

**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).

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**Thirteenth Interim Narrative Report**

**Reporting Period: April 1-June 30, 2002**

**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 ongoing operating costs for the last four years. As of June 30, 2002, USAID obligated funds to the RIGHTS Consortium under the Leader Grant totaled \$4,927,175.

This narrative report reviews the activity carried out during the thirteenth interim reporting period of April 1-June 30, 2002.

## II. Program Activities

During the thirteenth quarter, the RIGHTS Consortium continued developing and implementing activities supporting the rule of law and human rights through its Leader agreement and Associate Award agreements. Under the technical leadership component of the Leader grant, the Consortium released the **CEDAW Assessment Tool** (available on the RIGHTS Consortium website) and continued work on the **ICCPR Index** and the **Human Rights Defenders Assessment Tool**. Under this component, NDI also began work on the first of its **Rule of Law Series** papers. Additionally, Freedom House implemented its **Local Human Rights Defenders in the International Arena** initiative, and contributed to the leadership materials posted on the RIGHTS website.

Under its Leader grant, the Consortium implemented activities in the following projects:

- **Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights in Algeria** (Freedom House, ABA-Africa, International Center for Journalists)
- **East Timor Human Rights Support Program** (Freedom House, Coalition for International Justice)
- **Supplemental Funding For The Kosovo Rule of Law Program** (ABA/CEELI)
- **Environmental Governance in China** (ABA-Asia)
- **Morocco Penal Procedure Code** (Freedom House, ABA/CEELI)
- **Russian Journalist Program** (Freedom House)

Through its Associate Awards, the Consortium implemented activities in the following projects:

- **War Crimes Documentation Project** (ABA/CEELI)
- **Morocco: Promoting Ethics in Government** (NDI)
- **Mediation in Mexico** (ABA-Latin America, Freedom House)
- **Human Rights Promotion in Morocco** (Freedom House)
- **Human Rights Promotion in Uzbekistan** (Freedom House *\*This program follows on Freedom House's prior program in Uzbekistan, which was funded through the Leader grant*)

**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 thirteenth quarter, the RIGHTS Consortium completed the CEDAW Assessment Tool and continued to develop several technical leadership activities.

**1. Diagnostic Tools Development**

**a. CEDAW Assessment Tool**

As previously reported, CEELI began piloting the CEDAW Assessment Tool in Armenia last quarter. During this reporting period, CEELI worked to promote the tool to women's groups and other international organizations in Armenia. A conference entitled, "Overview of the Preliminary Results of CEDAW Assessment Tool," was held for representatives of women's NGOs, relevant officials and other professionals. In addition, a meeting was held at the World Learning office on the CEDAW Assessment Tool results.

In an effort to further refine the tool for use in Armenia, CEELI sent sections of the draft report to relevant local organizations for their comments, and the report was presented to a meeting of International Donor Organizations held at the local USAID office. The final CEDAW report will be translated into Armenian and distributed to local NGOs and international organizations working in Armenia. CEELI's Armenia office has also commenced work on a film on "CEDAW Assessment Tool Results," which should be finished in July 2002. The results give an indepth look at the gaps and successes in implementation of the CEDAW in Armenia, and serve the local NGO community, government, and donors where improvements might be made.

CEELI also continues to move forward with plans to implement the CEDAW Assessment Tool in Serbia. In early April, CEELI's Serbia Regional Gender Specialist traveled to Yerevan, Armenia, to attend a training session on conducting the CEDAW assessment. CEELI legal specialist, Hadar Harris, trained CEELI staff in Serbia and others on methodology and lessons learned in conducting the assessment as a pilot project in Armenia. Ms. Harris has developed an implementation manual for the assessment tool that provides valuable practical information on conducting the assessment.

Upon returning to Serbia, the Regional Gender Specialist developed a timetable for completing the assessment in three months and selected and trained four legal experts to do the *de jure* analysis. During May, the Regional Gender Specialist reviewed the legal analysis that was compiled by the four experts and combined these into one draft version. This version was then submitted to a three-member "vetting committee" composed of legal experts who reviewed the document and then met to discuss the necessary changes on June 13, 2002. The document was finalized and is being translated into Serbian.

## **b. ICCPR Index**

ABA/CEELI continues to improve its draft assessment tool for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Index). Currently, the Index examines indicia of compliance for thirty different Covenant articles, providing analysis of the Covenant's provisions and assessment criteria that can be used to determine the extent to which States parties are meeting their obligations.

ABA/CEELI is reviewing the current draft of the Index and is preparing for a second ICCPR working group meeting, to be held in fall 2002. This working group, which will be composed of legal experts with a strong background in human rights and international law, will provide feedback on the articles most recently incorporated into the Index. This feedback will help strengthen and target the analysis in the Index.

Finally, ABA/CEELI is in the process of creating an interactive CD-ROM version of the Index, which will provide links to human rights documents and commentary on ICCPR articles. This interactive tool will serve as a resource for human rights experts globally, as well as for government officials, policymakers, and international organizations. ABA/CEELI intends to eventually use this CD-ROM as a reference and educational tool in all of the countries in which it works. With this CD-ROM, human rights assessors and educators will be able to navigate through a wide array of human rights source material on a laptop computer, providing a convenient portable field resource.

The research for the ICCPR Index also served as the basis of a human rights course at the CEELI Institute in Prague. The course, which was held in April and in June, was aimed at Kosovar lawyers and judges and sought to raise awareness of human rights and how they have been interpreted by independent monitoring and evaluating bodies, with the understanding that these attorneys and judges would then be better able to press for implementation through their professional activity. The CEELI Institute plans to expand this course and make it available to legal professionals throughout the CEE and NIS regions.

## **c. Human Rights Defenders Assessment Tool**

Freedom House staff restructured the body of the human rights defender assessment tool based on recent human rights project assessments. The staff is continuing to work on the sections related to journalists and legal defenders. The tool will be tested in Mexico in the Fall, with the support of the USAID mission in Mexico.

## **d. Rule of Law Research Series**

Under the technical leadership component of the RIGHTS Consortium, NDI is developing a series of publications to help provide political actors with practical comparative information on selected rule of law issues, starting with an initial series of four publications. This quarter the Institute hired a program manager to produce the research series, reached an agreement with USAID on the topic and timeline for the first publication, began research for the first publication, and began development of the topics for the three remaining papers.

This quarter NDI and USAID reached an agreement on the topic for the initial publication in the series and NDI began development of the paper. The first paper in the series will provide comparative information on global trends in the structure and jurisdiction of Ombudsman offices and best practices for using these offices to not only protect individual rights, but to promote systemic changes in administrative rules and procedures and/or remedial legislation.

In the past decade there has been a proliferation of Ombudsman offices globally and in particular among countries that have recently moved from an authoritarian to a more democratic system. Ombudsman offices have increasingly been viewed as a cost effective means to provide citizens with greater access to justice and in many of these countries Ombudsman offices have expanded jurisdictions and now deal with issues outside of the more "traditional" area of government maladministration. These expanded jurisdictions include authority to investigate allegations of government corruption, environmental issues and human rights violations. Two issues that this paper would address are: 1) How effective are these offices in handling cases that are not viewed as within the traditional purview of Ombudsman and are there certain characteristics that make some Ombudsman offices more effective in these areas than others? 2) Are Ombudsman offices effective agents of systemic change and what structures/mechanisms are most likely to contribute to the use of such offices to engender regulatory reform and legislation?

NDI plans to complete the paper by the end of November 2002. NDI and USAID have also discussed possibilities for the remaining three paper topics and hope to reach agreement on these topics early in the next quarter.

## **2. RIGHTS Consortium Website**

Freedom House regularly contributes to and updates the RIGHTS Consortium website, at [www.rightsconsortium.org](http://www.rightsconsortium.org), with additional technical leadership resources. According to an internal tracking mechanism, the site received 2602 hits in April, 2492 hits in May, and 1887 hits in June. The RIGHTS website is being viewed from all continents. *Please see Attachment 1 for analyses of monthly use by network location.*

## **3. Local Human Rights Defenders in the International Arena**

Freedom House sponsored fourteen human rights defenders from around the world to attend the 58<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (CHR) in Geneva. Through its Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC, Freedom House was able to accredit these HRDs and train them on how to use this important forum. RIGHTS funding covered expenses for two of the human rights defenders, as well as the Director of the RIGHTS Consortium and Freedom House's RIGHTS Program Officer. Funding from other sources covered the remaining five staff members and twelve human rights defenders who comprised Freedom House's largest delegation to date. *Please see Attachment 2 for a complete list of human rights defenders included in Freedom House's delegation.*

Freedom House staff organized a detailed program to introduce delegates to the UN human rights mechanisms and to provide an opportunity to network with other NGOs and present

information about violations in their countries through panel discussions and meetings with Special Rapporteurs. Freedom House staff provided delegates with an orientation to the CHR and UN human rights mechanisms in general. Freedom House staff also arranged meetings for delegates with other NGOs and Special Rapporteurs, independent experts appointed by the UN to monitor certain themes or specific countries.

Staff and appropriate delegates met with the Special Rapporteur on Extra-Judicial Executions (Ms. Asma Jahangi), the Special Rapporteur on Torture, (Mr. Theo Van Boven) and the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Mr. Ivan Tosevski). These meetings provided the delegates with an additional forum to share information, introduced them to a UN mechanism with which they can have sustained contact from their home countries, as well as helped emphasize to all defenders the importance of credible documentation. Freedom House staff provided advice to the delegates on how to effectively represent their issues in these meetings and on plans for follow-up when they return to their countries.

Freedom House also organized a presentation for delegates by a representative from HURIDOCS, a Geneva-based organization that provides training on human rights documentation and a past Freedom House sub-grantee. Many of the delegates do not possess effective documentation systems to aid them in documenting and analyzing human rights violations.

### **Panel Discussion**

Freedom House held a panel discussion for human rights defenders entitled "Human Rights Defenders: Rights Realities and International Assistance." This discussion provided a forum for the delegates to discuss their work, challenges they face, strategies used to overcome obstacles, and recommendations to development assistance organizations on how to better support human rights defenders. *Please see Attachment 2 for a selection of speeches presented by human rights defenders during this discussion.*

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

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

This quarter, Freedom House hosted two Algerians through its Visiting Fellows program. This marks the completion of Phase I of the Strengthening Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Algeria program. Following last quarter's formal approval of Phase II, Freedom House, ABA-Africa and the International Center for Journalists (ICFJ) developed a draft workplan for the next phase of the program in Algeria to support the rule of law and human rights. A final workplan will be submitted to USAID in the next quarter. Freedom House began preparation and recruitment for its planned Study Tour on Victims' Rights. Additionally, Freedom House and ABA-Africa, together with ABA/CEELI's Legislative Assistance and Research Team, brought together a group of experts who are assessing Algeria's legal provisions on defamation, as found in the Information Code and Penal Code. The final report, which will be completed next quarter,

will serve as the basis for a series of training sessions with journalists, lawyers, and judges in Algeria on the defamation laws.

A planned ABA-Africa trip to Algeria was postponed until next quarter due to visa difficulties. Freedom House staff will be traveling to Algeria next quarter (see Future Activities section, below.)

#### **a. Freedom House Visiting Fellows Program**

During this reporting period, Freedom House hosted two professionals from Algeria on the Visiting Fellows Program (VFP). This ten-week training program (May 17, 2001- July 26, 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 two Algerian participants in the Summer 2002 session of the VFP and their respective internship assignments are listed below:

- **Ms. Nadjat Bouda** (born: 4/22/1979) is an active member of SOS Disparus in Algiers, Algeria. SOS Disparus is a non-governmental organization that provides legal aid and psychological support to the families of Algeria's disappeared, estimated to number 7,200. Ms. Bouda's responsibilities include organizing conferences on human rights issues, recruiting volunteer literacy teachers, and seeking scholarships for the children of the disappeared. Ms. Bouda is also working to build coalitions among Algerian NGOs on this issue. Previously, Ms. Bouda served as the President and Spokesperson for Rassemblement Actions Jeunesse (RAJ), a youth organization engaged in a variety of activities including civic education. Her internships were in Summer 2002 at Human Rights Watch, the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty in Washington, DC, and the Arab American Action Network in Chicago, IL.
- **Ms. Souhila Hammadi** (born: 3/7/1970) is a reporter at El Watan, a French language national daily newspaper in Algiers, Algeria. Ms. Hammadi covers the activities of the parliament, political parties, and current events, including human rights. She began working as a journalist in 1991, before completing her studies in 1992. Her internships were in Summer 2002 at the Los Angeles Times, Washington Bureau in Washington, DC; the Lansing State Journal in Lansing, MI; and The Santa Fe New Mexican in Santa Fe, NM.

The two RIGHTS participants joined nine other participants from Central and Eastern Europe on the program in a one-week orientation, introducing participants to the American opinion- and policy-making community in Washington, DC and the state of Maryland. *Please see Attachment 3 for the complete orientation schedule and the participants' orientation program evaluations.*

The participants began their individualized eight-week internship portion of the program on May 28, 2001. During the reporting period, Ms. Bouda had internships at Human Rights Watch (HRW) and the National Coalition Against the Death Penalty (NCADP). These were designed to expose her to the standards adhered to by international human rights activists, as well as give her a first hand look at how a U.S. NGO advocates on a controversial domestic issue with human

rights implications. At HRW, Ms. Bouda worked closely with the Middle East and North Africa division staff on issues including suicide bombings, the detention of a journalist in Tunisia, and election related developments in Algeria. At NCADP Ms. Bouda saw how the staff monitored death penalty-related legislation at the state level, distributed information about their organization, and coordinated with other human rights organizations for a rally in response to Supreme Court rulings. Ms. Bouda commented that her Visiting Fellows experience thus far had allowed her to learn new skills while also educating others about the human rights situation in Algeria. She pointed in particular to her experience at HRW where she learned how the staff collects and verifies information concerning human rights abuses so that they can produce credible reports and issue accurate press releases. During this reporting period, Ms. Bouda was also a featured speaker at a National Democratic Institute panel analyzing parliamentary elections in Algeria.

