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Rule of Law Initiative / Global Human Rights Training and Support

The RIGHTS Consortium

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Consortium Members: Freedom House (prime partner), the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI), and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI).

Eighth Interim Narrative Report

Reporting Period: January 1- March 31, 2001

I. Executive Summary

On March 9, 1999, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded a grant in the amount of \$4,000,000 to Freedom House to provide support for a global program in rule of law. On September 27, 2000, USAID raised the funding ceiling to \$12,000,000. Freedom House acts as the prime recipient for the RIGHTS Consortium, which includes Freedom House (FH), the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI).

The RIGHTS Consortium supports the transition to and consolidation of democratic regimes throughout the world by supporting and strengthening the rule of law and human rights. Specifically, RIGHTS Consortium activities help USAID achieve the following objectives:

1. Increase legal protections for human rights and gender equity that conform to international standards;
2. Establish judicial, legal, and regulatory frameworks that support democratic institutions as well as market-based economies;
3. Support effective and fair justice sector institutions, including the judiciary, prosecution, legal defenders, and civilian police;
4. Increase equitable access to justice and the skills and knowledge necessary to use the justice system effectively; and
5. Establish technical excellence and "state of the art" sustainable activities in the field of rule of law and human rights.

During the five-year grant period, USAID supports the RIGHTS Consortium in two types of programming: (1) core activities which improve technical aspects and the sustainability of rule of law and human rights programs (through the Leader Cooperative Agreement), and (2) longer-

term, more comprehensive rule of law and human rights development activities that provide technical assistance and training (through Associate Awards). Initial core funding for the first two years provides \$500,000 for rapid response initiatives, \$500,000 for technical excellence and "state of the art" sustainable activities, and \$250,000 for overall Consortium management and operating costs for the first two years. Under the Leader agreement, a number of country activities have been initiated utilizing the rapid response fund. These include: the War Crimes Documentation: the Fort Dix Refugee Interview Project, the Algeria Rule of Law Program, the Strengthening Human Rights Defenders in Uzbekistan project, and the East Timor Human Rights Support Program. The USAID Latin America and Caribbean Bureau agreed to provide "buy-in" support of \$30,000 for a core activity, the Anti-Corruption Educational Campaign in the Americas. Associate Awards include a grant and supplement in the amount of \$595,195 from USAID-Latvia to support the Latvian Naturalization Project; continued support for the War Crimes Documentation project, a Kosovo Rule of Law project, and a Government Ethics in Morocco project. As of March 31, 2001, USAID obligated funds to the RIGHTS Consortium totaled \$3,514,175.

This narrative report reviews the activity carried out during the eighth interim reporting period of January 1- March 31, 2001.

II. Program Activities

During the eighth quarter, the RIGHTS Consortium continued programmatic work on a number of activities, as well as providing supplemental funding to an ongoing ABA/CEELI activity in Kosovo and securing approval for a women's rights program in Oman to begin next quarter. In the "Strengthening Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Algeria" program, Freedom House hosted its first round of Algerian NGO representatives and journalists in its US-based Visiting Fellows program providing intensive hands-on experience in U.S. human rights organizations and media outlets. Freedom House also conducted a two-week study tour on the U.S. justice system for representatives of the Algerian government, human rights NGOs, legal professional NGOs, and a journalist. The International Center for Journalists (ICFJ), a Consortium associate partner, completed its training workshop in Algiers on reporting on justice sector issues. Project implementation also continued in the East Timor Human Rights Support Program. One of Freedom House's subgrantees, the Asian Human Rights' Commission (AHRC), held a human rights training in January, and another, the Albanian National Training and Technical Assistance Resource Center (ANTTARC), arrived in Dili and began implementing a variety of client-based organizational development training programs. Also in East Timor, Freedom House's subgrantee, the Coalition for International Justice (CIJ), is helping support justice and accountability in the territory with five international experts providing assistance to the UNTAET Office of Serious Crimes in investigating and prosecuting war crimes atrocities. Freedom House submitted a workplan to USAID-Uzbekistan detailing its planned activities for its "Human Rights Defenders Support" program, which will strengthen a network among human rights defenders in the country and provide training to human rights organizations on monitoring, documenting and reporting human rights violations.

Progress on the Consortium's associate awards also continued. Through two of its projects in Kosovo, ABA/CEELI is providing essential support to both short and long-term rule of law

needs in Kosovo. In its Kosovo War Crimes Documentation Project, ABA/CEELI completed the first round of improvements to its second-generation database and conducted a training session on collection of ante-mortem data. The Consortium also provided supplemental funding to CEELI's legislative Secretariat in Kosovo, which provides essential translation and administrative support to the Joint Advisory Council on Legislative Affairs, the body mandated to draft, review and comment on new legislation in Kosovo. NDI launched a series of activities in its "Morocco: Promoting Ethics in Government" program, expanding its Morocco Ethic Resource Team (MERT) and forging close ties with local NGOs and government ministries. Significant activities included assisting the College of Ministerial Inspectors General to develop a code of conduct for inspectors, conducting a workshop on codes of conduct, and meeting with Prime Minister Youssoufi to clarify who future governmental partners would be in the project, thereby obtaining further buy-in for the project from the Moroccan government.

In addition to its growing programmatic work, the RIGHTS Consortium continued its technical leadership activity under the Leader Cooperative Agreement. The Consortium continued creating text for its website. Consortium partner ABA/CEELI developed further the structure and content of its two assessment tools. Consortium partner NDI completed a number of activities in its anti-corruption educational campaign in the Americas, assisting in the evaluation of radio public service announcements currently airing in Paraguay and laying the groundwork for wider regional distribution.

A. TECHNICAL LEADERSHIP AND SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES IN RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Technical Leadership under the RIGHTS Consortium is designed to improve long-term strategic planning of rule of law and human rights assistance with the aim of creating more effective and sustainable programming. During the eighth quarter, the RIGHTS Consortium continued to develop several technical leadership activities.

1. Diagnostic Tools Development

Gender Index

To gain more understanding of the reporting process of the Committee on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), CEELI attended the Committee's early January hearing in New York. At this hearing, Uzbekistan submitted its periodic Country Report to the CEDAW Committee and later responded in writing to the questions put forth by the Committee. As a result of its participation in this hearing, CEELI was able to incorporate specific information about compliance issues into the CEDAW Assessment Index framework.

During February and March, CEELI continued to research the CEDAW articles and work on the development of the scoring format for the assessment tool. CEELI will test this format in Serbia in May, starting with Article Eleven, one of the most in-depth and complex articles on Discrimination in Employment Matters. CEELI's Regional Gender Specialist for the Balkans

will run the test. The CEDAW Index Working Group¹ will reconvene in May to review the final drafts of the articles, which should be completed by early summer 2001. Following this, CEELI will test the entire index in one to two countries.

CEELI gave an oral presentation on the working draft to the USAID CTO during a meeting on March 1, 2001. CEELI provided USAID an introduction, a description of the framework, the process for analyzing implementation of rights in the CEDAW, and its plans to test the index.

ICCPR Index

CEELI continued its research on the individual articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) this quarter, drawing substantively from several different sources. First, CEELI examined Manfred Nowak's CCPR Commentary, a book which addresses the meaning and background of each ICCPR article and how the Human Rights Committee deals with article infractions. Second, CEELI used The Guide to the Travaux Preparatoires of the ICCPR, a resource which describes the formulation of and the logic behind each article. Finally, CEELI drew information from detailed comments on the Human Rights Committee website about the Committee's work with ICCPR articles and what it looks for in the country reports member nations submit. As the Human Rights Committee is the official body that determines both the meaning of the ICCPR articles and how they are to be implemented, CEELI considers these comments to be particularly salient.

In addition to researching ICCPR articles, CEELI completed an introduction to the Index this quarter. The introduction addresses the purpose of the ICCPR Index and what it measures. It also discusses how the Index differs from similar measures of human rights compliance, the methodology used in developing the Index, and how the Index should be implemented. CEELI presented a working draft of this document to the USAID CTO during a meeting on March 1, 2001.

CEELI also distributed invitations to potential working group members, all professionals in the fields of human rights and international law. The working group is tentatively scheduled to meet August 30-31, 2001, in Washington D.C. It will critique and provide input on the most recent ICCPR Index draft, to be distributed for review to all members in July. The working group will then reconvene in late October/early November for a more detailed assessment of the ICCPR Index.

¹ Working group members include: Erin Barclay (Network of East West Women), Johanna Bond and Mary Hartnett (Georgetown International Women's Rights Clinics), Ivanka Cortia, CEDAW Committee member), Penny Wakefield (ABA Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities), Julie Ernst (Center for Reproductive Law and Policy), Maria Graterol, (American University), Molly Reilly (Women Law and Development), Laura Lederer (Protection Project), Monique Widyono (Equality Now). CEELI has also consulted with current and former CEELI gender specialists and liaisons, including Isabel Traugott, Regional Gender Specialist for the Balkans and Dianne Post, former Gender Specialist, CEELI-Russia.

2. RIGHTS Consortium Website Development

The Consortium continued working with Belmont Design in the design and development of text and databases for the RIGHTS Consortium website. FH staff, in consultation with Consortium partners, further developed content for the initial version of the site, including descriptions of program activities and profiles of program participants. FH also continued planning with Belmont Design on insuring the user-friendliness of the site for potential program participants, an integral part of the site's target audience. As such, the site will feature program applications, grant guidelines and grant applications that can be either completed on-line or downloaded. The Consortium plans for the site to be publicly accessible in the following quarter.

3. Anti-Corruption Educational Campaign in the Americas

New democratic practices, greater press freedom, and an active civil society have helped expose corruption in the Americas and elevate public awareness of the issue. Experts have noted that legal reforms and sanctions to curb corruption must go hand in hand with education. In this respect, participants in a 1997 regional anti-corruption conference in Paraguay organized by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) and the Paraguayan chapter of Transparency International concluded that legal reforms must be complemented by educational initiatives if public integrity efforts are to succeed. Participants in the conference also acknowledged that, although citizens are aware of the costs of corruption in a general sense, there exists significant confusion about what constitutes a corrupt act, as well as about the steps individual citizens can take to combat corruption.

Radio Trinidad, a community radio station in Asuncion, Paraguay, and a participant in the 1997 regional anti-corruption conference, is addressing these problems in Paraguay through a public education campaign. The Radio is producing a series of public service announcements (PSAs) to disseminate information about legal rights vis-à-vis corruption and to educate the public about what can be done to address the problem. These PSAs are being reproduced and made available to a wide network of community radio stations within Paraguay and the Latin American region. NDI is facilitating technical support for the final production of the PSAs by bringing Gustavo Coronel, a Venezuelan consultant specializing in anti-corruption campaigns, to work with Radio Trinidad. In addition, NDI plans to distribute tapes and/or compact discs of the PSAs to non-governmental organizations through its Latin America and Caribbean Civic Network, a clearinghouse linking more than 60 leading democratic development NGOs in the region.

Project Activity

After conducting a series of workshops designed to assess and increase the public's understanding of corruption and the legal issues surrounding it, Radio Trinidad wrote, produced and began airing the anti-corruption PSAs at the end of last year. Upon review of the taped PSAs last quarter, NDI encouraged Radio Trinidad to edit several of the announcements prior to distribution in order to strengthen the anti-corruption messages and make the accent and content less Paraguay specific and more applicable to other Latin American countries.

During this quarter, Radio Trinidad reviewed NDI's suggestions and rewrote and rerecorded many of the PSAs. Radio Trinidad has now finished the final editing process and has developed a plan in conjunction with COMUNICA (Paraguayan Community Radio Association) for national distribution of the recordings and with the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of AMARC (the World Association of Community Radio Stations) for distribution at the international level.

As part of their national distribution plan, Radio Trinidad organized four workshops, entitled "Radio as a Medium in the Fight Against Corruption," with leading community radio stations in the interior of the country. They presented the PSAs as an effective tool to increase public awareness of what constitutes corruption and steps that can be taken to combat it. They received very positive feedback from the directors of the radio stations and assurances that the PSAs will be played on the air.

NDI is also working to distribute the PSAs throughout Latin America and the Caribbean through its Civic Network, a clearinghouse linking more than 60 leading NGOs in the region.

In order to measure the effectiveness of the PSAs, Radio Trinidad has developed a response form that will be distributed along with the CDs. The form asks radio stations to record how often they air the PSAs and how well the message is accepted by the public.

Through this quarter's activities, NDI achieved the following results:

- Radio Trinidad reviewed NDI's suggestions designed to make the PSAs more relevant to the region as a whole and has finished the final production of the PSAs.
- Radio Trinidad has coordinated with national and international organizations to distribute the PSAs to a broad audience.
- NDI is developing a plan to distribute the PSAs through its Latin American and Caribbean Civic Network.
- Radio Trinidad conducted workshops with four national radio stations on how to use the PSAs as part of an anti-corruption campaign.
- Radio Trinidad developed an evaluation tool to measure the effectiveness of the PSA messages.

In the next quarter, Radio Trinidad will continue to air the PSAs and begin distributing them to more than 90 local radio stations in the region through COMUNICA and the Latin American Association of Radio-Based Education. They will also be distributed to radio stations internationally through AMARC. NDI plans to distribute the CDs to non-governmental organizations through its Latin America and Caribbean Civic Network.

B. RAPID RESPONSE AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE UNDER THE LEADER COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

1. Strengthening Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Algeria

Over the course of the quarter, the Consortium implemented several components of the “Strengthening Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Algeria” project. The 15-month project, carried out with the International Center for Journalists (ICFJ), a RIGHTS Consortium Associate Partner, aims to strengthen rule of law and human rights protections in Algeria. The project features three central activities aimed at increasing the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor, report on, and advocate for rule of law reform and improved human rights protections; as well as strengthening investigative reporting skills of journalists and knowledge of media managers to report on rule of law reform and human rights. Those activities are: U.S.-based training programs, in-country training in investigative reporting on rule of law issues for journalists, and in-country training and technical assistance on policy advocacy for justice sector reform for NGOs.

This quarter, Freedom House implemented a large part of the U.S.-based training component of the program, hosting three Visiting Fellows for 10-week internships in the United States, and hosting a two-week Study Tour of eight Algerians involved in justice sector reform. ICFJ completed its training program for journalists on reporting on and investigating justice sector issues in Algiers.

Project Activity

The in-country assessment confirmed that there exists a significant need for professional training programs. Algerian representatives from the government, the NGO sector, and the private press expressed strong interest in learning comparative Western models, developing links with American professionals, and strengthening skills through exposure to the best practices of their counterparts in the United States. Under this grant, the RIGHTS Consortium was able to draw upon Freedom House’s institutional capacity and expertise in designing and managing U.S.-based training programs to fit the professional needs of the Algerian participants.

Future Activity

Next quarter, Freedom House will host two Algerian journalists and one NGO leader as part of its Visiting Fellows program. Freedom House will also implement its in-country policy advocacy training. This training will assist leaders from a variety of NGOs in formulating specific policy advocacy training directed at justice sector reform and the protection of human rights in Algeria. The International Center for Journalists will continue follow-up work with participants in its training program.

1. Freedom House Visiting Fellows Program

During this reporting period, Freedom House hosted three professionals from Algeria on the Visiting Fellows Program (VFP). This ten-week training program (January 18, 2001- March 30,

2001) provides young leaders in journalism and the human rights community the opportunity to work side-by-side with their American counterparts in media and non-governmental organizations. The three Algerian participants in the Winter 2001 session of the VFP and their respective internship assignments are listed below:

- **Dr. Hakim Bouagache**, Medical Advisor, Algerian Lawyers' Union, assigned to American-Arab Anti-Discrimination League and Human Rights Watch
- **Mr. Adnane Bouchaib**, Secretary General, SOMOUD, assigned to American Civil Liberties Union and American Friends Service Committee
- **Mr. Ahmed Rouaba**, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, El Youm daily newspaper, assigned to Birmingham News, Voice of America, Washington City Paper

(Note: Mr. Bouchaib also took part in the two-week Comparative Law Study Tour.)

On January 20, 2001, the three RIGHTS participants, along with 13 other participants from Central and Eastern Europe, began their ten-week training program with an eight-day orientation. This orientation was designed to introduce the participants to the American opinion- and policy-making community in Washington, DC and Philadelphia, PA. The orientation program allowed the participants to meet with representatives of government, media, and non-governmental sectors at the national and local levels. Highlights included meetings with the Judicial Fellow of the U.S. Supreme Court, State Department officials, journalists at the Philadelphia Enquirer and the staff of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Rights, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including Human Rights Watch and the National Security Archives. All three participants awarded the orientation program high marks. (See Attachment 1 for the complete orientation schedule and Attachment 2 for the participants' orientation program evaluations.)

The participants began their individualized eight-week fellowship portion of the program on February 1, 2001. The internships were carefully selected according to the specific needs and interests of the participants and the organizations they represent. The fellowship component of the Visiting Fellows Program allowed the participants to focus on learning new skills, as well as develop contacts with whom they will be able to collaborate in the future.

The human rights activists, Mr. Bouchaib and Dr. Bouagache, were each assigned to American human rights NGOs. Their fellowships focused on strengthening research methods, documentation procedures and advocacy strategies. Additionally, Mr. Bouchaib and Dr. Bouagache learned the significance of coalition building to address human rights issues and the importance of engaging and educating the public through the media. Mr. Rouaba's fellowship program was designed to strengthen his investigative reporting skills on justice issues. His fellowship also allowed him to examine the fundamental importance of freedom of the press in a democratic society. Mr. Rouaba focused specifically on research methods, as well as media rights, including freedom of information. As indicated in his evaluation, Mr. Rouaba was also impressed by the objectivity of the American press and the relationship between the press and the American government. (See Attachment 3 for copies of the fellowship evaluation forms.)

Additionally, the Visiting Fellows Program provided a forum for discussion and cooperation between participants that is often impossible in Algeria. The structure of the program facilitated

frank and open conversations about common obstacles, effective strategies for solutions, and the development of professional relationships among the participants. For example, Mr. Bouchaib and Dr. Bouagache met for the first time at the Freedom House interview session in December 2000. Both men work for human rights organizations in Algiers, however they represent different interest groups, one representing victims of terrorists and the other representing families of the disappeared Islamists. Participation in the Visiting Fellows Program facilitated the development of a strong professional relationship between them and the realization that despite their differences, their organizations could effectively collaborate on a variety of projects, including advocacy campaigns to obtain information and action on the part of government agencies for justice and accountability. Both participants pledged continued cooperation and the desire to find ways for their organizations to work together in the future.

2. Comparative Law Study Tour

During this reporting period, Freedom House hosted a delegation of eight Algerians engaged in judicial reform. The purpose of this two-week study tour (March 9- March 23, 2001) was to help the participants develop strategies to further justice sector reform initiatives in Algeria by providing them with a comparative view of the US justice system. Specifically the participants focused on the way the system supports judicial independence and accountability, the watchdog role of NGOs, and the role of the US media in covering issues of justice and human rights. The eight Algerian participants in the Comparative Law Study Tour are listed below:

- **Mr. Nacer Boucetta**, Secretary General, National Observatory of Human Rights
- **Mr. Adnane Bouchaib**, Secretary General, SOMOUD
- **Mr. Khaled Bourayou**, Lawyer specializing in media rights
- **Mr. Cheikh Cherradi**, Head of the Lawyers Association for the Sidi-Bel-Abbes region
- **Mr. Mohamed Foulane**, Judge and President of Court in Oran; Founder, Judges Trade Union
- **Ms. Cherifa Kheddar**, President, Djazairouna (Our Algeria) Association
- **Mr. Mokhtar Lakhdari**, Deputy Director of Penal Affairs, Algerian Ministry of Justice
- **Ms. Zineb Oubouchou**, Reporter, *El Watan*

During the two-week program, the participants visited their counterparts within the judicial system, human rights NGOs, advocacy groups focused on police and the court system, and media institutions that cover justice issues. Highlights included meetings with Detention Watch, the American Bar Association, the Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the National Center for States Courts, in Williamsburg, VA, and two days of meetings at the National Judicial College in Reno, NV (See Attachment 4 for the complete schedule).

