVIEW 04.12.2008

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Not a member

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

None

CONSTITUTION
 Yes 02.12.1971

STATE OF EMERGENCY
 No

RECENT LEGISLATION
 Federal Decree, Law No. 1 of 2004 concerning Combating Terrorist Crimes

Human Rights Defenders Harassed, Torture Remains Widespread

The financial crash of Dubai in late November 2009 and the release in April 2009 of a video of Sheikh Issa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, brother of the UAE president, torturing a business associate were possibly the two major events of 2009 in the UAE. Alkarama visited the UAE in April 2009 to meet with families of victims, government officials, and lawyers. The visit led to a number of positive developments in the cases Alkarama was following.

The video of the president's brother highlighted one of the UAE's main human rights issues: the widespread practice of torture in detention centres and prisons. Alongside this, the arbitrary detention and unfair trial of individuals on terrorism charges continued to be a major issue in 2009. The case of Najji Hamdan and that of the arrest of the 6 members of the "Khor Fakan" group are good examples of these violations, but Alkarama has been informed of dozens of individuals in the same situation as them.

Alkarama submitted the cases mentioned above to various special procedures in 2009, while Najji Hamdan and the 6 members of the Khor Fakan group were all released by the end of 2009. Alkarama also brought to the attention of the UN human rights mechanisms the case of two Chinese Uyghers who were arrested on terrorism charges in June 2008 and were detained without been able to contact their families or any lawyers, and without being charged or tried.

Arbitrary detention and unfair trials affected those accused of terrorism but also political opponents or critics of the government. The case of Hassan al Diqqi, a human rights defender and regular critic of the government, is an example of this continued harassment. Mr Al-Diqqi was arrested on fabricated charges, and condemned to death by a court in 2008. However, following numerous actions by Alkarama to the United Nations Special Procedures, the UAE Government was requested by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to explain its arrest and continued detention of Mr Al-Diqqi. The UAE government released Mr Al Diqqi in May 2009. The Working Group all the same issued Opinion 8/2009 on 1 September 2009, stating that Mr Al Diqqi's detention between July 2008 and May 2009 was arbitrary and that he should be compensated for this arbitrary detention.

The problem of disappearances and secret detention by Emirati security forces was another focus point for Alkarama in 2009. Alkarama followed closely the case of Khalil Abderrahman Al-Junahi, a 37-year-old student, holding Bahraini and Emirati nationality, who had been detained in Saudi Arabia since 2007 and who was transferred to the UAE on 24 November 2008. From this date onwards his family was unable to obtain any news of his whereabouts or his fate. The Emirati authorities denied detaining him, and refused to respond to requests for information – he was effectively disappeared. In April 2009, Alkarama raised his case



Sheikh Issa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan's torture footage

with the Emirati officials they met during their visit to the country, and around the same time his family received phone calls from Mr Al Junahi for the first time in 5 months. Alkarama reminded the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in May 2009 of his continued detention without any legal basis and in June 2009, Khalil Al-Junahi was released, without ever having been charged or presented before a judge, and he was allowed to rejoin members of his family in Dubai.

Alkarama was pleased to see that during its review before the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2008, the UAE delegation made a number of important commitments to improve the human rights situation in the country. Alkarama prepared a compilation of all these affirmations and voluntary commitments made by the UAE delegations during this review. The effective implementation and veracity of these statements will be verified over the coming years and the results will be submitted to the UPR during its next review of the UAE in 2012. Furthermore, Alkarama will continue to inform the UN human rights mechanisms and the general public of abuses committed by the UAE authorities.

American citizen, **Naji Hamdan**, held incommunicado and tortured by UAE intelligence services

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention

Nationality : Lebanese/USA

Age : 43

Date of Arrest : 29 August 2008

Case submitted to : WGAD / SRT

Current Status : Released

Mr Naji Hamdan is 43 years old. He originally emigrated from Lebanon to the United States in the 1980's, where he obtained American citizenship and opened a successful car parts business. In 2006, he decided to move his business to the United Arab Emirates. As of 2007, Naji was repeatedly questioned in the US and in the UAE by FBI agents about his work and travel. Whilst travelling in Lebanon, he was arrested and tortured by the Lebanese Intelligence in 2008, who interrogated him and his 16-year-old son, about his work and travel.

Naji was finally arrested at his home by UAE intelligence services on 29 August 2008. He was initially held incommunicado for three months without the possibility of contacting the outside world. His first contact was a telephone call to his wife and a visit by the U.S. Consul on 19 October 2008. During a second visit on 3 December 2008, Naji gave a statement to the UAE Consul regarding severe torture which he had suffered at the hands of members of the UAE intelligence services and possibly foreign agents. He described being held in a cold underground room and regularly beaten, including on the soles of the feet (a form of torture commonly used and called fallaqqa). He was deprived of sleep for long periods and threatened with reprisals against members of his family if he did not confirm the charges against him. After 89 days of this inhuman treatment, Naji was forced to sign false statements.

On 18 November 2008, a complaint was filed against the U.S. government by Naji's family, arguing that he had been arrested and secretly held by UAE authorities on the orders of the U.S. government. This court case was dismissed by a US court in August 2009.

On 26 November 2008, Naji was transferred to Al Wathba prison in Abu Dhabi and his case was transferred before the UAE Supreme Court. On 26 January 2009, Alkarama submitted his case to the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism and the Special Rapporteur on Torture, as well as to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, calling for investigations into the torture and that evidence extracted



Naji Hamdan

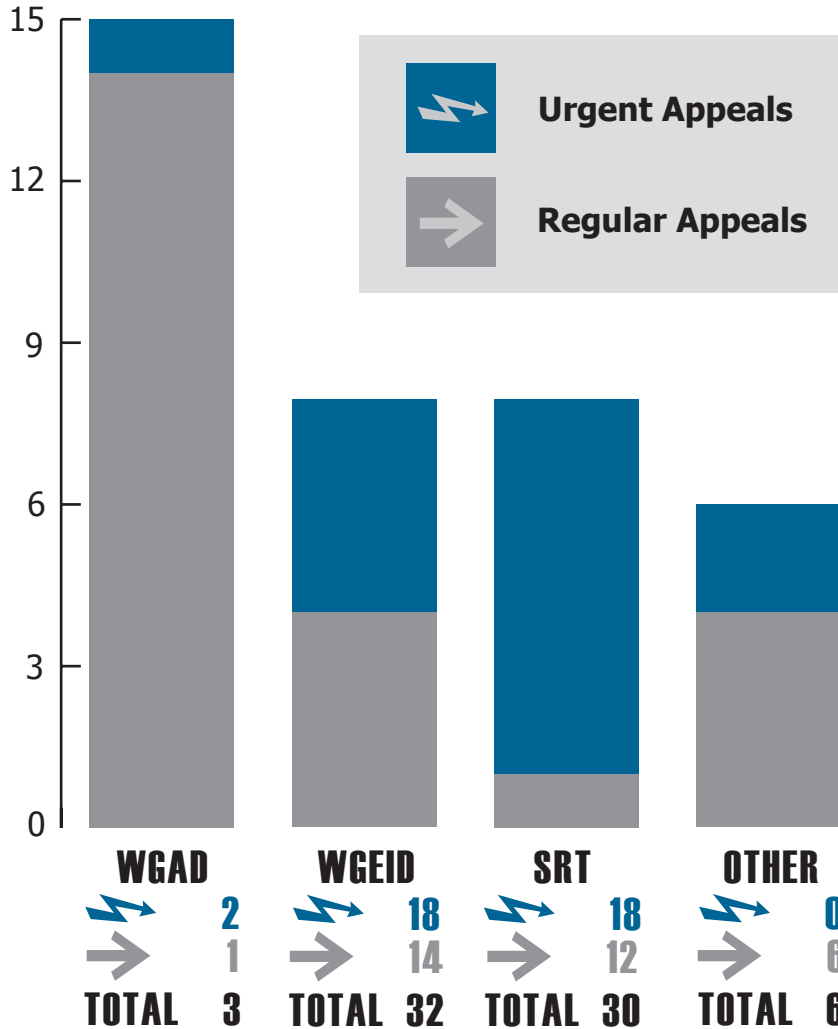
under torture should not be used against him in his court case. An Alkarama delegation also visited the UAE in April 2009 to speak to his family and lawyers as well as to government officials about his case.

As of June 2009, several hearings were held at the UAE Supreme Court, during which the confessions extracted under torture were used as evidence against Naji. Furthermore, a number of the basic guarantees to a fair trial were violated. Alkarama observed a number of these court hearings, and reported the violations observed to the United Nations Special Procedures. On 14 October 2009, the court sentenced Naji to 18 months in prison without providing reasons for their decision or sentence. Having already served this term, he was immediately released. He has since been able to reunite with his family in Lebanon.

YEMEN

“ The State party should take all necessary measures to counter enforced disappearances and the practice of mass arrest without a warrant and arbitrary detention without charges and judicial process. ”

- CAT/C/YEM/CO/2, para. 8, 17 December 2009



ALKARAMA'S WORK ON YEMEN IN 2009

Alkarama submitted **23** communications and **14** urgent appeals to the

UN human rights mechanisms regarding **22** individual cases

Communications : HRD : 2 // SRT : 8 // SUMX : 3 // WGAD : 15 // WGEID : 8 // FRDX : 1

ICCPR

ACCESSION 09.02.1987

LAST REPORT DUE	01.07.2009 (5th)
SUBMITTED	14.12.2009 (5th)
NEXT REPORT DUE	Unknown
ICCPR OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory

CAT

ACCESSION 05.11.1991

LAST REPORT DUE	04.12.1996 (2nd)
SUBMITTED	03.07.2008 (2nd)
NEXT REPORTS DUE	04.12.2000 (3rd)
	04.12.2004 (4th)
	04.12.2008 (5th)
CAT OPTIONAL PROTOCOL	Not a signatory
CAT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES	
Art. 20 (Confidential inquiry)	Yes
Art. 21 (Inter-State complaints)	No
Art. 22 (Individual communications)	No

ICPPED

NOT A SIGNATORY

UPR

LAST REVIEW 11.05.2009

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Not a member

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

None

CONSTITUTION

Amended in February 2001

STATE OF EMERGENCY

No

RECENT LEGISLATION

Three new draft laws pending before the Yemeni Parliament, including a Counter-terrorism law and a Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism law

UN COUNTRY VISITS

Took place:

17-21 August 1998 : WGEID
E/CN.4/1999/62/Add.1 and Corr.1

Agreed upon:

SUMX

Took place:

2005 & 2007 : SRT

ALKARAMA PUBLICATIONS

Yemen: Follow up to HRCtee recommendations,
Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 March 2009

Yemen: Shadow Report to CAT (2nd periodic review),
Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 16 October 2009

Yemen: Submission for the List of Issues to CAT (2nd periodic review),
Alkarama for Human Rights, 27 February 2009

“War on Terror” Creates Atmosphere of Impunity

Yemen’s deteriorating political and security situations was followed by an equal degradation in its human rights situation. In the Sada’a region the Houthi movement gained momentum, leading to a large number of arrests by security and intelligence forces for those suspected of assisting the movement. In the south of the country, discontent grew, in part due to discrimination by the Yemeni government, particularly against members of the armed forces of the ex-South Yemen. The Government also increased its attacks against suspected Al-Qaida members in the tribal areas, which led to a number of arbitrary arrests and detentions. The living conditions of the Yemeni population in general further deteriorated, due in part to the lack of the rule of law and widespread corruption.

Arbitrary detention remained the major problem in Yemen, in particular, when security forces detained individuals in order to force others to come forward. For example, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued Opinion no. 13/2009 finding to be arbitrary the detention of the Al-Abbab brothers, who have been detained by Political Security since 19 July 2007 in place of their brother, without charge, trial, or access to a lawyer. Another shocking case of secret and arbitrary detention is that of five Cameroonian nationals who have been kept in secret detention since 1995, a total of 14 years. Four of them have been identified: Ludo Mouafo, Pierre Pengou, Baudelaire Mechoup and Zechariah Ouafo. After their arrest in March 1995 at the Plaza Suites Hotel in Sana’a by the political security services, they were taken to a detention centre in the capital. In August 2004, more than 9 years after their arrest, these four people managed to get a message out through a prisoner who was released. Alkarama submitted their case to the WGAD and to the SRT on 1 April 2009, and also raised their case with the Committee Against Torture when Yemen underwent its second periodic review in November 2009.

