

# The Network

The Network of African National Human Rights Institutions



April-June, 2018 Edition



Edition française incluse !!!

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### DISCLAIMER:

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the position of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions.

## The Secretariat's second quarter in pictorials



*African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights Registrar Robert Eno visits the Secretariat in June, 2018.  
Photo: Secretariat.*



*AUC Political Affairs Commissioner H.E. Mrs Minata Samate Cessouma hosts NANHRI ED (left) with Steering Committee member Kagwiria Mbogori and Operations Manager James Kasombo on partnership talks in May, 2018.  
Photo: AUC*



*NANHRI Programme Officer Maureen Bwisa (left) discusses Petty Offences Project with APCOF's Programmes Manager Louise Edwards.  
Photo: Secretariat.*



*Strategy House Consultant Morten Møller leads the NANHRI Secretariat's May 7-9, 2018 Resource Mobilisation workshop in Nairobi. Photo: Secretariat.*



*NANHRI Secretariat hosts the Swaziland National Commission on Human Rights visits NANHRI Secretariat in June, 2018.  
Photo: Secretariat.*



*African Legal Aid ED Evelyn Ankumah (right) visits the Secretariat on June 13, 2018. She was received by James Kasombo (left) and Gilford Kimathi. Photo: Secretariat.*



*Participants tackle an assignment during the NANHRI-RWI workshop on the role of NHRIs in the implementation of the Regional Treaties in Kenya in June, 2018.  
Photo: Secretariat.*

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# Message from the Executive Director

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In 2015, the members of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) adopted the Institution's 2015-2019 Strategic Plan to guide the implementation of programmes geared towards strengthening its approach to promoting and protecting human rights at country level as mandated by the Paris Principles<sup>1</sup>.

Goal Four, one of the Five Goals of the Strategic Plan, emphasizes the need to enhance National Human Rights Institutions' capacities in responding to emerging issues like migration.

Contextual complexities surrounding migration pose a real threat in achieving the Goals set out in Agenda 2030 on Sustainable

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<sup>1</sup><https://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/ParisPrinciples.aspx>

Development Goals and Agenda 2063 as more youths die en route to Europe. At least 857 irregular migrants died between January 1 and June 17, 2018<sup>2</sup>. Thousands of others are held in detention camps in West and North Africa while more others are being deported. Majorly, these youths are escaping from harsh socio-politico-economic challenges back home, among other reasons.

Although migration has been hyped to be happening in Central, West and North Africa, this menace undoubtedly affects the entire continent. Consequently, NHRIs, being the principal human rights actors at state level, have a role to play in offering durable solutions.

However, for NANHRI to effectively intervene through the members, mammoth financial and human resources are required.

For instance, in the NANHRI membership survey, only 16 per cent of the members had fully paid their dues as at June 30, 2017. Yet, the Secretariat must steer the activities of the Network regardless the payments not having improved a year later. The members are not to be wholly blamed either. In fact, the 2016 State of African NHRIs Report<sup>3</sup> highlights limited funds as one of the challenges facing our members.

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<sup>2</sup><https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Mediterranean%20Migrant%20Arrivals%20Reach%2040.pdf>

<sup>3</sup><http://www.nanhri.org/2016/11/01/study-on-the-state-of-national-human-rights-institutions-nhris-in-africa/>

The Steering Committee meeting on November 8, 2017 in Kigali, Rwanda, after discussing the non-payment of the membership fees, therefore, resolved to revive the Fundraising Committee and increase the financial base of the Network, outside the internal sources.

It is against this backdrop that we heightened fundraising activities as well as making strategic missions for possible partnership in the first half of 2018.

One of such missions is the visit to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 2018 by the Steering Committee led by Ms Kagwiria Mbogori, who is also the Chairperson of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. The delegation, which also included the NANHRI Executive Director and the Operations Manager James Kasombo, met and discussed with the Commissioner for Political Affairs of the African Union Commission H.E. Mrs Minata Samate Cessouma, on areas of partnership, especially in conflict resolution and peace building initiatives as outlined in the NANHRI-AU Memorandum of Understanding.

In addition, it also held talks with the Danish Ambassador to Addis, H.E Ms. Mette Thygesen on areas of common interest. However, the ambassador was unable to make a solid commitment since the financial year was almost ending.

During the same mission, the delegation also visited the Chairperson of the Ethiopian Commission Dr. Addisu Gegziabher for talks over the proposed NANHRI liaison office in Addis Ababa. The liaison office, which will be a strategic contact point for Addis-based regional

and international human rights actors and partners, was one of the recommendations of the November 6, 2017 Maendeleo Policy Forum <sup>4</sup>. Dr Gegziabher promised to support NANHRI in processing the required documents for the establishment of the office.

Coming back home, the staff of the Secretariat were trained by a European-based consulting firm, Strategy House, on resource mobilisation. The May 7-9, 2018 workshop, which was facilitated by the Danish Institute for Human Rights - with funds from the European Union - gave the staff theoretical and practical skills for retaining resource mobilisation, donor contact base building, and cultivation. Subsequently, the organisational resource mobilisation strategy was revised and is being implemented.