The Study Tour achieved one of its most important goals: bridging contact and dialogue between government and civil society representatives engaged in judicial reform initiatives. Through in-country interviews, Freedom House selected candidates from a cross-sector of Ministry of Justice officials, the public human rights institution, human rights NGOs, legal professional associations, and independent media. An important outcome of the program was the development of relationships between the participants. Despite coming from different, often

opposing sides of various delicate subjects, they were able to get along and achieve a level of understanding that would be impossible in their own country. Participants, particularly the government representatives, noted to Freedom House that they would not have the opportunity to meet and engage in substantive dialogue with the lawyers, judges, and NGOs representatives on these topics in the current environment in Algeria. By looking at the US system, they were united at times and divided in how aspects of the American system might work or not work in Algeria. All expressed a desire to maintain a close relationship after returning home and to continue this important collaborative dialogue. (See Attachment 5 for copies of the participants' program evaluations.)

During the final evaluation meeting on March 23, 2001, the participants discussed specific themes addressed throughout the Study Tour. The participants agreed that one of the most significant lessons learned was the necessity and importance of a free press in a democratic society. Participants were impressed with each individual newspaper's and television station's responsibility to maintain a code of ethics and to remain objective and impartial. They requested, and received, a copy of the code of ethics from the *Washington Post*. Additionally, the public's access to information guaranteed by the Freedom of Information Act was a frequent topic of discussion throughout the Study Tour. The participants were also greatly impressed with the guarantees afforded to judges in order to protect the independence of the judiciary. Finally, all of the participants were very interested in the NGO sector's critical role as watchdog and advocate in the judicial process.

All participants gave the organization and the content of the program high marks in terms of overall satisfaction, increased understanding of the U.S. justice system, and possibilities for application of knowledge gained to their work supporting justice sector reform and human rights in Algeria:

"All of the meetings were worthwhile and greatly enriched our understanding of issues that will allow us, with this new insight, to better perfect our justice system in the realm of the rule of law that works to ensure the respect and progress of all citizens." -Mohamed Foulane

"I would like to underscore the importance of this type of program.... The American system has its faults, but it is up to us to determine how to best take away its better points and those that are adaptable. Additionally, the composition of this group ... with very varied viewpoints, allowed us to listen and discover that there are good things on the other side just as there are bad points on our own. This characteristic allowed me to realize that there are possibilities for better understanding and even working together if there exists a real will to change things for the better." - Adnane Bouchaib

The Study Tour gave the participants the opportunity to make professional contacts with their American counterparts, and many indicated that they would further develop these relationships (These contacts include officials from USAID and the State Department, as well as representatives from the ABA, the Public Justice Center, and the Office of Victims Affairs).

3. Training of Journalists in Reporting on Human Rights in Algeria

During the quarter ending March 31, 2001, the International Center for Journalists conducted a workshop for Algerian journalists on investigative reporting into rule of law reform and human rights issues. Based on the initial assessment trip, it was clear that there are few or no journalists who covered human rights and rule of law as their special beat, and that these subject matters were often too sensitive to make it into the news.

Project Activity

From January 13 through 19th, ICFJ conducted a one-week workshop, titled "*Le Reportage d'Investigation: Les Droits de l'Homme*". The workshop provided a professional development opportunity for the young generation of Algerian journalists in the basics of professional reporting, writing and editing. It developed a firm foundation of ethical principles that stress seeking out and reporting the truth. The workshop also provided an overview of the legal and philosophical foundations for freedom of expression and the role the media plays in exercising this right. Participants identified barriers within Algeria to realizing freedom of expression and developed workable solutions to those barriers. Additionally, the workshop addressed the topic of investigating and reporting on issues of human rights and rule of law, while demonstrating modern professional journalistic techniques and practices. Through individual consultations, the workshop also assisted journalists in identifying significant topics for intensified media coverage. Finally, the one-week program provided an overview of skills and resources that will immediately help Algerian journalists in their daily work.

Trainer Judy Yablonky began follow-up consultation via e-mail with participants about the investigative stories they proposed during the workshop. Participant evaluations of the workshop were very positive. Participants noted that the training gave them a better understanding of rule of law and the importance of covering human rights issues. Participants also said they felt better equipped with the tools they needed to do investigative reporting. They praised the variety of panel discussions, the practical exercises and the wealth of material distributed during the workshop. The major criticism in the evaluations was that there was not enough time to cover everything as thoroughly as they would have liked. Some participants also said the skill levels of the participants were too varied.

Fifteen journalists attended some portion of the training week led by Paris-based trainer Judy Yablonky; twelve journalists attended all sessions, went through the final interview, and outlined a topic for an investigative article. Fourteen journalists were from the private, independent press in Algeria; with one from a state-owned Arab-language publication. All were working reporters, with several also being head of a *rubrique* or section. Twelve participants were from Francophone publications, two from Arab-language publications, one was a French/English broadcaster. Seven dailies and two weeklies (one of which awaits permission to publish) were represented. The youngest member of the group freelances for several weekly publications. Of note: of the original 15 participants, eight were women, and all eight completed the entire week.

Highlights of the training program included a debate on the difference between *le reportage* and *l'enquête* (reporting on an event and carrying out an investigation); Miloud Brahimi's lecture defining *l'Etat de Droit* or rule of law; panel discussions on human rights and press law in Algeria; the presentation of a video clip from French television on journalistic ethics and accepting gifts or bribes; a follow-up discussion on *déontologie*; and the final interview with individuals to help them define an investigative reporting project.

Twelve participants defined human rights topics to investigate and to propose to their editors. The topics included:

- Follow-up on recommendations of National Commission for Judicial Reform to allow prisoners to participate in university programs to aid in professional and social reinsertion.
- Minor children in adult prisons.
- The true press run (circulation) of national newspapers: Why transparency does not exist.
- Exploitation of Algerian journalists: Are the laws followed?
- Journalists working on the black market.
- Children abandoned in the streets (team report).
- Violence in Medea.
- Relizane revisited.
- Rights of children.
- Prostitution networks in hotels.
- The government's non-respect of property rights

Common positive comments made by participants in the evaluations included the usefulness of the techniques and tips on investigative reporting; the discussion of the definition of the rule of law; the opportunity for group discussion and problem-solving among colleagues from other newspapers. Participants greatly valued the panel sessions, as an opportunity to discuss with specialists was "rare" according to several participants. They also appreciated the usefulness and relevance of the handouts. Repeated criticisms included a general lack of time, a lack of time for practical exercises, lack of time for debate and discussion with panelists, and the need for the group to be divided by skill level.

ICFJ also conducted follow-up consultation with the program participants as they began working on investigative stories that were initiated during the workshop. More detailed information on the follow-up, which is ongoing, will be provided in the final report, along with copies of the participants' evaluations, copies of materials handed out to participants and copies of any stories they send to Judy Yablonky.

Participants expressed a desire to receive additional training in the following areas:

- Ways and means to protect press freedom in general, and journalists specifically
- How to deal with government control of the press and manipulation of the media
- Information on/contact with the organizations that protect human rights and the press
- More on what to do about ethical questions and other work problems journalists face
- How to report on religious and ethnic minorities
- Editing, including the differing roles of editors and reporters
- How to report and write analyses, commentaries and editorials

- Business and economic reporting, writing and editing
- Media management, especially how the news "business" affects editorial coverage
- New media technology

2. East Timor Human Rights Support Program

This quarter the East Timor Human Rights Support Program is being carried out in an environment marked by an upsurge in violence both between Timorese and against international workers. Debates are on-going as to how popular opinion may be best reflected in the constitution drafting process. The date for general elections of candidates to the Constituent Assembly has been fixed for August 30, 2001, though some Timorese are pushing for a delay to permit the process of civic education to go forward.

The overarching goal of the East Timor Human Rights Support Program, as implemented by Freedom House and its subgrantee, the Coalition for International Justice (CIJ), is to contribute to sustained democratic development in East Timor through the support of justice, accountability and the protection of human rights. Freedom House undertakes activities to strengthen the capacity and geographical outreach of indigenous human rights groups. These groups, through their activities in human rights monitoring and reporting, human rights education, civic education and legal aid, are currently and will continue to serve the general population to raise awareness and provide advice on their rights in society and in relation to past human rights atrocities. CIJ contributes directly to the goal of accountability through the deployment of criminal investigators and experts to work with the United Nations Temporary Administration of East Timor (UNTAET) Office of Serious Crimes.

Project Activity

Freedom House training is divided into two phases: Phase I is to provide training in substantive human rights laws and practice; and Phase II is to provide training and technical assistance in organizational development and programmatic development. The human rights training, delivered by a Freedom House subgrantee, the Hong-Kong based Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), provided a group of local NGOs with substantive training and resources on human rights and international human rights mechanisms. Phase II organizational training and technical assistance, currently provides tailored assistance to human rights organizations. CIJ has placed five skilled professionals, comprised of investigators, prosecutors and a rotating expert position, who are working with the Office of Serious Crimes to investigate and prosecute serious violations of international humanitarian law.

1. Human Rights Training (Phase I):

In January, Freedom House's subgrantee, the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) conducted a training workshop on human rights in Dili. AHRC was selected as a Freedom House partner because of its established presence in Southeast Asia as a human rights advocacy organization. The training took place at the Conossian Sisters facility from January 15-20, 2001, for 15 members of the following local organizations:

- Fokupers
- Yayasan HAK
- East Timor Student Solidarity Council
- Grupo Feto Foinsa'e Timor Lorosae

Freedom House's Regional Technical Advisor, Lori Jenkins, monitored and reported on the training session. Freedom House's Chief of Party, Ron West, provided logistical assistance to AHRC consultants and worked with the technical advisor to assure program integrity.

During the initial assessment and in subsequent meetings with local human rights groups, Freedom House representatives were alerted that these groups did not possess written human rights materials or resources, including basic human rights definitions and instruments. AHRC produced an extensive training manual, in both Bahasa Indonesian and English, for the training and to serve as a resource tool in everyday work of the groups. A CD Rom containing a copy of the documents and supporting materials was included in each manual.

Based on Freedom House's assessment, AHRC interviews, and ongoing conversations with local human rights groups, AHRC developed a training program which provided substantive legal resource materials, models for interviewing and documenting human rights violations, discussions and group work on basic human rights concepts, international human rights mechanisms, issues of reconciliation, women's rights, developing justice sector institutions and an introduction to economic, social and cultural rights. A second training focusing on economic, social and cultural rights was initially planned but subsequently canceled due to differences in training style between Freedom House and AHRC.

The training was delivered primarily in a lecture format. Participants also met in small groups to apply training to specific program areas of their organizations. Discussions focused on lack of accountability in ways in which to use both national and international mechanisms to obtain justice, the importance of community organizing to ensure security, and problems facing women and children in East Timor.

Pre-post test measures were obtained on the participants' knowledge of the various topics and materials provided. Evaluation results indicated that most participants had not previously been introduced to most of the material covered during the training, and thus obtained new information and knowledge. Satisfaction level of most participants as far as training topics and delivery averaged in the higher range of four or five, with one being completely unsatisfactory and five being completely satisfactory. On the final day of training, with facilitation by AHRC training consultants, participants developed a brief statement paper that outlined priorities for human rights in East Timor that resulted from the week of training. The paper was translated into Bahasa Indonesia and English and distributed to participants. (See Attachment 6 for a copy of the paper.)

The training by Freedom House's regional partner in East Timor achieved several results. AHRC remains involved in working with East Timorese NGOs. Most importantly, AHRC hosted two NGO representatives from the training workshop at a subsequent human rights

leadership camp in Hong Kong during the next month. AHRC followed up its training by providing a resident women's rights advocate to work on-site with the women's group, Fokupers, for several weeks following the workshop. AHRC has engaged the Hong Kong Bar to collaborate in joint training for jurists in Dili for the future. Finally, AHRC has increased its advocacy efforts in support of justice and accountability for the past human rights atrocities committed in East Timor.

Participants identified numerous possible future activities, including: training in collecting information, interviewing skills and report writing, policy advocacy training, conflict resolution training, increased access to justice sector institutions, training in e-mail and internet, and internships with regional NGOs.

2. Community Conference on the Justice System

A key issue raised by local human rights groups is the widespread lack of faith in the justice system in East Timor. The current perception of justice is impacted by East Timor's legacy of violence and foreign occupation, the perceived slow progress in justice, including restorative justice, and the general lack of information on the development of a justice system.

In response to this need, Freedom House engaged local NGO partners, the Timor Loro Sae Police Service (TLPS) and the United Nations's Civilian Police (Civpol) to organize a community conference on the justice system to take place in Laleia, Manatuto in April. The conference will address the prevalent lack of trust and understanding of the justice system, and serve as the first in a series of community conferences or meetings. The conference will provide a forum for community members, TLPS officers, Civpol and several East Timorese NGOs to discuss a wide variety of justice issues, including the deployment of the TLPS, community-oriented policing, and the shift from traditional justice to the modern justice system. The conference will also serve to facilitate communication between the police and the population on issues of security, especially with the upcoming elections, as well as to increase the grass-roots presence and involvement of Dili-based NGOs in the regions on issues of human rights and the justice system.

In March, Freedom House's Chief of Party met with members of our local NGO partners, the Student Solidarity Council, two women's organizations, the GFFTL and OMT, and the Jurists Association to engage their participation in planning and implementing this sub-district level conference. The COP approached the TLPS Office of Policy and Planning to invite their participation and use of the conference as a forum to implement community policing at the sub-district level. The idea was well received and they agreed to participate. The COP traveled to Laleia, Manatuto on several occasions to meet with local authorities and members of NGO networks working at the grassroots level and received wide cooperation at all levels. The conference has been planned for April 25-28, and 160 persons drawn from a cross-section of the community are expected to attend. Freedom House, Civpol/TLPS, Jurists' Association, OMT and the Student Solidarity Council will lead presentations and discussions on various aspects of community development, the police and the larger justice system and rights.

3. Organizational Development Training and Technical Assistance (Phase II)

In the previous quarter, Freedom House awarded a subgrant to the Albanian National Training and Technical Assistance Resource Center (ANTTARC) to partner with Freedom House in providing organizational development and capacity building training and technical assistance to East Timorese human rights NGOs. While international donors have provided a variety of training workshops, many East Timorese NGOs have not received tailored technical assistance that will allow them to both achieve immediate objectives and help guarantee the sustainability of their activities. Freedom House's Phase II training and technical assistance (TA) is designed to provide flexible, client-centered assistance.

The objectives of Phase II are as follows:

- Increase understanding of the role and responsibilities of NGOs within civil society
- Increase operating capacity and accountability of human rights organizations
- Create clearly defined organizational structures based on minimal acceptable NGO standards consisting of independent boards of directors, defined staff positions, operating policies and procedures, strategic plans, etc.
- Increase organizational financial management capacity and accountability
- Improve organizational and project management skills
- Increase leadership skills and capacity
- Establish organizational diversified funding plans
- Improve monitoring and reporting skills
- Increase knowledge and skills of training needs assessment, training design and delivery, training techniques, training evaluation, and curriculum development

During the period of March 12-16, 2001, ANTTARC and the FH team met with local NGOs targeted for the training and TA in order to identify specific training areas and confirm participation. Eight weeks of specific tailored training and TA was scheduled, with additional requests tentatively scheduled.

The experience in Phase I resulted in Freedom House modifying the methodology for training and TA delivery during Phase II. It was concluded that it would be more convenient and beneficial for the local organizations, and therefore increase participation, if the programs were tailored and delivered to individual organizations and provided on-site. In addition, to maximize flexibility and responsiveness, FH and ANTTARC accepted special requests for tailored training and TA that included topics not initially planned for. This increased the interest level of the local organizations, and ensured that the training and TA being provided were addressing the organizations' present needs and priorities. Additional training manuals and materials were developed as needed. In most cases, two programs were delivered simultaneously, with one ANTTARC training consultant each conducting a program – thus maximizing the amount of training and TA provided during Phase II. This strategy will continue during the remainder of Phase II. ANTTARC training consultants have made important relationships with representatives of the local NGOs, which is resulting in positive training and TA outcomes.

The following training and TA programs were delivered during March (See Attachment 7 for complete agendas):

Training of Trainers: East Timor Student Solidarity Council (SSC)

In conversations with ANTTARC and Freedom House, the SSC expressed the desire to increase its outreach and evolve from its initial activist role to address larger democratic development issues providing education in civic issues and human rights, among other activities. ANTTARC provided a training-of-trainers program designed to increase knowledge and skill in the design and delivery of tailored training methodology and curriculum. The program aimed to build SSC's institutional capacity by supporting the creation network of trainers who are able to create and deliver innovative human rights curriculum in the district they live and work. The program was held in Dili during the period March 19-24, 2001 with 19 members participating. This is considered to be a high level of participation for such a training program in Dili, and moreover, the group was very active throughout the program.

This program enabled the SSC to design and develop training curriculum and a training delivery plan for three separate training programs based on a well-designed assessment of training needs and priorities. Working in small groups allowed the participants to practice their newly learned training skills through presentations to the large group, thus preparing them for their planned training delivery. As an organization, the program facilitated teamwork and provided a unified vision for where the organization would focus its program goals – particularly specific training areas (basic human rights, voter education, and reconciliation). The highly interactive training methodology, particularly small group work, provided hands-on experience in organizational and time management skills. This was a needed training topic as requested by the SSC. Program evaluation results, consisting of pre-post test and satisfaction surveys are presently being translated and compiled and will be presented in the next quarterly report. The fact that the SSC has requested additional training and TA programs for the following quarter indicates positive regard for the assistance they have received.

Program Planning and Proposal Development: Jurists Association Legal Aid Office

The Jurists Association is significantly involved in paralegal education and collaborates with several other local NGOs to achieve their respective goals. The organization plans to be involved in drafting of East Timor's new constitution. In order to meet local need regarding legal assistance, especially regarding labor rights, domestic violence, property law, and criminal law, the Jurists Association has established a Legal Aid Office. Upon request for a tailored program, ANTTARC designed and delivered six days of on-site training and technical assistance to the Legal Aid Office's six staff members on program planning and proposal development. The program was conducted during the period of March 26-31, 2001 at the Jurists Association premises in Dili.

The overall goal of this training program was to build institutional capacity of the newly founded Legal Aid Office. The program consisted of two major components. During the first three days participants were trained in strategic planning, project development and project proposal writing,

with extensive discussion taking place regarding the proposal writing process. The discussion was closely related to the project proposal they were developing at that time. During the last three days, technical assistance was provided to revise and improve the project proposal according to the new knowledge and skill obtained during the training.

As a newly founded organization, the timing as well as content of this program was particularly important. The Legal Aid Office's staff members were in the process of developing a project proposal for funding that would describe the organization's strategic plan and program goals and objectives. The training and TA they received enabled them to revise and improve the proposal based on the knowledge and skills obtained. Through the program, the new staff developed a concrete strategy and program plan for their future work to impact the development of East Timor through the legal assistance provided by the organization. Results of the program evaluation are presently being translated and compiled and will be presented in the next quarterly report. The fact that the Legal Aid Office has requested and confirmed schedule for additional training and TA indicates satisfaction with the assistance they have received.

Video Camera Usage and Interviewing Techniques: Fokupers

Fokupers, a large, active women's organization working in human rights education, information, and advocacy requested a tailored training and TA program focusing on use of the video camera and interviewing techniques. The organization is in possession of video cameras, but lacked the knowledge and skill to productively use the equipment to promote the organization and its activities. They expressed special interest in being able to develop video documentaries and archives of their work. To meet this need, ANTTARC designed and conducted a training program on video camera usage and interviewing techniques with the participation of 11 members of Fokupers and the information officer of Yayasan Hak - an organization that is also very active in human rights information and advocacy. Training was held at the Fokupers office in Dili from March 30 - 31, 2001. The training was highly participatory, with all participants actively engaged.

The purpose of the training program was to strengthen the organizations' capacity in the field of public relations. Training methods included lecturettes, experiential learning, brainstorming, practical demonstration, and group discussion to ensure active participation of the trainees.

This program provided important knowledge and skills to the organization at a time when documentation and public education is critical. The organization has been very active and will now be able to begin documenting their successes in improving women's rights and women's lives and generally reporting on the status of women and children in East Timor. Knowledge and skills of individual staff members were improved and organizational capacity was increased. In addition to documentation of organizational programs and successes, the new skills can be used to promote the important issues the organization is working on throughout East Timor. Program evaluation results are presently being translated and compiled and will be presented in the next quarterly report. Fokupers has requested additional training and TA, expressing great satisfaction with the assistance they have received from ANTTARC and Freedom House.

Future Activities

For the next quarter, Freedom House and ANTTARC have scheduled the following training and TA programs in response to local requests. The following programs have been confirmed and final preparations are underway:

- Training of Trainers for OMT (East Timorese Women's Group) (two six-day programs for 20 participants each – second program for district members)
- Organizational Management training and TA for Jurists Association's Legal Aid Office (six-day program)
- Strategic Planning, Budgeting, Financial Management, and Reporting for Hamoris Timor Oan (two six-days programs – one for Dili office and one for Liquica district branch office).