Apart from arbitrary detention, a serious concern for Alkarama was the targeting of human rights defenders, exemplified by the arrest and disappearances of a number of NGO workers and journalists. There appears to have been a tendency for security services to arrest and disappear individuals before putting them on trial in which evidence extracted under torture is used against them. This was the case with Yasser Al Wazir, submitted to the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders on 20 November 2009.

Other concerns include a feeling of impunity among security forces, the arbitrary detention of Guantanamo returnees and the lack of recognition for the special status of minors. This last violation was clearly illustrated by the arrest of Ahmad al-Mahfili, a minor detained over 9 months in place of his brother by Political Security (he was finally released on 11 November 2009, see case study on

opposite page).

Impunity among security and intelligence agents remained the norm, as very few of these agents are ever prosecuted for human rights violations. In the case of the extra-judicial execution of Majed Al-Odeini by members of the security forces, pressure was put on the Prosecutor investigating his death by the Yemeni security services, urging him not to pursue the case and not to issue arrest orders against the perpetrators.

Guantanamo returnees also faced secret detention following their return to Yemen. The case of Karima Khamis Said Khamisan is particularly striking: he was handed over to the Yemeni authorities in 15 September 2005 by the US Government. Following an earlier arrest and secret detention in 2005, he was again arrested in 2009 and secretly detained for 5 months by Political Security before being released without ever being charged or judged.

Finally, Alkarama is concerned at the lack of co-operation from the Yemeni government with the UN human rights mechanisms. Indeed, no Yemeni delegation was present during the review of their second state report before the CAT in November 2009. Alkarama will continue to follow the human rights situation in Yemen and urges the Yemeni government to fully cooperate with the special procedures and other UN human right mechanisms.



*Seventeen year-old **Ahmed Mahfili** taken hostage by Political Security agents and ransomed for his brother*

Type of Violation : Arbitrary Detention
Nationality : Yemen
Age : 17
Date of Arrest : 23 February 2009
Case submitted to : WGAD / SRT
Current Status : Released 11 November 2009

Ahmed Al-Mahfili, a 17 years old minor was arrested in the early hours of 23 February 2009 after the Al-Mahfili family home was violently raided by forces wearing balaclavas and armed with automatic machine guns. These forces simply identified themselves as 'government agents' and arrested Ahmed in place of his brother – the person they were actually seeking. Ahmed was taken away to an unknown location, his family completely unaware of what would happen to him.

Despite desperately seeking to find out what had happened to him by contacting various intelligence and security services, Ahmed's family was not able to obtain any information of his whereabouts for more than two months. Finally, Political Security agents acknowledged his arrest and detention, explaining that they would be holding him until his brother handed himself in, effectively declaring that they were holding him hostage without any legal basis. Ahmed's family was concerned for his health, in particular his psychological state as he was barely 17 years old and exposed to terrible prison conditions.

In light of the illegal nature of this case, Alkarama presented Ahmed's case to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on 20 May 2009, informing them of his arbitrary detention. Alkarama also sent an urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur on Torture (SRT), on 23 October 2009, asking him to urgently intervene in this case when Alkarama learned that Ahmed's physical and mental health was severely deteriorating due to his on-going detention.

To Alkarama's relief, Ahmed was finally released on 11 November 2009 - after more than nine months of arbitrary detention at Political Security headquarters in Sana'a. Unfortunately, his father passed away shortly before his release due to a long-term illness, without seeing his son released. Ahmed will be returning to school soon.

This incident of hostage-taking in place of a wanted family member by the security services is not an isolated incident in Yemen - Alkarama had also informed the WGAD of the case of the al-Abbab brothers, who are currently detained in place of their brother who is wanted on terrorism charges. The WGAD issued opinion 13/2009 stating that their detention is arbitrary and calling for their release.

ORGANISATION

As a Swiss foundation, Alkarama is supervised by the Federal Department of Home Affairs of the Swiss Confederation. The choice of this legal form for Alkarama reflects the will of its founders to infuse the organization with rigor and transparency in its management and guarantee the achievement of its goals, which is a source of stability for its various partners and the authorities. As required by law, a body of independent auditors is responsible for annually reviewing the accounts of the Foundation.

The development program launched in 2008 by the organization and carried over the year 2009 has encompassed various aspects like management methods, human resources, Information Technology (IT) and administration.

In all these areas, this year has witnessed the successful consolidation of our work procedures in conjunction with the noticeable substantial growth of our organization. Office space in the Geneva headquarters has nearly doubled in size, and at the same time a major upgrade of IT systems was undertaken. Indeed, the handling of the increasing number of cases taken care of by the organization, as well as the other activities described in this report, required the design and implementation of adequate procedures and team management techniques. The year 2009 can indeed be considered as a milestone in the ongoing effort to make Alkarama a professional, credible and efficient human rights organisation.

STRUCTURE & HUMAN RESOURCES

Alkarama's main office is in Geneva. Other offices are located in Beirut, Doha and Sana'a and more than 150 members and volunteer activists, the majority of them in Arab countries, contribute to the work of Alkarama.

Alkarama is a multinational, multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-ethnic organisation. Accordance with the vision and mission of Alkarama as well as its high professional standards are the recruitment criteria for our organization, whether for employees, volunteers and interns.

Alkarama recruited more staff in 2009, continuing the trend it initiated in 2008. While a single person was employed full time in late 2007, there are now 10 fulltime employees working for the organization, most of them based in Geneva. Volunteers, students and interns also contributed significantly to the activities of the Foundation. This positive experience has enabled Alkarama to establish a fruitful collaboration with other NGOs, civil society and the academic world. We have reached a win-win situation whereby Alkarama has been able to attract many young and talented human rights defenders and at the same time offer them the opportunity to learn and improve their skills under qualified supervision in a noble action for defending human rights.

The activities and the dynamism of Alkarama have also, and to a great extent, been made possible through the collaboration and dedication of many other activists who are our main source of information from the Arab world.

FINANCIAL REPORT

This year, Alkarama Foundation has relied primarily on donations from its founders to finance its activities.

Alkarama has been able to cover all its expenses as detailed in the table below. Alkarama's accounting for 2009 was audited by the fiduciary company "Kufigest", its officially designated auditing body, declared compliant with legal standards.

Alkarama expenses in 2009 [All figures in Swiss Francs]

Rent, Telecom, Running costs	114'314
Salaries, payments for outsourcing, labor costs	544'343
Travel, seminars, interns	57'955
IT, printing, postage	20'633
Total	737'245

ALKARAMA AND THE MEDIA

In 2009, Alkarama's media and online presence grew significantly. The media was sought to highlight specific cases which were symptomatic of human rights violations in the countries under our mandate, some of which were prepared in partnership with other NGOs. The notion of urgent communiqués was introduced, which led to the rapid publishing of various cases. Another important development was the implementation of the new medias strategy, with the publication of Alkarama press releases on Facebook and Twitter. The Alkarama website also underwent a transformation.

INCREASE IN MEDIA PRESENCE

Press releases were issued concerning cases such as that of Mohamed Al-Dainy, a former Iraqi MP currently suffering persecution by the Iraqi Government, and Najî Hamdan an American-Lebanese citizen who was detained in the United Arab Emirates, possibly at the request of American intelligence services. These articles appeared in key international publications such as the Independent (UK), the Washington Post (US) and by major newswires such as the Associated Press.

Press releases were issued in partnership with other NGOs, for example about Abou Al Kassim Britel which was released together with the American Civil Liberties Union. Press releases were also released with Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch for articles about Najî Hamdan.

In 2009 there was a notable increase in the number of Alkarama press releases being taken up by other organisations, most likely due to our increased work with various national NGOs. Alkarama has put in place a system to monitor the appearance of press releases on the internet.

Also, Alkarama representatives were requested to provide information on a variety of issues, such as the situation of human rights in Libya, or the election of the United States as a member of the UN Human Rights Council in June 2009 for the Geneva-based Human Rights Tribune.

URGENT COMMUNIQUES & UPDATES

In mid-2009 Alkarama began publishing urgent communiqués regarding incoming cases of a serious nature. Prior to the initiative there was a gap in time between when we initially received a case and when we eventually submitted the cases to the UN special procedures. Since August 2009, urgent communiqués have become a tool by which we are able to disseminate pressing information, not only on our website, but throughout all of our media networks. Families of victims and human right activists are able to benefit from Alkarama's urgent updates and press releases by keeping up-to-date on information at the same time as we receive it.

NEW MEDIA

Facebook and Twitter have established themselves as essential tools for the new media generation. These cutting-edge social news networks allow small organisations such as Alkarama to disseminate updates, news and information to the widest possible audience at the highest level of immediacy. Since Alkarama began using these media tools in mid-2009 it has achieved relatively significant success. Alkarama's "fan page" currently has 295 members. Facebook has allowed Alkarama to join and participate in various other niche human rights groups through Facebook's networking mechanisms.

The recent impact of Twitter has been particularly significant after Google decided to search Twitter updates in real time through their search engine. This has allowed Alkarama not only to be further accessed through internet search engine channels, but also given an increased immediacy and importance to our urgent press releases and online publications in general. Alkarama currently has Twitter profiles in Arabic, English and French which are automatically updated each time a new update, article or press release is published on our website. Alkarama is currently linked to hundreds of "Twitterers". While Twitter mostly acts as an additional tool for disseminating information posted on our website, interaction with other Twitter users has allowed Alkarama to create virtual links with various human rights defenders, activists and organisations in general.

GLOSSARY

General Terms

Ratification, acceptance, approval

Ratification, acceptance and approval all refer to the act whereby a State establishes its consent to be bound by a treaty. As a step preceding ratification, the signature of a treaty also creates an obligation on a State, in the period between signature and ratification, acceptance or approval, to refrain in good faith from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the given treaty (see article 18 of the 1969 Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties). (UN, OHCHR, Handbook for Civil Society, 2008)

Accession

Accession is the act whereby a State that has not signed a treaty expresses its consent to become a party to that treaty by depositing an "instrument of accession" with the United Nations Secretary-General. Accession has the same legal effect as ratification, acceptance or approval (UN, OHCHR, Handbook for Civil Society, 2008).

UN Human Rights Treaties and Treaty Bodies

UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies

There are eight human rights treaty bodies, which are committees of independent experts that monitor implementation by State parties of the 8 core international human rights treaties (There is one more treaty on enforced disappearance but it has not yet entered into force). Treaty bodies are created in accordance with the provisions of the treaty that they monitor. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations".

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

Adoption: 16 December 1966
 Entry into force: 23 March 1976
 UN treaty based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It states that individuals have a range of civil and political rights such as freedom of expression, association, movement, religion or conscience. The implementation of the ICCPR by its State parties is monitored by the [Human Rights Committee](#) (HRCttee).

Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and political rights (OP ICCPR)

Adoption: 16 December 1966
 Entry into force: 23 March 1976
 The Optional Protocol to the ICCPR is an international treaty supplementing the ICCPR. By signing this addendum, states agree to allow the Human Rights Committee to consider individual complaints that is complaints from individuals claiming to be victims of the violations any of the rights in the ICCPR.

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED)

Adoption: 20 December 2006
 Entry into force: Not yet in force
 UN treaty which recognises enforced disappearance as a crime under international law (preamble). An enforced disappearance is considered to be "the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law" (art. 2). The convention commits State parties to arrest on their territory and to surrender, extradite or prosecute those responsible for such practices.

The Committee on Enforced Disappearances, in addition to functions of monitoring the implementation of the Convention and consideration of complaints concerning cases of enforced disappearance, has an urgent procedure (art. 30), the ability to undertake visits (art. 33) and to urgently bring to the attention of the UN General Assembly situations of widespread and systematic practice of enforced disappearance (art. 34).