Lastly, the workshop resulted to planning of a donor roundtable meeting, which is scheduled for in the fourth quarter of 2018. The Steering Committee shall advise on the most appropriate venue although Addis and Marrakech, Morocco, have been identified as possible locations. The event is expected to increase the financial muscle for implementation of priority project like the migration phenomenon.

As we strive towards Africa being the continent of choice, I call upon our members, partners and human rights actors to support our efforts.

**Gilbert Sebihogo**

**Executive Director**

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.nanhri.org/general-reports/>

# Why Europe needs partnership with African NHRIs in the migration crisis

By Laban Robert

One hundred and forty three <sup>1</sup>. This is the average number of immigrants who lost their lives per month from January 1 to June 17, 2018. Tens to hundreds of others are reportedly in Sahel and other parts of the Sahara Desert while thousands more are suffering in overcrowded legal and illegal detention camps in West and North Africa. Access to food, water, health and even communication with family members, among other rights are unheard of.

The surging irregular migration has been linked to poverty, violent conflicts, bad governance, corruption, among other factors in the countries of origin.

Recent efforts to tame the mass movements to the European Union may be 'bearing fruit' as evidenced by the fact that arrivals in Europe and deaths at sea have dropped in half from January 1-June 17, 2018 as compared to the same period in 2017 according to the International Organisation for Migration. In 2018, 40,073 immigrants entered Europe as compared to 80,683 in the first six months of 2017. Sadly, 2,106 immigrants lost their lives while searching for better life in Europe in the same year.

The dropping statistics may be attributed to the increased repatriation, monitoring and surveillance along the transit corridors and exit points as well as the establishment of detention centres.

Besides these short term intervention, long term solutions have been sought to the socio-politico and economic challenges at continental level. One such approach is the structured discussion between Africa and the EU in the November 2015 Valletta Summit where a Political Declaration<sup>2</sup> and an Action Plan<sup>3</sup> were adopted.

In part, the Political Declaration reads: *"We agree that the first priority in this context is to save lives and do everything necessary to rescue and protect the migrants whose lives are at risk."* The Action Plan outlines various short and long term concrete areas of partnership between African and EU actors in ending irregular migration.

The 16 initiatives of the Action Plan greatly borrow from Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals, where slightly over 90 per cent of the targets are linked to human rights. The established €1.8 billion EU Emergency Trust Fund is poised to directly and sustainably address the factors behind immigration.

Although the Action Plan mentions a human rights based approach, it does not expressly identify the critical actors in this sectors. One may ask why it is important to identify the human rights actors,

The Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) is arguably the biggest human rights actor bringing together 44 national human rights institutions (NHRIs) from across the continent.

<sup>1</sup><https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Mediterranean%20Migrant%20Arrivals%20Reach%2040.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/21841/political\\_decl\\_en.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/21841/political_decl_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/21839/action\\_plan\\_en.pdf](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/21839/action_plan_en.pdf)



As migration is a trans-border issue, collaboration between and among the NHRIs from which the immigrants originate and transit through is key to unlocking strategic partnership. Examples of such NHRIs include but are not limited to; Niger, Nigeria, Libya and Morocco.

The partnership will not only entail monitoring of the human rights situation, but also peer learning among the members for an enhanced role in identifying secret routes and detention centres as well as smoothing return, readmission and reintegration into the community of origin. In addition to working among themselves, the NHRIs are better placed in engaging government agencies in offering immediate and long-term solutions through policy reforms. NANHRI becomes central in sharing of best practices among the NHRIs as well as in engaging other actors such as civil society organisations and security agents.

Further, NHRIs are good agents of raising awareness among the youths. For example, given their status in foreign land, immigrant youth are prone to exploitation like working for prolonged hours with little pay. In case of downturns of the companies and the economies of the host countries, the first victims are immigrants. Through awareness creation campaigns, NHRIs with the support of NANHRI are critical in decolonising the minds of the youth who believe better life is somewhere else from home.

NHRIs are also powerful tools of promoting better working conditions back at home to stop the craze for Europe and other places. With the capacity building trainings they receive from NANHRI, NHRIs are well placed to push for respect of labour rights to make working in Africa equally attractive.

The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights is one of the members of NANHRI leading monitoring the respect for labour rights, the Commission recently investigated low payments, sexual and gender exploitation and prolonged working hours in mining fields in Taita Taveta County. It gave recommendations for implementation by the concerned parties, especially the government.

Another way in which the NHRIs are critical to ending the migration crisis is supporting alternative conflict resolution, management and peace-building initiatives. NANHRI and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian law carried out a survey in 2013 and came up with an action plan after identifying key causes of conflicts involving five NHRIs of East Africa. Causes of conflicts in Africa are similar, which include but not limited to disputed elections, fight for control of resources, poor governance. From the implementation of the action plan, it was evident that NHRIs are core in flagging early warning signs, for timely responses. Although the work was done in East Africa, NANHRI, in collaboration with other actors like the African Union form a perfect avenue of channeling the experiences to the rest of the continent.