The following programs were also requested and preparation and scheduling are underway:

- Training of Trainers for SSC district members
- Project Proposal Writing, Office and Time Management, and Personal Development for SSC
- Project Proposal Writing for Fokupers
- Organizational Development and Management for OMT (programs for Dili office and other district offices)
- Training of Trainers for NGO Forum (for local Dili-based trainers and district liaison officers in three districts).

3. Deployment of Criminal Investigators to the UNTAET Office of Serious Crimes

During this quarter, CIJ's program to support the Serious Crimes Unit (SCU) of the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) / the East Timor Transitional Administration (ETTA) has become fully operational. All positions have been allocated and skilled professionals are working in East Timor to investigate and prosecute serious violations of international humanitarian law.

Three additional professionals were hired (a Dutch Criminal Investigator, Australian Prosecutor and Malaysian Legal Officer), bringing the total to five contractors. At the request of the Chief of Investigation and the Prosecutor General, CIJ agreed to use the sixth available position to hire experts on an "as needed" basis to prepare expert reports for use during trial and/or to give testimony during trial. No experts were hired during this quarter, however a vetting and reporting process was established.

Using funds provided during the fourth quarter of last year, four (of six) interpreters were hired. Their addition has improved overall productivity in the SCU and has allowed investigative teams to travel to remote locations more frequently to conduct interviews with victims and witnesses and to pursue other leads, thereby advancing ongoing investigations. Recruitment for the remaining two positions is ongoing.

The prosecution and investigation sections work closely together to build cases and issue indictments against individuals accused of serious violations of international humanitarian law. During this quarter, the criminal investigators and an analyst have begun to pursue complex investigations leading up the chain of command for crimes committed in 1999. The prosecutor and legal advisor have focused on various cases including the massacre of several hundred civilians in a church courtyard, as well as other smaller-scale massacres. Both investigators and prosecutors have worked together to develop cases and successfully prosecute individuals accused of committing single murders during 1999.

Although the staffing levels of this program are modest, the contribution made by the professionals has been notable. Officials within the SCU acknowledge the contributions made by each contractor and have repeatedly expressed satisfaction with their performance. SCU representatives have been equally satisfied with the program's flexibility to adapt to their changing needs on the ground (e.g., recruiting and hiring interpreters, and funding experts). Several months ago, the United Nations restricted issuance of employment contracts for the UNTAET mission. These restrictions, coupled with standard rotations of CivPol officers attached to the SCU, have lead to chronic understaffing, particularly of highly skilled criminal/homicide investigators. This U.S. Government-funded program is highly valued for its ability to meet the challenging needs of the SCU in investigating and prosecuting violations of international humanitarian law committed in East Timor.

3. Strengthening Human Rights Defenders in Uzbekistan

Last quarter, Freedom House's Central Asia consultant completed a 10-day trip, which included meeting in Tashkent, as well as in Bukhara, Namangan, and Andijan. As reported in the assessment report completed and submitted last quarter, the Consultant met with approximately 24 human rights defenders in these four cities, as well as representatives from international organizations and NGOs focused on human rights and training, to discuss the program and how to refine project implementation to meet local needs. Please see last quarter's report for a detailed account of the assessed needs.

Project Design

This quarter, Freedom House developed and submitted a workplan to USAID for the implementation of this program. As detailed in the workplan, the Uzbekistan Human Rights Defender Support Project will strengthen the capacity of local human rights defenders to play a stronger role in promoting and protecting human rights. Freedom House will provide training, technical assistance, and funding support to Uzbek human rights activists and leaders of human rights organizations. To meet this goal, the Human Rights Defender Support Program will be targeted toward achieving the following intermediate results:

- Increased knowledge in human rights monitoring, reporting, and documenting by human rights activists throughout Uzbekistan

- Increased access by human rights activists to international human rights reporting mechanisms
- Strengthened network among human rights defenders.

Due to the limited funds available to support human rights defenders in Uzbekistan, development assistance programs can maximize their impact by having a strategic focus and building upon ongoing efforts. With this in mind, Freedom House's support will build upon the in-country training assistance in human rights monitoring, documentation, and reporting by providing HRDs the opportunity for regional exchanges and strategy meetings with HRD counterparts in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, and the NIS. Furthermore, Freedom House will increase the impact of the US government's ongoing support for technology and Internet access for the public by increasing human rights defenders general computer literacy and knowledge and use of standardized documenting, reporting, and advocacy mechanisms. Incorporated into these components will be the objective of developing and strengthening a human rights defenders network among Uzbek HRDs. The program components are:

- Regional counterpart training and strategic planning for Human Rights Defenders
- Training in the use of standardized human rights documentation and reporting mechanisms by HURIDOCS
- Small grants to support human rights monitoring, documenting, and reporting

As of the time of this reporting, USAID-Tashkent informed Freedom House that US Embassy Democracy Grants would replace the small grants program. Freedom House, in consultation with USAID-Tashkent, is deciding how to best redirect the small grants funding. Next quarter, upon final approval of the workplan, Freedom House will begin implementation of the project.

Other Activities

The RIGHTS Program Director met with HURIDOCS at their offices outside of Geneva to discuss the needs of Uzbek human rights defenders and appropriate training modules. At Freedom House's behest, HURIDOCS is having their training manuals translated into Russian by the Harold and Selma Light Center for Advocacy in St. Petersburg. Freedom House also facilitated the attendance of a member of the Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan at the 24th Meeting of the European Coordination Committee on Human Rights Documentation (ECCHRD) in St. Petersburg. The trip was funded through the Open Society Institute's East-East project, and provided an introduction to standardized human rights documentation techniques. Freedom House staff also met with Uzbek HRDs who traveled to the United States, and began preliminary discussions with potential host organizations for the regional counterpart training.

4. Strengthening Women's Rights and Development in Oman

ABA/CEELI submitted a proposal and received approval for a project supporting women's rights in Oman. ABA/CEELI will provide assistance to the Omani Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor to assess and obtain information on the status of women in Oman, develop a strategic plan for advancing the role and rights of women, inform women of their rights, and install a basic

database to assist the government in compiling information in this area. Recent advances in women's rights in Oman make this an opportune time for the development of initiatives in this area. Following the final selection of a Gender Specialist to staff to project, ABA/CEELI will commence program activities next quarter.

C. ASSOCIATE AWARDS

Associate Award mechanisms allow the RIGHTS Consortium to support longer-term, more comprehensive rule of law and human rights development activities by providing technical expertise and training. During the eighth quarter, the Consortium worked on projects in Latvia, Kosovo, and Morocco.

1. Improving Human Rights and Access to Justice for National Minorities in the Republic of Latvia

The Latvian Naturalization Project is designed to strengthen the rule of law and human rights by supporting the implementation of amendments to Latvia's Citizenship Law. During this quarter, in response to requests by the LNB and the US Embassy in Riga, Freedom House assisted the LNB in the design, development, implementation, and management of a nationwide, multi-dimensional public relations/media campaign to promote citizenship in Latvia among the Russian minority. This media campaign will be the largest undertaking by the LNB to date, as donors have agreed to provide up to \$200,000 for the initiative. Freedom House played a critical role with the LNB in helping to achieve consensus among local partners and the international donor community on the goals, strategies, and approaches for the campaign, significantly increasing the pace of the initiative's start-up. Freedom House requested a no-cost extension until September 2001 to complete the activities.

Freedom House is also preparing a concept paper for funding consideration which would host Russian journalists on study visits to the Baltic States to get an in-depth look at minority rights and citizenship, including how the governments have adopted measures to facilitate rights through citizenship.

See a full report on this activity under separate cover.

2. ABA/CEELI War Crimes Documentation Project in Kosovo

Through the Kosovo War Crimes Documentation Project, ABA/CEELI assists in efforts to investigate war crimes and prosecute perpetrators, as well as increased public awareness of war crimes, their prosecution, and the role of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in this process.

Project Activities

During the reporting period, CEELI, in partnership with the Chicago-Kent College of Law and working with a human rights violations documentation expert from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, completed the first round of improvements to its new second-generation database. The improvements will make navigation of the database easier for the user and streamline the input of war crimes documentation data in the field.

CEELI also conducted two training sessions of the collection of ante-mortem data and the use of a computer database developed specifically for this data. Ante-mortem data, identifying data on those persons reported missing during a conflict, is a key component of war crimes documentation efforts because it narrows unidentified victim populations. Upon collection, ante-mortem data is compared to data collected post-mortem by the ICTY from those victims exhumed in the area of the conflict. This data comparison will allow some positive identification of exhumed remains. Approximately 32 persons from the UN Civilian Police, International Red Cross, and other humanitarian nongovernmental organizations received training. CEELI will employ the techniques described at the training in its own data collection efforts in minority communities.

Last quarter, CEELI concluded a Subgrant agreement with a local nongovernmental organization to fund human rights interviewing in minority enclaves in Kosovo. However, due to security reasons, CEELI's primary contact person for coordination of this project has relocated from Pristina to Belgrade. As a result, this project did not commence during the reporting period as previously expected. CEELI has begun exploring alternate arrangements for conducting interviews among the minority populations.

In public relations activities, CEELI worked with officials at the ICTY, Organization for Security and Cooperation (OSCE), and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to obtain access to human rights data collected by the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission in 1999. In addition, CEELI made arrangements to receive exhumation information collected by the ICTY in Kosovo. CEELI intends to work with the American Association for the Advancement of Science to analyze both of these bodies of data in order to strengthen the findings of their recent study, *Political Killings in Kosova/Kosovo March - June 1999*.

A full quarterly reported is submitted under separate cover.

3. ABA/CEELI Additional Support for the Legal System in Kosovo Associate Award

During the reporting period, CEELI continued to operate its legislative Secretariat, established with separate funding from the US Agency for International Development. The Secretariat serves as the primary translation and administrative support service for the Joint Advisory Council on Legislative Matters (JAC). The JAC, comprised of both Kosovar and international members, is the body mandated to draft, review, and comment on new legislation in Kosovo. The Secretariat provides agendas, minutes, draft legislation, and comments on legislation to all members of the JAC in English, Albanian, and Serbian.

Through the Secretariat, CEELI also provides the legal community with the *Cumulative Index of United Nations Legal Materials Produced and Applied in Kosovo*. This publication distributed electronically and in hard-copy form, summarizes regulations and other official legal acts that are promulgated by the United Nations Transitional Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK). The *Index* is updated regularly and is the only publication of its kind currently produced in Kosovo.

CEELI also approved and distributed a subgrant to the Kosovo Law Center this past quarter. The purpose of the grant was to fund the participation of a team of 3 students in the Jessup Moot Court Competition held in Washington, DC. Specifically, the funds are to cover the team's preparation and travel costs. The competition will take place in April 2001.

Finally, CEELI worked with the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates to negotiate a subgrant agreement to provide funds for the Chamber to obtain permanent office space. The Chamber has identified a suitable facility and intends to move into the premises in the next quarter.

4. Morocco: Promoting Ethics in Government

In October 2000, NDI, as a RIGHTS Consortium partner, launched a two-year program in Morocco to support a ministry-led effort to develop and implement a code of conduct for civil servants. The program is aimed at institutionalizing public integrity by providing technical assistance on drafting, publishing and implementing a code of ethics for government employees, while concurrently engaging in a consultative, educational process to build consensus and consolidate demands for the code. Year two of the program will focus on training for civil servants on this code. NDI has engaged a Rabat-based coordinator to implement the project.

The overall goal of NDI's ethics program is to provide technical assistance on drafting and implementing a code of conduct for civil servants that has support from and participation of representatives at the highest levels of government, as well as from within the NGO and business communities. Specifically, the objectives of the two-year program are the following:

- Assist in the drafting and publication of a clear, realistic code of ethics for government employees;
- Devise implementation methods and effective enforcement mechanisms with emphasis on the commune level;
- Assist in the creation and implementation of a comprehensive training agenda for public servants based on the code; and
- Support current initiatives of the government to strengthen the institutions of the Inspector General and the *Cours de Comptes* (Appeals Court).

As part of the program, NDI assembled a Morocco Ethics Resource Team (MERT), comprised of international ethics experts, to provide technical assistance to the working group tasked with drafting the code. NDI will also assist a Moroccan NGO coalition effort to provide public input on the draft, assist in publicizing the problem of ethics in government service, and articulating the demand for a code that would address those problems.

Project Activities

During this quarter, after establishing strong contacts with various NGO, business, and governmental actors, as well as conducting comparative research on civil codes of conduct, NDI and the Morocco Ethics Resource Team (MERT) were positioned to assist the College of Ministerial Inspectors General to develop a code of conduct for the inspectors. NDI also worked with Transparency Maroc (TM), the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (CGEM), and the Moroccan Administration of Public Service to conduct a workshop in March, entitled, *Codes of Conduct: Why? How?* Additionally, the Institute supported preparations for the Second Annual Conference of the College of Ministerial Inspectors General, which was organized around the theme, *Control and Ethics*. Finally, NDI Staff and MERT member Pierre Lecomte, Director of Strategy and Planning at the Office of the Ethics Counsellor in Canada, met with Prime Minister Yousoufi and a number of other ministers in March to discuss the ethics program. Pursuant to these meetings, they drafted a chart that outlined an action plan for developing a code of conduct for public servants.

During the next reporting period, NDI field staff will travel to Washington in mid-April for consultations with the Middle East and North Africa and NDI functional teams. NDI staff will complete reports from the two ethics workshops and submit the finalized action plan chart to Prime Minister Yousoufi for his review. Also, in late April, NDI staff plans to begin working with the Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform to start the process of putting together the task force that will be responsible for developing the civil service code of conduct.

III. Conclusion

As this quarter's activities demonstrate, the wide array of programmatic tools at the Consortium's disposal are making it possible for the consortium to fulfill its primary goals. The objective of promoting human rights protections and practices that conform to international standards is supported through the tools being developed under the Technical Leadership activities. Human rights protections and practices are also being promoted through training to Algerian, East Timorese, and in the next quarter, to Uzbek NGOs, as well as through technical assistance to the Omani Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor on women's rights. The Consortium is working to develop judicial, legal, and regulatory frameworks that support democratic institutions and market-based economies through the Latin American Anti-Corruption Educational Campaign and the Morocco Governmental Ethics project. The Consortium is also able to promote strengthened justice sector institutions and processes through assistance in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes in Kosovo and East Timor, and by building the capacity of local institutions to advocate for justice sector reform and/or development in Algeria, East Timor, and Kosovo. Training is also provided to local NGOs on advocacy for increased access to justice, which the Consortium is also specifically promoting through its support of naturalization efforts in Latvia.

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**The Visiting Fellows Program
Sponsored by Freedom House**

Group 34 Orientation – Winter 2001

Friday and Saturday, January 19 and 20: Arrival and Hotel check-in

The Virginian Suites Hotel
1500 Arlington Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22209
Tel: (703) 522-9600
Fax: 525-4462

Saturday, January 20

10:00 Meet Andy Colburn in the hotel lobby
Free time for Inauguration activities (optional)

Sunday, January 21: Tour of Washington DC

10:00 Meet Maureen Magee in hotel lobby
Old Town Trolley Tour
Departing from Union Station

Monday, January 22: Welcome and Introduction

10:30 Bus pick-up at hotel

11:00 **Introduction and Welcome**
Paula Schriefer, Director of Exchange Programs
Jennifer Windsor, Executive Director
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 296-5101
Metro: Dupont Circle

12:30 **Lunch**

3:00 **"The U.S. Constitution and an Overview of the U.S. Government and Federalism"**
Clyde Wilcox, Adjunct Professor of Government, Georgetown University
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
(202) 295-5101
Metro: Dupont Circle

4:30 **"The Role of Think Tanks in Policy Formation"**
Paula Dobriansky, Vice President, Washington Program and George Kennan Senior Fellow
Council on Foreign Relations
Contact: Alice
(202) 518-3412
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Metro: Dupont Circle

Tuesday, January 23:

- 9:00 Bus pick up
- 9:30 "The RIGHTS Project: The Rule-of-Law Initiative/Global Human Rights Training and Support"
Lisa Davis, Director of the RIGHTS Program
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th St. NW
Washington DC, 20036
(202) 296-5101
- 11:00 "The Federal Judicial System"
Judge Randal Radar, U.S. Court of Appeals
Location: 717 Madison Place, NW
Suite 913
Washington DC, 20439
(202) 633-5861
Fax: 638-8325
Metro McPherson Square
- 12:30 Group Lunch
- 2:00 "Freedom of the Press"
Susan Bennett, Freedom Forum
Contact: Carey
(702) 284-3561
Location: Freedom Forum
Arlington, VA
Metro: Rosslyn
- 4:30 "Congressional Caucuses and the Legislative Process"
Congressional Caucus on Central and Eastern Europe
Jason Tai
Location: Capitol Hill
2105 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington DC
Metro: Capitol South

Wednesday, January 24

- 8:30 Bus pick up
- 9:00 Open bank accounts (bring passports)
Citibank
Location: 1225 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
Metro: Farragut North
- 11:00 "The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): Public Access to Information and Government Transparency"
Will Ferroggiaro, FOIA Coordinator
The National Security Archive
Location: George Washington University
Gelman Library
2130 H St., NW
Washington D.C.
(202) 994-7000
Fax: 994-7005

Metro: Foggy Bottom GWU

- Meet Mr. Ferroggiaro at library entrance.

12:30 Lunch

Ronald Reagan Building
1400 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington D.C.
Metro: Federal Triangle

1:30 "United States Agency for International Development"

Mark Levinson, Senior NGO Specialist, USAID

Location: USAID

Ronald Reagan Building
1400 Pennsylvania Ave.
Metro: Federal Triangle

- Bring photo identification

3:00 "The U.S. Supreme Court"

Tour and Briefing

Barry Ryan, Judicial Fellow

Location: 1 First St., NE

North Door, Maryland Ave. Entrance

Washington D.C.

Contact: Jane Yarborough

(202) 479-3298 (Curator's Office)

Fax: 479-2926

Metro: Union Station

4:45 Group photo on Capitol steps

(703) 578-0900

6:30 Group Dinner

Bucca di Beppo

Metro: Dupont Circle

Thursday, January 25

9:20 Bus pick up at hotel

10:00 "Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe"

Helsinki Commission

Contact: Bob Hand, Staff Advisor

Location: Ford House Office Building, Room 234

- meet at the corner of 3rd and D Street

Washington DC

(202) 225-1901

Fax: 225- 4199

Metro: Capitol South

11:30 Lunch

Union Station

Metro: Union Station

1:00 "Tour and Press Briefing at the Pentagon"

Department of Defense

Location: The Pentagon

Arlington, VA

Contact: Michelle Pelletier, Scheduler
(703) 695-2113
Metro: Pentagon

- Meet guide at Metro entrance. Bring photo identification.

4:00 "Role of Non-governmental Organizations in the Legal Process"

Ian Houston, Advocacy Director
InterAction
Location: 1717 Massachusetts Ave.
7th Floor
(202) 667-8227
Fax: 667-8236
Metro: Dupont Circle

5:30 Return to hotel

Friday, January 26

8:30 Bus pick up at hotel

9:00 "Federal Judicial Protection of Civil Liberties"

Steven Block, Staff Attorney
American Civil Liberties Union
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Metro: Dupont Circle

10:00 "Activities of the National Endowment for Democracy"

Carl Gershman, President
Paul McCarthy, Program Officer
National Endowment for Democracy
Location: 1101 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 2005
(202) 293- 9072
Fax: 223-6042
Metro: McPherson Square

11:45 "Human Rights and the Executive Office"

Christopher Sibilla, Deputy Director Office of Bilateral Affairs, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
Contact: Dan Schuman
(202) 647-1957
State Department, Human Rights Department
Location: 2201 C St. NW
Washington, DC

1:00 Human Rights Watch (for Algerian participants only)

Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Washington D.C.
Metro: Dupont Circle

Saturday, January 27:

Please pack all luggage not needed in Philadelphia. It will be stored.