It will enter into force once ratified by 20 countries; by 30 September 2008 there were 5 States parties to ICPPED.

Convention Against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (CAT)

Adoption: 10 December 1984
 Entry into force: 26 June 1987
 UN treaty which defines torture (art. 1), requires states to take effective legal and other measures to prevent torture (art. 2 §1), declares that no exceptional circumstance (state of emergency, other external threats), nor orders from a superior officer or authority may be invoked to justify torture (art. 2 §2-3). It forbids countries to "expel, return or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture"(art. 3 §1). The CAT also establishes the Committee Against Torture (art. 17) group of ten independent experts, that monitors the implementation of CAT by its state parties.

**CAT; Article 20
 Confidential enquiry**

If the Committee against Torture "receives reliable information which appears to it to contain well-founded indications that torture is being systematically practised in the territory of a State party, the Committee shall invite that State party to co-operate in the examination of the information and to this end to submit observations with regard to the information concerned." A State party may state it does not want to recognise the competence of the Committee Against Torture at the time of ratification or accession.

**CAT; Article 21
Inter-state complaints**

Article 21 of the Convention states that a State party may at any time declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

**Article 22, CAT
Individual communications**

Article 22 states that a State party may at any time declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State party of the provisions of the Convention.

Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (OP CAT)

Adoption: 18 December 2002
Entry into force: 22 June 2006
An international treaty supplementing the CAT. It provides for the establishment of "a system of regular visits undertaken by independent international and national bodies to places where people are deprived of their liberty, in order to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment," (art. 1, OP CAT).

UN Human Rights Council

Human Rights Council (HRC)

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the UN system composed of 47 States. The HRC is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe, addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them. It replaced the former Human Rights Commission, following the decision by the UN General Assembly of 15 March 2006. The mechanisms assumed by the Council include UN Special Procedures, Working Groups, complaint procedures and the Universal Periodic Review.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

A new process (from 2008) where the Human Rights Council reviews the human rights records of all 192 UN Member States once every four years. The stated objectives of this new mechanism include "the improvement of the human rights situation on the ground" and "[t]he fulfilment of the State's human rights obligations and commitments and assessment of positive developments and challenges faced by the State."

Special Procedures

Special Procedures (SP)

This is the general name given to the mechanisms established by the Commission on Human Rights and assumed by the Human Rights Council to address either specific country situations or thematic issues in all parts of the world. Special procedures mandate-holders are either an individual (Special Rapporteur, Special Representative of the Secretary General, Representative of the Secretary General or Independent Expert) or a group of individuals (Working Group). Special Procedure mandate holders have a number of tools available to them including sending communications, undertaking country visits, publishing reports, preparing thematic studies and issuing press releases.

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD)

A group of experts which has been established to, inter alia, investigate cases of arbitrary detention, seek and receive information from Governments, NGOs, other organisations and families of individuals, send urgent appeals and communications to governments to clarify cases, conduct field visits upon the invitation of governments, the submission of annual reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, and formulate opinions on cases submitted.

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID)

A group of 5 experts whose basic mandate is to assist the relatives of disappeared persons to ascertain the fate and whereabouts of their disappeared family members. For this purpose, the Working Group receives and examines reports of disappearances submitted by relatives of disappeared persons or human rights organizations acting on their behalf. If the reports are receivable, the Working Group transmits individual cases to the Governments concerned, requesting them to carry out investigations and to inform the Working Group of the results. The Working Group deals with the numerous individual cases of human rights violations on a purely humanitarian basis, irrespective of whether the Government concerned has ratified any of the existing legal instruments which provide for an individual complaints procedure. It acts essentially as a channel of communication between the families of disappeared persons and Governments.

Special Rapporteur on Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (SRT)

An expert who examines questions relating to torture. This mandate covers all countries, irrespective of whether a State has ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The mandate includes transmitting urgent appeals and communications to governments, fact finding visits, and the submission of annual reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism (SRCT)

An expert who makes concrete recommendations on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. The Rapporteur gathers, requests, receives and exchanges information and communications from and with all relevant sources on alleged violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, with special attention to areas not covered by existing mandate-holders; integrates a gender perspective throughout the work of their mandate, identifies, exchange and promote best practices on measures to counter terrorism that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and works with other mandates and relevant UN bodies.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (FRDX) An expert who gathers all relevant information, wherever it might occur, of discrimination against, threats or use of violence and harassment, including persecution and intimidation, directed at persons seeking to exercise or to promote the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression. and seeking and receive credible and reliable information from governments and non-governmental organizations and any other parties who have knowledge of these cases; The mandate includes transmitting urgent appeals and communications to governments (individual complaints), undertaking fact-finding country visits, and the submission of annual reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly.

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (SUMX) An expert mandated to examine situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and to submit on an annual basis his findings, together with conclusions and recommendations, to the Human Rights Council, as well as such other reports as the Special Rapporteur deems necessary in order to keep the Council informed about such serious situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that warrant its immediate attention, responds effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when an extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened or when such an execution has occurred.

NHRI National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI)

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) An official body at the national level which independently and in cooperation with the relevant Government deals with human rights issues in that country.

International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs (ICC) International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs (ICC), the international body created by those NHRIs in conformity with the Paris Principles to coordinate efforts by NHRIs at the international level.

ICC accreditation status Indicates whether a NHRI is in conformity, or not, with the Paris Principles which outline the standards that should apply to NHRIs and aim to guarantee their independence. The accreditation process concludes with the granting of one of four statuses:

ICC accreditation status categories

- "A" indicates compliance with the Paris Principles. A-status, which is reviewed every 5 years, grants the NHRI the possibility to participate in UN human rights mechanisms such as the Treaty Bodies and the Human Rights Council.
- "A(R)" indicates accreditation with reserve – granted where insufficient documentation is submitted to confer A status;
- "B" indicates observer Status within the ICC - due to the NHRI Not being in full compliance with the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination;
- "C" indicates that the NHRI is not compliant with the Paris Principles.

ALKARAMA PUBLICATIONS FOR 2009

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

UPR Egypt: Alkarama's submission for 2010 7th session, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 31 August 2009

UPR Iraq: Alkarama's submission for the 7th session, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 8 September 2009

UPR Qatar: Alkarama's submission for the 7th session, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 1 September 2009

UPR Kuwait: Alkarama's submission for the 8th session, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 2 November 2009

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Tunisia: Alkarama's follow up to HRCttee recommendations, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 11 March 2009

Yemen: Alkarama's follow up to HRCttee recommendations, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 March 2009

COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE

Algeria: Alkarama's Follow-Up Report to Algeria, recommendations, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 16 July 2009

Yemen: Alkarama's Shadow Report to CAT (2nd periodic review), Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, 16 October 2009

Yemen: Alkarama's Submission for the List of Issues to CAT (2nd periodic review), Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva 27 February 2009

PUBLIC REPORTS

Lebanon: Torture in Lebanon: Time to Break the Pattern, Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva, October 2009

#	NAME OF VICTIM	COUNTRY / البلد	اسم الضحية
1	Mounir HAMMOUCHE	Algeria	منير حموش
2	Malek MEDJNOUNE	Algeria	مالك مجنون
3	Ouaghlissi Maamar	Algeria	وغليسي معمر
4	Malik MEDJNOUNE	Algeria	مجنون مالك
5	Adel SAKER	Algeria	عادل ساكر
6	ABBAS Mourad	Algeria	عباس مراد
7	ABDELAZIZ Abdelkader	Algeria	عبد العزيز عبد القادر
8	ACHOUICHE Amor	Algeria	عشوش عمور
9	ADJEROUD Tahar	Algeria	أجرود طاهر
10	AKCHICHE Ali	Algeria	أقشيش علي
11	ALIOUA Nouredine	Algeria	علوية نور الدين
12	AYACHIA Zoubir	Algeria	عياشية الزبير
13	BEKKOUCHE Said	Algeria	بكوش سعيد
14	BELAIBOUD Ahmed	Algeria	بلعيبود أحمد
15	BELAHOUENE Ammar	Algeria	بلهوان عمار
16	BELHIMEUR Ahcène	Algeria	بلحيمر أحسين
17	BELHIMEUR Kamel	Algeria	بلحيمر كمال
18	BELMILI Mohamed	Algeria	بلميلي محمد
19	BELMILI Mustapha	Algeria	بلميلي مصطفى
20	BELTITANE Mohamed	Algeria	بليطان محمد
21	BENABDELLOUA Hocine	Algeria	بنعبد اللبوة حسين
22	BENABDELLOUA Rabah	Algeria	بنعبد اللبوة رباح
23	BENBEKHMA Hocine	Algeria	بنبخمة حسين
24	BENBEKHMA Nouari	Algeria	بنبخمة نواري
25	BENBEKHMA Fodil	Algeria	بنبخمة فضيل
26	BENFRIH Mohamed	Algeria	بنفريج محمد
27	BENHEDJLA Said	Algeria	بنحجلة سعيد
28	BENKEDIDEH Ali	Algeria	بنقديدة علي
29	BERNIA Larbi	Algeria	برنية العربي
30	BEZIR Rabah	Algeria	بزير رباح
31	BEZIR Tahar	Algeria	بزير طاهر
32	BEZZICHE Abdelhamid	Algeria	بشيش عبد الحميد
33	BOUAFIA Ali	Algeria	بوعافية علي
34	BOUAKEZ Abdessalem	Algeria	بوعكاز عبد السلام
35	BOUAKICHA Kamel	Algeria	بوعكيشة كمال
36	BOUAMLI Ferhat	Algeria	بوعملي فرحات
37	BOUAOU Kamel	Algeria	بوعو كمال
38	BOUATROUS Azzeddine	Algeria	بوعتروس عز الدين
39	BOUATROUS Achour	Algeria	بوعتروس عاشور
40	BOUATROUS Kamel	Algeria	بوعتروس كمال
41	BOUATROUS Rabah	Algeria	بوعتروس رباح
42	BOUCHEKAIF Abdelaziz	Algeria	بوشقايف عبد العزيز
43	BOUCHEKAIF Smail	Algeria	بوشقايف اسماعيل
44	BOUCHELITA Salah	Algeria	بوشليطة صلاح
45	BOUDENE Hacène	Algeria	بودين حسن
46	BOUDJEMA Mahmoud	Algeria	بوجمعة محمود
47	BOUFENCHOUCHE Ammar	Algeria	بوفنشوشة عمار
48	BOUHAOUIA Abdellah	Algeria	بوحوية عبد الله
49	BOUHBAL Mustapha	Algeria	بوهبال مصطفى
50	BOUHBAL Mekki	Algeria	بوهبال مكّي
51	BOUHENECHÉ Kaddour	Algeria	بوحنش قدور
52	BOULAROUK Salah	Algeria	بولعروف صلاح
53	BOULAROUK Fateh	Algeria	بولعروف فاتح
54	BOULEMIA Mohamed	Algeria	بولمية محمد
55	BOULEMIA Ahcène	Algeria	بولمية أحسين
56	BOUMAAZA Ferhat	Algeria	بومعزة فرحات
57	BOUNAIRA Boualem	Algeria	بونية بو عالم
58	BOUNEAS Ali	Algeria	بونياس علي
59	BOUROUDI Ayache	Algeria	بورودي عياش
60	BOUROUDI Rachid	Algeria	بورودي رشيد
61	BOUSDELNOU Ferhat	Algeria	بوسدلنو فرحات
62	BOUSLOUB Ammar	Algeria	بوصلوب عمار
63	BOUSSABOUN Ali	Algeria	بوصابون علي
64	BOUZENIA Lakhdar	Algeria	بوزنية لخصر
65	CHATAL Larbi	Algeria	شطال العربي
66	CHINE Yazid	Algeria	شين يزيد
67	FEDSI Mohamed	Algeria	فدسي محمد
68	GHERDA Ahmed	Algeria	غردة أحمد
69	GHERFI Ahcène	Algeria	عرفي أحسين
70	GRINE Mouloud	Algeria	غرين مولود
71	HABBACHE Ferhat	Algeria	حبش فرحات
72	HEZOUETE Ahmed	Algeria	حزوات أحمد
73	HIMROUCHE Laid	Algeria	حيمروش العيد
74	KELIKHA Abderrahmane	Algeria	كليخة عبد الرحمن
75	KHELLAFI Boualem	Algeria	خلافي بو عالم
76	LAGOUNE Mebarek	Algeria	لكون مبارك
77	LAHMAR Mahfoud	Algeria	لحمر محفوظ
78	LAKEHEL Smail	Algeria	لكحل اسماعيل
79	LAKEHEL Boudjema	Algeria	لكحل بوجمعة
80	LAOUICI Ammar	Algeria	لعويسبي عمار
81	LAYEB Bachir	Algeria	لايب بشير
82	LEHILEH Abdelouahab	Algeria	لهيله عبد الوهاب