Misappropriation of public funds through corruption contributes to joblessness through death of companies and other sources of employment. Corruption consumes more than \$148 billion<sup>4</sup> in Africa, while syphoned public funds account for at least \$1 trillion annually<sup>5</sup>. Through strong NHRIs, the Network is a strategic partner in implementing initiatives that support good governance and the rule of law through the members in the different countries most at risk and those affected by these activities. These, among other factors explain why NANHRI stands a better chance in being the regional one-stop shop for migration information as well as one of the strongest strategic partner in the continent.

<sup>4</sup><https://allafrica.com/stories/201801250468.html>

<sup>5</sup><https://au.int/en/speeches/20180125/statement-vera-songwe-united-nations-under-secretary-general-and-executive>

## Burundi NHRI sensitises stakeholders on UPR



Chairperson of the CNIDH, Jean Baptiste Baribonekeza (left) with other officials during the workshop. *Photo: CNIDH.*

On 29 May 2018, the Burundi Independent National Human Rights Commission (CNIDH) in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender, organized in Bujumbura a workshop on International Human Rights Mechanisms, with the focus on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The objective of this activity was to inform and sensitize the various stakeholders in view to strengthen their knowledge and capacities to engage with the UPR process.

The workshop, which was organized with the support of Danish Institute of Human Rights and the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI), brought together around 100 participants representing various institutions and organizations, and a cross-section of society, including various government ministries, the judiciary, national commissions and councils, defense and security services, Parliament, academics, lawyers, UN Agencies, as well as civil society organizations, religious leaders and the media. The high-level representation of different institutions and organizations demonstrates the interest of stakeholders in the UN Human Rights System in general, and the UPR process in particular. The UPR is quite new to many, and there is a need for increase awareness and

capacity among the stakeholders in order for them to be able to effectively contribute to the process through data collection and writing reliable reports.

The Chairperson of the CNIDH, Jean Baptiste Baribonekeza, in his opening remarks, said that Burundi has made a tremendous progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, given the significant number of ratifications of international and regional human rights instruments, and the achievement made through the adoption of a set of legal, political, institutional and programmatic instruments to ensure human rights are a reality for all. In her opening statement, Adv. Elisa Nkerabirori, Assistant Minister of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender, said that Burundi remains committed to live up to her international human rights obligations. She indicated that the country is a member of the Human Rights Council, engages with the UN human rights bodies on a regular basis and has established a permanent inter-ministerial committee in charge of drafting reports to the UN human rights mechanisms.

During the workshop, participants explored three main topics, including state reporting to the UN human rights mechanisms, the UPR Cycle and the status of Burundi country reports, with a focus the upcoming sessions of the treaty bodies. Participants committed to work together in order to ensure quality reports are submitted by all relevant stakeholders, from the Government to the CNIDH to CSOs, to the UN human rights bodies in a timely and constructive manner. The workshop also recommended to the Commission to organize further training and awareness-raising activities in order to strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders, particularly civil society, to effectively participate to the UPR and other UN reporting processes. The third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review of Burundi was held in January 2018. The final outcome report of the review was adopted in July 2018.



# Liberia Rights Commission blasts police for alleged shooting of unarmed civilian



*INCHR Acting Chair, Rev. Atty. Bartholomew B. Colley and Commissioner James Torh answer questions from the media. Photo: INCHR*

## By Jonny White

The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) has condemned the Liberia National Police over the alleged shooting of a woman during a protest on June 27 2018.

According to witnesses, the police fired live bullets during the protest, which was sparked by an accident involving a motorcycle and a truck of a construction company, in the local township of Barnersville outside Monrovia.

The police have, however, denied firing at the protesters. According the police, protesters may have injured the woman at the neck with their demonstration tools.

Preliminary investigations showed that the accident left the rider and the pillion of the motorcycle severely injured (one allegedly passing on a day later), leading to the mob violence.

“The mob consisting mainly of motorcyclists set up road blocks and were determined to burn the truck involved in the accident. The Liberia National Police came to restore calm. The presence of the police did not, however, deter the protesters as they allegedly threw petrol bombs, stones and other objects. In response, the police allegedly fired live bullets that led to the injury of the victim,” the INCHR said. The victim is receiving treatment at a local clinic.

The Liberia National Police over the years has been on the spot light for behaving while on duty. These include the handling of the strike involving workers and residents of the Golden Veroleum, in Sinoe County in 2015 where a number of citizens were flogged and imprisoned, the Victoria Zayzay incident where the police claimed she committed suicide, the 2016 Alfred Tarnue incident in Paynesville where a police officer hit a motorcyclist at the back of the neck, killing him instantly, the shooting of a motorcyclist in Parker Paint earlier this year by an officer who shot himself to cover up, and the flogging of United Methodist University students during a protest on their campus, among others.