Sunday, January 28: Leave for Philadelphia

- 8:30 Depart Washington, D.C. - pick up at hotel
- 11:00 **Hotel Check in:**
Loews Hotel
1200 Market St.
Philadelphia PA
Contact: Karen Walker
(215) 627-1200
Fax: 231-7205
- 11:30 **Philadelphia Art Museum**
Location: 26th and Ben Franklin Pkwy
Philadelphia PA
(215) 763-8100
Fax: 684-7500
- 2:00 **Tour of Philadelphia**
- 6:22 **Viewing of kick off of Super Bowl XXXV: NY Giants vs. Baltimore Ravens**

Monday, January 29

- 9:00 **"The Philadelphia Empowerment Zone: an Effective Tool of Economic Development"**
Daniel Gundersen, Director of Economic Development
Empowerment Zone of Philadelphia
Location: International Visitors Council
1515 Arch Street
12th Floor
Philadelphia, PA
Contact: Gloria Angel- International Visitors Council
(215) 683-0993
Fax: 686-0998
- 10:30 **"City Law Enforcement and Community Relations"**
Officer Colquitt
Philadelphia Police Department
Location: Police Administration Building (PAB)
Roundhouse Auditorium
Eighth and Race Streets
Philadelphia PA
(215) 686-3380
Fax: 686-3399
- 12:30 **"Charitable Giving in America" - Lunch Meeting**
David Morse, Public Relations, Pew Charitable Trusts
Location: Pew Charitable Trusts
One Commerce Square
2005 Market Street, Suite 1700
Philadelphia PA 19103
(215) 575-9050
Fax: 575-4942

2:00 "Local News Coverage and the Community" - Philadelphia Enquire

Sally Downey

Location: Philadelphia Enquirer

400 North Broad Street

Philadelphia PA 19130

(215) 854-2913

4:30 Return to hotel

Tuesday, January 30

9:00 Bus pick up at hotel

9:30 "Discovering America"

Joan Fiorile, Coordinator of Educational Services

Location: The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies

18 South Seventh Street

Philadelphia PA 19106

(215) 925-8090

1:30 "Philadelphia Commission on Human Rights"

Lazar H. Kleit, Community Relations Division

Location: Office of the Mayor

34 S. 11th Street

Philadelphia, PA

Entrance: Girard Street, a small private street one-half block South of Market.

The entrance to our portion of the building is the first set of double doors.

(215) 686-4673

Fax: 686-4684

3:30 "Municipal Government and Community Relations"

Councilwoman Blondell Reynolds Brown

Contact: David Forde

Location: City Hall

City Council Caucus Room

Across from room 400

(215) 686-3438

ORIENTATION PERIOD EVALUATION FORM

Please type your answers to the following questions or write clearly in ink. If you need more space, please continue on the reverse side of the page. We appreciate your candid and thorough remarks.

NAME: Hakim BOUAGACHE
NGO management

INTERNSHIP TYPE: _____
(Governance, NGO Management, Media, or Economic Development)

1. Please give an overall evaluation of the Orientation Program, including comments on how it might be improved in the future.

R1 : For ten days, we have been submitted to a very hard, full and interesting program. It gave us an overview on American NGO's, Institutions and Administration. It was interesting to see how they work, deal with, or confer, on different issues according to their concerns.

This program can be improved if some lecturers are asked to hand over their conference in writing. It might be helpful on different ways.

First, for people, like me, who don't have fluent English or don't know anything about different accents. Especially when the lecturer has a high speed of delivery.

Then, if lectures are handed in writing, it might be easier to ask for more details on issues we didn't understand or we just need to emphasize.

I suggest to separate NGO's managers and activists, from government employees. Some of these latter are concerned by issues, NGO's managers don't deal with. Sometimes, some Visiting Follows don't have any concern on some parts of the Program.

(See R3)

2. Was the Freedom House staff organized, professional and efficient? Were you properly prepared by the staff? Please comment and give suggestions.

R2 : Globally, FH staff was well organized, almost professional (at least, more than I can never be) and, yes, efficient. (I urge FH to grant them a little bonus, if asked).

Our preparation can certainly be improved. Nothing can be perfect.

I suggest for the next time to allow a briefing before every meeting. And, why not, to plan workshops in the afternoon, for less than 45 minutes, to discuss -of course, in E.N.G.L.I.S.H.- the day's lectures.

This is, first, an opportunity for the Visiting Follows to know about each other, then to see how

3. If you were scheduling the Orientation Week what meetings or events would you add or delete? Which briefings were especially useful and interesting? Which were not?

*R3. Yes, there are some meetings and lectures I feel boring -sorry-. Those meetings are about the Balkans, East and Central Europe issues. I don't care about that Coccus or this Department neither Helsinki Commission working on this part of the Old continent. I don't deal with these fields right now, even though they might be interesting in the next ten years. So, there is no hurry and I have more urgent concerns.
Don't ask me to comment the briefing at Empowerment Zone of Philadelphia, neither the quick "guided" tour in Pentagon, the guide was NICE ... but in a hurry.*

I liked all the other lectures, especially the one on the US Constitution with Clyde Wilcox sure it was the most interesting. The lecturer is a very impressive man, so does his lecture. The lectures on American Judicial system and courts were amazing. So did the meeting on the freedom of the press at Freedom forum, and the lecture on the freedom information act. Will Ferroggiaro, the lecturer, was tremendous.

Let me mention the guided tour to the Independence Hall and Liberty Bell. Even if there is no relation between that and the aim of our program, it enrich one's culture, and I like that.

... rest on the reverse side

4. On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the best and 5 being the worst) how would you rate the overall orientation program in providing a broad introduction to American government, business, and media? Please circle your answer.

Very useful

Not so useful

1A

1.75

1B

1B

1A

1B

When complete, fax a copy to Freedom House at (202) 296-5256 AND also send the original to FH, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. THANK YOU!

ORIENTATION PERIOD EVALUATION FORM

Please type your answers to the following questions or write clearly in ink. If you need more space, please continue on the reverse side of the page. We appreciate your candid and thorough remarks.

NAME: BOUCHAÏZ ADNANE

INTERNSHIP TYPE: NGO management.

(Governance, NGO Management, Media, or Economic Development)

1. Please give an overall evaluation of the Orientation Program, including comments on how it might be improved in the future.

I believe that we can't divide: political, juridical, economic and cultural fields, because of this I think that the orientation program was complete and give us a real opportunity to improve our knowledges about the American System in different fields. but I think also that some meetings were interesting for a few and no interesting for others (ex. The meeting in Helsinki commission was not so important for me) that why I suggest to make common meetings when it's a general them and then separate the group according to the speciality or the country of each one.

2. Was the Freedom House staff organized, professional and efficient? Were you properly prepared by the staff? Please comment and give suggestions.

The strong point of this orientation period was the Freedom House staff. They were attentive, warm-hearted and sometimes patient with us. They were always on time and respected. The orientation program they were also organized and efficient. I was correctly prepared by my programmeur: Andy Colburn, so I suggest to give him an increasing (No! it's a joke; don't increase him!).

3. If you were scheduling the Orientation Week what meetings or events would you add or delete? Which briefings were especially useful and interesting? Which were not?

I have some comments about the meetings

1) judicial field, I think that the program was short of a general introduction to the American judicial system, to differenc for our system (fransh-speaking), in the futur I think it will be appropriate if you include a brief introduction about the juridicial procedere (ex: how work a judge? a lawyer? what's an attorney? a jury? How the jury are Selected? what is Their role ...etc, you can also stimulate à lausuites.

2) political field All the meetings were necessary to have an idea

4. On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the best and 5 being the worst) how would you rate the overall orientation program in providing a broad introduction to American government, business, and media? Please circle your answer.

Very useful

Not so useful

1

(2)

3

4

5

7.

about The American Systeme, but we had not any meeting about. The role of The white house in The American policy, and also, The role and The importance of The democratic and republican parties.

3- Human rights field : I think it's important to have a briefing about the situation of human rights in our countries to have the opportunity to talk about our position and to know The official position

4- juridical field. I think that in The future you must add. a meeting about The bill of rights only (and not all The constitution). (5

- provide general information
- coach us on how to assert our own rights.
- give some cases from ~~our~~ court.

5- economique field : is there a public sector in U.S.A? what is the rôle and the importance of the private sector in The American's economic?!

a) The briefings especially useful :

- Clyde wilox
- judge Randal Radar.
- U.S. Supreme court.
- USAID
- The black institute or for ethnic studies.

b) The briefings not especially useful :

- Capitol Hill : "Congressional Caucuses and The legislative process"
- Helsinki commission
- National endowment for democracy (Part I)
- The Philadelphia empowerment Zone

Subject: Ahmed evaluation
Date Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2001, 12:38:24 PM
From: AHMED ROUABA <rouaba@hotmail.com>
To: Maureen Magee <magee@freedomhouse.org>

hello,
Dear PO, please find here the evaluation you ordered.

ORIENTATION PERIOD EVALUATION FORM

NAME: Ahmed ROUABA
INTERNSHIP TYPE: Media

- 1-
The orientation program was a comprehensive and enriching one to a large extent.
It allowed me discover a variety of American institutions and organizations working on different fields. I could, in fact, meet speakers and attended lectures dealing with a range of interesting topics.
The tour around some areas, and visits to monuments and amenities were entertaining as well as instructing.
However, as far as my field of interest is concerned; I some meetings seemed to me more relevant than others, yet they deserved more time to go deeper in discussion, and possibly workshops.
Splitting the group in to homogenous sub groups could have been more successful.
- 2-
The program was fulfilled as previously arranged. Time and objects were respected. No delay or delete was registered, thus the staff was effective and organized. Furthermore, as far as I am concerned; extra meetings, outside the program were secured for me, at my request.
- 3-
The Orientation Program could have been more interesting, in my mind, if we had meetings with congressmen and women. Personally, I found the meeting on "congressional caucuses and the legislative process less informative. The most interesting for me were those of Wilcox, Judge Radar, Ferroggiaro, Davis and block.
- 4-
My answer would be 2

EVALUATION OF PROGRAM BY VISITING FELLOW

NAME: Ahmed ROUABA
NAME OF INTERNSHIP ORGANIZATION: BIRMINGHAM NEWS

- 1-
I was received by executive director HUNTER GEORGE. Mrs Stewart was appointed to supervise me during the internship. She introduced me to the news staff. I had to go to the office daily, attend the morning and afternoon news briefings. In between, I had the opportunity to talk to editors of different sections, about the daily budget, its organization, and long term planning. I was also consulting the news library, to have a background on stories under work. I had time, of course, to write stories for my home newspaper as well as for Birmingham News, either editorial or reporting.
There was enough time to do a lot of work. It was interesting and useful.
- 2-
I was warmly welcomed by the News staff. I was given a proper desk, and had access to all facilities as a news staff writer. Mrs Stewart especially did a lot to coach me, and make me feel at ease. She supplied me with all information I needed.
- 3-
My program was balanced between developing skills and making contacts with people outside the newspaper. It was quite what I wanted from my internship.
- 4-
It was a satisfying internship. I learnt a lot about work organization, writing skills, and media management.
The experience in Birmingham News will help me incorporate some of the techniques I observed in my home newspaper, such as focusing more on local

news, creating new sections dealing with features of life not dealt with in my home newspaper. Birmingham News' "campaign" for institutional change in Alabama, through a series of articles would give some teachings in how to sue rights and freedom.

5-

I hope that my stay among Birmingham News staff contributed in presenting my country to whom I had the opportunity to speak to. I gave them an idea about my way of thinking. They could see my work as well, which is an exchange in itself.

6-

Although I learnt a lot from the internship, still, I find that I could do better; if I were able to explore many interesting areas in Birmingham suburbs and neighboring counties which have a lot of to reveal for an investigator. Transportation was a drawback.

7-

I have been in permanent contact with my program officer during the internship, who was responsive to all my inquiries and concerns and provided the necessary answers.

8-

Nothing to be mentioned.

9-

Send you copies later on.

10-

No comment

11-

I do recommend this assignment to future Visiting Fellows in the sense that it was useful and instructive for me. Future VF will, no doubt, find it an enriching experience on different aspects. The importance of the newspaper-113 years old-, the character of his staff, and the position of the city in American history; all these make the internship worth recommended.

12-

My answer would be 1

ahmed ROUABA

Get Your Private, Free E-mail from MSN Hotmail at <http://www.hotmail.com>.

Subject: Ahmed.Evaluation 2

Date Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2001, 1:27:52 PM

From: AHMED ROUABA <rouaba@hotmail.com>

To: Maureen Magee <magee@freedomhouse.org>

please, find here the second evaluation
Ahmed ROUABA
Internship:VOA

1-

Mr Marsh introduced me the staff of his branch who were very welcoming.I started working on mainly translating stories into Arabic and fixing up some feature stories,too.Besides this, I did some voicing.I had to attend the morning briefings daily including weekends.I could meet a delegation of Arab Women who were visiting the US, on the occasion of the international women's day.We talked about human rights in their respective countries.

2-

I was given a desk with all work conveniences.Mr Marsh was supervising my work personally.The staff did everything to make me feel comfortable.

3-

My work was mainly focused on developing skills which I found interesting in the sense that it was a new experience for me in broadcasting.

4-

The internship was satisfying.I learnt a lot about how to deal with information and present them in a more intelligent way.I is interesting for me because I got to learn how could government media be less biased,and earn the credit of listeners.

5-

I found that people at VOA, including Arabs, know a little about Algeria.My stay among the staff allowed me put some light on important issues concerning Algeria.I hope that they got a clear idea which will help them in tackling Algerian matters.

6-

There was too much to do that the 2 week period was not enough for me to utilize fully the opportunity.I wanted for instance to spend some time with the English and French branches to compare between them.

7-

Voa internship was secured on my request during the fellowship.I a owe the person who could arrange it a lot.

8-

Nothing worth to be mentioned

9-

A story about Algeria is to be published in B'ham News on March 18th.

10-

No comment

11-

Definitely,I would. For journalists namely.I would be an instructive experience.They would have the opportunity to be with a highly qualified and experienced staff.

12-

My answer is 1

Subject: Ahmed last
Date Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2001, 1:42:27 PM
From: AHMED ROUABA <rouaba@hotmail.com>
To: Maureen Magee <magee@freedomhouse.org>

Please, find here the third evaluation.
Ahmed ROUABA
Washington City Paper

1-At the City Paper Mr Byrne associate editor was atking care of my satay.He introduced me to the staff.Since it was a weekly news paper.I was to get involved with the investigations reporters were running.I talked with reporters in charge of different topics.It was interesting in the the since that it deals with special stories.

2-they provided necessary means for work. they were doing ththeir best to make me feel comfortable.

3-It was focused on learning about the topics investigative press is dealing with in the states, and the conditions in which reporters work in relation with institutions and society.

4-It was pretty instructive.I got an idea about how to use laws on freedom of information to conduct investigations.

5-My short stay among the staff oc City Paper gave an idea about Algerian journalists and Algerian press.

6-I presumably, yes.It was an instructive and rich experience.

7-My PO was in touch with me and ready for any help.

8-No

9-I did

10-No

11-I would do because of the the importance fo the issues the paper is tackling.

12-It would be 3

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EVALUATION OF PROGRAM BY VISITING FELLOW

Please type your answers to the following questions or write clearly in ink. Please be as thorough and candid as possible. If you need more space, please continue on a separate piece of paper or the reverse side of the page.

YOUR NAME: Hakim BOUAGACHE

NAME OF INTERNSHIP ORGANIZATION: HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

1. Please describe your internship in this office. What did you do on a daily basis -- did you complete projects, attend meetings, observe colleagues doing their jobs, etc.? Did you have enough work to do? Was the work interesting for you?

I was assigned at the Mideast & North Africa Division (MENA). I participated in drafting letters to some dictators ruling the power in ME & NA. Like Bouteflika & Zine El Abidine Benali. I've also completed some projects, attended meetings, lectures ... and was quite busy during all my assignment. Working there with these people was the ... →

2. Was there enough office space for you? Did you have your own desk and access to office equipment such as a computer and phone? Did the office staff explain your responsibilities adequately, and make you feel welcome?

I had my own desk, my own computer, with a login and email address. All the staff was the most helpful that can exist. They made me feel very welcome.

3. Was your program primarily focused on learning new skills or on making contacts and networking? Was this what you had wanted from your internship?

Learning new skills + making contacts and networking.

My contact person was very thoughtful, very considerate. He managed a lot of meetings for me with people from different Divisions within HRW which address issues related to the situation in Algeria, he scheduled all my meetings with other HR NGO's I met during my stay in DC and NY.

4. In general, were you satisfied with your internship? How will this experience benefit you or your organization? How will it advance democracy in your country? Are there any concrete ideas that you gained from this experience which you plan to implement in your office when you return home?

Yes, I'm full satisfied. I've learned a lot of things I can implement in my daily fight. I'll try to teach that to my colleagues in Alg. People I met from other HR NGO's (thanks to Dicky) and I want to keep in touch for a further collaboration.

5. What, if anything, do you think you were able to teach your hosts (work or homestay) about your country? Did you feel that this internship offered a reciprocal exchange of ideas?

Sorry, but there was nothing I could teach to HRW about the situation going on in my country. But, I've learned a lot during my internship.

I've learned about my country, ~~the~~ also.

6. Do you feel that you fully utilized this opportunity? Could you have done more to assert yourself? What advice would you give to future Visiting Fellows?

Sorry, I don't think I had enough time to fully utilize this opportunity. It needs more ~~to~~ time. Four weeks at HRW are not enough. To all future visiting fellows I say: "Go ahead, don't hesitate, you can't regret to be assigned at HRW"

7. Was the Freedom House staff supportive of you during the assignment and responsive to any special requests or concerns that may have arisen during your program?

I didn't have any request or concern during ~~this program~~ ^{my stay in regard} with the program. Otherwise, they were very helpful and friendly. Thank you.

8. Outside of your assignments, list the institutions or individuals with whom you have established some cooperation during your trip to the US. Describe what tangible results you have gained (or hope to gain) from these contacts.

1 Physicians for HR 2 Brookings Institution (Project on internal displacement) 3 Lawyers Committee for HR (Witness project) 4 Committee to Protect Journalists 5 Center for Sustainable HR Action 6 Middle East Policy Council 7 R.F. Kennedy Center for HR 8 National Endowment for Democracy 9 ~~USAID~~ The World Bank 10 Algeria Desk Officer at the State Dept.... I hope to keep in touch with them for a long during collaboration. I've also strengthened my relationship with NDI for a full 1

9. Please list any speaking engagements or media appearances and articles written by you during the program. If you have not already done so, please provide a copy of any speech or article published by or about you, as well as articles you have published in your own country during the program.

10. What other comments would you like to add about the program?

~ Thanks Freedom House
Thanks Andy. My commandant.

11. Would you recommend this assignment to future Visiting Fellows: Yes X No _____
Why or why not?

Because HRW, watches all the Rights for all the humans.

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being best and 5 being worst) how would you rate this office assignment in providing work experience and improving your professional knowledge? Please circle your answer.

Very useful but short Not so useful
1 1,50 2 3 4 5

When complete, fax a copy to Freedom House at (202) 296-5256 AND also send the original to FH, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. THANK YOU!

EVALUATION OF PROGRAM BY VISITING FELLOW

Please type your answers to the following questions or write clearly in ink. Please be as thorough and candid as possible. If you need more space, please continue on a separate piece of paper or the reverse side of the page.

YOUR NAME: Hakim BOUAGACHE

NAME OF INTERNSHIP ORGANIZATION: Arab American Anti-Discrimination Committee

1. Please describe your internship in this office. What did you do on a daily basis -- did you complete projects, attend meetings, observe colleagues doing their jobs, etc.? Did you have enough work to do? Was the work interesting for you?

For a while I learned about American rules and laws related to fight discrimination. But unfortunately I didn't have enough work to do.

2. Was there enough office space for you? Did you have your own desk and access to office equipment such as a computer and phone? Did the office staff explain your responsibilities adequately, and make you feel welcome?

There was ~~an~~ a computer I could use and share with other interns.

3. Was your program primarily focused on learning new skills or on making contacts and networking? Was this what you had wanted from your internship?

The program focused on learning new skills we don't address in my NGO.

4. In general, were you satisfied with your internship? How will this experience benefit you or your organization? How will it advance democracy in your country? Are there any concrete ideas that you gained from this experience which you plan to implement in your office when you return home?

Sorry, but I wasn't. Even though, I appreciate the fact that such a secular & Arab organization exists.

5. What, if anything, do you think you were able to teach your hosts (work or homestay) about your country? Did you feel that this internship offered a reciprocal exchange of ideas?

I tried to teach them about HR in my country. The way the militaries control and master the society.

6. Do you feel that you fully utilized this opportunity? Could you have done more to assert yourself? What advice would you give to future Visiting Fellows?