#	NAME OF VICTIM	COUNTRY	البلد	اسم الضحية
83	LEHILEH Kaddour	Algeria	الجزائر	لهيله قدور
84	LOUDINI Mohamed	Algeria	الجزائر	لوديني محمد
85	MEHAMDIQUA Salah	Algeria	الجزائر	محمد يوة صلاح
86	MAKHTOUTE Salah	Algeria	الجزائر	مخطوط صلاح
87	MAOUCHE Abdennour	Algeria	الجزائر	معوش عبد النور
88	MAOUCHE Rabie	Algeria	الجزائر	معوش ربيع
89	MECHIDI Amor	Algeria	الجزائر	مشيدي عمرو
90	MEKHALFA Karim	Algeria	الجزائر	مخالفة كريم
91	MERIGHED Fateh	Algeria	الجزائر	مغيرد فاتح
92	MERIGHED Mouloud	Algeria	الجزائر	مغيرد مولود
93	MICHA Belkacem	Algeria	الجزائر	ميشا بلقاسم
94	NOURI Ferhat	Algeria	الجزائر	نوري فرحات
95	SABOU Haroun	Algeria	الجزائر	صابو هارون
96	SADKI Sadek	Algeria	الجزائر	صدقي صادق
97	SAMEH Salah	Algeria	الجزائر	سامح صلاح
98	SAMEH Hocine	Algeria	الجزائر	سامح حسين
99	SAADA AHCÈNE	Algeria	الجزائر	صعدة احسين
100	SLOUBI Abdesslam	Algeria	الجزائر	صلوبي عبد السلام
101	SOUILAH Abdelaziz	Algeria	الجزائر	صوليخ عبد العزيز
102	TEMIZA Cherif	Algeria	الجزائر	تميزة شريف
103	TIAR Samir	Algeria	الجزائر	تبار سمير
104	TOUAFEK Bilal	Algeria	الجزائر	توافق بلال
105	YEDRI Kamel	Algeria	الجزائر	يديري كمال
106	YEDRI Farid	Algeria	الجزائر	يديري فريد
107	ZEGHOUD Ferhat	Algeria	الجزائر	زغود فرحات
108	ZERAOLIA Ammar	Algeria	الجزائر	زروالية عمار
109	ZERAOLIA Salim	Algeria	الجزائر	زروالية سليم
110	Abdessadek Zahrane CHAHINE	Egypt	مصر	عبد الصادق زهران شاهين
111	Ahmed Hassane FOUAD	Egypt	مصر	احمد حسن فؤاد
112	Mohamed Neboua ABDELHAFID	Egypt	مصر	محمد النبوي عبدالحفيظ
113	Nasser Sadek Djaballah GEORGES	Egypt	مصر	ناصر صديق جاد اله جرجس
114	Mohamed Fahim Hussein	Egypt	مصر	محمد فهم حسين
115	Khaled Adel Hussein	Egypt	مصر	خالد عادل حسين
116	Ahmed Adel Hussein	Egypt	مصر	احمد عادل حسين
117	Mohamed Salah Abdel Fattah	Egypt	مصر	محمد صلاح عبد فت
118	Mohamed Hussein Ahmed	Egypt	مصر	محمد حسين احمد
119	Adel Mohamed el Gharieb	Egypt	مصر	عادل محمد الغارين
120	Ibrahim Mohamed Taha	Egypt	مصر	إبراهيم محمد طه
121	Sameh Mohamed Taha	Egypt	مصر	سامح محمد طه
122	Ahmed Saad el Awadi	Egypt	مصر	احمد سعد الاودي
123	Ahmed Ezzat Ali	Egypt	مصر	احمد عزة علي
124	Samir Abdel Hamid El Metwalli	Egypt	مصر	بسمير عبد الحميد المتوالي
125	Ahmed el Sayed Nassef	Egypt	مصر	احمد السيد ناسف
126	Ahmed Farhan Sayed Ahmed	Egypt	مصر	احمد فرحان سيد احمد
127	Ahmed el Sayed Mansi	Egypt	مصر	احمد السيد منسي
128	Mohamed Khamis el Sayed Ibrahim	Egypt	مصر	محمد خميس السيد ابراهيم
129	Yasser Abdel Qader Abd El Fattah Bisar	Egypt	مصر	ياسر عبد القادر عبد الفتاح بصر
130	Frag Radwan Hammad El Ma'ani	Egypt	مصر	فرغ رضوان حامد المعني
131	Mohamed Radwan Hammad el Ma'ani	Egypt	مصر	محمد رضوان حامد المعني
132	Tamer Mohamed Mousa Abou Gazar	Egypt	مصر	طمر محمد موسى أبو جزار
133	Mostafa Abdo Abdo Mohamed Darwiche	Egypt	مصر	مصطفى عبدو عبد محمد درويش
134	Said Ahmed Mekheimer Ahmed Yucef	Egypt	مصر	سيد احمد مخيمار احمد يوسف
135	Mostafa Nasr Shakoush	Egypt	مصر	مصطفى نصر شكوش
136	Emad El Din Mahmud Yasin	Egypt	مصر	عماد الدين محمود ياسين
137	Mohamed Hasan Abdel Ati	Egypt	مصر	محمد حسن عيل اتي
138	Mohamed Mohsen Ibrahim El Abasiri	Egypt	مصر	محمد محسن ابراهيم
139	Sayed Zakaria	Egypt	مصر	سعيد زكرية
140	Ahmed Mohamed Sharawi	Egypt	مصر	احمد محمد شعروي
141	Mohamed Ahmed Sayed el Dessouki	Egypt	مصر	محمد احمد سيد الدسوقي
142	Abdallah Abdel Mongi Abdel Samad	Egypt	مصر	عبد الله عبد المنجي سماد
143	Fares BARAKAT	Egypt	مصر	فارس بركات
144	Emad Mohamed Fathi Abdel Hafez	Egypt	مصر	عماد محمد فتحي عبد الحافظ عبد السميع
145	Mohamed Mohamed Ismail El Erian	Egypt	مصر	محمد محمد اسماعيل العريان
146	Ahmed Ali Hussein Eid	Egypt	مصر	احمد علي حسين عيد
147	Hani Mohamed Gaber El Bakatouchi	Egypt	مصر	هاني محمد جابر محمد البكاتوشي
148	Said Mabrouk El Sayed Baraghit	Egypt	مصر	سعيد مبروك السيد براغيت
149	Mohamed Abdel Nazir Mohamed Etman	Egypt	مصر	محمود عبد النضير محمد عثمان
150	Mohamed Abdel Hakim Abdel Rashid Abdel Moawad	Egypt	مصر	محمد عبد الحكيم عبد الرشيد عبد المعوض
151	Abdel Hakim Abdel Raouf Hassan Soliman	Egypt	مصر	عبد الحكيم عبد الرؤوف حسن سليمان
152	Mohamed Ahmed Abdel Mawogoud Mohamed	Egypt	مصر	محمد احمد عبد الموجود محمد
153	Ali Abdel Fattah Mohamed El Sheikha	Egypt	مصر	علي عبد الفتاح محمد الشيخة
154	Sayed Hassan Salem El Bakatouchi,	Egypt	مصر	سيد حسن سالم البكاتوشي
155	Ashraf Mohamed Nagib El Kateb	Egypt	مصر	اشرف محمد نجيب الكاتب
156	Ahmed Hassanen Hegazi	Egypt	مصر	احمد حسنين احمد حجازي
157	Ahmed Ali Ghoneim Wahba	Egypt	مصر	احمد علي غنيم وهبه
158	Magdy Zaky Atya Oda	Egypt	مصر	مجدى زكي عطيه عوده
159	Mohamed Mamdouh Ali Salman	Egypt	مصر	محمد ممدوح علي سلمان
160	Khaled Mahmoud Meligi Ali	Egypt	مصر	خالد محمود مليجي علي
161	Mohamed El Esawi El Zahabi	Egypt	مصر	محمد العيسوي محمد الذهبي
162	Ali Anwar Nasr	Egypt	مصر	علي أنور احمد نصر
163	Ahmed Abdel Fattah Abdel Aziz El Sammad	Egypt	مصر	احمد عبد الفتاح اسماعيل الصماد
164	Mohamed Hassan El Sayed Abou Hassan	Egypt	مصر	محمد حسن محمد السيد أبو حسن