The Human Rights Commission is, therefore, calling on police bosses to commission a full scale investigation to find the culprit of the alleged shooting for prosecution.

# DRC NHRI attains 'A' Status accreditation



*NANHRI Executive Director Gilbert Sebihogo offers technical support to the National Human Rights Commission of the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2018, Photo: Courtesy.*

**By Laban Robert**

The National Human Rights Commission of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Commission Nationale des Droits De l'Homme -CNDH-RDC) has received 'A' status accreditation.

The Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights recommended that the CNDH-RDC be accorded the highest status alongside The Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunity and Fight against Racism and Discrimination of Belgium after demonstrating compliance with the Paris Principles .

“The SCA recommends that the CNDH-RDC be accredited with 'A' status. The SCA welcomes the establishment of the CNDH. It (SCA) commends the efforts of the CNDH to promote and protect human rights and acknowledges that it operates in very challenging context,” the SCA May, 2018 report reads in part.

The SCA asked the CNDH of DRC to work towards enhancing its effectiveness and independence, especially given that the institution relies on external sources of funds to finance its activities.

The DRC is one of the countries that has been rocked with violent conflicts as a result of the scramble for resources and political power. The waves of violence, which has spiraled from decade to decade, have led to gross violation of human rights.

The accreditation of the NHRI of DRC, which was not accredited, brings to 21 the number of the members of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) with 'A' status accreditation.

The Network of African NHRIs, led by the Executive Director Gilbert Sebihogo, has been offering technical support to the DRC Institution towards compliance with the Paris Principles. This, therefore, is a gain to the Network, whose main mandate is to support establishment and strengthening of the NHRIs of Africa.

At the same time, the National Council for Human Rights of Egypt (NCHR) and the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) were reaccredited with the 'A' status after addressing issues raised in 2017.

The SCA recommended that the National Human Rights Council of Algeria be reaccredited with the 'B' status.

NHRIs that are fully compliant with the Paris Principles are accredited with 'A' status while those that are partly compliant, receive 'B'. Insufficient information to guide the SCA in making a determination can also lead to a 'B' status.

For full compliance, NHRIs are expected to be autonomous in decisions, adequately funded by the State, have security of tenure of the commissioners for stability, show pluralism and diversity in appointment of staff and commissioners, have a wide human rights mandate, among others.

The report of the SCA can be downloaded from <http://www.nanhri.org/general-reports/>

# Egypt National Council for Human Rights trained on effective reporting



*Participants and trainers of the effective monitoring and reporting pose for a group photo. Photo: Amr Wagdy.*

## By Amr Wagdy

The National Council for Human Rights of Egypt (NCHR) in collaboration with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) trained at least 25 staff on effective human rights writing, and reporting.

The theme of the July 1- July 5, 2018, which was conducted by the Biet El-Karma Consulting, was on “Evidence-based Writing Reports”.

The staff were trained on elements of reporting, writing activity proposal papers and using results and indicators in coming up with reports. They were also trained on logical thinking and using technical methodologies in writing reports.

After the training, the staff, who were drawn from the headquarters and the

branches of the NCHR, promised to apply the skills gained in their day to day work for better results in promoting and protecting the rights of the citizens.



*NCHR staff attend the effective monitoring and reporting workshop in progress. Photo: Amr Wagdy.*

# UN Refugees Commissioner calls for support to hosts of refugees



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi addresses a conference. He has called for support to hosts of refugees. Photo: UNHCR

By Laban Robert

**T**he United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi has called for support of countries hosting refugees.

Speaking on June 20, 2018, during the World Refugees Day, the High Commissioner said the support can lessen the burden to host countries and enhance the human rights of these vulnerable groups.

“As conflicts emerge, recur, persist and deepen, 68.5 million people are uprooted around the world. Nine out of 10 are in their own countries or countries next door, and the impact is massive – on refugees themselves, and on the communities that open their doors to them. Now, more than ever, taking care of refugees must be a global – and shared – responsibility. It’s time to do things differently,” the Commissioner said.

The United Nations Refugee Agency estimated that as of 2018, one out of 110 people has been forced to flee homes fearing for their lives.

In Africa, there are more than 18 million refugees. The number keeps swelling due to

intensifying conflicts in the democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan Chad, Nigeria, Somalia, Central African Republic, among other countries. Kenya, which is relatively stable has borne the burden of hosting refugees from her neighbours in Dadaab and Kakuma camps.

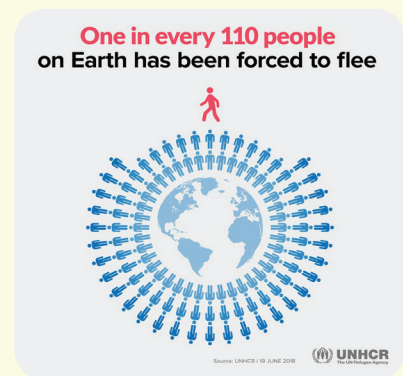
In fact, Dadaab is the biggest camp in the world hosting more than half a million refugees. Due to economic, security, among other concerns, Kenya has in the past threatened to close down the camps, a situation that can trigger a human rights crisis especial in Somalia. UN advocated for willful returning of refugees when the countries of origin are safe.