This NGO might be interesting for HR activists who address the same issues.

7. Was the Freedom House staff supportive of you during the assignment and responsive to any special requests or concerns that may have arisen during your program?

Yes they have always been. Nevertheless, we couldn't influence the situation to change it.

8. Outside of your assignments, list the institutions or individuals with whom you have established some cooperation during your trip to the US. Describe what tangible results you have gained (or hope to gain) from these contacts.

- ① Physicians for HR
 - ② Project on Internal Displacement of Refugees Institute
 - ③ Middle East Policy Council
 - ④ RF Kennedy Center for HR
 - ⑤ Center for Sustainable HR Action
 - ⑥ Committee to Protect Journalists
 - ⑦ Lawyers Committee for HR (Witness program)
 - ⑧ I met the Head of Algeria Desk at the State Dept
 - ⑨ National Endowment for Democracy, etc.
 - ⑩ Committee to Protect Journalists → I met most of them thanks to HRW.
9. Please list any speaking engagements or media appearances and articles written by you during the program. If you have not already done so, please provide a copy of any speech or article published by or about you, as well as articles you have published in your own country during the program.

10. What other comments would you like to add about the program?

Thanks F. H.

11. Would you recommend this assignment to future Visiting Fellows: Yes X No _____

Why or why not? Sure other interns concerned by the issues ADC addresses would like to work there.

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being best and 5 being worst) how would you rate this office assignment in providing work experience and improving your professional knowledge? Please circle your answer.

Very useful

Not so useful

1

2

3

3.75 4

5

When complete, fax a copy to Freedom House at (202) 296-5256 AND also send the original to FH, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. THANK YOU!

EVALUATION OF PROGRAM BY VISITING FELLOW

Please type your answers to the following questions or write clearly in ink. Please be as thorough and candid as possible. If you need more space, please continue on a separate piece of paper or the reverse side of the page.

YOUR NAME: Bouchaib Adame

NAME OF INTERNSHIP ORGANIZATION: American civil liberties Union

1. Please describe your internship in this office. What did you do on a daily basis -- did you complete projects, attend meetings, observe colleagues doing their jobs, etc.? Did you have enough work to do? Was the work interesting for you?

yes, I had enough work to do: I learned how the ACLU is organized, how it worked, how are there goals... etc, I observed colleagues doing their jobs, or I took part in some cases. This work was very interesting for me.

2. Was there enough office space for you? Did you have your own desk and access to office equipment such as a computer and phone? Did the office staff explain your responsibilities adequately, and make you feel welcome?

I had my own desk near to the office of my The person responsible of my assignments, I had also a computer, a phone and all what I need, The staff of ACLU ~~was~~ was very welcoming.

3. Was your program primarily focused on learning new skills or on making contacts and networking? Was this what you had wanted from your internship?

My program focused on learning: and to be familiar in the work and the organization of an American NGO, and also with the human rights: Definition, Kinds and how to work to protect and promote human rights.

4. In general, were you satisfied with your internship? How will this experience benefit you or your organization? How will it advance democracy in your country? Are there any concrete ideas that you gained from this experience which you plan to implement in your office when you return home?

Yes I am satisfied with this assignments, it helped me to improve my knowledge in many fields; it's benefit for me and my work like a lawyer first and ~~then~~ it's benefit for my organization, I will apply these knowledges especially in ~~how to~~ the organization chart and in how to prepare complaints and work with courts in a good way.

5. What, if anything, do you think you were able to teach your hosts (work or homestay) about your country? Did you feel that this internship offered a reciprocal exchange of ideas?

I teach all the staff in a meeting the situation of my country, I told them about my organization and the work I do in Algeria.

6. Do you feel that you fully utilized this opportunity? Could you have done more to assert yourself? What advice would you give to future Visiting Fellows?

yes I think I had fully utilized this internship

7. Was the Freedom House staff supportive of you during the assignment and responsive to any special requests or concerns that may have arisen during your program?

I found my program officer helpful in the way that he set up the appropriate meetings and scheduled my internships with which fettered my interests.

8. Outside of your assignments, list the institutions or individuals with whom you have established some cooperation during your trip to the US. Describe what tangible results you have gained (or hope to gain) from these contacts.

~~No~~

9. Please list any speaking engagements or media appearances and articles written by you during the program. If you have not already done so, please provide a copy of any speech or article published by or about you, as well as articles you have published in your own country during the program.

~~Nothing to be mentioned.~~

10. What other comments would you like to add about the program?

~~No~~ comment.

11. Would you recommend this assignment to future Visiting Fellows: Yes x No
Why or why not?

it was a good experience rich in information and skills.

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being best and 5 being worst) how would you rate this office assignment in providing work experience and improving your professional knowledge? Please circle your answer.

Very useful

Not so useful

1

2

3

4

5

When complete, fax a copy to Freedom House at (202) 296-5256 AND also send the original to FH, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. THANK YOU!

EVALUATION OF PROGRAM BY VISITING FELLOW

Please type your answers to the following questions or write clearly in ink. Please be as thorough and candid as possible. If you need more space, please continue on a separate piece of paper or the reverse side of the page.

YOUR NAME: Bachbaib Adhame

NAME OF INTERNSHIP ORGANIZATION: American friends service committee

1. Please describe your internship in this office. What did you do on a daily basis -- did you complete projects, attend meetings, observe colleagues doing their jobs, etc.? Did you have enough work to do? Was the work interesting for you?

I have been described The AFSC and it's goals, Their organisation and the different departments, my work ~~was~~ consisted in observing colleagues at work, Then I was asked to ~~do~~ turn a project on Algeria. And, Also

2. Was there enough office space for you? Did you have your own desk and access to office equipment such as a computer and phone? Did the office staff explain your responsibilities adequately, and make you feel welcome?

I was given a ~~a~~ separate desk with enough space and means of works such as a computer, a fax, a telephone, Mrs. Clara Wright my contact person introduced me to the staff who were warmly welcoming.

3. Was your program primarily focused on learning new skills or on making contacts and networking? Was this what you had wanted from your internship?

my program in the beginning, was concentrated mainly on learning about the role played by this organization and its affiliates throughout the world especially in Africa and middle east.

After wards, I had to practice the part of knowledges I got from

4. In general, were you satisfied with your internship? How will this experience benefit you or your organization? How will it advance democracy in your country? Are there any concrete ideas that you gained from this experience which you plan to implement in your office when you return home?

yes I was satisfied with my internship, in the sense that I got to know american organization at work and it helped me make relationships with activists in human rights field. This experience will certainly be of a great use for me when returning home, The organization and skills I go to learn about could be used in my home organization

5. What, if anything, do you think you were able to teach your hosts (work or homestay) about your country? Did you feel that this internship offered a reciprocal exchange of ideas?

if my stay among the staff permitted me to introduce them to some Algerian ~~criteria~~ criteria, I had to talk about my country and

The situation there and about my organization and our struggle and finally, I had to prepare a presentation sheet on Algeria

6. Do you feel that you fully utilized this opportunity? Could you have done more to assert yourself? What advice would you give to future Visiting Fellows?

I seized ~~the~~ fully the opportunity to learn and develop my knowledge. 48

1- Attended meetings with different delegations from: Colombia, some African countries. I took part in several celebrations: African-american months, women's day ... I had to attend weekly briefings.

The internship was interesting and time convenient.

2- The person who was responsible of the division to which I was assigned.

"The Peace Building" explain to me my task.

3- observing colleagues at work and supplying ~~info~~ with information about Algeria

4- with share some features with AFSC.

5- which will be diffused.

7. Was the Freedom House staff supportive of you during the assignment and responsive to any special requests or concerns that may have arisen during your program?

my program officer helped make my intrenship easy and successful, he was ready to respond to any requests of my part.

8. Outside of your assignments, list the institutions or individuals with whom you have established some cooperation during your trip to the US. Describe what tangible results you have gained (or hope to gain) from these contacts.

No.

9. Please list any speaking engagements or media appearances and articles written by you during the program. If you have not already done so, please provide a copy of any speech or article published by or about you, as well as articles you have published in your own country during the program.

Nothing to be mentioned.

10. What other comments would you like to add about the program?

~~No comment.~~ No comment.

11. Would you recommend this assignment to future Visiting Fellows: Yes No
Why or why not?

because it was very instructive.

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being best and 5 being worst) how would you rate this office assignment in providing work experience and improving your professional knowledge? Please circle your answer.

Very useful

Not so useful

(1)

2

3

4

5

When complete, fax a copy to Freedom House at (202) 296-5256 AND also send the original to FH, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. THANK YOU!

EVALUATION OF PROGRAM BY SPONSOR

TO: Andrew Colburn, Program Officer

FROM: Stephen M. Block, Staff Attorney
ACLU of the National Capital Area

RE: Adnane Bouchaib, Visiting Fellow

1. **Expectations:** Since we had hosted visiting foreign fellows from Freedom House and other programs, we understood that our responsibility for Mr. Bouchaib's internship was to afford him the opportunity to learn about how this organization functions and the area of the law in which we work. We also encouraged Mr. Bouchaib to share his experiences and viewpoints with us. My sense is that from both sides, the internship was successful.
2. **Work schedule:** Mr. Bouchaib followed a normal work schedule. He was invited to and participated in all appropriate meetings, etc.
3. **Program:** We asked Mr. Bouchaib to review the many requests we receive for legal assistance. This gave him a sense of current civil liberties/rights problems, and how our organization selects those cases for assistance. Other staff persons and I discussed the substantive law with him relevant to those requests.
4. **Freedom House support:** The arrangements for Mr. Bouchaib's internship were well managed.
5. **Office space:** Mr. Bouchaib was furnished a desk equipped with a phone and computer, which appeared to be adequate. Space here is limited.
6. **Satisfaction:** All of us were very pleased to have hosted Mr. Bouchaib's visit. We are most impressed by the courage and intelligence of this young lawyer. Freedom House is performing a useful service, and we would be pleased to recommend the program to others.

ingham area will be among the several in the pilgrimage last year.

It's a time for purification, says imam

BY IED ROUABA
of Birmingham News

Beginning this weekend, Muslims from throughout the world will take a spiritual journey called hajj, fulfilling a pillar of Islam as they visit Mecca, Arabia.

Muslims find in hajj a faith experiment helping them purify their souls, change their attitudes to better, and get rid of bad habits and behaviors,"

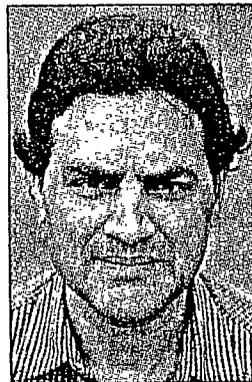
Mohamad Naim Saei, imam of the Birmingham Islamic Society, who spoke about the benefits of the hajj in a remembrance prayer at the mosque.

For Muslims, the hajj involves visiting sacred places and performing specific prayers during the stay in Mecca.

On a pilgrimage:



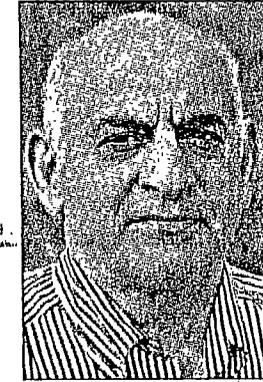
Elias Khan



Anwar Ahmed Khan



Siraj Muzaffar



Ifti Rana

Mecca and nearby Medina are the cradle of Islam. Mecca is the site of the kaaba, to which Muslims all over the world turn when praying.

It is a cubic construction, in open air, which pilgrims circle, chanting "labeik Allah uma labeik," which means "Oh Lord, we are here obeying your order." The kaaba is said to be the house of God. It was rebuilt by

Abraham, the father of all Muslims.

Hajj season is an important period in a Muslim's life. It coincides with Aid el Adha, the festival of sacrifice, which celebrates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son to God.

Muslims believe that all prophets and messengers of God are brothers. They trust in them all, to the same degree, in-

cluding Jesus and Mohammed, who is considered to be the last prophet and messenger sent by God to humanity.

Hajj is a religious obligation which all Muslims, regardless of gender, have to accomplish once in their life if they are financially able.

About a dozen members of

► See Hajj, Page 6H

statement to hosting a session addressing federal funding of faith-based programs.

Dilulio will be joined by conservatives Marvin Olasky, editor of *World* magazine, and Robert Woodson, president of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, for a dialogue with NAE members.

"It's important because a lot of these church leaders, perhaps, have not been able to think through some of the deeper ramifications, so having this emphasis will be pretty important for us at the convention," Mannoia said.

The meeting comes at a time when the evangelical association continues to reshape itself under the relatively new leadership of Mannoia, bishop emeritus of the Free Methodist Church of North America, who was named president in July 1999.

In the fall, Mannoia spearheaded the issuance of "A Christian Declaration on Marriage" which was signed by Catholic, Southern Baptist and, at first, National Council of Churches

► See Choice, Page 2H

'Faith, deeds and Uncle Sam

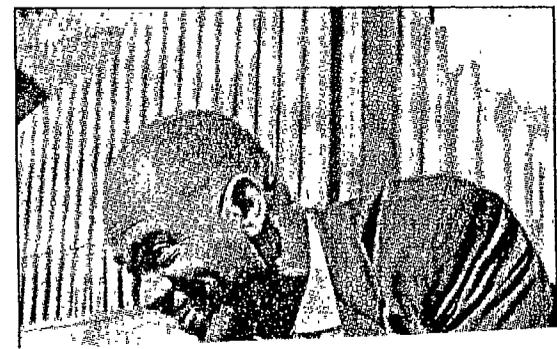
Calif.'s 'spiritual supporter' mixes religion and money

BY D PARKS
of Birmingham News Service

ARDEN GROVE, Calif. — Some would describe stepping into the po-

The predominantly African-American Windsor Village, which Caldwell began serving as pastor in 1982, is now the largest United Methodist con-

other outreaches, the Pyramid Community Development Corporation that operates the 104,000-square-foot



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MECCA: Trip is basic pillar of Islam

▶ From Page 1H

"I'm going to purify myself," said Siraj Muzaffar. "If you go, you'll be born like a new baby."

"I will see a collection of all the people from all over the world, rich and poor," said Ifti Rana. "It's one basic pillar of Islam. Physically, it will be a struggle. But it's an obligation for a Muslim who is able to do it."

The millions of pilgrims taking part in the hajj walk in cir-

cles around the Kaaba, the stone building that Muslims believe was built by Abraham and his son, Ishmael. It is considered the first sanctuary on earth dedicated to the monotheistic worship of God.

"I was in ecstasy," said Salah El Dareer of Homewood, who went on the pilgrimage in 1996. "You have these multitudes all reciting the same thing. 'Oh, God, here I am, responding to your call.'"

Daily prayers, another pillar of Islam, are always performed in the direction of the Kaaba.

Pilgrims also visit the town of Mina and throw stones at three pillars, symbolic of rejecting all

evil deeds.

Upon completion of the hajj, pilgrims cut a lock of their hair and sacrifice an animal in remembrance of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son Ishmael, with the meat given to relatives or the needy.

Muslims perform these duties not for themselves, but for God. "It's solely for pleasing Allah," said Farooq Janjua.

But the hajj should effect a change in spiritual outlook, said imam Naim Saei, who has made the pilgrimage several times.

"They should come back here with a different character, a different attitude," he said. "The hajj means you make a change."

HAJJ: Many Muslims go more than once

▶ From Page 1H

the Islamic Society of Birmingham are going on the pilgrimage this year. Those who go for the first time to Mecca receive courses at the mosque. "We supply them with required education and knowledge to help them perform their obligations in the right way, and avoid trou-

bles due to ignorance," said Naim.

Even though it is a once-in-life obligation, many Muslims accomplish hajj more than once. Some families go together. Children may take part in the trip, too. Elders and disabled are held by relatives or hajj agents to help them fulfill the duties of pilgrimage.

During their stay in Mecca, pilgrims intensify prayers, reading the Koran, the holy book of Muslims, and the prophet's teachings. It is, in other ways, a trip through history that brings

them back to the places known to the prophet Mohammed and his companions.

They find in those remaining traces and settings a kind of spiritual relief from evils of material life.

Ahmed Rouaba, deputy editor-in-chief of the El Youm daily newspaper in Algiers, Algeria, recently spent three weeks with The Birmingham News as a visiting fellow sponsored by the Freedom House in Washington, D.C.

3 arrested in European synagogue robberies

JERUSALEM (AP) — Three Israelis have been arrested on suspicion they stole \$2 million worth of religious objects from at least two European synagogues, police said Tuesday.

Police first learned of the theft ring when two of the suspects tried to sell a pair of silver pomegranate-shaped ritual objects in Tel Aviv in early February, said Tel Aviv police spokeswoman Shlomit Herzberg.

The silver objects, worth more than \$460,000 and used as Torah scroll ornaments, belonged to the private family collection of the Montefiore Synagogue in

Kent, England, Herzberg said.

Police said some items came from the synagogue in Kent and

some from a synagogue in British-ruled Gibraltar on the southern tip of Spain.

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Sunday Morning: 10:30 a.m. - Worship Service
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Wednesday Services

VIVAL

**Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights in Algeria
Study Tour
Sponsored by Freedom House**

March 2001

Friday, March 9: Arrival and Hotel check-in

3:30 Arrive at Dulles International Airport

St. Gregory Hotel
2033 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 223-0200
Fax: 466-7354

Saturday, March 10: Lunch and Museum Visit

12:00 Meet Andy Colburn, Yael Fuchs and Maureen Magee in hotel lobby.
Dress very casually!