#	NAME OF VICTIM	COUNTRY / البلد	اسم الضحية
165	Mohamed Abdel Monem Ibrahim Zeidan	Egypt	محمد عبد المنعم إبراهيم زيدان
166	Mohamed Hassan Mahmoud El Sakhawy	Egypt	محمد حسن محمود السخاوي
167	Aboul Fotouh Mohamed Abou El Yazid Aboul Fotouh	Egypt	ابو الفتوح محمد أبو اليزيد أبو الفتوح
168	Osama Mohamed Ibrahim Soliman	Egypt	اسامه محمد إبراهيم سليمان
169	Sheikh Messaad Bachir Ali Al Hadj	Egypt	الشيخ بشير مساعد علي الحاج
170	Dr Asfhraf Abdel Ghaffar	Egypt	أشرف عبد الغفار
171	Mohamed Al Safi Ibrahim OTHMAN	Egypt	محمد الصافي إبراهيم عثمان
172	Mustafa Sulaiman Abdullah SULEIMAN	Egypt	مصطفى سليمان عبد الله سليمان
173	Adel Abdul Wahab MERGI	Egypt	عادل عبد الوهاب مرجي
174	Yahya Abdulati IBRAHIM	Egypt	يحيى عبد العاطي إبراهيم
175	Yasser Ali ABDELRAFEA	Egypt	ياسر علي عبد الرافع
176	Ibrahim Mustafa Abu Al-Saud	Egypt	إبراهيم مصطفى أبو السعود
177	Sami Mohammed ABDEL-MOHSEN	Egypt	سامي محمد عبد المحسن
178	Osama Abdel Nabi AHMAD	Egypt	اسامه عبد النبي احمد
179	Hazem Suleiman KAMEL	Egypt	حازم سليمان كامل
180	Yahya Mohamed Mohamed HEGAZI	Egypt	يحيى محمد محمد حجازي
181	alsayed Darwish MWAANIS	Egypt	السيد درويش مصطفى مونس
182	Ali Mahmoud Taha IBRAHIM	Egypt	علي محمود طه إبراهيم
183	Mohamed Suleiman AL-SHEIKH	Egypt	محمد سليمان محمد الشيخ
184	Naji Abdul Rahim SARHAN	Egypt	ناجي عبد الرحيم سرحان
185	Fatah God Mansour	Egypt	فتح الله مسعود احمد منصور
186	Abdullah Maher Ibrahim AWAD	Egypt	عبدالله ماهر إبراهيم عوض
187	Ghanam Said Mahmoud ABU DARB	Egypt	غانم سعيد محمود أبو رب
188	Alaa Issa Ali BAKIR	Egypt	علاء عيسى علي أبو درب
189	Yusuf Hamdane AWADABU ZAHRI	Egypt	يوسف حمدان عواد أبو زهري
190	Mohamed Yousef Ahmed Mansour	Egypt	محمد يوسف أحمد منصور (سامي شهاب)
191	Nasser Khalil Moammar Abu Omra	Egypt	ناصر خليل معمر أبو عمره
192	Tamr Fahmi Mohamed Tamr Tawil	Egypt	نمر فهمي محمد نمر الطويل
193	Ehab Sayed Mohamed Mohamed Moussa	Egypt	إيهاب السيد محمد محمد موسى
194	Ayman Mustafa Khalil Sheta"	Egypt	أيمن مصطفى خليل شتا
195	Nassar Jibril Abdelatif Jibril	Egypt	نصار جبريل عبد اللطيف جبريل
196	Hassan Sayed Said Al Manakhili	Egypt	حسن السيد السيد المناخلي
197	Adel Salman Moussa Muslim Abu Omra	Egypt	عادل سلمان موسى مسلم أبو عمره
198	Mohamed Ali Wafa Abdelhamid"	Egypt	محمد علي وفا عبد الحميد
199	Muslim Ismail Muslim Hassan	Egypt	مسلم إسماعيل مسلم حسن
200	Mohamed Abdelfatah Mustafa Shalabi	Egypt	محمد عبد الفتاح مصطفى شلبي
201	Ehab Abdelhadi Mohamed Al Kailoubi	Egypt	إيهاب عبد الهادي محمد القليوبى
202	Khater Abdullah Mukhtar Al Nour	Egypt	خاطر عبد الله مختار النور
203	Ibrahim Esam Saad Mohamed	Egypt	إبراهيم عصام سعد محمد
204	Hani Sayed Mutlek Ali Mohsen	Egypt	هاني السيد مطلق علي محسن
205	Musaad Abderrahman Mohamed Al Sharif	Egypt	مسعود عبد الرحمن محمد الشريف
206	Ehab Ahmed Ahmed Hassan Ismail	Egypt	إيهاب أحمد أحمد حسن إسماعيل
207	Shahin Mohamed Shahin Mohamed	Egypt	شاهين محمد شاهين محمد
208	Hussein Mohamed Hussein Khalifa	Egypt	حسين محمد حسين خليفه
209	Salman Kamel Hamdane Radwan	Egypt	سلمان كامل حمدان رضوان
210	Nidal Hassan Fathi Hassan Jawda	Egypt	نضال حسن فتحي حسن جوده
211	Mohamed Ramadan Abdelraouf Bkr	Egypt	محمد رمضان عبد الرؤوف بكر
212	Ahmed Rajab Abdelradi	Egypt	أحمد رجب عبد الراضي
213	Ahmed Saad Douma	Egypt	أحمد سعد دومه
214	Abderrahman Sharkaoui / Sharkawy	Egypt	عبد الرحمن الشرفاوي
215	Majdi Hamdi Saqr	Egypt	مجدي حمدي صقر
216	Magdy Anwar Abu Al nader MOREI	Egypt	مجدي أنور أبو النظر مرعي
217	farouk Mohamed Mahmoud Al Sayed	Egypt	فاروق محمد محمود السيد
218	Hassan A. Shandi	Egypt	حسن شندي
219	Magdy Ahmed HUSSEIN	Egypt	مجدي أحمد حسين
220	Tarek Abdelmoujoud AL ZUMER	Egypt	طارق عبد الموجود الزمر
221	Tarek Mohammad issa	Egypt	طارق محمد عيسى
222	Osama Mohammed Issa	Egypt	اسامه محمد عيسى
223	Reda Ibrahim Desouqi	Egypt	رضا إبراهيم الدسوقي
224	Mustafa Mohamed Ahmed Mohammadein	Egypt	مصطفى محمد أحمد محمدين
225	Adel Mahmoud Amer	Egypt	عادل عامر محمود
226	Islam Abd Al-Azim ali	Egypt	إسلام عبد العظيم علي
227	Noah Suleiman Mohammed Draz	Egypt	نوح سليمان محمد دراز
228	Mesbah Abu Saty Tantawi Mohamed	Egypt	مصباح أبو ساطي طنطاوي محمد
229	Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim Shabana	Egypt	أحمد محمد إبراهيم شبانة
230	Ayman Ibrahim Al-Desouki	Egypt	أيمن إبراهيم الدسوقي
231	Abdul Rahman alsayed Abdul Rahman	Egypt	عبد الرحمن السيد عبد الرحمن
232	Mohamed Ahmed Mostafa	Egypt	محمد أحمد مصطفى
233	Medhat alsayed Mohammed Ibrahim	Egypt	مدحت السيد محمد
234	Abdul-Rahman Al-Baz	Egypt	إبراهيم عبد الرحمن الباز
235	Majdi Mustafa Kamal Al-Halafawi	Egypt	مجدي مصطفى كمال الحلفاوي
236	Mohamed Mahmoud Ibrahim	Egypt	محمد محمود إبراهيم
237	Ahmed Mohammed Murad	Egypt	أحمد محمد مراد
238	Yasser Mohammed Ibrahim	Egypt	ياسر محمد إبراهيم
239	Mahmoud Al-Sayyed Abul-Fotouh	Egypt	محمود السعيد أبو الفتوح
240	Hani Shaban ali	Egypt	هاني شعبان علي
241	Amr Mohammad Mujib	Egypt	عمرو محمد مجيب
242	Mahmoud Al-Sibai Mahmoud	Egypt	محمود السباعي محمود
243	Rajab Mohammad Metwali	Egypt	رجب محمد متولي
244	Imad Hamdi Abu Al-Naga	Egypt	عماد حمدي أبو النجا
245	Hamdi Hussein Yussef Abu Taleb	Egypt	حمدي حسين يوسف أبو طالب
246	Hassan Abdullah Hassan Wahib	Egypt	حسن عبد الله حسن وهيب

#	NAME OF VICTIM	COUNTRY	البلد	اسم الضحية
247	Abd al-Hakim Mahmoud Mohamed	Egypt	مصر	عبد الحكيم محمود محمد
248	Mohamed alsayed Mohamed alsayed	Egypt	مصر	محمد السيد محمد السيد
249	Mustafa Mohamed Ibrahim Al-Msalhy	Egypt	مصر	مصطفى محمد ابراهيم المصليحي
250	Ahmed Sha'rawi Abdullah Mohamed	Egypt	مصر	أحمد شعراوي عبدالله محمد
251	Osama Mustafa Mohamed Nimat Allah	Egypt	مصر	أسامة مصطفى محمد نعمت الله
252	Hisham Mahmoud Ahmad Mahdi	Egypt	مصر	هشام محمود أحمد مهدي
253	Alaa Ahmed Mohamed Khalaf	Egypt	مصر	علاء أحمد محمد خلف
254	Abdelati Hawash Ali Al Nadiri	Egypt	مصر	عبد العاطي حواش علي النادري
255	Fathi Zaki Ahmed Al Soruri	Egypt	مصر	فتحي زكي أحمد السروي
256	Mohamed Anis Mohamed Al Sharif	Egypt	مصر	محمد أنيس محمد الشريف
257	Tariq Imam Mohamed Al Sharif	Egypt	مصر	طارق إمام محمد الشريف
258	Sobhi Ahmed Issawi Jaafar	Egypt	مصر	صحي أحمد عيسوي جعفر
259	Hamdi Mohamed Abdoh Mohamed Mujahed	Egypt	مصر	حمدي عبده محمد مجاهد
260	Tamer Ahmed Mohamed Nassar	Egypt	مصر	تامر أحمد محمد نصار
261	Ali Sayed Rajb Rizq	Egypt	مصر	علي السيد رجب رزق
262	Mohamed Jamal Ahmed Hishmat Abdelhamid	Egypt	مصر	محمد جمال أحمد هشمت عبد الحميد
263	Mohamed Mohsen Ibrahim Soweidan	Egypt	مصر	محمد محسن إبراهيم سويدان
264	Hamdi Abdelhamid Saad Obeid	Egypt	مصر	حمدي عبد الحميد سعد عبید
265	Hosni Omar Ali Omaar	Egypt	مصر	حسني عمر علي عمر
266	Mustafa Rizk Ismael Al Khouli	Egypt	مصر	مصطفى رزق إسماعيل الخولي
267	Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed Abu al Saad	Egypt	مصر	محمد محمد أحمد أبو السعد
268	Adli Abdelkawi Abu Shanaf	Egypt	مصر	عدلي عبد القوي أبو شناف
269	Mahdi Abdelhamid Karsham	Egypt	مصر	مهدي عبد الحميد قرشم
270	Adel Mohamed Yunes	Egypt	مصر	عادل محمد يونس
271	Hamed Abdleadim Mohamed Badawi	Egypt	مصر	حامد عبد العظيم محمد بدوي
272	Sobhi Mohamed Talabah Tahan	Egypt	مصر	صحي محمد طلبة الطحان
273	Mohamed Abdallah Al Sharaki	Egypt	مصر	محمد عبد الله الشراكي
274	Ali Ali Al Hadidi	Egypt	مصر	علي علي الحديدي
275	Gamal AbdelSalam	Egypt	مصر	جمال عبد السلام
276	Dr. Abdul Moneim Aboul Fotouh	Egypt	مصر	د. عبد المنعم أبو الفتوح
277	Ahmad Ali Abbas	Egypt	مصر	م. أحمد علي عباس
278	Khaled Al Said Baltagi	Egypt	مصر	م. خالد السيد بلتاجي
279	Redha Fahmi	Egypt	مصر	رضا فهمي
280	Hazem Al Jundi	Egypt	مصر	حازم الجندي
281	Abdulrahman Algamal	Egypt	مصر	عبد الرحمن الجمل
282	Dr Ossama Nasreddine	Egypt	مصر	د. أسامة نصر الدين
283	Dr Hossam Aboubakr	Egypt	مصر	د حسان أبو بكر
284	Dr. Ibrahim Mustafa	Egypt	مصر	د إبراهيم مصطفى
285	Hisham Sakr	Egypt	مصر	هشام صقر
286	Dr. Ashraf Abdelsami	Egypt	مصر	د أشرف عبد السميع
287	Dr. Mohamed Said Alioua	Egypt	مصر	د محمد سعد عليوة
288	Ali Abdel Fattah	Egypt	مصر	علي عبد الفتاح
289	Dr. Assim Al Hadad	Egypt	مصر	د عصام الحداد
290	Mohamed Al Azbaoui	Egypt	مصر	محمد العزباوي
291	Mahmoud Al Bara	Egypt	مصر	محمود البارة
292	Al Hussein Mahmoud Al Shami	Egypt	مصر	الحسيني محمد الشامي
293	Hassan Shalan	Egypt	مصر	حسن شعلان
294	Walid Shalabi	Egypt	مصر	وليد شلبي
295	Adil Abdalrahim Afif	Egypt	مصر	عادل عبد الرحيم عفيف
296	Mohamad Sa`ada	Egypt	مصر	محمد سعدة
297	Mohamad `Abdelghani `Abderraheem	Egypt	مصر	محمد عبد الغني عبد الرحيم
298	3. Magdy Saqr	Egypt	مصر	مجدي صقر
299	Ahmad al-Salkaoui	Egypt	مصر	أحمد السلكاوي
300	`Adel Rashid	Egypt	مصر	عادل راشد
301	Awad `Abdel Salam	Egypt	مصر	عوض عبد السلام
302	Al-Said al-Lawi	Egypt	مصر	السيد اللاوي
303	`Abdelateef al-Manahi	Egypt	مصر	عبد اللطيف المناحي
304	Al-Said al-`Adawi	Egypt	مصر	م. السيد العدوي
305	Wasfi al-Mahdi	Egypt	مصر	وصفي المهدي
306	Mohammad `Othman al-Junaidi	Egypt	مصر	محمد عثمان الجنيد
307	`Ali Syam	Egypt	مصر	علي صيام
308	Ahmad Farouq	Egypt	مصر	د. أحمد فاروق
309	Mohamad al-`Obeidi	Egypt	مصر	محمد العبيدي
310	Mustafa al-Deeb	Egypt	مصر	م. مصطفى الديب
311	Mohamad Youssef	Egypt	مصر	محمد يوسف
312	Jihad Lutfi	Egypt	مصر	جهاد لطفي
313	Ibrahim al-Baz	Egypt	مصر	إبراهيم الباز
314	Mamdouh Sabry	Egypt	مصر	ممدوح صبري
315	Said Tal`at	Egypt	مصر	م. سيد طلعت
316	Sa`ad Ahmad	Egypt	مصر	سعد أحمد
317	Abdullah `Abdelkader	Egypt	مصر	عبد الله عبد القادر
318	Alaa Soueilem	Egypt	مصر	علاء سويلم
319	Tariq Mohamad `Othman	Egypt	مصر	طارق محمد عثمان
320	Mohamad Rashid	Egypt	مصر	محمد راشد
321	Mohamad Mukhtar `Alioua	Egypt	مصر	محمد مختار عليوة
322	Ahmad Jawda Hasaneen	Egypt	مصر	أحمد جودة حسنين.
323	Khaled al-Deeb	Egypt	مصر	د. خالد الديب
324	`Esam Sharafeddine	Egypt	مصر	عصام شرف الدين
325	Mohamad Youssef Sunbul	Egypt	مصر	محمد يوسف سنبل
326	Ameer Mahmoud al-Aswar	Egypt	مصر	أمير محمود الأسور
327	Kamal Metwali	Egypt	مصر	كمال متولي
328	Hamad Humad `Abdelhafiz	Egypt	مصر	حمد حماد عبد الحافظ