During her internship period, Ms. Hammadi experienced reporting at a range of different newspapers across the country. Her first assignment was a one-week program at the *Los Angeles Times*, Washington Bureau. She observed first hand how a major U.S. paper covers the national government and attended a number of press briefings at the White House and other locations. Ms. Hammadi's second assignment entailed a three-week internship with the *Lansing State Journal* in Lansing, Michigan. Located in the state capital, the Lansing State Journal covers state government and provided an opportunity for Ms. Hammadi to observe the key races for Governor and the U.S. House of Representatives in Michigan. The internship experience included meetings and observation with the newspapers' two state government reporters. Ms. Hammadi was able to write an opinion-page column and was the featured speaker at a brown-bag luncheon. She also met with Bonnie Bucqueroux, coordinator of the Victim and the Media Program at Michigan State University's School of Journalism, and was invited to speak to a class of journalism students. Ms. Hammadi will finish her program at the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, covering politics and the governor's race in the New Mexico.

Looking ahead to the next reporting period, the Visiting Fellows will each complete additional assignments – Ms. Bouda with the Arab American Action Network in Chicago and Ms. Hammadi with the *Santa Fe New Mexican*. In addition, Ms. Bouda will receive the National Endowment for Democracy's annual Democracy Award and will participate in a number of briefings surrounding this event. Each participant will complete a written evaluation of their assignments, as well as an oral evaluation at Freedom House at the conclusion of the program (July 26).

#### **b. Study Tour on Victims' Rights**

To continue support to victims' rights organizations, Freedom House will bring eight leaders of victims' rights organizations for a two-and-a-half week Study Tour to the United States and Bosnia. The study program will focus on how the key sectors of government, the judiciary, NGOs, and media play roles in pursuing accountability and fair treatment for the victims of violence. The Study Tour will include representatives from both of the victims' communities in Algeria (those victims of state security forces and those of armed groups), as these organizations have been polarized. As witnessed by the high degree of candid discussion that occurred during the Study Tour on the U.S. Justice System conducted by FH in March 2001, FH expects that the

neutral settings of the victims' rights Study Tour will foster increased dialogue between these two types of victims' rights organizations.

The Study Tour will provide opportunities for the participants to share their experiences with U.S. audiences, including potentially, the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, the State Department, and the Washington D.C. human rights community. The Study Tour will also include four to five days in Bosnia, where participants will meet with family associations of the missing and disappeared in order to learn comparative models of advocacy techniques, concrete initiatives, and overcoming government reticence. FH has administered a project in Bosnia to assist the family associations of the missing and disappeared to build their advocacy skills and work together, and its current policy advocacy trainer for Algeria, Asta Zinbo, now administers that program as a part of the International Commission on Missing Persons. Ms. Zinbo will also lead the Algerian victims' rights Study Tour.

### **c. Defamation Law Assessment**

Freedom House, ABA and ICFJ gathered a group of experts in the area of media law to assess provisions in Algerian law relevant to defamation. *Please see Attachment 4 for a complete list of the Algeria Defamation Law Assessment Team.* The commentators were tasked to analyze the Algerian Information Code of 1990, relevant penal and penal procedure provisions, along with commentary from the Algerian government explaining their reasoning behind the highly controversial penal code revisions of 2001, which increased penalties for defamation. The commentators, working from those sources and drawing from their own extensive experience, are completing their evaluations, and will report to the ABA next quarter.

### **Future Activities**

In late July, Freedom House staff will travel to Algeria to interview applicants for the Victims' Rights Study Tour. Freedom House staff and the Freedom House victims' rights specialist will also conduct a roundtable discussion in Algiers entitled, "The Role of Civil Society in Working on the Issue of the Disappeared – Some Examples from Former Republics of Yugoslavia." This roundtable will provide participants with comparative examples of effective strategies used by civil society groups in the former Yugoslavia.

Also next quarter, the team analyzing Algeria's defamation laws will have completed its report. Freedom House will begin laying the groundwork for the planned roundtables/trainings on the defamation law during the July trip, and will continue preparations in September once the report is completed.

## **2. East Timor Human Rights Support Program**

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. In a previous phase of the project, Freedom House worked to strengthen the capacity and geographical outreach of local human rights groups, and to increase

access to justice at the local level. CIJ has contributed 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.

After significant restructuring, the Serious Crimes Unit has placed the majority of its investigators in the field to live in the areas in which they are conducting investigations. They now take periodic trips to Dili to hand over information they have gathered, discuss progress in the cases and evaluate strategies and goals with team prosecutors. This change is viewed as a positive step to increase overall efficiency by establishing rapport with members of the community and reducing travel time and other logistical constraints.

Following East Timor's declaration of independence on May 20, 2002, the contracts for East Timorese judges lapsed, preventing them from exercising their judicial authority until the matter was resolved. The situation affected trials held before the Serious Crimes Panel since it is comprised of one East Timorese and two international judges. The Lolotoe trial, underway since March, was consequently suspended for several months, along with all other matters handled by the trial chamber. It is now tentatively scheduled to recommence September 2, 2002. In the meantime, in mid-August the chamber is expected to begin the Same trial. Although the contract dispute was disruptive to prosecutions, investigative work continued apace.

In the longer term, most expect investigations to continue through the end of 2002, with indictments issued through January and trials continuing into 2003.

### **Summary of Work, to date:**

35 indictments issued  
 101 individuals indicted  
 17 cases adjudicated  
 22 convictions  
 Sentences range between 4 years and 34 years, 4 months.

### Trials—Lolotoe

The second case involving *crimes against humanity*, the Lolotoe case, began March 4, 2002 and continued into May 2002. It involves charges of rape, murder, torture, inhumane treatment and persecution charged as *crimes against humanity* for acts committed between May and September 1999 in and around Lolotoe near the border with West Timor. It is one of ten priority cases for the Serious Crimes Unit. The prosecutor supported through this grant is one of two lawyers working on this case which is scheduled to recommence in early September.

Another trial, the Same case, is also one being handled by the prosecutor supported through this grant. Charges against the four accused involve *crimes against humanity* for murders, persecution, imprisonment and the deportation of hundreds of villagers from Same sub-district during the period leading up to and immediately following the popular consultation on 30 August 1999. This trial is scheduled to begin 12 August 2002.

Finally, one individual, Antonio Lemos, has been charged with murder relating to the Suai church massacre on 6 September 1999. This trial is scheduled to begin 10 September 2002.

### **Work undertaken by CIJ consultant/prosecutor**

While participating as co-council in the Lolotoe and Same trials, the prosecutor was also asked to assist in two "ordinary crimes" cases (one involving a murder and the other, a rape). She continues to pursue two additional investigations and was also involved in preparing course material for the local police and prosecutor training program (see below). She will complete her final CIJ contract September 15, 2002, after serving in East Timor since January 2001; her contributions and dedication to the work have been outstanding.

### **Forensic pathologist**

A forensic pathologist traveled to East Timor in April 2002 to complete the examination of human remains associated with ongoing trials and to finalize a report on forensic examinations he has conducted over the past two years. During this visit, he also made recommendations to the UN about how and where to open a separate forensic unit and public mortuary facility to be used by the East Timorese. At present, any autopsies performed are made in the morgue of the Serious Crimes Unit.

### **"Timorization"**

CIJ completed its first of two eight-week police/prosecutors training program for East Timorese professionals through a separate grant. The curriculum was developed in Dili by a professional police trainer with assistance from CIJ Washington, a former senior prosecutor at the UN's International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and investigators and prosecutors on the ground in Dili. During this first course, an investigator previously employed through this grant was asked to return as an assistant instructor on a short-term contract. His input was invaluable. In total, 13 individuals were trained, seven investigators, four prosecutors and two case managers. The program received substantial media coverage and several visits by local government officials. The next course will begin in late-August.

### **Conclusion**

Through this grant, CIJ has made positive contributions to the Serious Crimes Unit over the past two years by bringing in talented professionals rapidly and providing a flow of experts as required by the Unit. We expect to spend remaining funds in this grant by the end of next quarter.

### **3. Supplemental Funding For The Kosovo Rule of Law Program**

#### **Legal Information Website**

During this reporting period CEELI has been working closely with the Kosovo Law Center (KLC) to finalize a subgrant negotiation to fund a law library database project. As previously

reported, the law libraries database project consists of an inter-library computer network that would contain book records of all participating libraries. The information would be stored on a central server, located at the KLC. The network would allow users to search for book records in all connected libraries from an Internet portal. Initially, four libraries will be linked, with the possibility of adding more in the future. The project also envisions a training program for librarians to provide skills training in the use of the new software and hardware, and general library management techniques. The goal of the project is to ensure that all resources are accessible to the legal community of Kosovo. CEELI reviewed and submitted the proposal to the local USAID office. With CEELI's review and USAID approval, CEELI and the KLC drafted the advocacy subgrant application and agreement. By the end of the reporting period the completed application, agreement, and budget were submitted to D.C. for processing, approval, and disbursement of funds.

During this reporting period CEELI completed the translations in Serbian and Albanian of all the international legal materials assembled on the CEELI CD ROM. As previously reported the CD ROM is a compilation of UNMIK Regulations, Administrative Directions, some International Law, and the Cumulative Index of United Nations Legal Materials Produced and Applied in Kosovo. CEELI has reproduced 500 copies of the finished CD ROM and has distributed copies widely through Kosovo. As an example of this success, the UNMIK Department of Justice (UNMIK DOJ) has requested additional copies of the CD ROMs to be given to their court personnel. Similarly the Organization for the Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has asked CEELI to provide extra copies of the CD ROMs to support their field operations.

### **Public Education Campaign**

During this reporting period CEELI Foreign Legal Counsel, Entela Josifi, and CEELI completed evaluating its needs assessment survey for its public information project and comparing it with similar studies. CEELI intends to explore formulating some recommendations for public information projects in the upcoming months.

CEELI has completed the preparation of the five informational brochures for final printing. As previously reported, CEELI has created five separate brochures, each focusing on a specific legal issue, including gender rights, legal aid opportunities, and rights of individuals upon arrest. During this reporting period CEELI was engaged in the lengthy process of drafting the texts; reviewing the texts with the assistance of Kosovar lawyers, judges, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations; translating and proofreading the texts from English to Albanian and Serbian; and designing and finalizing the brochure templates. The CEELI public information campaign is also testing other media outlets. Foreign Legal Counsel Josifi finalized and submitted for USAID approval the text for several TV public announcements that will illustrate specific legal principles relevant to the general public. CEELI hopes that this effort will circulate legal information to a wider audience.

During this quarter CEELI has continued organizing meetings to bring together other international organizations engaged in public information campaigns. Two Coordination Meetings were held this quarter on April 25<sup>th</sup> and June 12<sup>th</sup>. Mini-working groups formed around interests in women rights, rights of detainees, human rights in general, judicial structure,

legal assistance, legal aid, and victims of crime have been created to facilitate effective dialogue. These Coordination Meetings have been successful in preventing duplication of work, further assisting international organizations by encouraging the sharing of workloads and funds, and providing a venue for collective drafting and review of projects.

Also during this quarter, Foreign Legal Counsel Josifi continued to pursue plans to create a hotline for legal information that could be housed within the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates (KAC). CEELI has continually met with the KAC this quarter to assist them in the drafting of a grant proposal to receive CEELI funds for the project. The hotline would be available as an information, intake, and referral service for legal issues.

The CEELI public information campaign also organized three successful citizen roundtables in Prishtina, Peja, and Prizren on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>, where the public was invited to ask questions related to basic legal issues to a panel of legal experts. The roundtables were organized as small group discussions around several pre-defined basic legal issues. The discussions were facilitated by CEELI but the participants had the opportunity to raise their own concerns and listen to the thoughts, opinions, and answers of legal experts. CEELI facilitated the contributions of many international organizations legal experts for the panels, including KAC, National Democratic Institute, and the American Refugee Council (ARC). The Kosovar Council for the Protection of Human Rights has offered to assist in the organization and publicity for future roundtables to be held during the next reporting period.

#### **Kosovo Chamber of Advocates sub-grant**

This grant goal was fully met when CEELI provided an advocacy grant for the Chamber to obtain permanent office space in summer 2001.

#### **Kosovo Law Center legal aid clinics sub-grant**

As previously reported, the Kosovo Law Center (KLC) has not been in a position to develop legal aid clinics since the European Agency for Reconstruction provided significant funds to the Chamber of Advocates to develop a separate legal aid program.

#### **4. Environmental Governance in China (EGC)**

The EGC project objectives are (1) to train a broad group of stakeholders (including attorneys, businesspeople, judges, officials of environmental protection agencies at all levels, citizens, media representatives, academicians, and representatives of environmental NGOs) in specific concepts of both Western and Chinese environmental policy and governance; and (2) to assist them to use this information to develop and apply practically-oriented tools for enforcing Chinese environmental laws.