Monday, March 12: Welcome and Introduction

9:30 Meet Maureen Magee in lobby of hotel

10:00 Introduction and Welcome

Lisa Davis, Director RIGHTS project
Jennifer Whatley, Senior Program Officer
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 296-5101
Fax: 296-5256
Metro: Dupont Circle

11:45 Lunch

12:30 **"The U.S. Constitution and an Overview of the U.S. Government"**
Clyde Wilcox, Adjunct Professor of Government, Georgetown University
Location: Freedom House

Tuesday, March 13:

9:00 Meet in lobby of hotel

9:30 "An American Court Proceeding"

Ellen Marshall, Director of Education and Training
Location: DC Superior Court
500 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005
Metro: Judiciary Square
(202) 879-0481

11:00 "Freedom of the Press and the Right to a Fair Trial"

Bill Miller, Courts Reporter
Washington Post
Location: Freedom House

12:00 Lunch

1:30 **"The Role of the Executive Branch in Foreign Policy and Assistance"**

Sue Keogh, Deputy Assistant Secretary
Joanna Levison, Foreign Affairs Officer
Melanne Civic
Joel Maybury
Aleksandra Braginski, USAID
Erik Carlson, Desk Officer
Location: State Department
Office of Democracy Promotion
Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
DRL Conference Room #7820
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC
(202) 647-1473
Metro: Foggy Bottom
Bring Passport

3:30 **"ABA: The Largest Voluntary Professional Association in the World"**

Lisa Dickieson, Director of Africa and Asia Law Initiative Councils
Denise Cardman, Governmental Affairs
Kristy Gaines, Governmental Affairs
American Bar Association
Location: ABA
740 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC
(202) 662-1950
Metro: McPherson Square

Wednesday, March 14:

9:20 Meet in Lobby

9:45 **"Role of NGO as Advocate in the Justice System"**

Richard Dieter, Executive Director
Death Penalty Information Center
Location: Death Penalty Information Center
1320 18th St., NW
Washington DC 20036
(202) 293-6970
Fax: 822-4787
Metro: Dupont Circle

11:00 **"Governmental Oversight of the Prison System"**

Faye Pollard, Public Affairs Officer
The Federal Bureau of Prisons
Location: Home Owners Loan Corp Bldg.
320 Ist Street, NW
Washington, DC
(202) 307-3198
Fax: 514-6620
Metro: Judiciary Square

12:15 Lunch

1:30 **"The Federal Judicial System and Judicial Independence"**

The Honorable Judge Bohdan Futey
United States Federal Court of Claims
Location: 717 Madison Place
Washington, DC

Contact: Donna Lee Kennan
(202) 219-9670
Fax: 219-9649
Metro: McPherson Square

3:00 **“The Highest Court in the Land”**
Barry Ryan, Judicial Fellow
Location: Supreme Court
1 First Street, NE
North Door, Maryland Ave. Entrance
Washington, DC
Contact: Dipti, Curator's Office
(202) 479-3298
Fax: 479-2926
Metro: Union Station

5:00 **“The 2001 International Religious Freedom Awards”**
Featured Speakers include Foreign Relations Chair, Jesse Helms, Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi, Vice Chairman of House International Relations Committee, Congressman Chris Smith, Acting Assistant Secretary of State Michael Parnly, Former Ambassador and Freedom House Trustee Mark Palmer
Location: Senate Foreign Relations Committee Room
Metro: Union Station

Thursday, March 15: Day trip to Baltimore

9:00 **“The Programs of Freedom House”**
Jennifer Windsor, Executive Director
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 296-5101
Fax: 296-5256
Metro: Dupont Circle

11:30 **“The Right to a Lawyer”**
Jonathon Smith, Executive Director
Public Justice Center
Location: PJC
500 East Lexington Street
Baltimore, MD
(410) 625-9409

12:30 Lunch

1:30 **“Asylum and Detention in the United States”**
Alicia Horowitz, Director of Detention Watch Network
Location: Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
700 Light Street
Baltimore, MD 21230
(410) 230-2732

3:00 **“Judicial Process in Action”**
Location: Baltimore Superior Court

7:00 Group Dinner
Location: Gatsby's Tavern
Arlington, VA

Friday, March 16: Day Trip to Williamsburg, VA

6:45 Bus Pick Up

- 9:45** Meet Kala Finn
Location: NCSC
 300 Newport Ave.
 Williamsburg VA 23185
 (757) 253-2000
 Fax: (757) 220-0449
- 10:00** **“The Courtroom of the Future”**
 Professor Fred Lederer, Director
 Courtroom 21
Location: College of William and Mary’s Marshall-Wythe School of Law
- 11:30** **“Organization and Function of the National Center for State Courts”**
 Kala Finn, Program Assistant
 National Center For State Courts
Location: NCSC
- 12:30** Lunch in Colonial Williamsburg
- 2:00** **“Trial Procedure: The Roles of the Participants”**
 Judge Michael Dann
Location: NCSC
- 3:00** **“Judge Selection and Oversight”**
Location: NCSC
- 4:30** Bus departs for Washington

Sunday, March 18:

- 7:15** Bus pick up
- 9:00** Flight departs for Reno, NV (United Airlines #1141)
- 12:54** Arrival in Reno
 Peppermill Hotel
 2707 S. Virginia St.
 Reno, NV 89502
 Ph. (775) 826-2121
 Fax (775) 826-5205

Monday, March 19: National Judicial College, Reno, NV

- 8:30** **“Tour of the NJC”**
 Peggy Vidal, NJC International/MJS Manager
- 9:00** **“Courtroom Security”**
 Judge Robert W. Kuebler, Jr of the Arizona Municipal Court
- 9:50** Coffee Break
- 10:10** **“Independent Judiciary”**
 Hon. V. Robert Payant, NJC President Emeritus
- 11:00** Break
- 11:10** **“Courts and the Media”**
 Gary Hengstler, Director of the Center for Courts and the Media

- 12:00 Lunch at NJC
- 1:00 **“International Programs at the NJC”**
Peggy Vidal, NJC International/MJS Manager
- 1:50 Break
- 2:00 **“Court Management”**
William Dressel, NJC President
- 2:50 Break
- 3:00 **“A Courtroom at Work”**
Joseph Sawyer, NJC Senior A/V Technician
- 3:50 Depart NJC

Tuesday, March 20: National Judicial College, Reno, NV

- 9:00 **“The Role of the Judge”**
Judge Robert K. Pirraglia of the Rhode Island District Court
- 9:50 Coffee Break
- 10:10 **“The Role of Attorneys”**
Attorney Clark Vellis
- 11:00 Break
- 11:10 **“Public Trust and Confidence”**
Judge Karl B. Grube of the Florida County Court
- 12:00 Lunch at NJC
- 1:00 Depart NJC
- 1:30 **“Inside a County Jail”**
Location: Washoe County Jail
- 4:30 Return to hotel

Wednesday, March 21

- 7:45 Depart Hotel
- 9:18 Flight from Reno (United Airlines #2258)
- 7:21 Arrive in DC

Thursday, March 22

- 9:00 Bus Pick-up
- 9:30 **“Victims Rights in the United States”**
Dennis Greenhouse, Assistant Director, Office of Administration
Brad Mitchell, Public Affairs
Office for Victims of Crime
Department of Justice
Location: OVC

810 7th Street N.W.
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20531
(202) 307-5983

11:00 "The First Amendment Right to Freedom of the Press"

Lucy Dalglish, Executive Director
Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press
Location: Reporters Committee
1815 North Fort Meyer Drive
Suite 900
Arlington, VA
(703) 807-2100
Metro: Roslyn

12:30 Lunch

2:00 "Human Rights in the United States"

Allyson Collins, Senior Researcher for US Issues
Human Rights Watch
Location: Human Rights Watch
1630 Connecticut Ave, NW
Washington, DC
Metro: Dupont Circle
(202) 612-4354

3:30 "The Right to a Defense"

Dan Dodson, Public Affairs Director
National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 296-5101
Fax: 296-5256
Metro: Dupont Circle

6:20 Bus Pick-up

7:00 Dinner hosted by the Honorable Ambassador Idriss Jazairy

Location: Ambassador's Residence
4040 52nd Street, NW
Washington, DC

Friday, March 23

Morning open for individual meetings

2:00 Evaluation Meeting

Lisa Davis, Director RIGHTS
Jennifer Whatley, Senior Program Officer
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 296-5101
Fax: 296-5256
Metro: Dupont Circle

7:30 Bus pick up

9:30 Flight to Algiers

The Visiting Fellows Program
Sponsored by Freedom House
Group 34 Orientation - Winter 2001

Friday and Saturday, January 19 and 20: Arrival and Hotel check-in

The Virginian Suites Hotel
1500 Arlington Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22209
Tel: (703) 522-9600
Fax: 525-4462

Saturday, January 20

10:00 Meet Andy Colburn in the hotel lobby
Free time for Inauguration activities (optional)

Sunday, January 21: Tour of Washington DC

10:00 Meet Maureen Magee in hotel lobby
Old Town Trolley Tour
Departing from Union Station

Monday, January 22: Welcome and Introduction

10:30 Bus pick-up at hotel

11:00 **Introduction and Welcome**
Paula Schriefer, Director of Exchange Programs
Jennifer Windsor, Executive Director
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 296-5101
Metro: Dupont Circle

12:30 **Lunch**

3:00 **"The U.S. Constitution and an Overview of the U.S. Government and Federalism"**
Clyde Wilcox, Adjunct Professor of Government, Georgetown University
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
(202) 295-5101
Metro: Dupont Circle

4:30 **"The Role of Think Tanks in Policy Formation"**
Paula Dobriansky, Vice President, Washington Program and George Kennan Senior Fellow
Council on Foreign Relations
Contact: Alice
(202) 518-3412
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th Street, NW
Metro: Dupont Circle

Tuesday, January 23:

- 9:00 Bus pick up
- 9:30 **"The RIGHTS Project: The Rule-of-Law Initiative/Global Human Rights Training and Support"**
Lisa Davis, Director of the RIGHTS Program
Location: Freedom House
1319 18th St. NW
Washington DC, 20036
(202) 296-5101
- 11:00 **"The Federal Judicial System"**
Judge Randal Radar, U.S. Court of Appeals
Location: 717 Madison Place, NW
Suite 913
Washington DC, 20439
(202) 633-5861
Fax: 638-8325
Metro McPherson Square
- 12:30 Group Lunch
- 2:00 **"Freedom of the Press"**
Susan Bennett, Freedom Forum
Contact: Carey
(702) 284-3561
Location: Freedom Forum
Arlington, VA
Metro: Rosslyn
- 4:30 **"Congressional Caucuses and the Legislative Process"**
Congressional Caucus on Central and Eastern Europe
Jason Tai
Location: Capitol Hill
2105 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington DC
Metro: Capitol South

Wednesday, January 24

- 8:30 Bus pick up
- 9:00 **Open bank accounts (bring passports)**
Citibank
Location: 1225 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
Metro: Farragut North
- 11:00 **"The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): Public Access to Information and Government Transparency"**
Will Ferroggiaro, FOIA Coordinator
The National Security Archive
Location: George Washington University
Gelman Library
2130 H St., NW
Washington D.C.
(202) 994-7000
Fax: 994-7005

Metro: Foggy Bottom GWU

- Meet Mr. Ferroggiaro at library entrance.

12:30 Lunch

Ronald Reagan Building
1400 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington D.C.
Metro: Federal Triangle

1:30 "United States Agency for International Development"

Mark Levinson, Senior NGO Specialist, USAID

Location: USAID

Ronald Reagan Building
1400 Pennsylvania Ave.
Metro: Federal Triangle

- Bring photo identification

3:00 "The U.S. Supreme Court"

Tour and Briefing
Barry Ryan, Judicial Fellow
Location: 1 First St., NE
North Door, Maryland Ave. Entrance
Washington D.C.
Contact: Jane Yarborough
(202) 479-3298 (Curator's Office)
Fax: 479-2926
Metro: Union Station

4:45 Group photo on Capitol steps
(703) 578-0900

6:30 Group Dinner

Bucca di Beppo
Metro: Dupont Circle

Thursday, January 25

9:20 Bus pick up at hotel

10:00 "Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe"

Helsinki Commission
Contact: Bob Hand, Staff Advisor
Location: Ford House Office Building, Room 234
• meet at the corner of 3rd and D Street
Washington DC
(202) 225-1901
Fax: 225- 4199
Metro: Capitol South

11:30 Lunch

Union Station
Metro: Union Station

1:00 "Tour and Press Briefing at the Pentagon"

Department of Defense
Location: The Pentagon
Arlington, VA

Contact: Michelle Pelletier, Scheduler

(703) 695-2113

Metro: Pentagon

- Meet guide at Metro entrance. Bring photo identification.

4:00 "Role of Non-governmental Organizations in the Legal Process"

Ian Houston, Advocacy Director

InterAction

Location: 1717 Massachusetts Ave.

7th Floor

(202) 667-8227

Fax: 667-8236

Metro: Dupont Circle

5:30 Return to hotel

Friday, January 26

8:30 Bus pick up at hotel

9:00 "Federal Judicial Protection of Civil Liberties"

Steven Block, Staff Attorney

American Civil Liberties Union

Location: Freedom House

1319 18th Street, NW

Metro: Dupont Circle

10:00 "Activities of the National Endowment for Democracy"

Carl Gershman, President

Paul McCarthy, Program Officer

National Endowment for Democracy

Location: 1101 15th Street, NW

Washington, DC 2005

(202) 293- 9072

Fax: 223-6042

Metro: McPherson Square

11:45 "Human Rights and the Executive Office"

Christopher Sibilla, Deputy Director Office of Bilateral Affairs, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

Contact: Dan Schuman

(202) 647-1957

State Department, Human Rights Department

Location: 2201 C St. NW

Washington, DC

1:00 Human Rights Watch (for Algerian participants only)

Location: Freedom House

1319 18th Street, NW

Washington D.C.

Metro: Dupont Circle

Saturday, January 27:

Please pack all luggage not needed in Philadelphia. It will be stored.

Sunday, January 28: Leave for Philadelphia

- 8:30 Depart Washington, D.C. - pick up at hotel
- 11:00 **Hotel Check in:**
Loews Hotel
1200 Market St.
Philadelphia PA
Contact: Karen Walker
(215) 627-1200
Fax: 231-7205
- 11:30 **Philadelphia Art Museum**
Location: 26th and Ben Franklin Pkwy
Philadelphia PA
(215) 763-8100
Fax: 684-7500
- 2:00 **Tour of Philadelphia**
- 6:22 **Viewing of kick off of Super Bowl XXXV: NY Giants vs. Baltimore Ravens**

Monday, January 29

- 9:00 **"The Philadelphia Empowerment Zone: an Effective Tool of Economic Development"**
Daniel Gundersen, Director of Economic Development
Empowerment Zone of Philadelphia
Location: International Visitors Council
1515 Arch Street
12th Floor
Philadelphia, PA
Contact: Gloria Angel- International Visitors Council
(215) 683-0993
Fax: 686-0998
- 10:30 **"City Law Enforcement and Community Relations"**
Officer Colquitt
Philadelphia Police Department
Location: Police Administration Building (PAB)
Roundhouse Auditorium
Eighth and Race Streets
Philadelphia PA
(215) 686-3380
Fax: 686-3399
- 12:30 **"Charitable Giving in America" - Lunch Meeting**
David Morse, Public Relations, Pew Charitable Trusts
Location: Pew Charitable Trusts
One Commerce Square
2005 Market Street, Suite 1700
Philadelphia PA 19103
(215) 575-9050
Fax: 575-4942

2:00 "Local News Coverage and the Community" - Philadelphia Enquire

Sally Downey

Location: Philadelphia Enquirer

400 North Broad Street

Philadelphia PA 19130

(215) 854-2913

4:30 Return to hotel

Tuesday, January 30

9:00 Bus pick up at hotel

9:30 "Discovering America"

Joan Fiorile, Coordinator of Educational Services

Location: The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies

18 South Seventh Street

Philadelphia PA 19106

(215) 925-8090

1:30 "Philadelphia Commission on Human Rights"

Lazar H. Kleit, Community Relations Division

Location: Office of the Mayor

34 S. 11th Street

Philadelphia, PA

Entrance: Girard Street, a small private street one-half block South of Market.

The entrance to our portion of the building is the first set of double doors.

(215) 686-4673

Fax: 686-4684

3:30 "Municipal Government and Community Relations"

Councilwoman Blondell Reynolds Brown

Contact: David Forde

Location: City Hall

City Council Caucus Room

Across from room 400

(215) 686-3438

FORME D'EVALUATION

Veillez taper ou écrire lisiblement vos réponses aux questions suivantes. Si vous avez besoin plus d'espace, veuillez continuer à l'arrière feuille. Nous apprécions votre commentaire candide et complète.

- 1) Veuillez donner une évaluation bref du contenu du programme du séjour, y compris du commentaire spécifique au sujet de quels programmes avaient et n'avaient pas eu de valeur. Qu'était la partie du programme la plus utile ?

* Le programme était assez intéressant dans l'ensemble, même si il est très chargé. Le choix des participants est très intéressant également. Pour moi en tant que journaliste, la partie la plus utile, reste R. entretiens avec les magistrats de Cour et les avocats, qui m'ont expliqué très bien, comment aux Etats Unis, le principe de la liberté d'expression est bien respecté que ce soit du côté de la justice ou de celui de la société civile. ~~De même que, la démocratisation~~

- 2) En général, êtes vous satisfait du programme ? Comment profitez-vous de cette expérience professionnellement ? Recommandez-vous ce programme aux autres professionnels ?

Je suis satisfaite du programme, et autant qu'il me permettra à l'avenir de corriger mes lacunes en matière de conversion des procès. Dès que je serais dans mon pays je recommanderais certainement ce programme, particulièrement aux magistrats et aux responsables de la justice.

- 3) Donnez les exemples concrets qui illustrent comment vous ferez autrement votre travail à cause de cette expérience, et/ou donnez les exemples concrets des coopérations futurs que vous avez projetés avec les individus ou les organisations avec lesquels vous avez fait du contact pendant le séjour. Décrivez comment ce programme contribuera à votre travail ou vos activités des droits de l'homme et/ou la réforme judiciaire.

→ A l'avenir, je trouvais le meilleur moyen de me traiter des affaires liées à la justice et surtout en convertissant les procès. Les interlocuteurs américains, m'ont permis d'acquiescer à mes connaissances et de corriger certaines lacunes. Je pensais attache sur eux à chaque fois que l'opportunité soit donnée ils me permettront de se changer les idées, et de voir comment apporter un plus à mon travail.

- 4) Etait le staff de Freedom House organisé, professionnel, et efficace ?

- Le staff a été très professionnel et s'est montré très patient et efficace

- 5) Ce programme était créer dans le but d'accomplir les objectives spécifiques et longue-termes. Veuillez écrire le numéro (1 à 4) qui indique le niveau du succès accompli par le programme sur les lignes suivantes. (1= très bien ; 2=bien ; 3=adéquante ; 4= inadéquante)

1 Etabli les nouveaux liens professionnels avec les individus ou les organisations américaines.

3 Devenu familier avec le système judiciaire américain.

1 Amélioré votre compréhension de la presse américaine et comment elle rapport les droits de l'homme et les sujets judiciaires.

2 Rehaussé votre compréhension de l'interaction entre les organisations non-gouvernemental américaines des droits de l'homme et la presse, le publique, et le gouvernement.

1 Fourni une opportunité des discussions valable entre les participants du programme des droites de l'homme et de la réforme judiciaire en Algérie.

1 Produit des idées concrètes pour l'amélioration du système judiciaire algérien.

1 Satisfait vos attentes du programme.

Merci beaucoup pour vos réponses.

ZINEB OUBAUCHOU

Imprimez votre nom

Subject: Re: reponse
Date Sent: Friday, March 30, 2001, 7:12:58 AM
From: Salima Tlemcani <stlemcani@elwatan.com>
To: Yael Fuchs <fuchs@freedomhouse.org>

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Yael Fuchs <fuchs@freedomhouse.org>
À : stlemcani@elwatan.com <stlemcani@elwatan.com>; Andrew Colburn
<colburn@freedomhouse.org>
Date : mercredi 28 mars 2001 18:52
Objet : Evaluation de programme

A: Zineb OUBOUCHOU
El Watan

Chere Mme OUBOUCHOU;

J'espere que vous êtes bien arrivée en Algérie, et que vous n'etes pas trop fatiguée de notre programme chargé. Andy m'a demandé de vous inviter à remplir l'evaluation du programme, ci-joint et ci-dessous, et de nous le rendre aussitot que possible. Veuillez me contacter si vous avez des problèmes de reception de ce message. Vous pouvez rendre l'evaluation par email, ou par fax à +202-296-5078.

A l'attente de votre commentaire, veuillez accepter mes sentiments les meilleurs,

Yael

FREEDOM HOUSE
Renforcer L'Etat de Droit et les Droits de L'Homme en Algérie
Séjour d'Etude

FORME D'EVALUATION

Veuillez taper ou écrire lisiblement vos réponses aux questions suivantes.
Si vous avez besoin plus d'espace, veuillez continuer à l'arrière feuille.
Nous apprécions votre commentaire candide et complète.

1) Veuillez donner une évaluation bref du content du programme du séjour, y compris du commentaire spécifique au sujet de quels programmes avaient et n'avaient pas eu de valeur. Qu'était la partie du programme la plus utile ? Toutes les conférences avient de la valeur et la prtie la plus utile reste les visites au niveau du centre de détention et les débats autour des différences dans le système judiciaire algérien et américain. de ma part, j'aurais aimé avoir plus de contact avec les organisations et les syndicats de journalistes pour comprendre comment intervient la profession pour défendre les cas de dépassements en matière de liberté d'expression.

2) En général, êtes vous satisfait du programme ? Comment profitez-vous de cette expérience professionnellement ? Recommandez-vous ce programme aux autres professionnels ?

.je suis satisfaite et je compte le rentabiliser en corrigeant mes erreurs en matière de couverture des procès et en améliorant mon intervention en matière du renforcement de l'etat de droit par mes écrits et mes enquêtes, qui seront désormais axées beaucoup plus sur les faits.

3) Donnez les exemples concrets qui illustrent comment vous ferez autrement

votre travail à cause de cette expérience, et/ou donnez les exemples concrets des coopérations futurs que vous avez projetés avec les individus ou les organisations avec lesquels vous avez fait du contact pendant le séjour. Décrivez comment ce programme contribuera à votre travail ou vos activités des droits de l'homme et/ou la réforme judiciaire.

Je pourrais par exemple axer mon travail sur les exactions et les atteintes aux droits de l'homme, en faisant parler toutes les parties concernées tout en laissant le soin au lecteur de faire sa propre conclusion, évitant ainsi toute intervention personnelle dans l'article. Les contacts me permettront à l'avenir de faire parler des personnes neutres sur ce qui se passe chez nous et avoir une autre vision des choses, une expérience autre que celle de chez nous pour mieux comprendre ce qui se passe ailleurs et la différence avec ce qui se passe chez nous.?