While insisting that the laws and policies in regard to refugees are important, the Commissioner asked the host communities to make the refugees feel at home at this critical time of need.

“Getting laws and policies right is vital. But it is the local people and communities that are on the frontlines when refugees arrive, and whose welcome makes the difference – the difference between rejection and inclusion; between despair and hope; between being left behind and building a future. Sharing responsibility for refugees starts there,” Commissioner Grandi said.

While marking the same day, the Zambia Human Rights Commissioning a press release called for the discharge of asylum seekers in detentions for integration into refugee settlements of repatriation if “the situation at home has improved”.

Graphics source: UNHCR.



# Tanzania Rights Commission signs agreement to work with CSOs in alleviating human rights

By Mbaraka Kambona

The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance of Tanzania on June 6, 2018 signed a collaboration agreement with civil society organisations in fostering promotion, protection and advocacy for human rights.

The agreement, which was signed at the headquarters of the Commission in Dar es Salaam, marked the second batch of collaboration between CHRAGG and individual CSOs following the first Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed with 10 others in 2007 and 2008.

The June's Agreements, which brought together 30 selected CSOs in working with the Commission, aim at sharing information and experiences, data collection, monitoring and reporting human rights violations as well as advocacy.

Speaking during the opening of a two-day orientation seminar on June 6, 2018, the Executive Secretary of CHRAGG, Mrs. Mary Massay said the Commission - being a national human rights institution- is obliged to continue working closely with CSOs.



*The CHRAGG Executive Secretary, Mrs Mary Massay (R) and the Director of Business and Human Rights Tanzania, Ms Flaviana Charles proudly display the signed collaboration Agreement between the two organizations. By Mbaraka Kambona.*

“Because of their effectiveness, the Commission will continue working with CSOs as a link between us and individuals or groups - which are politically, socially and economically marginalised,” she added.

Mrs. Massay said among the elements that contribute to the effectiveness of the Commission is its good working relationship with CSOs and other community groups.

Speaking moments after the signing ceremony, the Chairperson of Community Economic Development and Social Transformation

(CEDESOTA), Mr. Godfrey Muro, praised the Commission for extending its working ties with CSOs.

“We are pleased to be among few selected CSOs to collaborate with CHRAGG; we are ready,” he said, adding that “we promise to work with CHRAGG diligently with professionalism.”

Before selecting the CSOs, towards the end of 2017 the Commission carried out an assessment of about 100 organisations across the country to determine their general capacities.

The exercise was guided by a participatory capacity



*The CHRAGG Executive Secretary, Mrs. Mary Massay (Centre) posing for a group photograph with leaders and representatives of CSOs and CHRAGG senior officials moments before signing the MoUs on June 6th, 2018. Others seated are Dr. Ajali Nguyahambi, Seminar facilitator from University of Dodoma (L) and CHRAGG Director of Public Education and Training, Mr. Alexander Sales Hassan (R). Photo by Mbaraka Kambona*

assessment tool, which specifically focused on governance, management processes, programme development and service delivery and external relations and networking.

Since CHRAGG established this kind of collaboration, a number of achievements have been registered, including enhancement of staff capacity in educating the public and monitoring and reporting human rights violations.

Other achievements include a joint preparation of training manuals to facilitate effective training to both staff and stakeholders and the first joint Universal Periodic Review report of 2010/2011 for submission to the Human Rights Council. CHRAGG coordinated more than 46 CSOs in the country in preparing the joint UPR report.

# Message du Directeur Exécutif



En 2015, les membres du Réseau des Institutions Nationales des droits de l'homme (RINADH) ont adopté le plan stratégique de 2015-2019 des institutions, qui guide l'implémentation des programmes adaptés pour le renforcement de son approche de promotion et protection des droits de l'homme au niveau des pays, comme mandaté par les principes de Paris<sup>1</sup>.

L'une des objectifs du plan stratégique, objectif quatre, accentue le besoin d'augmenter la capacité des Institutions Nationales des Droits de l'homme (INDH) à répondre aux questions émergentes comme la Migration.

Le contexte complexe environnant la migration pose une menace réelle dans l'accomplissement des objectifs élaborés dans l'agenda 2030 sur les Objectifs de Développement Durables et Agenda 2063 ; dans le cas où l'on voit plus de jeunes périr en route vers l'Europe.

Au moins 857 immigrants irréguliers ont péri entre le 1er Janvier et 17 juin 2018<sup>2</sup>. Des milliers d'autres sont détenus dans les camps de détention dans l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Nord ; tandis que d'autres sont déportés. Principalement, ces jeunes échappent, entre autres, aux conditions dures et défies socio-politiques et économiques au pays.