Shortly after the arrival of the ABA Liaison in Beijing, ABA's EGC Project built the foundations of the upcoming workshops and follow-on activities by structuring a working relationship with the Center for Environmental Education and Communication of the State Environmental Protection Administration of China (CEEC), and by creating a Project Advisory Council (PAC)

comprised of leading figures in environmental law and policy from all sectors of Chinese society. These institutional steps have enabled ABA-Asia to solicit the input of a variety of stakeholders in environmental governance, from government, NGO, academic, industry and private law practice perspectives, regarding a number of project activities. In fact, the PAC has taken a leading role in such matters as selection of sites for the workshops, curriculum content and training style, and, development of follow-on activities. Equally as important, the members of the PAC, all prominent experts in various aspects of environmental affairs, imbue the project with elevated status, and afford the ABA Liaison access to many contacts in the target sites for the trainings.

### **PAC Meetings and Preparation for Training Sessions**

In mid-April, thanks to persistent efforts from the U.S. Embassy in securing all necessary permissions from the Chinese Government, the ABA's Asia Law Initiative entered into a working partnership with the Center for Environmental Education and Communications (CEEC), which enabled the program to have office space in the CEEC building.

The first meeting of the PAC in April was very well attended; with only one absence. The principal purposes of the meeting were (1) program orientation and (2) selection of the three cities for conducting the environmental governance training sessions. There was extensive discussion of the criteria to be used for selecting the cities. Eventually three cities were selected as presenting a variety of environmental problems, diverse geographic locations, and differing size and population considerations: Shenyang, Wuhan and Chifeng.

In May, the PAC met to consider preliminary ABA suggestions relative to the curriculum at the training sessions. At that meeting a general direction was agreed, and a subgroup was identified to refine the curriculum, consisting of Ms. Li Lailai, Professors Wang Xi and Wang Mingyuan, Jia Feng, and ABA Liaison Gordon Davis. Davis was directed to visit the EPBs in the three training cities to elicit their needs and begin a dialogue on how the best trainees would be identified. He scheduled trips to the cities, and within a week, had completed his visits to the EPBs along with Ms. Lu, his assistant.

These meetings were indispensable to the identification of the critical training needs of the cities, and shed important light on logistical decisions that had to be made, such as whether the training should be five days or three; whether it should be in a downtown or suburban location; and whether trainees should be given hotel rooms or expected to commute from their homes. In addition, the meetings yielded the suggestion that there be a fourth day field trip, optional, that highlights some of the environmental law issues that will have been discussed on the first three days. The meetings also began the process of identifying "follow-up" activities for the three cities. Convening a week later, the subgroup heard a report from Davis of the EPB meetings, and amended training topics to more effectively meet the perceived needs of the cities.

## Training Curriculum and Logistics

During the May meeting, the subgroup spent considerable time on the question of how to present a meaningful program to both lawyers and non-lawyers, given that lawyers doubtless would be interested in technical aspects of environmental law not deemed important to others. The outcome was a three-day program with the second day split into two tracks: a technical track expected to appeal primarily to lawyers and EPB officials; and a general track covering broader topics.

In June, a third meeting of the PAC was convened to review the work of the subgroup. A broad consensus developed around the proposed curriculum, with most speakers being members of the PAC itself. The final curriculum, attached to this report, has been winnowed of material not deemed of practical use. Accordingly, there is little discussion of international environmental law, having been subjected to the "practicality" litmus test and found wanting. In addition, the PAC settled on a relative distribution of training attendees from among seven stakeholder groups.

The training schedule provides time on the third day for substantive discussions about a follow on activity. Preliminary expectations based on meetings with EPBs is that in Shenyang the follow on activity will be a workshop on the drafting of a public participation law; in Wuhan it will concern a strategy to combat water pollution; and in Chifeng it will focus on carrying capacity and ecosystem preservation. *Please see Attachment 5 for the training agenda for the first workshop.*

Logistical arrangements have been made to conduct the training sessions in Shenyang from July 16 to 19 in a suburban training center operated by the Shenyang EPB. Attendees will be asked to remain on site and will be given overnight accommodations. Invitations are in the hands of the Shenyang EPB and the Shenyang Bar Association Committee on Environmental Law, and will be distributed as soon as the names of proposed trainees have been reviewed. Arrangements for the training in Wuhan and Chifeng are also nearly complete. In Wuhan, the training will not involve overnight stays by trainees. In Chifeng, the arrangements of Shenyang will be essentially replicated.

The sessions will be video taped by the Center for Environmental Education and Communication and a composite training tape will be created from the edited tapes.

## Program Management

On June 24, Davis hired a second full time employee, Ms. Li Hanying. Ms. Li has just completed her course work for a Master's degree in NGO management at the School of International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont, and will treat her six-month employment by the program as a practicum or internship required for her degree. She will play a lead role in coordinating all of the administrative details that must be seen to in conducting the training sessions in July and August, and in going forward with plans for the follow on activities in September, October and November.

## 5. Russian Journalists Program

In April 2002 Freedom House formally launched the Russian Journalist Program (RJP) to better familiarize Russian journalists with efforts underway in Estonia and Latvia to integrate the local minorities. This program was conceived as a logical follow-on activity to the RIGHTS Consortium's assistance to the Latvian Naturalization Board, which began in March 1999. The Baltic countries of Latvia and Estonia each contain large groups of ethnic Russians (30% and 28% respectively) who arrived during the Soviet era or who were born since those countries gained independence in 1991. The fact that the majority of the ethnic Russian communities in both countries has not achieved citizenship since the breakup of the Soviet Union has led to criticism of Estonia's and Latvia's policies in regards to citizenship and human rights. The Russian government and media have used this sensitive issue to strongly criticize these former Soviet republics for human rights abuses. As a result of this criticism and their heavy economic dependence on trade with Russia, as well as due to pressure to meet criteria for entering the European Union, both countries have taken steps to encourage and facilitate their ethnic Russian populations to attain citizenship.

The RJP program consists of three eight-day study tours for approximately 18 Russian journalists and human rights activists to visit Estonia and Latvia to examine the on-going efforts taking place there to integrate Russian non-citizens. Freedom House is coordinating the study tour program with local partners in all three countries. The Estonian Newspaper Association in Tallinn and the Latvian Institute in Riga are working with Freedom House to organize the three-to four-day visits to each country. In Russia, Irina Mikhaltchenko of the Saint Petersburg Union of Journalists and Ms. Elena Kuznetsova, an economic journalist now working for a public relations firm, provide logistical support in promoting the program, collecting applications and setting up interview schedules. (Both Russian representatives are alumni of previous Freedom House training programs.)

A Freedom House representative conducted interviews with candidates in both Saint Petersburg and in Moscow, interviewing over 40 candidates. The following six individuals were selected for the first study tour:

1. Ms. Anna Afanasyeva, MIR TV
2. Mr. Nikolai Donskov, "Novaya Gazeta"
3. Mr. Vadim Dubnov, "Novoye Vremya"
4. Mr. Andrei Petrov, "Komsomolskaya Pravda"
5. Mr. Vladimir Petrov, "Argumenty i Fakty"
6. Mr. Reguina Tarantseva, TV Channel 6

The first study tour to Latvia and Estonia took place from June 8-18. The partner organizations (the Latvian Institute and the Estonian Newspaper Association) put together tight schedules that included meetings with government officials, journalists, and NGO representatives (Russian, Latvian, and Estonian) with different perspectives on the issue of minority integration. Evaluations of the overall program, including the composition of the meetings and the organizational capacity of the local partner organizations were positive. All candidates recommend the program for other Russian journalists and most listed all meetings as valuable

and useful. The few complaints were centered around the lack of time to visit additional cities and organizations. In addition, future programs will include only print and radio journalists as the two TV journalists felt constrained by the inability to travel with filming crew and to tape stories during a full schedule. Participants have agreed to send articles written about the program or on the topic of Russian-Baltic relations to Freedom House. *Please see Attachment 6 for complete copies of the program schedules.*

Two additional study tours are planned for September and December 2002.

## **6. Moroccan Penal Procedure Code Project**

This quarter, Freedom House and the ABA joined to provide "rapid response" assistance with the reform of the Moroccan Penal Procedure Code. As part of a comprehensive reform of the justice sector, the Moroccan government presented proposed revisions to the penal procedure code to parliament and invited public input on the draft. In response to this opportunity and based on concerns that many of the proposed reforms were not in compliance with international human rights conventions, particularly in the area of due process, Morocco-based human rights organizations and the Moroccan legal community sought international assistance with analyzing the draft and preparing comments on it for submission to the government.

Working with the Moroccan Bar Association, its regional affiliates and local human rights organizations around Morocco, Freedom House and the ABA organized a series of five roundtable discussions to facilitate public debate, analysis and input on proposed penal procedure code reforms. The ABA facilitated the participation of a comparative criminal procedure expert and two international human rights law experts in the discussions, which took place in Rabat, Fes, Oudja, Tangier, and Marrakech. Roundtable participants included members of the government, Parliamentarians, and members of the legal, academic, and NGO communities.

The goals of the roundtables were to provide a forum for substantive input on the draft code, to educate policy makers about international standards and comparative approaches to this area, and to raise public awareness of the status of the legislation and its importance. The discussions were structured to provide for presentations on the code and international and comparative approaches to the area as well as working sessions where recommended modifications to individual articles were discussed and compiled.

The discussions were extremely successful, running in some cases several hours over time as participants debated and analyzed individual articles of the code. Following the Rabat session, which was attended by representatives from different governmental and non-governmental organizations--including the Ministry of Justice, the Prime Minister's office, the Human Rights Consultative Council, the Commission for Legislation and Justice in the Parliament, and the Ministry of Human Rights-- the Chair of the Parliamentary Legislative Commission reviewing the draft asked the ABA faculty to spend additional time meeting with him so that he could learn more about comparative approaches to the area and applicable international standards. The discussions at each roundtable were transcribed, and the results were compiled into a report, which was presented to the Parliament. The sessions received extensive press coverage

particularly in the outlying regions and were mentioned by the Moroccan TV. Members of the press attended all the five roundtable discussions.

As a result of the roundtables:

- Key members of the legal and NGO communities throughout Morocco had an unprecedented opportunity to review the draft code and provide input; in a similarly unprecedented step, this input was shared with top policymakers.
- Government officials and legal and NGO leaders had access to extensive information on international standards and practice and comparative approaches to issues addressed by the code.
- The Chair of the Legislative Committee in the Parliament welcomed the report and promised to share with Freedom House and the ABA amendments that will be sent to the second chamber.
- The Law School in Marrakech dedicated several classes and assigned law students to review the draft, comment, and then review the comments by the international experts and local legal community.
- The first chamber of the Parliament incorporated a significant number of recommendations generated in the roundtables, including the deletion of provisions rendering police reports presumptively reliable and the modification of provision granting the government exceeding broad monitoring and eavesdropping powers.

### **Proposed Future Activities**

Although the roundtables had significant impact, the code contains numerous serious deficiencies in the area of due process. A code reflective of international standards in this area is viewed by the international community as a core pillar of the promotion and safeguard of human rights in Morocco. Freedom House and the ABA believe that in order for these to be addressed fully, further international involvement in and technical assistance with finalization of the code is essential. The Moroccan government and the Parliament have shown an interest and openness to such assistance. This assistance would include the following:

- Translation of the entire revised draft of the code into English for review and commentary by international experts.
- Providing technical assistance with finalization of the draft to the second chamber of Parliament
- Conducting a roundtable discussion with the second chamber of Parliament with participation of international experts as necessary.

- Conducting “train the trainers” training for a core group of attorneys, judges, and NGO representatives on international standards pertaining to the code so that they may train judges, prosecutors, and police on these issues and increase their understanding of international norms in this area. Such training is critical if judges are to become more independent and assume a more active role in protecting citizens against government oppression. Similarly, such training is necessary for police and prosecutors to reorient their roles to be more focused on protection of citizens and their rights.
- Conducting training for human rights defenders on monitoring implementation of the new penal procedures as well as international standards on pre-trial and trial procedures.
- Conducting a policy advocacy training for human rights groups and legal professionals on reforms related to human rights vis-à-vis the justice sector. Such training would establish models of effective advocacy programs, such as this current initiative, that could be used to promote the inclusion of human rights protections in other legislation. This training would also emphasize the importance of monitoring *de facto* implementation of human rights-related legislation.

Freedom House and the ABA have submitted a concept paper requesting additional funding support for these follow-on activities.

### 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 thirteenth quarter, the Consortium began the follow-on phase of its Uzbekistan Human Rights Defenders Support Project, and began two new projects in Kyrgyzstan. RIGHTS Associate Awards are listed below:

- **War Crimes Documentation Project in Kosovo (ABA/CEELI)**
- **Morocco: Promoting Ethics in Government (NDI)**
- **Human Rights Promotion in Morocco (Freedom House)**
- **Mediation in Mexico (ABA-Latin America/Freedom House)**
- **Uzbekistan Human Rights Defenders Support (Freedom House)**
- **Kyrgyzstan Human Rights Defenders Support (Freedom House/NDI)**
- **Kyrgyzstan Printing Press (Freedom House)**

Full reports of activities under the Associate Awards are submitted under separate cover.

### 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 objectives. 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, and through training technical assistance offered to human rights NGOs around the

world. This training is increasing the capacity of local human rights groups to document human rights abuses and advocate for increased protections and accountability.

The Consortium is working to develop judicial, legal, and regulatory frameworks that support democratic institutions and market-based economies through activities such as the Kosovo Rule of Law Program, the Morocco Ethics in Government, the Environmental Governance in China project, and the Morocco Penal Procedure Code project. Our work to strengthen justice sector institutions and processes is significantly contributing to the investigation and prosecution of war crimes in both Kosovo and East Timor, as well as capacity building of local advocacy groups in Algeria, Morocco, Kosovo, and Uzbekistan.

Consortium activities are receiving positive feedback from USAID Missions and U.S. Government posts, demonstrating that the programs developed under this cooperative agreement are responsive and have an impact on priority issues of rule of law and human rights.