#	NAME OF VICTIM	COUNTRY / البلد	اسم الضحية
329	`Adel Sunbul	Egypt	عادل سنبل
330	Ahmad Juma`a	Egypt	أحمد جمعة
331	Rajab Hubala	Egypt	رجب هبالا
332	Dr. Ashraf Abdelghaffar	Egypt	د. أشرف عبد الغفار
333	Mahmoud ahmed Badawi FAYED	Egypt	محمود أحمد بدوي فايد
334	Ibrahim ABDALLAH	Egypt	إبراهيم عبد الله
335	Majdi Mohamed Ali Mohamed FARGHALI	Egypt	مجدي محمد علي محمد فرغلي
336	Mohamed Abdessalam Ali MOHAMED	Egypt	محمد عبد السلام علي محمد
337	Sobhi Abdelhadi ABDELHAKIM	Egypt	صبحي عبد الهادي عبد الحكيم
338	Bahloul AHMED	Egypt	بهلول أحمد
339	Amer Fadl ABDELNAIM	Egypt	عامر فضل عبد النعيم
340	Mohamed ABDELMOHSEN	Egypt	محمد عبد المحسن
341	Mostafa Fouad ABDELAWAD	Egypt	مصطفى فؤاد عبد العواض
342	Sayed Ali HASSAN	Egypt	سيد علي حسن
343	Imad Atifi HAMMAM	Egypt	عماد عطيفي همام
344	Nabil Mohamed Ali Hassan AL BATOUJJI	Egypt	نبيل محمد علي حسن البطوجي
345	Atef SULEIMAN	Egypt	عاطف سليمان
346	Khaled MOHAMED	Egypt	خالد محمد
347	Nasser Khayri Shahata AL MAHDI	Egypt	ناصر خيرى شحاته المهدي
348	Nasser Suleiman Yassin ABDENASSER	Egypt	ناصر سليمان ياسين عبد الناصر
349	Ahmed CHALKAMI	Egypt	أحمد شلقامي
350	Zitoun Group	Egypt	مجموعة زيتون
351	Issam DEEB	Palestine	عصام ديب
352	Mohammed DEEB	Palestine	محمد ديب
353	Aseel DEEB	Palestine	أسيل ديب
354	Mustafa DEEB	Palestine	مصطفى ديب
355	Noor DEEB	Palestine	نور ديب
356	Shamma DEEB	Palestine	شامة ديب
357	Samir DEEB	Palestine	سمير ديب
358	Fatima DEEB	Palestine	فاطمة ديب
359	Amal DEEB	Palestine	أمال ديب
360	Alaa DEEB	Palestine	علاء ديب
361	Mohammed AL DAINY	Irak	محمد الدايني
362	Ismail Hakki	Irak	حقي إسماعيل
363	Ryad Ibrahim JASEM	Irak	رياض إبراهيم جاسم
364	Omar Ibrahim JASSEM	Irak	عمر إبراهيم جاسم
365	Odey Hassan MANSOOR	Irak	عدي حسن منصور
366	Hossein Gattouf MANSOUR	Irak	حسين كطوف منصور
367	Alaa Khayr Allah AL MALIKI	Irak	علاء خير الله المالكي
368	Ahmed Majeed KACHKOUL	Irak	أحمد مجيد كاشكول
369	Abbas Kazem KHAMIS	Irak	عباس كاظم خميس
370	Hashem kareem IBRAHIM	Irak	هاشم كريم إبراهيم
371	Mahmoud Kareem FARHAN	Irak	محمود كريم فرحان
372	Rahman Ahmed KAREEM	Irak	رحمن احمد كريم
373	Wissam Ibrahim JASSEM	Irak	وسام إبراهيم جاسم
374	Farkad Jamal Taha YASSINE	Irak	فرقد طه جمال ياسين
375	Ali Adel Taha YASSINE	Irak	علي عادل طه ياسين
376	Shaker AL BAYATI	Irak	شاكر البياتي
377	Haytham Khaled BARBOOTY	Irak	هيثم خالد بريوتي
378	Mahmoud MAKSOUD	Irak	محمود مقصود
379	Mohamed Hussein GHADBAN	Irak	محمد حسين غضبان
380	Nowfal Anwar Mohammad Al Hadithi	Irak	نوفل أنور الحدِيثي
381	Ahmed Abdo Saleh Al Mashhadani	Irak	أحمد عبده صالح المشهداني
382	Nawaf Abdullah Alawi Nasser AlHaithami	Irak	نواف عبدالله علوي ناصر الهيثمي
383	Amer Abdullah HALLAK	Lebanon	عامر عبد الله حلاق
384	Bora Mohamed FOUAD	Lebanon	براء محمد فؤاد
385	Faissal Asaad Hashim AKBAR	Lebanon	فيصل أسعد هاشم أكبر
386	Ahmed Fuad AL MASRI	Lebanon	أحمد فؤاد المصري
387	Hani Hisham AL-SHANTI	Lebanon	هاني هشام الشنطي
388	Hassan Mohammed NABAH	Lebanon	حسن محمد نبعة
389	Moaz Abdelghani SHOUSHA	Lebanon	معاذ عبد الغني شوشة
390	Mohammed Abdelrazzak AL-WAF AEI	Lebanon	محمد عبد الرزاق وفائي
391	Mohammed Ahmed QOJA	Lebanon	محمد أحمد كوجة
392	Malik Mohammed NABAH	Lebanon	مالك محمد نبعة
393	NASSER Tarek Rajaa	Lebanon	طارق رجاء الناصر
394	Hamad Turkey AL- RDA	Lebanon	حمد تركي الردعة
395	Fadi SABUNAH	Lebanon	فادي صابونة
396	Moaz Abdelghani SHOUSHA	Lebanon	معاذ عبد الغني شوشة
397	Amer HASHASH	Lebanon	عامر حشاش
398	Mosbah HASHASH	Lebanon	مصباح حشاش
399	Kamal Al Nassan	Lebanon	كمال النعسان
400	Malek Al Nassan	Lebanon	مالك النعسان
401	Taha Mohamed	Lebanon	طه محمد
402	Mustafa Seo	Lebanon	مصطفى سيو
403	Jamal Al Hajji	Libya	جمال الحاجي
404	Abdelhamid AL DAQUEL	Libya	عبد الحميد الجيلاني محمد الدافل
405	Abdulmuttalib ABOUSHAALA	Libya	عبد المطيب أبو شعالة
406	Hisham TABAKH	Libya	هشام الطباخ
407	Mufteh Younis Mufteh Al Rabassi	Libya	مفتاح يونس مفتاح الرباصي
408	Abou Elkassim Britel	Morocco	أبو القاسم بریطل
409	Abdelkarim AZZOU	Morocco	عبد الكريم عزو
410	Mohamed BOUROUIS	Morocco	سيدي محمد بورويس

#	NAME OF VICTIM	COUNTRY	البلد	اسم الضحية
411	Sadji Al OUASSINI	Morocco	المغرب	سادجي الوساني
412	Khaled LAIDAOU	Morocco	المغرب	خالد العيدوي
413	Abdallah Ghanim Muslim Khowar	Qatar	قطر	عبد الله غانم محفوظ مسلم خوار
414	Salem Hassan Khalifa Rashed Al Kuwari	Qatar	قطر	سالم حسن خليفة راشد الكواري
415	Khaled AL-OMEIR	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	خالد سليمان العمير
416	Bachr b. Fahd B. Safrane AL BACHR	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	بشر بن فهد بن سفران البشمر
417	Ali Khassif Said AL QARNI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	علي خسيف سعيد القرني
418	Abdallah Salem Ali AL-SOUIDANE	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد الله سالم علي السويدان
419	Saoud Mokhtar AL HACHEMI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	سعود مختار الهاشمي
420	Faysal Muhammed Al Jubauri	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	فيصل محمد الجبوري
421	Nacer Naïf Dhib AL HAJIRI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	ناصر نايف ديب الهاجري
422	Abdullah majed Sayah AL-NUAIMY	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد الله ماجد صياح النعيمي
423	Saad b. Ali b. Saad ABOUNAYANE	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	أبو نيان سعد بن علي بن سعد
424	Mohamed b. Rez k b. Abdenacer TARHOUNI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	محمد بن رزق بن عبد الناصر بن طرهوني
425	Thamer Rekhis Eid Daghim AL MATIRI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	ثامر رخيص عيد دغيم المطيري
426	Sulaiman AL RASHOUDI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	سليمان الرشودي
427	Isam BASRAWY	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عصام البصراوي
428	Abdulrahman AL SHUMARI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد الرحمن الشمري
429	Abdulaziz AL KHURAJI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد العزيز الخرجي
430	Abdulrahman SADEK KHAN	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد الرحمن صادق خان
431	Al-Sharif Seif Al-Dine SHAHINE	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	الشريف سيف الدين شاهين
432	Mohammed Hassan AL QURASHI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	محمد حسن القرشي
433	Moussa Al-Qarni	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	موسى القرني
434	Aziz Said Ghaleb AL RIMI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عزيز سعيد غالب الريمي
435	Mohamed Abdullah AL UTEIBI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	محمد عبد الله العتيبي
436	Abdallah Ibrahim Abdelmohsen AL RAYYES	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد الله إبراهيم عبد المحسن الرئيس
437	Nabil AL HASSANI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	نبيل الحسني
438	Adel Mohamed Naji Rashed AL HAMADANI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	أادل محمد ناجي راشد الهمداني
439	Ali Abdulrahmane AL FAQASI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	علي عبد الرحمن الفقعسي
440	Ayadia Ahmed AL SAYYAD	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	العيادية أحمد الصياد
441	Salah Abdulrahmane AL FAQASI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	صلاح عبد الرحمن الفقعسي
442	Abdullah Abdulrahmane ALFAQASI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد الله عبد الرحمن الفقعسي
443	Abdullah Zeid ZOHEIR	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد الله زايد زهير
444	Mohamad Bassam Ismail HAMMOUD	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	محمد بسام إسماعيل حمود
445	Bilal Abo HAIKAL	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	بلال أبو هيكل
446	Khalid Al Shammary	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	خالد الشمري
447	Abdelghani Saad Muhamad Al NAHI AL CHEHRI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	عبد الغني سعد محمد الناهي الشهري
448	Mostapha Muhammed Al Jubairi	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	مصطفى محمد الجبيري
449	Rachid AHMED	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	رشيد أحمد
450	Alaa Eddine Fawzi GHAZZAOUI	Saudi Arabia	السعودية	علاء الدين فوزي غزاوي
451	Abdulrahmane Mohamed Kouki	Syria	سورية	عبد الرحمن محمد كوكي
452	Yusuf Abdullah Al Dheed	Syria	سورية	يوسف عبد الله الذيب
453	Ziad Wasef RAMADAN	Syria	سورية	زياد واصف رمضان
454	Haytham AL-MALEH	Syria	سورية	هيثم المالح
455	Aqil Maan	Syria	سورية	عاقل معن
456	NIZAR RASTANAWI	Syria	سورية	نزار رستاوي
457	Munzer OSCAN	Syria	سورية	منذر أوسكان
458	Nidal OSCAN	Syria	سورية	نضال أوسكان
459	Abdel Baki KHALAF	Syria	سورية	عبد الباقي خلف
460	Riad Oscan	Syria	سورية	رياض أوسكان
461	Kadar Ali RASHO	Syria	سورية	كادار علي راشو
462	Bengin RASHO	Syria	سورية	بنجين راشو
463	Lokman RASHO	Syria	سورية	لقمان راشو
464	Kawa OSCAN	Syria	سورية	كاوا أوسكان
465	Ammmar AL STTOF	Syria	سورية	عمار الصطوف
466	Nabil KHLIOUI	Syria	سورية	نبيل الخليوي
467	Mohammed Ossama Shusha	Syria	سورية	محمد أسامة شوشة
468	Sadok CHOUROU	Tunisia	تونس	صادق شورو
469	Khelil Abdurahmane Abdulkarim AL-JUNAH	UAE	الإمارات	خليل عبد الرحمن عبد الكريم الجناحي
470	Naji HAMDAN	UAE	الإمارات	ناجي حمدان
471	Abdelsalam Abdallah SALIM	UAE	الإمارات	عبد السلام عبد الله سالم
472	Akbar OMAR	UAE	الإمارات	أكبر عمر
473	Hassan Ahmad Hassan AL DIQQI	UAE	الإمارات	حسن أحمد حسن الدقي
474	Abdallah Sultan Sabihat AL ALILI	UAE	الإمارات	عبد الله سلطان صبيحات العليلي
475	Badr Juman Mohamed AL MANSOURI	UAE	الإمارات	بدر جمعان محمد المنصوري
476	Marwan Ahmed Abdullah AL NAQBI	UAE	الإمارات	مروان أحمد عبد الله النقبلي
477	Rachid Daoud AL MANSOURI	UAE	الإمارات	راشد داود المنصوري
478	Rachid Mohamed Suleiman AL NAQBI	UAE	الإمارات	راشد محمد سليمان النقبلي
479	Abullah Hassan Al Hamadi	UAE	الإمارات	عبد الله حسن الحمدي
480	Mohamed Mohamed AL MAGALEH	Yemen	اليمن	محمد محمد المقالح
481	Yasser Abdelwahab Mohamed Al-Wazir	Yemen	اليمن	ياسر عبد الوهاب محمد الوزير
482	Ludo MUAFO	Yemen	اليمن	موافو لودو
483	Pierre PENGOU	Yemen	اليمن	بينغو بيير
484	Baudelaire MECHOU	Yemen	اليمن	ميشوب بودليير
485	Zacharie OUAFO	Yemen	اليمن	وافو زاكاري
486	Ahmed Mohsen Yahya Ali AL MAHFALI	Yemen	اليمن	أحمد محسن يحيى علي المحفلي
487	Abdullah Saad Ghazi al Ghazi al RIMI	Yemen	اليمن	عبد الله سعيد غازي الغازي الريمي
488	Abdelghani Ahmed Hussein Suleiman	Yemen	اليمن	عبد الغني أحمد حسين سليمان
489	Saleh Mohammad Murshad Suleiman Al-Wusabi	Yemen	اليمن	صالح محمد مرشد سليمان الوصابي
490	Majed Al Odeini	Yemen	اليمن	ماجد العديني
491	Amir AL ABBAB	Yemen	اليمن	أمير عبد الله ثابت محسن العباب
492	Mohamed AL ABBAB	Yemen	اليمن	محمد عبد الله ثابت محسن العباب