Même si la migration a été médiatisée comme provenant de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, du Centre et du Nord. Cette menace est, sans aucun doute, sur le continent entier.

Cependant, pour l'intervention efficace de RINADH à travers ces membres, nous avons besoin de ressources financières et humaines énormes.

Par exemple, dans le sondage récent de nos membres datant du 30 juin 2017, seulement 16 % des membres avait payé entièrement leur cotisation. Pourtant les activités du secrétariat doivent continuer malgré le manque d'amélioration de la réception des paiements, une année plus tard.

Mais les membres ne sont pas à être reprochés entièrement. En effet, un rapport de 2016<sup>3</sup> de l'état des INDH Africains souligne le manque de financement comme l'un des défis confrontés par nos membres.

La réunion du comité de direction, ayant eu lieu le 8 novembre, 2017 à Kigali, Rwanda ; après avoir discutés du non-paiement de cotisation, a résolu à relancer le comité de Levée de fonds et augmenter l'assise financière du réseau en dehors

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Mediterranean%20Migrant%20Arrivals%20Reach%2040.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.nanhri.org/2016/11/01/study-on-the-state-of-national-human-rights-institutions-nhris-in-africa/>

<sup>1</sup> <https://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/ParisPrinciples.aspx>

des ressources internes.

C'est dans ce contexte que nous avons renforcé nos activités de collecte de fonds et aussi accompli des missions stratégiques auprès de partenaire potentiel dans la première moitié de 2018.

L'une de ces missions été une visite a Addis Ababa, Ethiopie en Mai 2018 par le comité de direction, dirigé par Mme Kagwiria Mbogori, qui est aussi la présidente de la commission nationale kenyane des droits de l'homme.

La délégation, qui inclue le directeur exécutif et le directeur d'opération de RINADH, James Kasombo, à rencontrer et discuter avec S.E Mme Minata Samate Cessouma, la commissaire chargée des affaires politiques a la commission de l'Union Africaine sur le domaine de partenariat, spécifiquement des initiatives dans la résolution de conflit et consolidation de la paix comme présenter dans le protocole d'entente entre l'UA-RINADH.

Aditionnellement, nous avons entretenu des dialogues avec l'ambassadeur Danois à Addis, S.E Mme Mette Thygesen sur les secteurs d'intérêts communs. Cependant l'ambassadeur n'a pas pu s'engager solidement, puisque l'année financière arrivait presque à la fin.

Durant cette même mission, la délégation à visiter le président de la commission Ethiopienne, Dr. Addisu Gegziabher pour discuter de la proposition d'avoir un bureau de liaison à Addis Ababa. Le bureau de liaison, qui serait un point de contact stratégique pour les acteurs/ partenaires régionales et internationales basés a Addis, était une des recommandations du Forum des

politiques Maendeleo du 6 novembre 2017<sup>4</sup>. Dr Gegziabher a promis de supporter RINADH à traiter les documents requis pour l'établissement du bureau.

De retour à la maison, le personnel du secrétariat a été formé par une firme Européenne de consultance, Strategy House, sur la mobilisation de ressources. L'atelier du 7-9 mai 2018, qui a été facilité par l'institut Danois des droits de l'homme avec les fonds de l'Union européenne, à donner au personnel des compétences théoriques et pratiques pour mener la mobilisation de ressource, l'établissement d'une base de donnée de donateurs et l'entretien. Suite à ça, la stratégie organisationnelle de mobilisation de ressource a été révisée et est en cours d'implémentation.

En dernier, cet atelier a abouti à la planification d'une réunion de table ronde des donateurs, qui est prévu pour le quatrième trimestre de 2018. Le comité de direction va devoir aviser sur le lieu approprié, même si Addis et Marrakech au Maroc ont été identifiés comme lieu possible. L'évènement a pour but d'améliorer le budget financier pour implémenter les projets prioritaires comme le phénomène de Migration.

Comme nous aspirons à avoir l'Afrique comme continent de choix, nous appelons nos membres, partenaires et acteurs des droits de l'homme à supporter nos efforts.

Gilbert Sebihogo

Directeur Executif

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.nanhri.org/general-reports/>



# La CNIDH appelee A assumer La Fonction De Mecanisme National De Prevention de la Torture



*Mireille Rabenoro, Présidente de la CNIDH, quitte le camp pénal d'Andonaka après s'être adressée aux détenus (assis en demi-cercle avec leur bêche, au retour des champs). Photo: CNIDH*

## Par CNIDH

A différentes occasions au cours du mois de juin, la Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (CNIDH) a été appelée à défendre devant le Parlement la proposition de loi amendant certaines dispositions de la loi 2014-007 du 22 juillet 2014 portant institution de la CNIDH (photo 1). La proposition de loi, portée par M. Freddy Mahazoasy, vice-président de l'Assemblée Nationale, prévoit notamment d'attribuer à la CNIDH la fonction de Mécanisme National de Prévention de la torture, tel que prévu par le Protocole facultatif à la Convention contre la torture (OPCAT).