5.03 Live content created 10:58:50 Mon Jul 1st, 2002 (Server Time)

### Monthly Report - Sessions by Network Location for the Month of Apr, 2002.

#### Query Information

Start of Query Range: Mon Apr 1st, 2002  
 End of Query Range: Tue Apr 30th, 2002  
 Number of Days in Selection: 30  
 Unit of Measurement: Sessions by Location

#### This Report

The Sessions Analysis report summarizes all of the Session reports for your Web site into a single easy-to-read and ready-to-present marketing report that can be viewed or printed.

### Sessions by Network Location

Analysis for the Month of Apr, 2002.

Total sessions served during period : 2602

Breakdown of American Traffic by State			
Virginia, USA.	with	685 sessions.	(26.33 % of traffic)
Minnesota, USA.	with	347 sessions.	(13.34 % of traffic)
Colorado, USA.	with	95 sessions.	(3.65 % of traffic)
Massachusetts, USA.	with	42 sessions.	(1.61 % of traffic)
New York, USA.	with	38 sessions.	(1.46 % of traffic)
Washington DC, USA.	with	35 sessions.	(1.35 % of traffic)
California, USA.	with	35 sessions.	(1.35 % of traffic)
??, USA.	with	24 sessions.	(0.92 % of traffic)
Florida, USA.	with	13 sessions.	(0.50 % of traffic)
North Carolina, USA.	with	10 sessions.	(0.38 % of traffic)
New Jersey, USA.	with	9 sessions.	(0.35 % of traffic)
Georgia, USA.	with	7 sessions.	(0.27 % of traffic)
Texas, USA.	with	7 sessions.	(0.27 % of traffic)
Illinois, USA.	with	6 sessions.	(0.23 % of traffic)
Maryland, USA.	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Pennsylvania, USA.	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Armed Forces	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Ohio, USA.	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Washington, USA.	with	4 sessions.	(0.15 % of traffic)
Wisconsin, USA.	with	4 sessions.	(0.15 % of traffic)
Arizona, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Michigan, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Indiana, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Missouri, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Alabama, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Nebraska, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Hawaii, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Kansas, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Oklahoma, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Connecticut, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total U.S. Traffic</b>		<b>1397 sessions.</b>	<b>(53.69 % of traffic)</b>
Breakdown of Canadian Traffic by Province			

Ontario, Can.	with	12 sessions.	(0.46 % of traffic)
Quebec, Can.	with	4 sessions.	(0.15 % of traffic)
British Columbia, Can.	with	4 sessions.	(0.15 % of traffic)
Alberta, Can.	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Canada	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Saskatchewan, Can.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total CDN Traffic</b>		<b>25 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.96 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic by Continent</b>			
North America	with	1432 sessions.	(55.03 % of traffic)
South America	with	24 sessions.	(0.92 % of traffic)
Europe	with	215 sessions.	(8.26 % of traffic)
Asia	with	88 sessions.	(3.38 % of traffic)
Australia & Oceania	with	13 sessions.	(0.50 % of traffic)
Africa	with	20 sessions.	(0.77 % of traffic)
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of North America</b>			
United States	with	1397 sessions.	(53.69 % of traffic)
Canada	with	25 sessions.	(0.96 % of traffic)
Costa Rica	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Mexico	with	4 sessions.	(0.15 % of traffic)
Panama	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total North American Traffic</b>		<b>1432 sessions.</b>	<b>(55.03 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of South America</b>			
Venezuela	with	7 sessions.	(0.27 % of traffic)
Trinidad	with	6 sessions.	(0.23 % of traffic)
Colombia	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Peru	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Chile	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Argentina	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Uruguay	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total South American Traffic</b>		<b>24 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.92 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Europe</b>			
United Kingdom	with	95 sessions.	(3.65 % of traffic)
Germany	with	39 sessions.	(1.50 % of traffic)
Netherlands	with	21 sessions.	(0.81 % of traffic)
Switzerland	with	10 sessions.	(0.38 % of traffic)
France	with	8 sessions.	(0.31 % of traffic)
Spain	with	8 sessions.	(0.31 % of traffic)
Yugoslavia	with	7 sessions.	(0.27 % of traffic)
Denmark	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Ukraine	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Austria	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Russia	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Greece	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Sweden	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)

Hungary	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Portugal	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Norway	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Poland	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Romania	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Ireland	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total European Traffic</b>		<b>215 sessions.</b>	<b>(8.26 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Asia</b>			
Turkey	with	18 sessions.	(0.69 % of traffic)
Pakistan	with	12 sessions.	(0.46 % of traffic)
Korea	with	11 sessions.	(0.42 % of traffic)
China	with	10 sessions.	(0.38 % of traffic)
Japan	with	8 sessions.	(0.31 % of traffic)
India	with	8 sessions.	(0.31 % of traffic)
Thailand	with	7 sessions.	(0.27 % of traffic)
Taiwan	with	4 sessions.	(0.15 % of traffic)
Hong Kong	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Indonesia	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Philippines	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Qatar	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Oman	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total Asian Traffic</b>		<b>88 sessions.</b>	<b>(3.38 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Australia &amp; Oceana</b>			
Australia	with	13 sessions.	(0.50 % of traffic)
<b>Total Australian Traffic</b>		<b>13 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.50 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Africa</b>			
Morocco	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
South Africa	with	5 sessions.	(0.19 % of traffic)
Egypt	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Senegal	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Tanzania	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Yemen	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Uganda	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total African Traffic</b>		<b>20 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.77 % of traffic)</b>

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5.03 Live content created 10:59:31 Mon Jul 1st, 2002 (Server Time)

**Monthly Report - Sessions by Network Location for the Month of May, 2002.****Query Information**

Start of Query Range: Wed May 1st, 2002

End of Query Range: Fri May 31st, 2002

Number of Days in Selection: 31

Unit of Measurement: Sessions by Location

**This Report**

The Sessions Analysis report summarizes all of the Session reports for your Web site into a single easy-to-read and ready-to-present marketing report that can be viewed or printed.

**Sessions by Network Location**

Analysis for the Month of May, 2002.

Total sessions served during period : 2492

<b>Breakdown of American Traffic by State</b>			
Virginia, USA.	with	938 sessions.	(37.64 % of traffic)
Minnesota, USA.	with	301 sessions.	(12.08 % of traffic)
California, USA.	with	99 sessions.	(3.97 % of traffic)
Colorado, USA.	with	89 sessions.	(3.57 % of traffic)
Massachusetts, USA.	with	30 sessions.	(1.20 % of traffic)
Washington DC, USA.	with	23 sessions.	(0.92 % of traffic)
New York, USA.	with	20 sessions.	(0.80 % of traffic)
??, USA.	with	19 sessions.	(0.76 % of traffic)
New Jersey, USA.	with	12 sessions.	(0.48 % of traffic)
Texas, USA.	with	8 sessions.	(0.32 % of traffic)
Pennsylvania, USA.	with	8 sessions.	(0.32 % of traffic)
North Carolina, USA.	with	5 sessions.	(0.20 % of traffic)
Rhode Island, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Utah, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Armed Forces	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Maryland, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Illinois, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Washington, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Tennessee, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Ohio, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Arkansas, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Michigan, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Florida, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Oregon, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Iowa, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Arizona, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
New Mexico, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Missouri, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Wisconsin, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Alabama, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Kentucky, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Maine, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total U.S. Traffic</b>		<b>1589 sessions.</b>	<b>(63.76 % of traffic)</b>

<b>Breakdown of Canadian Traffic by Province</b>			
Ontario, Can.	with	10 sessions.	(0.40 % of traffic)
Quebec, Can.	with	8 sessions.	(0.32 % of traffic)
Alberta, Can.	with	4 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
British Columbia, Can.	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
<b>Total CDN Traffic</b>		<b>25 sessions.</b>	<b>(1.00 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic by Continent</b>			
North America	with	1620 sessions.	(65.01 % of traffic)
South America	with	18 sessions.	(0.72 % of traffic)
Europe	with	182 sessions.	(7.30 % of traffic)
Asia	with	62 sessions.	(2.49 % of traffic)
Australia & Oceania	with	16 sessions.	(0.64 % of traffic)
Africa	with	10 sessions.	(0.40 % of traffic)
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of North America</b>			
United States	with	1589 sessions.	(63.76 % of traffic)
Canada	with	25 sessions.	(1.00 % of traffic)
Mexico	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Jamaica	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Costa Rica	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Panama	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total North American Traffic</b>		<b>1620 sessions.</b>	<b>(65.01 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of South America</b>			
Venezuela	with	7 sessions.	(0.28 % of traffic)
Brazil	with	4 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Argentina	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Chile	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Colombia	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Peru	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Uruguay	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total South American Traffic</b>		<b>18 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.72 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Europe</b>			
United Kingdom	with	72 sessions.	(2.89 % of traffic)
France	with	33 sessions.	(1.32 % of traffic)
Netherlands	with	13 sessions.	(0.52 % of traffic)
Yugoslavia	with	10 sessions.	(0.40 % of traffic)
Germany	with	7 sessions.	(0.28 % of traffic)
Denmark	with	7 sessions.	(0.28 % of traffic)
Ireland	with	5 sessions.	(0.20 % of traffic)
Belgium	with	5 sessions.	(0.20 % of traffic)
Switzerland	with	4 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Italy	with	4 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Sweden	with	4 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)

Greece	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Russia	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Austria	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Norway	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Spain	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Croatia	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Estonia	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Poland	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Slovakia	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Hungary	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Macedonia	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total European Traffic</b>		<b>182 sessions.</b>	<b>(7.30 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Asia</b>			
China	with	14 sessions.	(0.56 % of traffic)
Korea	with	11 sessions.	(0.44 % of traffic)
Japan	with	10 sessions.	(0.40 % of traffic)
India	with	6 sessions.	(0.24 % of traffic)
Pakistan	with	4 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
United Arab Emirates	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Indonesia	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Georgia	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
Thailand	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Philippines	with	2 sessions.	(0.08 % of traffic)
Singapore	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Hong Kong	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Turkey	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
Malaysia	with	1 sessions.	(0.04 % of traffic)
<b>Total Asian Traffic</b>		<b>62 sessions.</b>	<b>(2.49 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Australia &amp; Oceania</b>			
Australia	with	16 sessions.	(0.64 % of traffic)
<b>Total Australian Traffic</b>		<b>16 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.64 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Africa</b>			
Egypt	with	4 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Morocco	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
South Africa	with	3 sessions.	(0.12 % of traffic)
<b>Total African Traffic</b>		<b>10 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.40 % of traffic)</b>

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5.03 Live content created 11:00:03 Mon Jul 1st, 2002 (Server Time)

<b>Monthly Report - Sessions by Network Location for the Month of Jun, 2002.</b>
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## Query Information

Start of Query Range: Sat Jun 1st, 2002  
 End of Query Range: Sun Jun 30th, 2002  
 Number of Days in Selection: 30  
 Unit of Measurement: Sessions by Location

## This Report

The Sessions Analysis report summarizes all of the Session reports for your Web site into a single easy-to-read and ready-to-present marketing report that can be viewed or printed.

<b>Sessions by Network Location</b>
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Analysis for the Month of Jun, 2002.

Total sessions served during period : 1887

Breakdown of American Traffic by State			
Virginia, USA.	with	368 sessions.	(19.50 % of traffic)
Minnesota, USA.	with	298 sessions.	(15.79 % of traffic)
Colorado, USA.	with	76 sessions.	(4.03 % of traffic)
Arizona, USA.	with	70 sessions.	(3.71 % of traffic)
California, USA.	with	46 sessions.	(2.44 % of traffic)
Massachusetts, USA.	with	27 sessions.	(1.43 % of traffic)
Washington DC, USA.	with	14 sessions.	(0.74 % of traffic)
New Jersey, USA.	with	11 sessions.	(0.58 % of traffic)
Georgia, USA.	with	11 sessions.	(0.58 % of traffic)
Maryland, USA.	with	7 sessions.	(0.37 % of traffic)
Pennsylvania, USA.	with	5 sessions.	(0.26 % of traffic)
New Mexico, USA.	with	5 sessions.	(0.26 % of traffic)
New York, USA.	with	4 sessions.	(0.21 % of traffic)
Texas, USA.	with	4 sessions.	(0.21 % of traffic)
North Carolina, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Washington, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Florida, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Hawaii, USA.	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Ohio, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.11 % of traffic)
Illinois, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.11 % of traffic)
Wisconsin, USA.	with	2 sessions.	(0.11 % of traffic)
Kentucky, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Oregon, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Missouri, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Armed Forces	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Connecticut, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Indiana, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Alaska, USA.	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
<b>Total U.S. Traffic</b>		<b>971 sessions.</b>	<b>(51.46 % of traffic)</b>
Breakdown of Canadian Traffic by Province			
Ontario, Can.	with	8 sessions.	(0.42 % of traffic)
British Columbia, Can.	with	5 sessions.	(0.26 % of traffic)