4) Etait le staff de Freedom House organisé, professionnel, et efficace ?

le staff a été très professionnel

5) Ce programme était créer dans le but d'accomplir les objectives spécifiques et longue-termes. Veuillez écrire le numéro (1 à 4) qui indique le niveau du succès accompli par le programme sur les lignes suivantes. (1= très bien ; 2=bien ; 3=adéquate ; 4= inadéquate)

Etabli les nouveaux liens professionnels avec les individus ou les organisations américaines. (1)
Devenu familier avec le système judiciaire américain. (2)

Amélioré votre compréhension de la presse américaine et comment elle rapport les droits de l'homme et les sujets judiciaires. (1)
Rehaussé votre compréhension de l'interaction entre les organisations non-gouvernemental américaines des droits de l'homme et la presse, le publique, et le gouvernement. (1)

_____Fourni une opportunité des discussions valable entre les participants du programme des droits de l'homme et de la réforme judiciaire en Algérie.(1)

_____Produit des idées concrètes pour l'amélioration du système judiciaire algérien. (2)

Satisfait vos attentes du programme. (1)

Merci beaucoup pour vos réponses.

Imprimez votre nom
Zineb Oubouchou

..
Yael Fuchs
Program Officer
Rule of Law Initiative/Global
Human Rights Training & Support Program
Freedom House
1319 18th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: 202.296.5101 x125
Fax: 202.296.5078
fuchs@freedomhouse.org

FORME D'EVALUATION

Veillez taper ou écrire lisiblement vos réponses aux questions suivantes. Si vous avez besoin plus d'espace, veuillez continuer à l'arrière feuille. Nous apprécions votre commentaire candide et complète.

- 1) Veuillez donner une évaluation bref du contenu du programme du séjour, y compris du commentaire spécifique au sujet de quels programmes avaient et n'avaient pas eu de valeur. Qu'était la partie du programme la plus utile ?

Le contenu du programme a été riche et varié. J'ai particulièrement apprécié les modifications qui ont été substituées au programme initialement prévu de manière à prendre en charge les questions qui ont le plus suscité l'intérêt des participants.

- Les thèmes choisis étaient intéressants. La qualité et le niveau des conférenciers étaient excellents. Il est regrettable, toutefois, que l'emploi du temps ne nous ait pas permis de nous étaler davantage sur certaines questions qui apparaissaient au cours des débats qui suivraient chaque communication. Ce qui nous a laissé quelquefois sur notre faim.
- 2) En général, êtes vous satisfait du programme ? Comment profitez-vous de cette expérience professionnellement ? Recommandez-vous ce programme aux autres professionnels ?

Je suis très satisfait du programme qui nous a donné la possibilité de mieux connaître les Etats-Unis et de saisir la portée de certains concepts comme la liberté d'expression, la démocratie et la citoyenneté dans votre pays.

Au plan professionnel, cette expérience me servira de référence dans la conception et la mise en œuvre des programmes d'action du ministère de la justice notamment dans le domaine de la justice pénale.

Ce programme peut être recommandé à des organisations professionnelles, à des associations ainsi qu'à des universitaires.

- 3) Donnez les exemples concrets qui illustrent comment vous ferez autrement votre travail à cause de cette expérience, et/ou donnez les exemples concrets des coopérations futures que vous avez projetés avec les individus ou les organisations avec lesquels vous avez fait du contact pendant le séjour. Décrivez comment ce programme contribuera à votre travail ou vos activités des droits de l'homme et/ou la réforme judiciaire.

En tant que représentant du ministère de la justice je pense qu'en dépit des différences, parfois fondamentales, entre les systèmes judiciaires algériens et celui appliqué aux Etats Unis, il est possible de s'inspirer de votre expérience notamment dans les domaines suivants :

- 1- L'organisation et le fonctionnement du ministère de la justice (mettre en place des structures dynamiques et flexibles en mesure de mener des actions sur le terrain).
- 2- La gestion des procès et la mise en état des affaires (conciliation, durée de l'instance ...)
- 3- Le développement des méthodes de communication entre les institutions judiciaires et leur environnement (notamment la relation avec la presse).

4) Etait le staff de Freedom House organisé, professionnel, et efficace ?

Le Staff de Freedom House m'a impressionné par :

- L'organisation optimale du travail et la répartition des tâches entre les membres du staff.
- ~~la multidisciplinarité~~ la polyvalence et l'efficacité
- le jeune âge des membres du staff et leur sens de la responsabilité.
- la ponctualité, l'amabilité et la disponibilité dont il ont fait preuve.

- 5) Ce programme était créer dans le but d'accomplir les objectives spécifiques et longue-termes. Veuillez écrire le numéro (1 à 4) qui indique le niveau du succès accompli par le programme sur les lignes suivantes. (1= très bien ; 2=bien ; 3=adéquate ; 4= inadéquate)

- 1 Etabli les nouveaux liens professionnels avec les individus ou les organisations américaines.
- 2 Devenu familier avec le système judiciaire américain. (x) - voir au verso.
- 1 Amélioré votre compréhension de la presse américaine et comment elle rapport les droits de l'homme et les sujets judiciaires.
- 1 Rehaussé votre compréhension de l'interaction entre les organisations non-gouvernemental américaines des droits de l'homme et la presse, le publique, et le gouvernement.
- 1 Fourni une opportunité des discussions valable entre les participants du programme des droites de l'homme et de la réforme judiciaire en Algérie.
- 1 Produit des idées concrètes pour l'amélioration du système judiciaire algérien.
- 1 Satisfait vos expectations du programme.

Merci beaucoup pour vos réponses.

Mokhtar Lakhdari

Imprimez votre nom

FORME D'EVALUATION

Veillez taper ou écrire lisiblement vos réponses aux questions suivantes. Si vous avez besoin plus d'espace, veuillez continuer à l'arrière feuille. Nous apprécions votre commentaire candide et complète.

- 1) Veuillez donner une évaluation bref du contenu du programme du séjour, y compris du commentaire spécifique au sujet de quels programmes avaient et n'avaient pas eu de valeur. Qu'était la partie du programme la plus utile ?

En 15 jours nous avons fait presque le tour de tout le système juridique des Etats Unis. Cependant, il y a lieu de signaler que le programme est trop chargé pour une durée aussi courte.

Nous avons abordés tous les sujets qui ont trait à une société déterminée. Il est vrai aussi que les libertés individuelles sont présentes dans tous les domaines aux E.U

Mais tel que présenté et calqué sur le système Algérien il restera inusperant. Il est aussi utile de comparer les deux systèmes car beaucoup de choses nous seraient d'un grand apport.

Tout le programme tel qu'il nous a été présenté est utile mais encore une fois trop chargé

- 2) En général, êtes vous satisfait du programme ? Comment profitez-vous de cette expérience professionnellement ? Recommandez-vous ce programme aux autres professionnels ?

Oui je suis très satisfait du programme ; tous les systèmes juridiques sont bon à être étudiés.

Nous avons profité d'une grande expérience surtout en ce qui concerne les libertés individuelles. Les ONG ont un très grand mérite et est une expérience qui a fait ses preuves.

En ce qui concerne le profit dans le domaine profession - nel. On ne peut pas comparer l'incomparable. Nous avons dans le domaine judiciaire beaucoup de lacune qui sont dues essentiellement à un héritage du droit Français accentué par la méconnaissance des droits du citoyen et une mauvaise application du Droit par le juge.

Oui dans la mesure où il sera un peu plus axé sur le droit comparé et un peu plus souple. 77

- 3) Donnez les exemples concrets qui illustrent comment vous ferez autrement votre travail à cause de cette expérience, et/ou donnez les exemples concrets des coopérations futurs que vous avez projetés avec les individus ou les organisations avec lesquels vous avez fait du contact pendant le séjour. Décrivez comment ce programme contribuera à votre travail ou vos activités des droits de l'homme et/ou la réforme judiciaire.

Notre travail est celui de défendre au mieux toute les personnes poursuivis pour crime ou delit. Dans notre systeme juridique le juge a prêté serment de rendre la justice; il ne doit se soumettre qu'à la loi même si elle est mal faite.

Notre rôle consiste à faire tomber ses thèses.

Dans ce cadre là il nous appartient de mettre nos connaissances juridiques au profit des prevenus afin qu'ils soient defendus au mieux.

si agissant de l'activité des droits de l'homme nous œuvrons chaque jour pour la restauration de l'état de droit, en mettant à profit nos connaissances juridiques. En ce qui concerne la réforme judiciaire il faut d'abord reformer les esprits nous avons vu que dans le

- 4) Était le staff de Freedom House organisé, professionnel, et efficace? *Systeme des E.U. très peu de texte sont codifiés mais beaucoup de respect accordé au citoyen. En tout état de cause les E.U restent les champions des libertés et de la démocratie*
- organisé, Très, Très, Très efficace.*

- 5) Ce programme était créer dans le but d'accomplir les objectives spécifiques et longue-termes. Veuillez écrire le numéro (1 à 4) qui indique le niveau du succès accompli par le programme sur les lignes suivantes. (1= très bien ; 2=bien ; 3=adéquate ; 4= inadéquate)

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1 Rehaussé votre compréhension de l'interaction entre les organisations non-gouvernemental américaines des droits de l'homme et la presse, le publique, et le gouvernement.

 Fourni une opportunité des discussions valable entre les participants du programme des droites de l'homme et de la réforme judiciaire en Algérie.

4 Produit des idées concrètes pour l'amélioration du système judiciaire algérien.

1 Satisfait vos expectations du programme.

Merci beaucoup pour vos réponses.

C. HERRADI cheikh

Imprimez votre nom

FORME D'EVALUATION

Veillez taper ou écrire lisiblement vos réponses aux questions suivantes. Si vous avez besoin plus d'espace, veuillez continuer à l'arrière feuille. Nous apprécions votre commentaire candide et complète.

- 1) Veuillez donner une évaluation bref du contenu du programme du séjour, y compris du commentaire spécifique au sujet de quels programmes avaient et n'avaient pas eu de valeur. Qu'était la partie du programme la plus utile ?

Le programme était vraiment chargé et très intéressant. Dans deux semaines j'ai répondu à toutes les questions et interrogations concernant le système judiciaire au USA et son fonctionnement. toutes les conférences et visites étaient bien étudiées et d'une valeur insoupçonnable pour l'enrichissement de nos connaissances chose qui va nous permettre avec cette vision nouvelle de perfectionner notre système judiciaire dans la perspective d'un état de droit qui œuvre au respect et au progrès du citoyen.

- 2) En général, êtes-vous satisfait du programme ? Comment profitez-vous de cette expérience professionnellement ? Recommandez-vous ce programme aux autres professionnels ?

Très satisfait. renforce le rôle des ONG dans notre pays. et pour notre organisation syndicale multiplie les contacts et ouvrir un large dialogue pour impliquer le plus de monde possible dans l'œuvre d'une justice indépendante efficace et au-dessus de tout soupçon.

- 3) Donnez les exemples concrets qui illustrent comment vous ferez autrement votre travail à cause de cette expérience, et/ou donnez les exemples concrets des coopérations futurs que vous avez projetés avec les individus ou les organisations avec lesquels vous avez fait du contact pendant le séjour. Décrivez comment ce programme contribuera à votre travail ou vos activités des droits de l'homme et/ou la réforme judiciaire.

* établir un compte rendu à mon organisation
et assurer une large diffusion
* ouvrir un dialogue pour avec les organisations
et associations qui s'intéressent à la justice
* participer au sous-commission de la réforme de la
justice
* élargir le contact avec les confrères et
les ONG visités

- 4) Était le staff de Freedom House organisé, professionnel, et efficace ?

Le staff de Freedom House mérite un salut
particulier pour son professionnalisme son
dévouement et sa générosité

merci

- 5) Ce programme était créé dans le but d'accomplir les objectifs spécifiques et long-terme. Veuillez écrire le numéro (1 à 4) qui indique le niveau du succès accompli par le programme sur les lignes suivantes. (1= très bien ; 2=bien ; 3=adéquate ; 4= inadéquate)

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2 Amélioré votre compréhension de la presse américaine et comment elle rapporte les droits de l'homme et les sujets judiciaires.

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1 Fourni une opportunité des discussions valable entre les participants du programme des droites de l'homme et de la réforme judiciaire en Algérie.

1 Produit des idées concrètes pour l'amélioration du système judiciaire algérien.

1 Satisfait vos attentes du programme.

Merci beaucoup pour vos réponses.

Fou'ave Mohamed
Imprimez votre nom

FORME D'EVALUATION

Veuillez taper ou écrire lisiblement vos réponses aux questions suivantes. Si vous avez besoin plus d'espace, veuillez continuer à l'arrière feuille. Nous apprécions votre commentaire candide et complète.

- 1) Veuillez donner une évaluation bref du contenu du programme du séjour, y compris du commentaire spécifique au sujet de quels programmes avaient et n'avaient pas eu de valeur. Qu'était la partie du programme la plus utile ?

Avec mes meilleurs compliments à toute l'équipe de FREEDOM. Haïse, je tiens à dire que l'organisation de ce séjour d'étude est parfaite, et que FREEDOM-HOUSE a fait des efforts considérables pour atteindre cet objectif.

En effet, nous avons eu un programme riche, de rencontres avec des responsables de haut niveau, des conférences sur des thèmes très importants, des visites fructueuses aux centres et aux institutions judiciaires pour mieux voir de près le niveau du système judiciaire Américain sur le plan pratique et comprendre que les grands moyens sont l'une des conditions indispensables pour l'évolution de la justice, et l'utilisation de grandes nouvelles technologies dans le domaine ne fait que faciliter le travail et l'organisation de l'appareil judiciaire, et bien sûr faire bénéficier le peuple d'une justice attendue pour répondre aux exigences de la citoyenneté.

- 2) En général, êtes vous satisfait du programme ? Comment profitez-vous de cette expérience professionnellement ? Recommandez-vous ce programme aux autres professionnels ?

J'ai été très satisfait de ce programme qui m'a donné l'occasion de comprendre le système judiciaire Américain dans un temps très limité. Ce programme pour moi m'est qu'une ouverture sur le système judiciaire Américain qui demande une étude et une recherche très approfondie pour mieux s'inspirer de tout les points positifs.

- Sur le plan professionnel j'admire la bonne organisation, le bon choix des rencontres et la parfaite coordination avec toutes les institutions visitées, ce qui a permis de répondre aux besoins exprimés par les participants lors de la première séance de travail avec FREEDOM-HOUSE.
- Je recommande ce programme pour les jeunes avocats, les jeunes 76

- 3) Donnez les exemples concrets qui illustrent comment vous ferez autrement votre travail à cause de cette expérience, et/ou donnez les exemples concrets des coopérations futures que vous avez projetés avec les individus ou les organisations avec lesquels vous avez fait du contact pendant le séjour. Décrivez comment ce programme contribuera à votre travail ou vos activités des droits de l'homme et/ou la réforme judiciaire.

Suite à cette expérience on doit apprendre à collaborer avec tous les acteurs qui travaillent pour la promotion et la protection des droits de l'Homme, et le renforcement de l'état de droit. Il faut défendre les libertés des individus, la liberté d'expression, l'indépendance de la justice et l'égalité des chances entre citoyens.
Je dois dire qu'il faut garder contact avec tous les responsables rencontrés et qui peuvent contribuer à l'évolution des relations entre nos deux pays sur beaucoup de plans.

- 4) Etait le staff de Freedom House organisé, professionnel, et efficace ?

Le Staff de FREEDOM HOUSE est très organisé, complémentaire, très efficace, ponctuel, bien formé pour ce genre d'activités, et d'une patience extraordinaire. C'est un groupe très souple dans le travail et les relations mais aussi ferme pour le respect des temps et des rendez-vous.
Je lui souhaite très bonne continuation.

- 5) Ce programme était créé dans le but d'accomplir les objectifs spécifiques et long-terms. Veuillez écrire le numéro (1 à 4) qui indique le niveau du succès accompli par le programme sur les lignes suivantes. (1= très bien ; 2=bien ; 3=adéquate ; 4= inadéquate)

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- 1 Rehaussé votre compréhension de l'interaction entre les organisations non-gouvernemental américaines des droits de l'homme et la presse, le public, et le gouvernement.
- 1 Fourni une opportunité des discussions valable entre les participants du programme des droites de l'homme et de la réforme judiciaire en Algérie.
- 1 Produit des idées concrètes pour l'amélioration du système judiciaire algérien.
- 1 Satisfait vos expectations du programme.

Merci beaucoup pour vos réponses.

Boucetta NACER

Imprimez votre nom

FORME D'EVALUATION

Veillez taper ou écrire lisiblement vos réponses aux questions suivantes. Si vous avez besoin plus d'espace, veuillez continuer à l'arrière feuille. Nous apprécions votre commentaire candide et complète.

- 1) Veuillez donner une évaluation bref du contenu du programme du séjour, y compris du commentaire spécifique au sujet de quels programmes avaient et n'avaient pas eu de valeur. Qu'était la partie du programme la plus utile ?

Le programme d'études est à la fois dense et riche. De ce point de vue à mon avis l'ensemble des thèmes et sujets qui permettent une connaissance suffisante des règles d'opérations et de mécanismes de fonctionnement du système judiciaire américain, et une approche sérieuse des organes et structures de proximité telles que les associations, ONG et les médias.

Du système judiciaire dont l'indépendance est fortement encouragée par la Constitution et les lois, j'ai retenu la grande cohérence et les forces d'équilibre qui concilient à la fois la nécessité de l'indépendance des Etats fédérés et les exigences de l'unité constitutionnelle du pays au sein de l'Etat fédéral. La pérennité de ce système judiciaire est assurée également par le rôle du juge qui tire la force de son pouvoir de son élection dans les Etats fédérés et de sa nomination à vie dans l'Etat fédéral.

(à suivre)

- 2) En général, êtes vous satisfait du programme ? Comment profitez-vous de cette expérience professionnellement ? Recommandez-vous ce programme aux autres professionnels ?

Je suis très satisfait par ce programme à cause des enseignements positifs que j'ai pu tirer de l'approche et de l'étude du système judiciaire US.

J'essaierai d'intégrer dans mon activité professionnelle, toutes les opportunités d'exploiter les bienfaits de ce système, à travers surtout :

- Les principes du système accusatoire, notamment en contribuant à renforcer le rôle et le nombre des jurés, à améliorer le moyen de preuve, et à suggérer autant que possible, la nécessité de promouvoir les conditions de l'exercice du droit de la défense.

- la nécessité d'améliorer les conditions d'opérations et de fonctionnements des tribunaux, à travers l'introduction

*

1)

Le système de formation des magistrats est permanent, car il est assuré par diverses institutions notamment l'ABA, (l'American Bar Association) et le National Judicial College à Reno, qui dispensent des formations continues et des cycles de perfectionnement permanent.

Mon attention a été attirée par la permutation entre la profession d'Avocat et la profession de juge, de manière à permettre l'accès facile à l'une ou l'autre une fois.

D'autre part, il convient de noter dans le cadre des mécanismes et processus de remplacement du système judiciaire, le rôle extrêmement important de associations, offices et ONG, qui assurent la présence en charge de besoins de la société en matière de protection et de sauvegarde de droits des citoyens à l'accès à la justice soit à travers le recours bénévole à un avocat, ou à travers une vulgarisation de leurs droits, et qui interviennent avec efficacité dans le domaine de la proposition et de l'influence (lobbying) sur l'adaptation et l'actualisation de lois.

Il en va de même, que mon intérêt s'est porté particulièrement sur le rôle et les activités de l'ABA, le Centre de Justice publique (Maryland) et l'office de veterans de la vie.

Par ailleurs, il convient de mettre l'accent sur le médias et leur rôle positif dans le remplacement du système judiciaire à travers les appréciations et les critiques sur sa rentabilité et efficacité sociale, et sur tout à travers leur contribution à assurer les conditions d'un procès équitable et objectif, par le biais d'une information à la fois professionnelle et soutenue de citoyens et des institutions sur ce qui se passe et se fait dans le monde de la justice.

A ce titre, l'on est frappé positivement bien sûr, par la facilité et les droits accordés aux médias d'accéder à l'information détenue par l'administration ou par les services judiciaires à l'occasion d'un procès.

Telle est mon avis, les points forts restant : 1 - 79
à venir

- 3) Donnez les exemples concrets qui illustrent comment vous ferez autrement votre travail à cause de cette expérience, et/ou donnez les exemples concrets des coopérations futures que vous avez projetés avec les individus ou les organisations avec lesquels vous avez fait du contact pendant le séjour. Décrivez comment ce programme contribuera à votre travail ou vos activités des droits de l'homme et/ou la réforme judiciaire.