Le 31 mai déjà, la Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme était le principal acteur et bénéficiaire d'un séminaire d'échange et de réflexion sur la mise en œuvre effective de l'OPCAT, animé par M. Jean Baptiste NIYIZURUGERO, Responsable du Programme Afrique et Mme Anne Lardy, conseillère juridique de l'Association pour la Prévention de la Torture (APT).

La visite de lieux de détention n'est pas vraiment un volet nouveau des activités de la CNIDH. La dernière date du 23 avril, coïncidant presque avec la Journée Africaine sur la Détention Préventive. Ce jour-là, une mission de la Commission avait visité la prison de Fianarantsoa, capitale régionale située

à 400 km au sud de la capitale. Elle y a constaté une proportion de 16% seulement de détenus définitivement condamnés. Cette situation, plus grave encore que la moyenne nationale (environ 60% de prévenus pour 40% de condamnés), est source de multiples formes de violation de droits humains, à travers notamment la surpopulation carcérale.

Le lendemain, la mission se rendait au camp pénal d'Andonaka (photo 2), à 120 km encore au sud de Fianarantsoa. Paradoxe : le camp pénal dispose de centaines d'hectares qui s'étendent à perte de vue, mais dont moins de 10% sont exploités, faute de main d'œuvre. En effet, seuls 47 détenus vivent au camp, qui pourtant constitue une étape vers une véritable réinsertion sociale pour la plupart, et une alternative acceptable pour l'unique détenu condamné à la prison à perpétuité : ils y vivent avec leur famille, peuvent travailler sur des lopins

de terres dont ils peuvent vendre les produits, partiellement à leur propre profit, demander ensuite à mettre le lopin de terre à leur nom, une fois leur peine purgée. Malheureusement, seuls les détenus jugés et condamnés peuvent être affectés à un camp pénal, et ils ne sont pas assez nombreux à la prison surpeuplée de Fianarantsoa (949 détenus dans des infrastructures construites pour une centaine de personnes sous la colonisation) pour fournir une main d'œuvre suffisante au camp pénal d'Andonaka.

A la veille de l'officialisation de sa fonction de Mécanisme National de Prévention de la torture, la CNIDH a ainsi identifié un champ d'action prometteur de changements, mais aussi d'une extrême complexité, à la mesure des défis rencontrés par le système judiciaire et pénitentiaire national.



*L'équipe défendant à l'Assemblée Nationale la loi faisant de la CNIDH le Mécanisme National de Prévention de la torture. De droite à gauche : M. Seth Andriamarohasina, Rapporteur de la CNIDH ; Mme Mireille Rabenoro, Présidente de la CNIDH ; Mme Hanitriniaina Belalahy, Directrice des Droits Humains et des Relations Internationales au ministère de la Justice ; M. le Directeur des Etudes au ministère de la Justice. Photo: CNIDH*

# La rapporteuse spéciale des Nations Unies sur les droits de l'homme des personnes déplacées internes plaide pour la CNDH-Niger

**Abdou Tikiré Ibrahim**

Le Conseil des Droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies a tenu sa 38ème session (du 18 juin au 6 juillet 2018) à Genève en Suisse. Entre autres points inscrits à l'ordre du jour, il y a eu la présentation du rapport de la Rapporteuse spéciale sur les droits de l'homme des Personnes Déplacées Internes(PDI) sur sa mission au Niger en mars dernier. La Rapporteuse spéciale des Nations Unies sur les droits de l'homme des personnes déplacées internes (PDI) Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, a dans son exposé présenté les défis actuels auxquels le Niger fait face en matière de déplacement interne et de l'assistance à ces personnes. Elle a également relevé les problèmes de protection principaux auxquels les PDI des régions de Tillabéry et Diffa font face. Aussi, Cécilia Jiménez a exhorté le gouvernement à apporter une réponse efficace, qui soit à la mesure des besoins des PDI, et en accord avec les standards des droits de l'homme, jusqu'à ce que des solutions durables soient trouvées pour eux.

Par ailleurs, La Rapporteuse spéciale des Nations Unies sur les droits de l'homme des personnes déplacées internes a salué le travail que mène la Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme du Niger. Selon son rapport présenté devant le Conseil des Droits de l'homme « La Commission nationale des droits de l'homme du Niger, institution nationale dotée du statut A, a réussi, malgré des contraintes financières sévères, à établir de manière prioritaire des antennes régionales à Diffa et à Tillabéri, pour répondre localement aux défis des droits de l'homme posés par le déplacement

interne ». Pour Cécilia, « Cette commission a un rôle important à jouer dans la promotion et la protection des droits des personnes déplacées dans leur propre pays, notamment par la réception de plaintes et des investigations, des formations sur les instruments internationaux relatifs à la protection des droits des personnes déplacées et l'élaboration d'une loi sur la protection et l'assistance aux personnes déplacées dans leur propre pays ». Le Niger, qui a volontairement accepté la mise en place de cette commission nationale des droits humains, doit faire en sorte qu'elle soit appuyée de manière permanente par les ressources et moyens nécessaires pour mener à bien ses objectifs a-t-elle précisé. Notons que la CNDH, par la voie de son président Pr. Khalid IKhiri a récemment, à travers une vidéo lancé un appel pressant à la Communauté Internationale pour venir en appui aux populations affectées par ce phénomène.