Quebec, Can.	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Alberta, Can.	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Canada	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
<b>Total CDN Traffic</b>		<b>18 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.95 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic by Continent</b>			
North America	with	991 sessions.	(52.52 % of traffic)
South America	with	8 sessions.	(0.42 % of traffic)
Europe	with	161 sessions.	(8.53 % of traffic)
Asia	with	63 sessions.	(3.34 % of traffic)
Australia & Oceana	with	9 sessions.	(0.48 % of traffic)
Africa	with	6 sessions.	(0.32 % of traffic)
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of North America</b>			
United States	with	971 sessions.	(51.46 % of traffic)
Canada	with	18 sessions.	(0.95 % of traffic)
Mexico	with	2 sessions.	(0.11 % of traffic)
<b>Total North American Traffic</b>		<b>991 sessions.</b>	<b>(52.52 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of South America</b>			
Bolivia	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Brazil	with	2 sessions.	(0.11 % of traffic)
Chile	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Argentina	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Peru	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
<b>Total South American Traffic</b>		<b>8 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.42 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Europe</b>			
Germany	with	48 sessions.	(2.54 % of traffic)
United Kingdom	with	48 sessions.	(2.54 % of traffic)
Yugoslavia	with	22 sessions.	(1.17 % of traffic)
Netherlands	with	13 sessions.	(0.69 % of traffic)
Sweden	with	8 sessions.	(0.42 % of traffic)
Switzerland	with	7 sessions.	(0.37 % of traffic)
France	with	4 sessions.	(0.21 % of traffic)
Russia	with	4 sessions.	(0.21 % of traffic)
Spain	with	2 sessions.	(0.11 % of traffic)
Portugal	with	2 sessions.	(0.11 % of traffic)
Iceland	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Ireland	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Belgium	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
<b>Total European Traffic</b>		<b>161 sessions.</b>	<b>(8.53 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Asia</b>			
Japan	with	19 sessions.	(1.01 % of traffic)
China	with	14 sessions.	(0.74 % of traffic)
Turkey	with	5 sessions.	(0.26 % of traffic)

Korea	with	5 sessions.	(0.26 % of traffic)
Taiwan	with	4 sessions.	(0.21 % of traffic)
Philippines	with	4 sessions.	(0.21 % of traffic)
Singapore	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Hong Kong	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Pakistan	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Malaysia	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Viet Nam	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
Kyrgyzstan	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
<b>Total Asian Traffic</b>		<b>63 sessions.</b>	<b>(3.34 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Australia &amp; Oceania</b>			
Australia	with	6 sessions.	(0.32 % of traffic)
New Zealand	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
<b>Total Australian Traffic</b>		<b>9 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.48 % of traffic)</b>
<b>Breakdown of Traffic from the continent of Africa</b>			
Nigeria	with	3 sessions.	(0.16 % of traffic)
Mauritius	with	2 sessions.	(0.11 % of traffic)
South Africa	with	1 sessions.	(0.05 % of traffic)
<b>Total African Traffic</b>		<b>6 sessions.</b>	<b>(0.32 % of traffic)</b>

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**Freedom House**  
**Delegation at the 58<sup>th</sup> Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, April 2-5, 2002**

Algeria:

Ali Merabet, President Somoud (Families of victims of terrorism)  
Nadjet Bouda, Member, SOS Disparus (Families of the Disappeared)

Uzbekistan:

Mikhael Ardzinov, President Independent Human Rights Organization of  
Uzbekistan  
Umida Niyazova, Independent Human Rights Organization of Uzbekistan

Zimbabwe:

Tawanda Hondora, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights  
Tor Olsen, Zimbabwe Human Rights Forum

Cuba:

Enrique Patterson, human rights activists from Cuba  
Jesus Permuy, Center for Human Rights, Miami  
Father Loredano, Center for Human Rights, New York

Chechnya

Anna Politkovskaya, noted Russian journalist who reports on the war from  
within Chechnya  
Yulii Rybakov, Russian Duma member, chairman of the subcommittee on  
human rights  
Andrei Mironov, Russian human rights activist, member Russian NGO  
Memorial  
Sophie Shihab, noted French journalist, frequently addresses Russian  
claims that Chechens are linked to al Qaeda.

## Human Rights Defenders: Rights, Realities and International Assistance

Roundtable Discussion Sponsored by Freedom House at the 58<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN  
Commission on Human Rights  
Palais des Nations, Geneva

April 3, 2002

### “SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN UZBEKISTAN”

Mikhail Ardzinov, Chairman of the Independent Human Rights Organization of  
Uzbekistan (IHROU)

Dear ladies and gentlemen, colleagues - human rights defenders!

Let me greet you and give my best regards from independent human rights defenders of Uzbekistan. Due to the time limit, my report will be short and I will outline five aspects of the subject.

#### I. The Current Situation

The situation of human rights in Uzbekistan at present, generally has the same character as the last 10 years of independence of the republic, i.e. painful.

This evaluation is based upon the following facts::

1. Thirteen articles out of the 30 articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are obviously violated, and 11 articles are violated in part.
2. There has been no freedom of speech and expression in the republic since 1992. There is strict state censorship over all mass media.
3. Since 1991, a law on prohibition of peaceful meetings and demonstrations has been in effect.
4. There is no freedom of association for citizens guaranteed by article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the question of registration for legalization of an organization is decided by the principle of “*liked or disliked*” of this or that association by authorities.
5. There are 7000 political prisoners in the republic, mainly prisoners of conscience: 6800 religious (Islam) prisoners, and approximately 200 political prisoners, from the political opposition and public organizations.
6. Political opposition is currently forbidden, and has been since 1992-93.
7. There is no religious freedom in the republic – the regime wants and requires that religion (mainly Islam) serves it, and consequently there is repression of undesired religious people.

8. Voting rights of millions of citizens are violated by depriving them of the right to elect by changing elections to referendum, and also by the fact that heads of regions (hokims) are appointed by the President instead of being elected by local population on alternative basis.

9. There is *arbitrariness* of law protection bodies (MIA, NSC, Prosecutor's Office and even courts) over many citizens in the republic; in the penitentiary system of the MIA of the republic, as well as in basements of NSC, Prosecutor's Office and the MIA, the detained, arrested and convicted, particularly political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, are *tortured, unmercifully beaten, murdered, subjected to psychological terror; confessions are taken out by beatings*; there are many diseased by tuberculosis, diphtheria, and bronchitis.

10. Mass violations of social and economic rights of citizens are continued; the minimum wage is 3430 soums (2.4 \$ by the market rate); the minimum pension is 6780 soums (4.7 \$); the average salary is 30 000 soums (20.7 \$); consumer basket is 31 000 soums (21.6 \$); unemployment is minimum 20 % (among women up to 30 %.)

and so on, and so on.

**But still we should point out the following, positive in our opinion, facts in the sphere of human rights for the last three to four months (after September 11 and the joining of Uzbekistan within the coalition of countries for fighting terrorism) :**

1. The number of arrests and convictions by political and religious motives in the republic is decreased by four to five times compared to the previous period.

2. The beginning of 2002 in Tashkent, four militiamen—officers of Sabir Rakhimov DDIA were convicted by the Tashkent city court for the merciless murder of Haitov Ravshan, aged 32, after several hours of detention; they are sentenced to 20 years in the colony of strict regime. This is the first such trial over law enforcement officers for 10 years of independence of Uzbekistan, for, during this period tens (if not hundreds) of citizens of the republic fall victim to the arbitrariness of militia officers.

3. In the beginning of the year, Yusuf Jumaev, an arrested poet who was detained a month and a half as a political prisoner, was released from the basement of NSC in the Bukhara region.

4. In the beginning of the year, the MIA of the republic returned to me, with apologies, my passport, office equipment, the archives of IHROU and other things taken with cruel beatings by officers of CDIA of the MIA on June 25, 1999.

5. On March 4, 2002 the Ministry of Justice registered our Independent Human Rights Organization of Uzbekistan – IHROU, after 5 years of actual rejection (IHROU was formed on August 2, 1997). This is the first public human rights organization registered in the whole history of Uzbekistan.

6. For the last several months, in our opinion (we thoroughly monitor this), special agencies have not been openly following, attacking or threatening political opposition,

us – human rights defenders, dissidents (while before this was systematically practiced by special agencies.)

7. There are almost no obstacles to freedom of movement, going abroad, meeting with foreigners.

*Certainly, these are right but single steps of the authorities in the right direction, and moreover the first steps in ten long years.*

*We consider that these positive steps are made under effective influence of international democratic community, and first of all the US Embassy and the Department of State, the representation of OSCE in Tashkent, Human Rights Watch and others.*

## **II. Attitude of Authorities Towards Human Rights Defenders**

The attitude is hostile, especially to independent human rights defenders over the last 10 years. It is enough to point out that I was convicted twice, in 1992 and 1994, for human rights defense activities for 10 days. On August 29, 1992 at 2 o'clock at night the door of my apartment was blown up, obviously by special agencies. On June 25, 1999 a group of CDIA officers headed by major Yakubov H. Y. cruelly beat me up. In 1999, two members of the Board of IHROU – M. Kasymova and A. Adylov were convicted for human rights defense activities for five and six years, respectively. They were released in early 2001 by Presidential Decree of Pardon, due to the intercession of the US Department of State and the Embassy.

On June 7, 2001 Shavruk Ruzimuradov from Kashkadarya, a member of IHROU was murdered in a basement of the MIA.

Since 1992, the Ministry of Justice of the republic has refused to register the Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan.

However, it should be stated, that for the last two to three months there are little, but positive changes in the attitude of authorities towards human rights defenders.

So, on February 20, 2002 in the Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan on the meeting for the issue of registration of IHROU, HRSU with the participation of myself and the Secretary General of HRSU T. Yakubov, the deputy minister Mr. Samatov P.A. said that if we review the remarks of the Ministry of Justice to the previously presented constitutive documents and hold *Kurultays* (conventions) and present revised constitutive documents, the Ministry of Justice will make a final decision on question of registration of IHROU and HRSU. Mr. Edward Burkhalter, a Second Secretary of the US Embassy also took part in this meeting.

IHROU speedily fulfilled requirements of the meeting of the Ministry of Justice, held a *Kurultay* and presented new constitutive documents to the Ministry of Justice and was registered on March 4, 2002 (Certificate # 510.)

### **III. Obstacles to Human Rights Defenders**

1. Due to the authoritarian regime and closed society in Uzbekistan, there is actually no access to information (state) on human rights; it is difficult to obtain it;
2. State agencies do not have contact with human rights defenders because of the biased attitude to them;
3. Human rights defenders do not have access to the penitentiary system;
4. The absence of state registration does not allow human rights organizations to open an office, bank account, receive grants and sponsor support, etc.
5. There are certain state established bars on access to e-mail or the Internet.

However, we should point to the fact that some human rights defenders often allow misinformation, garbling facts for publicity purposes that annoy the authorities.

### **IV. Achievements of Human Rights Defenders of Uzbekistan.**

The achievements are small, since the situation of human rights, as stated above, is pitiful in the republic. Even though, taking into consideration the harsh and cruel authoritarian regime in the republic, small achievement is also achievement.

1. 22 political prisoners got an early release.
2. About 3000 "cases" of political prisoners, conscience prisoners are investigated and their cases documented.
3. Reliable information of about 7000 political prisoners and prisoners of conscience has been obtained.
4. The international and republic's community are informed about many human rights violations in Uzbekistan, about the situation in general, and especially about political prisoners and prisoners of conscience.
5. There is a permanent monitoring of the human rights situation throughout the republic.
6. A human rights defense network is expanding.
7. Close contacts have been established with many international human rights organizations.
8. At the end of 2001, 860 political prisoners –prisoners of conscience received early releases under the amnesty act.
9. IHROU achieved registration, even though this was due to the involvement of the international community, but also because of its honest stable position.

Basically, selflessness, persistence, honesty, truthfulness of information, professionalism – are the main criteria that members of IHROU try to be guided by in their human rights defense activities.

### **V. Support of the International Human Rights Community**

1. Such support in authoritarian regimes is very important for human rights defenders, particularly in Uzbekistan, first of all for moral support.
2. Material technical support.

3. Support and strengthening of already existing organizations to make them stronger. In no way, should the international assistance allow or even participate in splitting already created human rights organization to small groups. The opinion that, the more human rights organizations, the better is **mistaken** in authoritarian regimes! **“Better less, but best”**. And not at the expense of already created ones.
4. Support in human rights defenders training, especially through technical seminars, but without **“seminarization of the whole country”**.

Mikhail Ardzinov – Chairman of IHROU, Uzbekistan

**Human Rights Defenders: Rights, Realities and International Assistance**

Roundtable Discussion Sponsored by Freedom House at the 58<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN  
Commission on Human Rights  
Palais des Nations, Geneva

April 3, 2002

**“THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY IN ALGERIA”**

Ali Merabet, President, Somoud

I speak today in front of this honorable audience on behalf of the families of the victims that vanished after being abducted by the armed Islamic groups (armed wings of the *Front islamique du salut* (FIS), or Islamic Salvation Front). I have the honor of presiding and directing the fight against impunity, against the disregard and contempt of human rights for the families that make up the Somoud association.

The GIA terrorists, (Armed Islamic Group), have been committing crimes against humanity in Algeria for 10 years, going back to 1992.

The consequences are substantial and the wounds are very deep; thousands of orphans, widows, girls that have been sexually violated and individuals that have been traumatized for life, over 10,000 vanished individuals – abducted by the terrorists from which more than half are still buried in mass graves, thousands of perpetually grieving families. These are the bitter outcomes on the consequences of terrorism in Algeria.

Thousands of families have not yet buried their dead, have not yet mourned them and therefore live in a state of eternal grief.

It is for these reasons Somoud has made every effort to search for viable solutions from those responsible. The group led by the presidency of the republic, the minister of internal affairs, the minister of justice, parliament, senate and other institutions which share an interest on the issue at hand. So far, to this day, the promises have not been kept.

From a judicial standpoint, with more than 200,000 victims and thousands of free criminals, no legal proceedings have been done fairly and justly (civil party not present; only the state represented by the attorney for the republic), they are therefore more administrative types of proceedings. The Civil Harmony law has not brought anything but an opportunity for the criminals, by way of repent, to become nationalists and surreptitiously end up on an anti-constitutional amnesty. No moral restitution for the victims no condemnation for the crimes! May we talk of the human rights and of the respect for human values?