#	NAME OF VICTIM	COUNTRY / البلد	اسم الضحية
493	MOUAD AL ABBAB	Yemen	معاذ عبد الله ثابت محسن العباب
494	Karama Khamis Said KHAMICEN	Yemen	كرامة خميسي سعيد خميسان
495	Mohammad Amer Ahmad AL BAADANI	Yemen	محمد عامر أحمد البعداني
496	Amer Ahmad Mohammad AL BAADANI	Yemen	عامر أحمد محمد البعداني
497	Amine Abdullah Ali AL NAGGAR	Yemen	أمين عبد الله علي النجار
498	Abdul Rahmane Abdo Saleh Al Houssami	Yemen	عبد الرحمن عبد صالح الحسامي
499	Kassem AL GHOULI	Yemen	قاسم علي قاسم الغولي
500	Mohamed AL GHOULI	Yemen	محمد قاسم علي الغولي
501	Ibrahim AL GhOULI	Yemen	إبراهيم قاسم علي الغولي

EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

Scenes from a **sit-in held outside the Syrian embassy** in Sana'a. The peaceful protest was aimed at releasing of Yemeni prisoners held in Syria.

مشاهد من الاعتصام الذي نُظم جانب السفارة السورية في صنعاء. الاحتجاج السلمي يهدف إلى الإفراج عن اليمنيين المعتقلين في سوريا





Abdenour Ali Yahia, Laureate of the **Alkarama Award 2009**, giving his acceptance speech during the prize giving ceremony on 11 December 2009 in Geneva

ALKARAMA AWARD 2009

حفل تسليم جائزة الكرامة 2009

Alkarama attributed its first Alkarama Award for human rights defenders in a ceremony held on 11 December 2009 at the International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG).

The Alkarama Award for human rights defenders will be attributed annually to mark the World Day of Human Rights, 10 December, to a person or organization that has significantly contributed to the protection and promotion of human rights in the Arab world.

This year's recipient was Mr. Abdennour Ali-Yahia, a long time Algerian human rights defender. Abdennour Ali-Yahia, a lawyer by training, fought for the Algerian national movement and was imprisoned during the war of national liberation. Upon Algeria's independence in 1962, he became a member of the Constituent Assembly and member of the Government, before resigning from his ministerial post in 1967. Thereafter, he devoted himself to human rights law, for which he was later detained and deported. In 1985, Abdennour Ali-Yahia, founded the Algerian League for the Defence of Human Rights, officially recognized by the Algerian authorities in 1989 and is now its honorary president. Born on 18 January 1921, Ali-Yahia Abdennour is one of the deans of Arab human rights defenders. He is also the author of « Algérie : Raisons et déraison d'une guerre » (Editions L'Harmattan, Paris 1996) and « La dignité humaine » (Editions INAS, Alger, 2007).

The evening was a success, with representatives of various NGOs, UN human rights mechanisms, diplomatic missions and members of the Arab community in Geneva attending the ceremony. Congratulatory messages sent by friends and fellow defenders of human rights were read, including messages from Ahmed Mannai, a Tunisian human rights defender, and Professor Mario Giro of the Sant'Egidio Community in Italy. All the speakers championed Ali-Yahia's long-term dedication to the promotion and defence of freedom, human rights, and human dignity. During the ceremony, a short documentary film produced by Alkarama was shown, retracing Ali-Yahia's life and achievements. Following the award ceremony, Abdennour Ali-Yahia gave a speech thanking Alkarama and presenting a detailed analysis of the current human rights situation in Algeria.

قدّمت الكرامة أول جائزة للمدافعين عن حقوق الإنسان في الإحتفال الذي عقد في مركز المؤتمرات الدولي في جنيف، وذلك يوم الجمعة 11 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2009.

وتمنح جائزة الكرامة للمدافعين عن حقوق الإنسان كل عام بمناسبة اليوم العالمي لحقوق الإنسان (10 ديسمبر)، إلى شخصية أو منظمة ساهمت بشكل فعال في حماية وتعزيز حقوق الإنسان في العالم العربي.

وقد كانت جائزة هذا العام من نصيب المناضل العتيق في مجال حقوق الإنسان، الأستاذ عبد النور علي يحيى الذي كان قد ناضل في إطار الحركة الوطنية الجزائرية، وسجن خلال حرب التحرير الوطنية.

عند الاستقلال سنة 1962، عُيّن عضواً في الجمعية التأسيسية ووزيراً للإشغال العمومية، قبل أن يستقيل من منصبه الوزاري في عام 1967، ليكرس نفسه بعد ذلك لمهنة المحاماة والدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان، مما قاده إلى الاعتقال ثم النفي. والأستاذ عبد النور علي يحيى هو الرئيس الشرفي للرابطة الجزائرية للدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان التي أسسها بنفسه سنة 1985 والتي اعترفت بها السلطات الجزائرية رسمياً عام 1989.

والأستاذ عبد النور من مواليد 18 يناير/كانون الثاني 1921، هو من عمدة العرب المدافعين عن حقوق الإنسان. وقد ألف كتاب «الجزائر: أسباب وحماقة حرب» (دار النشر أرماتان، باريس 1996) وكتاب آخر بعنوان «كرامة الإنسان» (دار النشر أناس، الجزائر 2007).

كانت الأمسية ناجحة، وتوج الحفل بحضور العديد من ممثلي المنظمات غير الحكومية والآليات الأممية لحقوق الإنسان والبعثات الرسمية وجمع من الجالية العربية في جنيف والجزائرية على وجه الخصوص.

وقد قرأت رسائل تهنئة من زملاء للمحامي تعذر حضورهم حفل التكريم من بينهم المدافع عن حقوق الإنسان التونسي أحمد مناعي والدكتور ماريو جيو من جمعية سانت إيجيديو في إيطاليا. وقد نوهت جميع المداخلات بالمسيرة النضالية الطويلة لعبد النور علي يحيى وبالتزامه الثابت في الدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان والكرامة البشرية. كما عرض خلال الحفل فلم وثائقي ليعين المحطات الرئيسية للمسيرة النضالية لعبد النور علي يحيى. وعقب تسلمه الجائزة، ألقى الأستاذ عبد النور علي يحيى كلمة شكر، عرض خلالها أوضاع حقوق الإنسان في الجزائر.



DISAPPEARANCES IN ALGERIA الاختفاء القسري في الجزائر DISPARITIONS FORCES EN ALGERIE



GERIE الاختفاء القسري في الجزائر ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES IN ALGERIA ري في الجزائر

Alkarama at UNIGE Open Day

معرض بجامعة جنيف

22 October 2009 : As part of the University of Geneva's Open Day entitled "Un autre regard sur l'Orient", Alkarama lended its support and gave a presentation on human rights in the Arab World

22 تشرين الأول / أكتوبر 2009 : في إطار المهرجان الذي الذي أقيم بجامعة جنيف تحت بعنوان «نظرة أخرى عن المشرق» شاركت الكرامة بمعرض قدمت من خلاله وضع حقوق الإنسان في العالم العربي

Alkarama was invited to attend AIESEC's (an international platform for university students to develop their personal and professional qualities) annual cultural day at the University of Geneva held on 22 October 2009. The aim of this event was to provide another view of the Arab World to students.

Alkarama was present with a stall outlining the work carried out by Alkarama, tended by various staff members who met with students and passers-by to explain and discuss our work. A well attended presentation also took place discussing working on human rights in the Arab World and more specifically what Alkarama does.

Alkarama took this opportunity to recruit interested students looking for volunteer work, which led to the creation of a group of volunteers which Alkarama can call on for translation work or for assistance in the organisation of events and many other useful tasks.



كما دعيت الكرامة إلى حضور اليوم الثقافي السنوي في جامعة جنيف في إطار البرنامج الدولي لتطوير المهارات الشخصية والمهنية لطلاب الجامعات، والذي عقد في 22 أكتوبر/تشرين الثاني 2009. والهدف من هذا الحدث هو تقديم وجهة نظر مختلفة للطلاب عن العالم العربي.



هذا وقد حضرت الكرامة مع منصة للتعريف بالعمل التي تفضل به، وذلك بواسطة عدد من موظفيها الذين شرحوا وناقشوا المارة والطلاب بطريقة عمل الكرامة. كما تم تقديم مداخلة، أمام عدد كبير من الأشخاص، التي طرحت خلالها أوضاع حقوق الإنسان في العالم العربي وبشكل أكثر تحديداً عمل الكرامة في هذا المجال.