- Du droit de la défense, j'intégrerai la dimension culturelle, selon laquelle ce droit doit être mieux respecté et mieux accepté par le juge, car ce droit contribue à l'amélioration des conditions d'un procès juste et équitable, et j'essaierai à en assurer une plus grande extension notamment en matière de la vitesse de la besous de justiciable et dans le domaine de la recherche de la vérité et de la protection des droits aussi bien de l'accusé que de la victime.

- 4) J'établirai des contacts avec l'ABA, le Centre de justice publique et le Office de victime du crime dont j'ai respiré dans le cadre du renforcement des structures de proximité de l'appareil judiciaire. Etait le staff de Freedom House organisé, professionnel, et efficace?

Le staff est excellent, il est professionnel à travers le concept du programme et l'encadrement du stage.

Il conviendrait de réfléchir à la nécessité d'établir de relations de coopération durables et continues avec Freedom House.

- 5) Ce programme était créer dans le but d'accomplir les objectives spécifiques et longue-termes. Veuillez écrire le numéro (1 à 4) qui indique le niveau du succès accompli par le programme sur les lignes suivantes. (1= très bien ; 2=bien ; 3=adéquate ; 4= inadéquate)

1 Etabli les nouveaux liens professionnels avec les individus ou les organisations américaines.

3 Devenu familier avec le système judiciaire américain.

2 Amélioré votre compréhension de la presse américaine et comment elle rapport les droits de l'homme et les sujets judiciaires.

2 Rehaussé votre compréhension de l'interaction entre les organisations non-gouvernemental américaines des droits de l'homme et la presse, le publique, et le gouvernement.

2 Fourni une opportunité des discussions valable entre les participants du programme des droites de l'homme et de la réforme judiciaire en Algérie.

1 Produit des idées concrètes pour l'amélioration du système judiciaire algérien.

1 Satisfait vos expectations du programme.

Merci beaucoup pour vos réponses.

BOURAYOU Khald

Imprimez votre nom

*
2)

tribunaux de manière à assurer de meilleures conditions de travail,
de fonctionnalité et de sécurité

- Encourager et impulser dans la société, l'émergence de
structures d'associations et de participations, telles que le Centre
de Justice Publique afin d'aider les populations le plus de manière
à mieux connaître et mieux exercer leurs droits, ou l'office
des victimes de la violence dont le rôle pourrait bien s'adapter
aux réalités algériennes, marquées par le phénomène terroriste
et ses dramatiques conséquences sur la population

- Insister plus fortement le rôle de la presse algérienne
dans l'information de citoyens et de institutions sur la vie politique
et le monde judiciaire, en ayant une fonction plus forte que
le média militent pour une indépendance de la justice,
à travers les appréciations et les critiques du fonctionnement de
l'appareil judiciaire.

Je recommanderai ce programme aux autres professionnels,
par l'impulsion de rencontres et de débats sur à l'intérieur
de la profession d'avocat sur à l'extérieur, par les députés
et sénateurs, et les juristes notamment le professeur
à la faculté de droit.

FORME D'EVALUATION

Veillez taper ou écrire lisiblement vos réponses aux questions suivantes. Si vous avez besoin plus d'espace, veuillez continuer à l'arrière feuille. Nous apprécions votre commentaire candide et complète.

- 1) Veuillez donner une évaluation bref du content du programme du séjour, y compris du commentaire spécifique au sujet de quels programmes avaient et n'avaient pas eu de valeur. Qu'était la partie du programme la plus utile ?

En premier lieu je voudrais souligner l'importance de ce genre de programme, malgré qu'au regard du novice le titre "Séjour d'étude pour renforcer l'Etat de droit" peu paraître éloquent, mais c'est vrai que ce qu'on a plus besoin c'est de connaître d'autre système qui ont réussi à sauvegarder les équilibres essentiels pour le bon fonctionnement d'une société régit par un Etat de droit qui respecte et protège les droits de l'Homme. Ce système à bien sur ses défauts, mais c'est à nous de savoir tirer ce qui est bon et ce qui nous est adaptable, ceci d'une part, d'une autre part ce programme a mené à la formation d'un groupe très mixte, presque étrange, d'avis très controversé, il nous à permis de nous écouter et de découvrir que qu'il ya des bons dans le côté adverse comme il ya des ~~bons~~ mauvais dans le notre, il m'a permis de savoir qu'il ya des possibilités de se comprendre ou même de travailler ensemble si d ya une réelle volonté de vouloir changer les choses.

- 2) En général, êtes vous satisfait du programme ? Comment profitez-vous de cette expérience professionnellement ? Recommandez-vous ce programme aux autres professionnels ?

Oui, je suis satisfait du programme, d'autant qu'il était vraiment complet, il a touché les sujets du séjour qui était : la justice et le système judiciaire, la presse et la liberté d'expression, les O.N.G et les droits de l'Homme. ce programme m'a permis d'étendre mes connaissances sur le système américain, si différent du notre.

Professionnellement cette expérience m'est très profitable car elle me permet de découvrir un autre système judiciaire différent ce qui me permettra de jouer un rôle positif dans la réforme du notre, ces connaissances me sont aussi très utiles pour l'ONG que je représente.

Oui je recommande ce programme aux professionnelles, surtout, les militantes 82

plus spécifiquement, ce programme m'a introduit parfaitement au système judiciaire américain qui est plus simple qu'on peut le croire, d'autant que ce système est logique du moment qu'il a pour mission de sauvegarder les équilibres - autant que possible - entre des droits et libertés qui peuvent se confronter telle que la liberté de la presse d'un côté et la liberté à un procès équitable de l'autre.

Je pense que ce programme est très utile dans sa totalité d'autant qu'il ~~donne~~ donne des détails des trois principaux chemins pour accéder à un État de droit :

- 1 - La justice : équitable, moderne, inflexible, indépendante du pouvoir exécutif et qui prend une place très importante dans la constitution puisque c'est la deuxième raison pour avoir créé les U.S.A.
Les juges sont indépendants du fait qu'ils sont élus ou nommés par le président à vie tout en gardant leurs salaires, ils sont protégés de toute pression et ne peuvent être destitués qu'en cas de fautes très graves.
La défense joue un rôle très positif, qui peut même arriver à évaluer les gens qui sont nommés comme juges (ABA).
- 2 - La liberté d'expression : établie par le premier amendement utilisée par les médias qui sont plus un moyen de contrôle du pouvoir, leur relation avec la justice leur donne un grand champ de liberté et de protection : un journaliste peut commenter une décision judiciaire et n'est condamné pour diffamation que si le plaignant prouve qu'il y a une intention de nuire, mais de l'autre côté les médias n'abusent pas de leur pouvoir, les journalistes sont très professionnels et inmanipulables et tout cela permet de conserver l'équilibre entre les libertés.
- 3 - Les O.N.G., Ils sont très actifs et jouent un rôle très important dans la société par informer le public sur les déplacements des pouvoirs (HRW) ou l'informer sur divers sujets (ex : la peine capitale), ils sont très puissants, ils font du lobbying auprès des institutions étatiques.

- 3) Donnez les exemples concrets qui illustrent comment vous ferez autrement votre travail à cause de cette expérience, et/ou donnez les exemples concrets des coopérations futurs que vous avez projetés avec les individus ou les organisations avec lesquels vous avez fait du contact pendant le séjour. Décrivez comment ce programme contribuera à votre travail ou vos activités des droits de l'homme et/ou la réforme judiciaire.

Étant avocat et représentant juridique d'un quotidien Algérien "El-Yosm"
Ce programme m'a aidé à acquérir de très vaste connaissances qui me donneront la possibilité de voir les chose autrement et a fait des comprausion pour essayer de tirer les meilleurs choix.

Étant responsable d'une page juridique dans le même quotidien, j'ai décidé de décrire ce que j'ai ~~vu~~ vue ici et de diffuser les informations que j'ai collecter, ceci permettra aux lecteurs Algériens de se familiariser avec le système Américain qui est jusqu'à maintenant un grand énigme -/...

- 4) Était le staff de Freedom House organisé, professionnel, et efficace ?

Très franchement le staff de FH était très professionnel, ils veillaient au grain et rien ne leurs échappé, efficace et très organisé, j'ai été surpris par le fait que qu'ils informer notre prochain orateur des sujets qui nous intéressés, on lui communiquant à l'avance les questions qu'on posé avant et ceci est une preuve d'un professionnalisme évidant.

- 5) Ce programme était créer dans le but d'accomplir les objectives spécifiques et longue-termes. Veuillez écrire le numéro (1 à 4) qui indique le niveau du succès accompli par le programme sur les lignes suivantes. (1= très bien ; 2=bien ; 3=adéquate ; 4=inadéquate)

2 Etabli les nouveaux liens professionnels avec les individus ou les organisations américaines.

1 Devenu familier avec le système judiciaire américain.

1 Amélioré votre compréhension de la presse américaine et comment elle rapport les doits de l'homme et les sujets judiciaires.

1 Rehaussé votre compréhension de l'interaction entre les organisations non-gouvernemental américaines des droits de l'homme et la presse, le publique, et le gouvernement.

2 Fourni une opportunité des discussions valable entre les participants du programme des droites de l'homme et de la réforme judiciaire en Algérie.

1 Produit des idées concrètes pour l'amélioration du système judiciaire algérien.

1 Satisfait vos expectations du programme.

Merci beaucoup pour vos réponses.

BOUCHAÏB ADNANE
Imprimez votre nom

Etant secrétaire général de l'association "Somovis" cette expérience sera très fructueuse pour mon "ONG", ce que j'ai vu ici va se traduire en proposition et demande au gouvernement au nom de mon "ONG", surtout en ce qui concerne la création d'une commission ou un bureau qui s'occupe des victimes comme c'est le cas au département de la justice Américain, Nous allons aussi militer pour avoir des droits comme victimes, et nous continuerons à se battre pour la liberté et l'indépendance de la justice : condition essentiel pour la restauration de l'Etat de droit-

A Summary of Some Ideas and Conclusions which Emerged during the Training Program

Human Rights Training of Trainers Program - East Timor
January 15-21, 2001
Dili, East Timor

Though the number of participants at this training program has been very few and attendance not very regular, there was still an intense discussion that gives some indication of the basic concerns of people in East Timor regarding human rights. Some of these issues are outlined below.

- (1) A feeling that there is no justice in East Timor, even after the formation of UNTAET, seems to be one of the major preoccupations among human rights activists, which may also be a reflection of a general feeling among the people in East Timor. Justice is a foundation for human rights. Any attempt to promote the protection of human rights can be based only on the restoration of people's faith in justice. Thus, a major task facing those who try to work for the improvement of human rights in East Timor is to address this seemingly colossal loss of faith in obtaining justice in East Timor.
- (2) In the discussions, it appeared that even for ordinary crimes, such as murder, rape, etc., it seems almost impossible to obtain justice. Many cases in East Timor were discussed during this training program. Almost all of the incidents show that, while there have been gross human rights abuses, there has not been any form of redress that has satisfied the people.
- (3) One of the cases that was discussed was an incident relating to the death of a person known to one of the participants that the family believes to be a case of murder. In this case, a girl who was found dead with severe injuries to the entire right side of her body was considered an accident. However, the family has consistently held the view that this was a murder. There seems to have been no autopsy. Allegedly, CivPol kept the family moving between their police offices and the tribunal. After many attempts to keep the case alive, what the family has learned at last is that the record of the case is now missing from the tribunal. In the group discussions, the group identified that this case represents a violation of Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which enforces a duty on the State to ensure an effective remedy for all violations of human rights. This particular case occurred in 1999 after UNTAET began its operation and therefore during the time that CivPol had jurisdiction to investigate all crimes. The issue here is the failure to investigate and the failure to prosecute a case. Even if the death was due to an accident, it still should have been investigated, and the person who caused the accident should have been brought to justice under the appropriate laws. When no such action is taken, then faith in the justice system is seriously damaged. This is even more important in East Timor because for a long time under different colonial powers people have had no reason to trust their justice system. With the liberation of East Timor and the beginning of a process to build a nation, one of the primary objectives needs to be to construct a justice system through which people can regain their confidence in justice. Confidence in justice is a fundamental element in any nation-building. Thus, the activities that are taking place now to facilitate the development of the East Timorese State must give an enormous priority to rebuilding the justice system. Judging from the comments of the participants, no such process has yet started that can significantly alter the loss of confidence in the justice system, which has been prevalent in the psychic of the East Timorese people.

- (4) Many cases were discussed which occurred before UNTAET came into existence in East Timor. During this time, Indonesia occupied East Timor. When complaints are brought about the violations that took place during this time, the participants stated that the general reply by CivPol is that they have no jurisdiction to inquire into these cases. Thus, a question arises as to whether the victims of crimes during these times have any redress. It seems to be quite a common problem that upsets the Timorese people and one to which no answer of any sort has been found thus far. There were various suggestions for finding possible solutions to this very important problem. One suggestion was that the U.N. Security Council should address this issue. The people can make requests to the United Nations to press the Security Council to address this issue. The uninvestigated crimes during the Indonesian occupation will remain a major stumbling block for the development of faith in justice in East Timor. Until this problem is addressed, the progress of the development of institutions of justice in East Timor will face serious problems.
- (5) One of the participants spoke of the need for people themselves to take responsibility for justice. This concept is of extreme importance in relation to the development of common notions of justice among the people. Justice cannot develop from the top down. It is the people's sense of justice that the State must recognise. The State needs to be aware of the demands for justice that exist among the people. The people themselves must assert themselves regarding matters of justice so that it will be impossible for the State to ignore their demand for justice. The promotion of justice must remain the primary responsibility of the community. In order to expose injustice and to extend solidarity to gain justice for everyone, community activists must constantly be vigilant. It is only when the flame of justice is alive in the community that the State and its institutions will be compelled to recognise its duty to deal with injustice and its obligations to ensure the proper administration of justice.
- (6) The lack of justice for women, both by the State as well as by civil society, was another issue that kept being raised during most of the discussion. There seems to be a deeply felt sense of woundedness among the people. The demand for equal treatment is clearly surfacing among women in East Timor.
- (7) Civil society needs to address the issue of security and freedom in Dili and in other parts of East Timor. This requires the community to take responsibility to deal with social and economic issues. This issue was initially raised by the women in the program for the women of East Timor, but the long-term objective is for the whole society to be safe, free and responsible. In the post-conflict social and economic context of East Timor, unemployment, a lack of structural channels to express and process the frustration and trauma of the post-conflict period and the weakness of implementing laws regarding women's rights all combine to create a situation where there is a strong feeling of insecurity, especially for women, to move freely about the capital of Dili.
- (8) During the discussion on children's rights, the following problems were highlighted: (1) street children and homeless children throughout the country, (2) the trafficking of girls from East Timor to Malaysia and Indonesia and (3) the kidnapping of children by the Indonesian military, which then takes them to Indonesia to indoctrinate them in the beliefs of Islam for the purpose of later bringing them back to East Timor to create internal conflicts. To address these issues, efforts should be made to investigate in detail the situation and to create thorough reports that can be used to raise international awareness and to get action within East Timor. Investigations must continue into these issues so that adequate strategies can be developed among the people themselves to deal with these concerns. It was also pointed out that malnutrition is increasing among children. Moreover, because of economic pressures, children are sent to work at an early

age, and there is a deterioration of the appreciation of the value of education because of this deprivation. In addition, due to the destruction of the buildings used as schools, there is a serious lack of basic facilities for the education of children, such as chairs and desks. This causes children to carry their chairs to school every day and back home at night.

- (9) The participants of this seminar expressed a great desire to be educated in human rights. They expressed that the type of education that is needed is one that will help them to address the problems faced by their people. They specifically expressed a desire for technical training that will allow them to use all modern facilities for the protection and promotion of human rights. They agreed that training in the use of modern technology is of extreme importance to them to extend their influence in the field of human rights. They requested that international agencies consider support for them so that they can gain extensive training in human rights, particularly in the use of modern technology for the promotion of human rights. In the view of some participants, some international agencies that presently offer training does not help the East Timorese people themselves to become the trainers and to take leadership in such work. It is obvious that all training must be directed towards enabling the East Timorese themselves to undertake all aspects of leadership in the human rights movement in East Timor. Their sensitivity on this matter and their frustration regarding some of the trainings that have taken place in East Timor in the past should be listened to.

Suggested Practical Actions

- (1) Rehabilitation facilities and services for both men and women, including training and trauma counselling
- (2) Training in collecting information, interviewing skills and report-writing
- (3) Training in creating strategies for campaigns, making appeals and other kinds of human rights actions
- (4) Conflict management and reconciliation skills that make use of the experience of the local community
- (5) More direct contacts between people's organisations (POs) and the institutions of justice; in particular, the leaders of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) need to evolve methods of consultation with the Prosecutor General's Office and to make effective suggestions for the improvement of the justice system
- (6) Training in the use of e-mail, the Internet and other modern facilities for the promotion and protection of human rights
- (7) Training in the use of urgent appeal systems to get attention to the problems that the East Timorese are facing in the field of human rights
- (8) Internships with international and regional NGOs for East Timorese human rights activists so that they can have more opportunities to learn the ways in which human rights work can be better facilitated

Training of Trainers

AGENDA

Day 1

9.00 – 12.00

- Introduction to the training program
 - Warm-up exercise & group introductions
 - Rules of training (to be established with participants)
 - Expectations of participants
 - Overview of the TOT agenda
 - Methodology – responsibility of participants participation
 - Pre-test
- Introduction to Organizational and Training Needs Assessment
 - Six Steps of Task Analysis

LUNCH

13.00 – 15.30

- Assessing Organizational and Training Needs Assessment (Continued)
 - Six Steps of Task Analysis (Continued)
 - Needs Assessment Methods: Individually Oriented Methods

Day 2

9.00 – 12.00

- Assessing Organizational and Training Needs Assessment (Continued)
 - Individually Oriented Methods (Continued): Practising Interviewing Techniques
 - Needs Assessment Methods: Group Oriented Methods
 - Needs Assessment Methods: Observation

LUNCH

13.00 – 15.30

- Principles of Adult Learning
- Introduction to Training Design: The Need for a Design Model

Day 3

9.00 – 12.00

- Training Design (Continued): The developmental sequence of the model
 - Determining needs

- Establishing learning objectives and outcomes
- Isolating learning components of subject matter
- Determining complexity of subject matter
- Estimating learner resistance to subject matter
- Developing methods
- Determining sequence of training events

LUNCH

13.00 – 15.30

- Training Design (Continued)
 - Training technologies
 - Major dimensions of design

Day 4

9.00 – 12.00

- Introduction to Training Evaluation
 - Purposes of evaluation
 - Levels of training evaluation
 - When to evaluate
 - What to evaluate
 - Types of evaluation

LUNCH

13.00 – 15.30

- Small Group Work: Developing Training Curricula

Day 5

9.00 – 12.00

Individual Presentations: Participants Conduct Training Sessions

LUNCH

13.00 – 15.30

- Introduction to Consultant Roles
- Criteria for Consultant Role Selection
 - Type and goals of the contract
 - Norms and standards of the client system and the consultant
 - Personal limitations and inclinations of the consultant
 - Past experience

Day 6

9.00 – 12.00

- Introduction to Consulting Process
- Types of Organizational Consulting
- Phases in Consulting Process
- Contracting as a tool
- Approaches to contracting
- Advantages to and problems with contracting

LUNCH

13.00 – 15.30

- Consulting Process (Continued)
- Wrap-up and summary
 - Review of expectations
 - Training Evaluation (Post-evaluation & Satisfaction Survey)

Video Camera Usage & Interviewing Techniques

AGENDA

Day 1

- How to Use the Video Camera?
 - How a video camera works?
 - Basic camera controls
 - Holding the camera
 - Camera movements
 - Zooming and composition
 - Framing and movement

Day 2

- Interviewing Techniques
 - General Guidelines how to conduct an Interview
 - Preparation for Interview
 - Handling difficult situations

Project Proposal Writing

AGENDA

Day 1

- Introduction to project proposal process
- Developing the proposal idea
- Writing a compelling needs statement

Day 2

- Defining clear goals and objectives
- Developing methods

Day 3

- Preparing the evaluation component
- Developing future funding strategies
- Preparing the program budget
- Writing introduction to the proposal
- Writing the proposal summary
- Following up with the donors

Day 4

- Revising the Jurists Association/Legal Aid Office proposal
 - Revising the Needs Statement section
 - Revising the Goals and Objectives Section

Day 5

- Revising the Jurists Association/Legal Aid Office proposal
 - Revising the Methods section
 - Revising the Budget

Day 6

- Revising the Jurists Association/Legal Aid Office proposal
 - Revising the Introduction and Executive Summary
 - Revising the project proposal