Families wanting to defend themselves founded our association on December 12th 1996 in Algiers; they did not initiate this with goals of being defendants of human rights. We began with nothing and even the basis for our existence was taboo. We did not then, nor do we today, have the recognition of National character; nevertheless our demand is the rule.

We were therefore required to seek agreements from the "wilayas" (departments) and were able to acquire two - one from the wilaya de Tipaza and the other from the capital that I preside in which allows me to express myself on behalf of the National association which is not accredited.

We have received the support of the independent press who have shown a lot of interest to our cause and problems and from certain individuals from political parties whom we invite to our meetings.

There have been mass graves discovered and made public by the press, bodies in advanced states of decomposition have been exhumed but no information was given to the families in spite of their insistence.

Since 1999, the year in which the actual initiating president of the national Harmony law arrived, no information has been provided to this effect, even though this law is intended for those individuals that were part of the GIA (Armed Islamic Group) and that had not committed any crimes! By means of this law, the terrorists went back into society without providing information on the victims that they had abducted, their fate or their place of burial.

With respect to obtaining further results on the identification of the exhumed bodies, the unveiling of new mass graves, the discovery of the fate for the disappeared and finally the pursuit of answers to the complaints made by the families, we are unable to do more than persuade the families to file complaints for each case and to seek precise information on their own means. Because until now, the authorities only react to two things: violence and pressure from the international community and we have chosen the more civilized option which explains my reason for being here, with you, today.

Among the actions we have taken, such as demonstrations, public awareness campaigns and press releases, I have also used my own publicized experience to broadcast the question of unearthing the mass grave. With my efforts and those of my families, I was able to obtain precise information on the GIA's abduction, torture, and assassination of my two brothers in July 1995. In 1996 a brother of mine seeking, like me, the fate of our brothers, was imprisoned and it was in prison where he met an inmate who recounted the entire scenario including their place of burial. Regardless of the complaint and the different judicial procedures, we were unable to get results. This led me to protest through a hunger strike lasting 9 days with the hopes of advancing my cause for exhuming the corpses of my 2 brothers. The media publicized this case, and though it helped our cause for public awareness, it did not do more.

I have an obligation to the families I represent today. It is to loudly and clearly voice the problems regarding our situation of families plunged into a life of grief because we are being deprived of our right to mourn.

The president of SOMOUD

Ali MERABET

SOMOUD Association for families of victims abducted by armed Islamic groups

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## Human Rights Defenders: Rights, Realities and International Assistance

Roundtable Discussion Sponsored by Freedom House at the 58<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN  
Commission on Human Rights  
Palais des Nations, Geneva

April 3, 2002

Enrique Patterson, Cuba

### I. Introduction

Although violations of human rights and the status of human rights activists varies from one country to the next, the Cuban situation is exceptional. Violations in the rest of Latin America are generally *de facto*, in that laws generally try to express the spirit of human rights. Although in Cuba there are also many *de facto* violations, the situation is characterized by the violation of human rights starting with the country's constitutional principles. We do not see in Cuba the case of activists who are kidnapped or massacred by masked gunmen, or, as in the case of many Latin American dictatorships, disappearances at the hands of police or the army. On the contrary, the state openly legislates against human rights and pursues, judges, and condemns human rights activists in broad daylight through the judicial system and state's security apparatus. In Cuba there are no institutions that are legally recognized yet independent of the state, no organizations capable of limiting or correcting the state's exercise of power or protecting the rights of individuals or activists against the violations committed by the state, its representatives, or its security apparatus. In fact to advocate for human rights is a crime.

### II. Types of Repression Used Against Human Rights Activists

1. Since the Cuban government controls nearly all economic activity and is the sole employer in Cuba, human rights activists in Cuba lose, ipso facto, any means of legal subsistence. The first punishment a human rights activist is subjected to is being removed from his employment, eliminating any capacity for economic survival for the activist and his family. The activist is thus pushed into illegal economic activities (any economic activities outside of the government-controlled economy). In this way activists are deligitimized and can be sentenced as common criminals. From this moment on the activist lives in a permanent state of insecurity, stress, and psychological pressure.
2. The psychological pressure extends to family life. In school children of activists contend with accusations that their parents are "traitors" and "enemy agents". And those in secondary school learn that they will not be able to enter university, regardless of their academic credentials, because according to the regime, they lack *integralidad* a term used to denote the political conditions required for access to higher education. The regime recently declared in a *Granma* article that higher education is not for all citizens — "University is for Revolutionaries."
3. Further, the activist is subject to physical aggression on the street and in public places, by people dressed as civilians who are trained by the government in martial arts, the practice of which is highly controlled by the Ministry of Interior. They are denied any recourse to protection from the authorities against such acts. None of the unknown assailants who commit these acts have ever been identified, arrested and tried by a regime which prides itself on providing a high level of public safety.
4. Another form of persecution involves the so-called "acts of repudiation," in which the regime mobilizes its followers and members of the Committees for the Defense of the

Revolution to attack activists. Often these acts are committed by students who are recruited, without permission of their parents, into joining semi-militarized work brigades that act as shock troops, insulting activists and their families, throwing stones and eggs (when there were eggs in Cuba), and vandalizing activists' homes, often with epithets such as "here lives a traitor" and "Counterrevolutionaries."

5. The regime practices defamation of activists through radio, television and newspapers, government officials' speeches, and through the activities of political organizations throughout the country. The activist has no recourse to defend himself from such accusations.

6. Finally, there is prison. Under the Cuban Penal Code jailing and condemning activists is simple. For example, a conversation between three individuals can be considered "illicit association" (see Articles 208 and 209), which carries a sentence of three months to one year of prison. Drawing attention to human rights violations can be considered "enemy propaganda" (see Article 103.1 of the Penal Code), under which an activist can receive one to four years in prison. Moreover, under the judicial charge of "dangerousness" (see Articles 72-80) an individual can be sentenced, without any proof, to forced labor or 1-4 years of prison.

7. In Cuban prisons activists are held with common prisoners, who receive privileges for mistreating political prisoners. The alternative to prison is exile. Ultimately, the regime seeks to exile all human rights activists, rather than taking measures to improve its respect of human rights.

8. As opposed to the former Soviet Union and the rest of the Soviet bloc, where the human rights movement was the domain of an intellectual elite, in Cuba the human rights movement has gradually obtained a mass dimension. The reasons for this are many, but the first is that the Cuban Revolution triumphed under the promise of re-establishing a constitutional order which followed human rights principles; after coming to power those principles were denounced as bourgeois ideology and as formal concepts with no meaning. But the revolutionary process, characterized by violence, prison, and arbitrariness have shown Cubans the real content of those rights. Besides, the Cuban people have seen how, since the inception of a human rights movement the regime has become more defensive, adopting a defensive rhetoric towards the outside world. Third, Cubans have witnessed the regime limiting itself as a result of monitoring. The government now applies extrajudicial pressure on activists, and prison sentences - which are easy to document - are now used only as a last resort.

9. As such, the international human rights community should take measures such as: international monitoring, visits to activists, financial support, and provision of educational materials to enhance the effectiveness of activists who work in exceedingly difficult circumstances. These are all critically important. In addition to activities at the Human Rights Commission such as this one, it is necessary that all democratic nations that have relations with Cuba to demand from Cuba better respect for human rights. Also, human rights groups should send medicine to Cuban activists in prison, as the regime provides inadequate medical care to jailed activists, and in some cases, completely denies medical care. Elaboration of a list of all activists in prison, identifying their crime, their sentence, and the mistreatment they have been subject to in prison, would be useful as a way to establish that the Cuban government is following a policy of abuse of human rights activists. Also, human rights defenders in other countries should adopt imprisoned activists, so that the cases of all activists become known, not only those of the most famous.

**Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights in Algeria**  
**A Project of Freedom House, ABA-Africa and ICFJ through the RIGHTS Consortium**

**Algeria Defamation Law Assessment Team**

**Ron Koven:** World Freedom Press Committee (Paris)

**Dana Bullen:** World Press Freedom Committee (Washington)

**Dick Winfield:** Clifford Chance, partner

**Chad Milton:** Marsh USA (media insurance underwriters)

**Barbara Swan:** International Senior Lawyers Project

**Laura Handman:** David Wright Tremaine LLP, partner

**Matthew Herrington,** Williams & Connolly LLP

**Jay Brodell,** Owner/Editor of AM Costa Rica (internet newspaper)

**Sandy Baron,** Libel Defense Resource Center

**Anis Bajrektarevic,** Austrian lawyer/professor

**Peter Krug,** U of OK College of Law

**Joel Campagna,** Committee for the Protection of Journalists

**Ane De Visser,** Dutch judge

**Jane Kirtley,** U of MN School of Journalism, Director of Center for Journalism Ethics

**Michael Fowler:** professor of media law at American University in Cairo

**Jeff Ghannam:** professor of journalism at U-Mich

**Chawki Tabib:** president of young Tunisian Lawyer's Association

**ORIENTATION SCHEDULE  
VISITING FELLOWS PROGRAM  
Sponsored by Freedom House**

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*(subject to change)*

**Group 38 – May 2002**

**Friday, May 17<sup>th</sup> /Saturday, May 18<sup>th</sup>**

**Arrival and Hotel Check-In**

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

**Sunday, May 19<sup>th</sup>**

11:30 a.m.      Meet Vanessa Brown in lobby of hotel

1:00 p.m.      **Tour of Washington, DC**  
Location:      Union Station

**Monday, May 20<sup>th</sup>**

9:00 a.m.      Meet Jennifer Whatley in the lobby of hotel for bus pick-up

9:30 a.m.      **Introduction and Welcome**  
Jennifer Whatley, Senior Program Officer  
Location:      Freedom House  
1319 18<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-296-5101 Ph.  
202-296-5256 Fax  
Metro: Dupont Circle

11:30 p.m.      **Welcome Lunch at Freedom House**

1:00 p.m.      **Tour of the Supreme Court**  
Location:      The Supreme Court  
1 First Street, NE  
Washington, D.C.  
Contact: Patricia Brooks  
202-479-2940 Ph.  
202-479-2926 Fax  
Metro: Union Station

**\*\*Meet at the Maryland Avenue entrance to the court. Must pass through metal detectors to enter the building.**

- 1:45 p.m.      **“The Judicial Branch”**  
Peter Bowal, Judicial Fellow  
Location:      The Supreme Court  
Contact: Patricia Brooks  
202-479-2940 Ph.  
202-479-2926 Fax
- 3:00 p.m.      **“The U.S. Constitution and an Overview of the U.S. Government”**  
Dr. Clyde Wilcox, Professor of Government, Georgetown University  
Location:      Freedom House  
1319 18<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-296-5101 Ph.  
Metro: Dupont Circle

**Tuesday, May 21<sup>st</sup>**

- 8:30 a.m.      Bus pick-up at hotel. Depart for Annapolis, Maryland
- 10:00 a.m.      **Local Judicial Briefing**  
Frank Weathersbee, State's Attorney for Anne Arundel County  
The Honorable Robert H. Heller, Jr., Senior Judge  
Location:      Lawyer's Lounge  
7 Church Circle  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Contact: Robin Cummings  
410-222-1187 Ph.  
410-222-1395 Fax  
[Robin.Cummings@clerk-anne-arundel.net](mailto:Robin.Cummings@clerk-anne-arundel.net) Email
- 12:30 p.m.      **Lunch**
- 1:00 p.m.      **“The Role of the Legislator in the Maryland General Assembly”**  
The Honorable Nancy Jacobs, Senator, District 34, Hartford County  
Member, Judicial Proceedings Committee  
Location:      Department of Legislative Services  
\*Meet in Senate Chamber, First Floor  
Maryland State House  
90 State Circle, Annapolis, MD. 21401-1991  
Contact: Patricia Harrison  
(410) 946-5423 Ph.  
(410) 946-5405 Fax
- 2:00 p.m.      **“Overview of the Maryland Legislative Process”**  
Lynne Porter, Executive Assistant, Office of the Executive Director  
Department of Legislative Services

3:00 p.m. **Tour of the Historic Rooms and Chambers of Maryland State House**  
Patricia Harrison, Visitors Program Coordinator  
Library and Information Services  
Office of Policy Analysis  
Department of Legislative Services

3:30 p.m. Free Time

5:00 p.m. **"Mayoral Discussion on Local Politics in America"**  
Ellen Moyer, Mayor of Annapolis  
Location: 160 Duke of Gloucester Street  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Contact: Arlene Berlin  
410-263-5566 Ph.  
410-295-7620 Fax  
[akayeb99@aol.com](mailto:akayeb99@aol.com) Email

6:00 p.m. **Traditional American Dinner in Annapolis**

Wednesday, May 22<sup>nd</sup>

10:00 a.m. Bus pick-up at hotel

10:30 a.m. **"How Think Tanks Influence U.S. Policymakers"**  
Becky Norton Dunlop, Vice President, External Relations  
Bridgett G. Wagner, Director, Coalition Relations  
Heritage Foundation  
Location: 214 Massachusetts Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
Contact: Amy DeCaspers  
(202) 608-6043 Ph.  
[Amy.DeCaspers@heritage.org](mailto:Amy.DeCaspers@heritage.org) Email  
Metro: Union Station

12:30 p.m. **Lunch**

2:00 p.m. **"Minority Empowerment Through Advocacy: The Jewish Community, A Case Study"**  
Stacy Burdett, Associate Director, Government and National Affairs  
Anti-Defamation League  
Location: 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1020  
Washington DC, 20036  
(202) 452-8320 Ph.  
(202) 261-4608 Fax  
[burds@adl.org](mailto:burds@adl.org) Email  
Metro: Farragut West

3:30 p.m. **"The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): Public Access to Information and Government Transparency"**  
Will Ferroggiaro, Director, Freedom of Information Project  
The National Security Archive

Location: Gelman Library  
2130 H Street, NW, Suite 701  
Washington, DC 20037  
(202) 994-7000 Ph.  
(202) 994-7005 Fax  
[wferro@gwu.edu](mailto:wferro@gwu.edu) Email  
Metro: Foggy Bottom/GWU

7:30 p.m. **Alexandria City Council Meeting**  
Location: Patrick Henry School  
4643 Taney Avenue  
Alexandria, VA 22304  
Contact: Linda Owens/Rose Boyd  
703-838-4691 Ph.