انتهزت الكرامة هذه الفرصة لاستقطاب الطلاب المهتمين والباحثين عن عمل تطوعي، وهذا ما أدى إلى إنشاء فريق من المتطوعين الذي يمكن أن تدعوه الكرامة للعمل في الترجمة، أو للحصول على المساعدة في تنظيم بعض الاجتماعات وغيرها من المهام العديدة والمفيدة.

April visit by Iraqi delegation

زيارة في نيسان من قبل وفد عراقي

29 April - 3 May 2009 : Iraqi delegation is hosted by Alkarama during their European tour aimed at exposing human rights violations in Iraq since 2003

29 أبريل/نيسان - 3 مايو/أيار 2009 : استقبال الوفد العراقي من قبل الكرامة خلال جولتهم الأوروبية التي كانت تهدف إلى تسليط الضوء على انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان في العراق منذ عام 2003

The situation in Iraq, since the US invasion, is still chaotic, with numerous human rights violations taking place. In this context, following Iraqi MP Mr Al-Dainy's visit in October 2008, Alkarama hosted the visit of an Iraqi delegation in April 2009. This delegation visited various cities throughout Europe to meet with individuals and organisations to expose the situation of human rights violations in Iraq.

The delegation was composed of:

- Dr. Mohammed Bashar Alfaydhi, spokesperson and member of the Secretariat of the Association of Muslim Scholars in Iraq,
- Mr Radd M. Nasser Al-Athami, a member of the political office of the Allegiance to Iraq Congregation (also known as the Loyalty to Iraq Grouping) an Iraqi political party, and
- Mr Mohamed H. Al-Balwa, who was President of the first Governing Council of Fallujah (in particular during 2005-2006).

During their time in Geneva, the delegation met with representatives of various international organisations, non-governmental organisations and think tanks such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). A press conference was held, and several interviews were given to the media, including a television interview with Léman Bleu (a Geneva-based local television channel) and French channel France 24.

The delegation was able to meet with many Geneva based organisations and personalities with whom they were able to discuss their concerns, share information about the situation in Iraq and that of Iraqis as well as outlining a way forward for their country out of the current crisis.

لا تزال الفوضى و العديد من انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان تعمّ العراق منذ الغزو الذي قاده الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. في هذا السياق، وعقب زيارة النائب العراقي السيد الدائني، استضافت الكرامة زيارة لوفد عراقي في نيسان/أبريل 2009. وقد أجرى هذا الوفد العديد من الزيارات في مختلف المدن وفي جميع أنحاء أوروبا، من أجل الاجتماع مع الأفراد والمنظمات للوقوف على انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان في العراق.

وقد ضمّ الوفد كل من الدكتور محمد بشار الفضي، عضو الأمانة العامة و المتحدث باسم رابطة علماء المستلمين في العراق، السيد رعد محمود ناصر الأعظمي، عضو المكتب السياسي للائتلاف العراقي الموحد (المعروف أيضا باسم تجمع الولاء للعراق)- وهو حزب سياسي عراقي، والسيد محمد بلوة الذي كان رئيسا لأول مجلس إدارة في الفلوجة (ولا سيما خلال عامي 2005-2006).

اجتمع هذا الوفد، خلال فترة وجوده في جنيف، مع ممثلين عن مختلف المنظمات الدولية والمنظمات غير الحكومية ومؤسسات الفكر والرأي مثل الاتحاد البرلماني الدولي، مكتب المفوض السامي لحقوق الإنسان، مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين، اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر و مركز جنيف للرقابة الديمقراطية على القوات المسلحة.

وقد عُقد مؤتمرا صحافيا، والعديد من المقابلات مع وسائل الإعلام، مما في ذلك مقابلة تلفزيونية مع ليان بلو، إحدى القنوات التلفزيونية المحلية في جنيف، ومع القناة الفرنسية 24.

وقد تمكّن الوفد من لقاء العديد من المنظمات والشخصيات المقيمة في جنيف حيث أتاح لهم ذلك فرصة الإعراب عن مخاوفهم، وتبادل المعلومات حول الوضع في العراق والعراقيين، وكذلك الخطوط العريضة التي يمكن أن تساعد بلدهم على المضي قدما من أجل الخروج من الأزمة الحالية.



الرسوم تُبين تعذيب الشيخ مسعد بشم الحاج، البالغ من العمر 65 عاماً و أحد الرعايا السودانيين الذين تم اعتقالهم بشكل تعسفي في مطار القاهرة الدولي في 22 حزيران 2009 أثناء عودته إلى الخرطوم مع عائلته. كان يتلقى الشيخ الحاج رعاية طبية خاصة داخل مصر لعلاج من أمراض مرمته. بعد شهرين من الاحتجاز، منهم 15 يوماً معزل عن العالم الخارجي، مع التعرض لمختلف أشكال التعذيب، وقد أطلق سراحه في 7 تموز 2009 حيث تم نقله على الفور إلى المستشفى.





Illustrations depicting the torture of 65 year old **Sheikh Mousaid Bashir Al-Haj**, a Sudanese national who was arbitrarily arrested at Cairo International Airport on 22 June 2009 while boarding his return flight to Khartoum with his family. Sheikh Al-Haj had been receiving special medical care inside Egypt for treatment of his chronic illnesses. After two months of in custody, 15 days incommunicado and various forms torture, he was released on 7 July 2009 and immediately taken to hospital.

ALKARAMA'S WORK IN THE FIELD

During 2009, Alkarama attended 9 workshops in Lebanon ranging from planning for the creation of the National Preventative Mechanism, aimed at combating torture, to a training session on documenting cases of arbitrary detention in Lebanon.

LEBANON

In September 2009, Alkarama organized a training course for Iraqi human rights defenders in Tripoli, northern Lebanon. The workshop, led by Mr. Abdulrahman Moubasher, Dr. Mahmoud Mubarak, and Dr. Moataz Qafisheh, concentrated on how to send cases and information about human rights violations to the UN mechanisms.

On 20 June 2009, Alkarama was appointed the NGO representative in the committee established to draft the legal articles which would ensure Lebanon fulfilled its obligations under the Convention Against Torture and the Optional Protocol to CAT. This committee held numerous meetings throughout 2009, submitted a draft law in September 2009 and will continue to work on the implementation of these articles in 2010.

حضرت الكرامة، خلال عام 2009، 9 ورش عمل في لبنان بدءاً من التخطيط لإنشاء اللجنة الوطنية للآلية الوقائية، التي تهدف إلى مكافحة التعذيب، إلى دورة تدريبية حول توثيق حالات الاحتجاز التعسفي في لبنان.

لبنان

كما نظمت الكرامة في أيلول/سبتمبر 2009، دورة تدريبية للعراقيين المدافعين عن حقوق الإنسان، في طرابلس الواقعة شمال لبنان. أما المنظمين المباشرين لورشة العمل هذه، فهم كل من السيد عبدالرحمن المباشير، والدكتور محمود مبارك، والدكتور معز قفيشة، وقد تم التركيز على كيفية إرسال الحالات والمعلومات المتعلقة بانتهاكات حقوق الإنسان إلى آليات الأمم المتحدة. [صور في لبنان - مكتب لبنان- صور 2009].

في 20 حزيران 2009، جرى تعيين الكرامة كممثل عن المنظمات غير الحكومية في اللجنة المنشأة لسن مشروع يتضمن مواد قانونية من شأنها أن تضمن إبقاء لبنان بالتزاماتها بموجب اتفاقية مناهضة التعذيب والبروتوكول الاختياري لهذه الاتفاقية.

عقدت هذه اللجنة عدّة إجتماعات طوال عام 2009، وقدمت مشروع قانون في أيلول/سبتمبر 2009، وسوف نواصل العمل على تطبيق هذه المواد في عام 2010.

Beirut, 25 June 2009: Open-dialogue workshop on « *Preventative mechanisms against torture within Lebanese prisons* ». held at the **Khiam Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture**. The workshop was attended by Arab and Lebanese organizations.



بيروت، 25 يونيو 2009: حوار مفتوح لورشة عمل عن « آليات منع التعذيب داخل السجون اللبنانية ». عقد في مركز الخيام لتأهيل ضحايا التعذيب. حضر ورشة العمل هذه عدد من المنظمات العربية واللبنانية

نشاط الكرامة في الدول العربية

YEMEN

اليمن

Alkarama organised and participated in a number of **sit-ins, conferences and workshops in Yemen**. For example, Alkarama coordinated a joint statement calling for the release of Yemeni detainees in Saudi Arabia signed by 7 Yemeni human rights organisations.

نظمت وشاركت الكرامة في عدد من الاعتصامات والمؤتمرات وورش العمل في اليمن، وأنضمت إلى عدد من النشاطات والتصريحات المشتركة، مثل الدعوة لإطلاق سراح المعتقلين اليمنيين في المملكة العربية السعودية، والتي تم توقيعها مع سبع منظمات يمنية لحقوق الإنسان.

Scenes from a peaceful protesting against **Yemenis held in Guantanamo Bay Detention Center**



مشاهد من الاحتجاج السلمي لنصرة اليمنيين المحتجزين في مركز الاحتجاز بحليج غوانتانامو

COUNTRY VISITS

Alkarama delegations visited the UAE and Jordan during 2009, and other visits were carried out to various countries for trial observation, meeting with families, lawyers and NGOs and to advocate for particular cases.

The visit to the UAE in April 2009 allowed the Alkarama delegation to raise cases sent to them by the families of victims - cases of disappearance, torture and arbitrary detention - with the relevant Emirati authorities. Of the 5 cases Alkarama raised with the authorities, 4 of them have now been resolved - meaning that, at minimum, the victim was released. As noted previously, Alkarama does not claim that the releases are a direct consequence of its actions but simply mentions the chronology of the events as they unfold.

The visit to Jordan in October 2009 saw Alkarama meet with numerous local NGOs and with the families of victims who explained their situations to the delegation. The meeting ensured that Alkarama maintained its old relations and established new connections with NGOs and lawyers in Jordan.

Other visits were carried out to meet with particular NGOs or families, to advocate on particular cases and to observe trials. Alkarama's country visits will continue and increase in 2010.

زيارات البلدان

زارت وفود الكرامة خلال سنة 2009 كل من الإمارات العربية المتحدة والأردن وغيرها من الزيارات التي شملت بلداناً أخرى من أجل مراقبة سير المحاكمات ولقاء عائلات الضحايا والمحامين ومنظمات غير حكومية ومؤازرة حالات خاصة.

وسمحت زيارة الإمارات العربية المتحدة في نيسان/أبريل 2009 لوفد الكرامة بإثارة حالات مع السلطات الإماراتية المختصة، وهي حالات كانت قد وصلت للكرامة من طرف عائلات الضحايا وتعلقت هذه الحالات بالاختفاء والتعذيب والاحتجاز التعسفي.

ومن بين الحالات الخمس التي أثارها منظمة الكرامة مع السلطات الإماراتية، تم إيجاد حل لأربع حالات وكان الحد الأدنى هو إطلاق سراح الضحايا.

وكما سبق ذكره، فإن منظمة الكرامة لا تزعم أن إطلاق سراح الضحايا هو نتيجة مباشرة لما قامت به، بل هي تشير فقط إلى التسلسل الزمني للأحداث التي وقعت.

شهدت زيارة منظمة الكرامة للأردن، في أكتوبر/تشرين الأول 2009، لقاءات مع عدد من المنظمات غير الحكومية ومع عائلات الضحايا الذين شرحوا أوضاعهم لوفد الكرامة. ومكنت هذه اللقاءات منظمة الكرامة من الحفاظ على علاقاتها القديمة وإقامة علاقات جديدة مع منظمات غير حكومية ومحامين أردنيين.

وشهدت زيارات أخرى لقاءات مع منظمات غير حكومية وعائلات ضحايا لمؤازرة حالات خاصة ومراقبة سير المحاكمات. وستستمر بل وستزيد منظمة الكرامة من زياراتها للبلدان العربية في عام 2010