**Thursday, May 23<sup>rd</sup>**

8:00 a.m. Bus pick-up at hotel

8:30 a.m. **Open personal bank accounts**  
Location: Citibank  
1225 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC  
Metro: Dupont Circle or Farragut North  
\*\*You must bring your passport and, if possible, another form of photo identification.

10:30 a.m. **"Briefing with U.S. Agency for International Development"**  
Anne Convery, Consultant  
Location: Ronald Regan Building  
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20523  
(202) 712-4029 Ph.  
Meet at 14<sup>th</sup> street entrance.  
Metro: Federal Triangle  
\*Bring Photo Identification (Passports)\*

12:30 p.m. **Lunch**

2:00 p.m. **"Role of Local Media"**  
Bill McFarland, Assistant News Director  
WJLA-TV Channel 7  
Location: INTEL Building  
3007 Tilden Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20008  
202-364-6689 Ph.  
(202) 364-7734 Fax  
[wmcfarland@wjla.com](mailto:wmcfarland@wjla.com) Email

4:00 p.m.

**“Briefing with the U.S. Department of State”**

Tatiana C. Gfoeller, Director of the Office of Multilateral Affairs  
Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

Location: United States Department of State  
*The group should be in the C Street lobby of the State Dept.  
(main entrance) by 3:30 p.m.*  
2201 C Street, NW  
Conference Room 7820  
Washington, D.C. 20520  
Contact: Gerri Williams, Public Diplomacy Officer  
Department of State  
Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor  
2201 C St, NW - Washington DC 20520  
(202) 647-1442 Ph.  
(202) 647-5283 Fax  
[williamsgl3@state.gov](mailto:williamsgl3@state.gov) Email  
Metro: Foggy Bottom  
Bring Photo Identification (Passports)\*

**Friday, May 24<sup>th</sup>**

9:00 a.m.

Bus pick-up at hotel

9:30 a.m.

**Review of Domestic Travel Itineraries**

Location: Freedom House  
1319 18<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-296-5101 Ph.  
202-296-5256 Fax  
Metro: Dupont Circle

10:30 a.m.

**“The Responsibility of the Press as a Government Watchdog”**

Audry Hudson, National Desk Reporter  
Washington Times

Location: 3600 New York Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
Contact: Melissa Huffkins  
(703) 741-0102

12:00 a.m.

**Lunch**

1:30 p.m.

**“Human Rights and the Congressional Agenda”**

Sam Stratman, Communications Director  
Committee on International Relations, US House of Representatives

Location: 2170 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
202-226-7875 Ph.  
202-226-9967 Fax  
[Sam.Stratman@Mail.House.Gov](mailto:Sam.Stratman@Mail.House.Gov) Email

3:00 p.m.

**Group Photograph**

Meet in front of reflecting pool

Monday, May 27th

Depart for Assignments

## 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: BOUDA NADJET

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.

The different meetings we had during the week of orientation were useful. It introduces us the American political system. Some meetings were more interesting than the others, because sometimes the speakers did not know about what they were supposed to talk.

In general the meetings were useful and helped me during my different assignment.

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

The freedom house staff were well organized. They really answered to all my questions. And try to satisfy my request in terms of my assignment.

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 will add meetings ~~in~~ with some one in the White house. And meeting in CIA office.

The usefull and interesting briefings are:

- The Mayor of Annopoli.
- briefings in the congress.
- The briefing in abc 7

The unusefu abriefings are;

- The meeting we had in the state department with the people who were in charge of the human right, democratic labor office for Romania, Eastern Europe, ~~and~~

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

## 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: SOUHILA HAMMAI

INTERNSHIP TYPE: MEDIA  
(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.

To tell the truth, the orientation program was not really helpful for me. Too much meetings but not enough informations. Maybe, it will be better to accord orientation program to visiting fellow's profile and interests.

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

I think it was.

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?

In my case, I was interested obviously to media and American government.

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

Project: Environmental Governance in China

<b>Master Schedule of Training Sessions [Shenyang Tuesday, July 16 – Friday, July 19; Wuhan, Tuesday, August 6 – Friday, August 9; Chifeng, Tuesday, August 20 – Friday, August 23]</b>		
<b>Date and Time</b>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Tuesday (first day of training)</b>		
<b>Shenyang Only:</b> 8:30 – 9:00 --- <b>Welcome from Shenyang, U.S. Consul General and American Bar Association</b>	Moderator, Mr. Li Chao, Shenyang EPB Secretary General in Shenyang City Gov't welcome U.S. Consul General welcome ABA introduction to program, Gordon Davis, Esq.	Invite dignitaries to participate
<b>Wuhan and Chifeng:</b> 8:30 – 9:00 --- <b>Introduction to Environmental Governance Training Program</b>	Wuhan: Jock Whittlesey, Gordon Davis, Esq.  Chifeng: Kurt Tong, Gordon Davis, Esq.	Set the stage for environmental governance training. The "case study" to be covered in depth on third day will be introduced as well
9:00 – 9:15 --- Break		
Morning focus: Understanding Environmental Law		
9:15 – 10:30 --- <b>Chinese Environmental Laws and How to Use Them, an Overview, with Comparisons to Other National Environmental Protection Systems</b>	Shenyang: Prof. Wang Xi [Prof. Wang Jin, Moderator] Wuhan: Prof. Wang Xi [Prof. Wang Jin, Moderator] Chifeng: Prof. Wang Jin [Zhang Jianyu, Ph.D., Moderator]	In Shenyang and Wuhan, Prof. Wang Xi will discuss all aspects of Chinese environmental law and their relationships, including local and national laws, as well as relevant international laws. Included with the text of his lecture are materials Prof. Wang considers relevant to his topic. In Chifeng, Prof. Wang Jin will address the same topic.
10:30 – 11:30 --- <b>The Interactions of Environmental</b>	Shenyang: Sun Youhai, Ph.D [Moderator, Prof. Wang Mingyuan]	Dr. Sun Youhai will describe the interactions of industry, government, groups, and others in connection with

<b>Groups, Government and Industrial Sectors that Affect Environmental Legislation</b>	Wuhan: Sun Youhai, Ph.D [Moderator, Prof. Wang Mingyuan]	the drafting of legislation. He will discuss the ways in which citizens and groups can become involved in the important undertaking of legislative drafting
	Chifeng: Sun Youhai, Ph.D [Moderator, Prof. Wang Mingyuan]	
<b>11:30 – 12:30 --- Public Participation in Environmental Decision Making: The Most Potent Enforcement Device</b>	Shenyang: Jia Feng [Moderator, Prof. Wang Jin]	Jia Feng will discuss the powerful role of the public in environmental decision making; he will touch on public participation in NGOs, EIAs, PRTRs, lawsuits, contacts with EPBs, other activities.
	Wuhan: Jia Feng [Moderator, Prof. Wang Jin]	
	Chifeng: Thirty minute video of Jia Feng's previous presentation with commentary by Prof. Wang Mingyuan	
<b>Lunch --- 12:30 – 1:30</b>		
<b>Afternoon focus: Legal Tools and Devices that are Used in Environmental Protection</b>		
<b>1:30 – 2:30 --- Environmental Impact Assessments --- Procedures, Public Participation and Problems</b>	Shenyang: Prof. Wang Jin [Moderator, Prof. Wang Xi]	Wang Jin will give an overview of how the EIA procedure works, how the public can involve itself, and the shortcomings of the present system of EIAs in China, with brief comparison to system in other countries
	Wuhan: Prof. Wang Jin [Moderator, Prof. Wang Xi]	
	Chifeng: Prof. Wang Jin [Moderator, Prof. Wang Mingyuan]	
<b>2:30 – 3:30 --- A Non-Technical Look at Emissions Trading, Pollution Taxes and Other Economic Incentives for Pollution Control --- How They Work</b>	Shenyang: Zhang Jianyu, Ph.D. [Moderator, Jia Feng]	The point of this lecture is to introduce concepts not yet part of the Chinese environmental law mainstream to get all parties thinking about how to improve environmental enforcement and compliance in China.
	Wuhan: Zhang Jianyu, Ph.D. [Moderator, Jia Feng]	
	Chifeng: Zhang Jianyu, Ph.D.. In Chifeng, add economic incentives for ecological protection [Moderator, Sun Junbao]	
<b>3:30 – 3:45 --- Break</b>		

3:45 – 4:45 --- <b>How to Use Existing Law to Gain Access to Environmental Information</b>	Shenyang: Prof. Wang Mingyuan [Moderator, Sun Junbao]		Prof. Wang will develop the theme of how Chinese citizens can gain access to information under existing Chinese law and will discuss desirable improvements in the law based on other countries' systems		
	Wuhan: Prof. Wang Mingyuan [Moderator, Sun Junbao]				
	Chifeng: Prof. Wang Mingyuan [Moderator, Sun Junbao]				
4:45 – 5:00 --- <b>Commentary and Summation for the Day</b>	Shenyang: Jia Feng		This is the occasion for bringing all of the day's themes together and to briefly look ahead to what will be happening tomorrow		
	Wuhan: Zhang Jianyu, Ph.D.				
	Chifeng: Zhang Jianyu, Ph.D.				
<b>Wednesday (second day of training) (two tracks today, Technical Track and General Track)</b>					
Today's focus: Practical Tools and Stakeholder Roles in Environmental Governance					
8:30 – 8:45 --- <b>Introduction to Today's Focus</b>	Shenyang: Gordon Davis, Esq.		Mr. Davis will describe the two parallel training tracks, and clarify that there are no restrictions: any attendee may attend sessions in either track, and may shift from one track to the other over the course of the day		
	Wuhan: Gordon Davis, Esq.				
	Chifeng: Gordon Davis, Esq.				
<b>Technical Track</b>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>General Track</b>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Notes</b>
8:45 – 9:45 --- <b>Environmental Litigation in China I --- Some Recent Cases Emphasizing Recovery of Damages for Injuries Due to Pollution and Changes in</b>	Shenyang: Prof. Wang Canfa [Moderator, Ms. Zhang Minghua]	Prof. Wang Canfa will give an overview of the kinds of environmental lawsuits that have been litigated in China, and will discuss	8:45 – 9:45 --- <b>The Media's Role in Environmental Governance</b>	Shenyang: Cui Guoqi [Moderator, Jia Feng]	This will be a discussion of how media representatives become involved in environmental decision making
	Wuhan: Prof. Wang Canfa [Moderator, Sun Junbao]			Wuhan: Cui Guoqi [Moderator, Jia Feng]	

<p><b>Chinese Judicial Approaches to Environmental Litigation</b></p>	<p>Chifeng: Prof. Wang Canfa [Moderator, Sun Junbao]</p>	<p>successful causes of action, damages for environmental torts, class actions and other dimensions of environmental litigation</p>		<p>Chifeng: Replacement for Cui Guoqi [Moderator, Husayn Anwar]</p>	
<p>9:45 – 10:00 --- Break</p>					
<p>10:00 – 11:00 --- <b>Environmental Litigation in China II --- The Use of Scientific and Technical Proof In Court</b></p>	<p>Prof. Wang Canfa in all three [Moderator, Richard Ferris, Esq. or Zhang Hongjun, Ph.D. in all three]</p>	<p>Prof. Wang Canfa will continue his presentation on environmental litigation, covering in this hour the kinds of proof that have been useful in successful cases, and how to find and use such evidence</p>	<p>10:00 – 11:00 --- <b>How a Judge Sees Environmental Disputes in the Litigation Context</b></p>	<p>Shenyang: **** [Moderator, Jock Whittlesey ]  Wuhan: Liu Gansheng [Moderator, Jock Whittlesey ]  Chifeng: Wang Yaxin [Moderator, Kurt Tong]</p>	<p>Judges that have actually presided over environmental cases will speak about their cases</p>

<p>11:00 – 12:00 ---  <b>Panel Discussion: Practice Tips --- Conducting an Environmental Lawsuit and Profitably Practicing Environmental Law</b></p>	<p>Chair, Richard Ferris, Esq., or Zhang Hongjun, Ph.D. ; Gordon Davis, Esq.; Sun Junbao;</p>	<p>This panel discussion will seek to give useful information to lawyers trying to develop an environmental practice</p>	<p>11:00 – 12:00 ---  <b>Panel Discussion : How Industrialists Can Stay in Compliance with Environmental Law While Making a Profit and Protecting Themselves</b></p>	<p>Prof. Wang Jin, Chair/ a local EPB representative, Husayn Anwar, Ph.D., and a local industrialist in all three locations  ****</p>	<p>This panel discussion will identify practical techniques for complying with environmental requirements</p>
<p>Lunch --- 12:00 – 1:30</p>					
<p>1:30 – 2:30 ---  <b>Looking at China's Environmental Protection Standards and How They Might be Used in Environmental Litigation</b></p>	<p>Zhang Hongjun, Ph.D. or Richard Ferris, Esq. [Moderator, Sun Junbao] in all three</p>	<p>This hour is to be used to introduce specific statutory and regulatory standards found in Chinese law, together with suggestions from foreign lawyers on how the standards might be used to advantage in lawsuits brought by <u>and against</u> industrial clients</p>	<p>1:30 – 2:30 ---  <b>Problems with Chinese Environmental Laws from the Industrialist Perspective</b></p>	<p>Husayn Anwar, Ph.D. in all locations [Moderator, Cui Guoqi in Shenyang and Wuhan, Du Tiehua in Chifeng</p>	<p>Industry must satisfy Chinese regulatory officials that they are in compliance with environmental laws, a task easier said than done</p>

<p>2:30 – 3:30 ---  <b>Pollution Release and Transfer Registers And Other Trends Toward Transparency That Discourage Pollution</b></p>	<p>Shenyang:          Brian Rohan          [Moderator, Prof. Wang Jin]</p>	<p>The PRTR device has a vast number of uses; it is relatively unknown in China but if introduced it can become a powerful tool of environmental standards enforcement.</p>	<p>2:30 – 3:30 --- <b>Forging Effective Partnerships Among Lawyers, Environmental Groups, and Enforcement Officials</b></p>	<p>Shenyang:          Zhang Hongjun, Ph.D. or Richard Ferris, Esq.          [Moderator, Cui Guoqi in Shenyang and Wuhan, Du Tiehua in Chifeng]</p>	
<p>Wuhan:          ****          [Moderator, Prof. Wang Jin]</p>	<p>Chifeng:          ****          [Moderator, Prof. Wang Jin]</p>				
<p>3:30 – 3:45 ---          Break</p>					
<p>3:45 – 5:00 ---  <b>Reports by Rapporteurs of Presentations in Technical and General Tracks Followed by General Discussion and Summation for the Day</b></p>	<p>Shenyang: Moderator: Prof. Wang Xi; Rapporteur for Technical Track, Mrs. Zhang Minghua, Rapporteur for General Track, Cui Guoqi</p>	<p>This is the time when the themes brought out separately in the two tracks are brought together. Each track will have one "Rapporteur," who will have attended all sessions in that track. The Moderator will ask each Rapporteur to briefly summarize the important issues covered by the speakers in his track. Then the Moderator, by asking questions, will promote a dialogue with the Rapporteurs and the trainees on important issues. The idea is to begin to bring the trainees into active discussion of the issues in preparation for the third day.</p>			
<p>Wuhan: Moderator: Prof. Wang Xi; Rapporteur for Technical Track, Jia Feng; Rapporteur for General Track, Kurt Tong</p>	<p>Chifeng: Moderator: Prof. Ma Zhong; Rapporteur for Technical Track, Sun Junbao; Rapporteur for General Track, Mr. Li Xiaohui</p>				
<p style="background-color: #cccccc;"> </p>					
<p><b>Thursday (third day of training)</b></p>	<p style="background-color: #cccccc;"> </p>				
<p>Morning focus:          Putting it All Together</p>	<p style="background-color: #cccccc;"> </p>				
<p>8:30 – 8:45 ---  <b>Introduction to Today's Focus</b></p>	<p>Shenyang: Gordon Davis, Esq.          Wuhan: Gordon Davis, Esq.          Chifeng: Gordon Davis, Esq.</p>	<p style="background-color: #cccccc;"> </p>			
<p>8:45 – 9:45 ---  <b>Citizens: Join a Group, Form a</b></p>	<p>Shenyang: Prof. Liang Congjie          [Moderator, Prof. Wang Mingyuan]</p>	<p>This is an inspirational talk about Chinese civil society becoming actively involved in environmental decision</p>			

Group, Learn the Law, Use the Hotlines	Wuhan: Prof. Liang Congjie [Moderator, Prof. Wang Mingyuan]	making. Professor Liang will encourage people from every interest group to play a role in environmental governance.
	Chifeng: Dr. Li Lailai [Moderator, Prof. Wang Mingyuan]	
9:45 – 10:00 --- Break		
10:00 – 12:00 --- Case Study: Can an Industrialist in Compliance with Permits Nevertheless be Liable for an Environmental Tort?	Shenyang: Moderator: Du Tiehua; Mr. Sun Junbao, and role playing participants	This will be a discussion of a case involving an industrial plant that was in compliance with all of its environmental emission permits, but its legal effluent was killing fish in the river, and the plant was held legally liable for downstream environmental damage. Then representatives from each stakeholder group (judges, lawyers, industrialists, EPB officials, NGO representatives, media representatives and citizens who are “victims” of the pollution will play their roles in an effort to fully understand this complex situation
	Wuhan: Moderator: Dr. Li Lailai; Mr. Sun Junbao, and role playing participants	
	Chifeng: Moderator: Du Tiehua; Mr. Sun Junbao, and role playing participants	
Lunch --- 12:00 – 1:30		
Afternoon focus: Local issues and appropriate responses		
1:30 – 2:30 --- A Local Environmental Challenge	Shenyang: <b>Drafting the First City Public Participation Law</b> Mr. Li Chao, Deputy Director, Shenyang EPB [Moderator Jia Feng]	Shenyang EPB is currently trying to draft what they think will be the first Chinese city public participation law; Mr. Li will talk about their undertaking to set up trainee discussion in the next hour
	Wuhan: <b>A Water Pollution Challenge</b> **** [Moderator	Mr. ****, Wuhan EPB, believes that the most important environmental issue in Wuhan is water pollution. He will discuss this problem to set up trainee input during the next hour for an appropriate project to undertake in a follow on activity

	<p><b>Chifeng: Challenges of Ecological Protection Facing Chifeng</b> Mr. Li Xiaohui, Director, Chifeng CEEC [Moderator ****]</p>	<p>Mr. Li believes the most pressing issue in Chifeng is desertification, with all that implies for wildlife and natural systems. He will discuss this problem to set up trainee input during the next hour for an appropriate project to undertake in a follow on activity</p>
<p>2:30 – 3:30 --- <b>Expertise Relevant to the Local Environmental Challenge</b></p>	<p><b>Shenyang: Possible follow up project: Public Participation Laws from Other Jurisdictions</b> Jia Feng [Moderator Kurt Tong]</p>	<p>A discussion of how other provincial and city governments have goal of drafting a public participation law --- problems and solutions</p>
	<p><b>Wuhan: Follow up project: Local Water Pollution ****</b> [Moderator Kurt Tong]</p>	<p>Discussion of a possible project</p>
	<p><b>Chifeng: Follow up project: Practical Policies for Chifeng's Sensitive Environment</b> Prof. Ma Zhong [Moderator Kurt Tong]</p>	<p>Discussion of a possible project</p>
<p>3:30 – 3:45 --- Break</p>		
<p>3:45 – 4:45 --- <b>Open Microphone Discussion of the Previous Lectures</b></p>	<p>Shenyang: Moderator, Jia Feng</p>	<p>Public input into scope, nature and details of possible follow on project</p>
	<p>Wuhan: Moderator, Prof. Wang Xi</p>	
	<p>Chifeng: Moderator, Du Tiehua</p>	
<p>4:45 – 5:00 --- <b>Commentary and summation for the day and the course</b></p>	<p>Shenyang: Gordon Davis, Esq.</p>	
	<p>Wuhan: Gordon Davis, Esq.</p>	
	<p>Chifeng: Gordon Davis, Esq.</p>	
<p><b>Friday (fourth day of training--- optional)</b></p>		
<p>8:00 – 4:00</p>	<p>Shenyang: field trip to industrial site for discussion of environmental compliance</p>	
	<p>Wuhan: field trip to industrial site for discussion of environmental compliance</p>	
	<p>Chifeng: field trip to desertified area for discussion of carrying capacity</p>	



LATVIJAS INSTITŪTS

The Latvian Institute

Russian Journalist Program  
June Study Tour for Latvia  
June 9 – 13, 2002  
Schedule

Sunday, June 9

**Arrival of Participants**

- 9:40 Central Station Train St. Petersburg – Riga
- 14:20 Riga International Airport Flight Moscow - Riga
- Accommodations at the Hotel "Konventa Sēta"  
*Address: Kalēju iela 9/11, phone: (+371) 7087 501*
- 19.00 Visit to the Latvian National Opera for the opera of Giuseppe Verdi "Un Ballo in Maschera"  
*Address: Latvian National Opera, Aspazijas bulv.3 phone: +(371) 7073 715*

Monday, June 10

- 8:40 Departure from the Hotel "Konventa Sēta" for the Naturalization Board
- 9:00 – 9:50 Meeting with Ms. Eizenija Aldermane, Head of the Naturalization Board  
*Address: Naturalization Board, 1/3 Smilšu iela, phone: + (371) 7814 001*
- 10:00 – 11:00 Meeting with Ms. Ilona Madesova, Director of the Russian speaking Latvian journalists from the Latvian Radio - Program Radio 4 "Doma Laukums"  
*Address: Latvijas Radio4 "Doma Laukums, Doma laukums 8; phone: (+371) 7206 748*
- 11:30 – 12:30 Meeting with H.E. Mr. Igor Stoudennikov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Latvia  
*Address: Antonijas iela 2, phone: (371) 7332 151*
- 13:00 – 14:00 Meeting with Mr. Eduard Cehoval, Director of the Riga Russian Drama Theatre  
*Address: Riga Russian Drama Theatre, 16 Kaļķu iela, phone: + (371) 7224 660*
- 14.00 – 15.00 *Free time for private lunch*
- 15:30 – 16:50 Meeting with Mr. Reinis Aboltins and Mr. Nils Sakss from the Society Integration Fund and Ms. Sanita Jansone and Ms. Kristine Vagnere from the Department of Society Integration of the Ministry of Justice  
*Address: Lāčplēša 27 (floor 4<sup>th</sup>), phone: (+371) 7281 752, (+371) 7282 494*



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**The Latvian Institute**

17:30 – 18:30 Meeting with Mr. Vladimir Novodskiy, Ms. Tereza Nechepurenko, Ms. Jana Rubinchika, Mr. Dmitrij Petrenko, Ms. Regina Lochmele and Ms. Irina Vinnika from the Latvian Television LTV 2  
*Address: Zakusalas krastmala 3, phone: (+ 371) 7200 483/484*

19:00 – 21:00 Dinner at the “Lido” Atpūtas Centrs” accompany with Ms. Eizenija Aldermane, Head of the Naturalization Board and persons, who recently was granted a citizenship of the Republic of Latvia  
*Address: Krasta iela 76, phone: (+371) 7812 187*

**Tuesday, June 11**

- 7:45 Departure from the Hotel “Konventa Sēta”
- 8:00 Departure for the City Ventspils
- 10:45 Arriving in the City Ventspils and meeting with Ms. Kristine Ozolina, Vice-Director of the Organizational and Information Department of the Ventspils City Council
- 11:00 – 11:45 Meeting with Mr. Aivars Lembergs, Mayor of the Ventspils City Council
- 11:45 – 12:20 Meeting with Ms. Ramona Umblija, Deputy Chairman of the Council and Ms. Vera Sengeliya the Chairman of the Advisory Council of Non - citizen of the Council,
- 12:30 – 13:15 Meeting with Mr. V. Mazurs, Director of the Regional Department of the Naturalization Board in the City of Ventspils
- 13:20 – 14:00 Meeting with at the Association of National Culture Organizations of City of Ventspils
- 14:00 – 15:30 Lunch accompany with Ms. Ramona Umblija and Ms. Vera Sengeliya
- 15:40 – 16:10 Visit to the local TV Cannel of Ventspils and meeting with Mr. A. Mivris, Director of the Vetspils TV and Mr. A. Iesalnieks, Programm Director of the Ventspils TV
- 16:20 – 17:00 Visit to the local Newspaper “Ventas Balss” published in Latvian and Russian and meeting with Ms. E.Melngalve, Editor of the Newspaper
- 17:10 – 17:50 Visit to Ventspils Livonian Order Castle accompany with Ms. Ramona Umblija and Ms. I. Strumfa the Historian
- 18:00 Departure for Riga
- 21:00 Riga



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The Latvian Institute

Wednesday, June 12

- 9:15 Departure from the Hotel "Konventa Sēta"
- 10:00 – 11:50 Visit to the Riga 34<sup>th</sup> Secondary School (Russian language school) and meeting with Ms. Ludmila Porunkevicha, Director  
*Address: Kandavas 4/6, phone: + (371) 745 8895*
- 12:30 – 13:30 Meeting with H.E. Indulis Bērziņš, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
*Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brīvības bulvāris 36; phone: + (371) 7016201*
- 13:30 – 14:30 Free time for private lunch*
- 15:00 – 16:00 Meeting with Mr. Pauls Raudseps, Head of the Commentators Department of Daily Latvian Newspaper 'Diena'  
*Address: 41 Mūkusalas Str., phone + (371) 706 3100*
- 16:30 – 17:15 Meeting with Ms. Darja Zdanova and Mr. Andrey Mamikin from the Russian Newspaper "Chas"  
*Address: Peldu iela 15, phone: + (371) 708 8718*
- 17:30 – 18:30 Meeting with Mr. Vjaceslav Evgenyevich, President of Russian Community of Latvia  
*Address: Grēcinieku iela 7-1, (2<sup>nd</sup> floor), phone: + (371) 960 6881*
- 19.00 Reception: At the Art Gallery "Putti"  
The representatives from NGOs, local Russian and Latvian journalists, persons who are involved in the Latvian Program etc.

Thursday, June 13

- 9:30 Departure from the Hotel "Konventa Sēta"
- 10:50 Departure from Riga to Tallinn from the Riga International Bus Station

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