Ibrahim, DC/RP CNDH-Niger

# Education aux droits de l'homme en milieux scolaires : la CNDH maritime sur leurs droits et devoirs maritime sur leurs droits et devoirs



**Par Klu Kafui**

L'objectif visé par la CNDH est de favoriser une culture des droits de l'homme à la base en permettant aux élèves de connaître leurs droits et devoirs dans la cité. Cette initiative s'inscrit dans le cadre de la campagne des Nations Unies sur le thème « Défendez les droits de quelqu'un aujourd'hui », campagne qui encourage le monde à agir pour davantage de liberté, de respect et de compassion pour les droits de chacun.

Relève de demain, les élèves sont une cible privilégiée dans la transmission des connaissances surtout en matière de droits de l'homme si l'on veut asseoir une culture des droits de l'homme dans le pays. Car il est reconnu que la méconnaissance des droits de l'homme est souvent source de conflits. C'est pourquoi la Commission compte s'attaquer à la racine du mal en impliquant les apprenants dans ses actions pour leur meilleur devenir.

Ainsi, les élèves de plusieurs établissements

*Dans le cadre de la campagne consacrée à la célébration du 70ème anniversaire de la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme (DUDH), la Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme (CNDH) a entrepris du 06 au 30 avril 2018 une tournée de sensibilisation dans certains établissements de la région maritime, notamment des collèges et Lycées. Cette tournée d'éducation aux droits de l'homme en milieux scolaires a porté sur le thème : « Les droits de l'enfant au quotidien ».*

scolaires de la région maritime, notamment des préfectures des Lacs, du Vo, du Yoto, du Bas Mono et de l'Avé et du Zio ont été touchés, à raison de deux (02) établissements du secondaire par préfecture.

Les échanges ont porté, entre autres, sur l'historique des droits de l'homme, la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant et ses principes fondamentaux, le comité des droits de l'enfant, la Charte africaine des droits et du bien-être de l'enfant et le rôle de la CNDH dans la protection des droits de l'enfant.

# Activites du CNDH/Algerie au titre du 2éme trimestre 2018

Le Conseil National des droits de l'Homme d'Algérie a mené, au titre du deuxième trimestre de l'année 2018, des activités de promotion liées notamment à la sensibilisation et à l'éducation aux droits de l'Homme, en organisant trois (03) sessions de formation et de renforcement de capacités, destinées à la fois aux organisations de la société civile et aux personnes chargées de l'application des lois dispensées par des partenaires étrangers et nationaux, il s'agit principalement de ce qui suit:

1- En date du 22 au 24 Avril, le Conseil National a organisé en partenariat une ONG de droit Suisse à savoir l'Institut de Genève des droits de l'Homme une session de formation destinée aux différentes organisations de la société civile au niveau de la wilaya de Constantine qui se situe à 400 km de la capitale Alger.

L'objectif escompté par le Conseil National est de s'ouvrir davantage aux organisations non gouvernementales étrangères et nationales et de s'échanger les expériences, d'acquérir le savoir faire et de renforcer les capacités en matière de promotion et de protection des droits de l'Homme.

2- En date du 07 au 09 Mai 2018, le Conseil National a organisé en collaboration avec le Haut Commissariat aux droits de l'Homme, Bureau de Beyrouth, une session de formation destinée aux acteurs institutionnels et non institutionnels sur la rédaction des rapports relatifs des instruments régionaux et internationaux des droits de l'Homme et aux organes de traités ainsi qu'au suivi des recommandations qui en découlent.

L'objectif recherché par le Conseil National demeure principalement de tisser des liens solides avec le Haut Commissariat aux droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies au regard de l'expertise qu'il recèle et de l'assistance technique qu'il doit prodiguer aux INDH et aux organisations de

la société civile sous ses différents horizons conformément à son vaste mandat, d'une part, et de faire profiter les personnes cibles notamment celles en charge de l'élaboration des rapports au niveau de leurs secteurs des nouvelles techniques de rédaction et du suivi des recommandations issues des différents mécanismes régionaux et internationaux des droits de l'Homme.

3- En date du 26 au 28 Juin 2018, le Conseil National, poursuivant sa collaboration avec l'Institut de Genève des Droits de l'Homme a débuté un projet de formation destiné exclusivement au renforcement des capacités des fonctionnaires de police. Ce projet, qui est financé par le Ministère des affaires étrangères Suisse s'étale sur six (06) mois.

L'objectif visé par le Conseil National est de renforcer les capacités des fonctionnaires de police en matière des droits de l'Homme dans le cadre du mémorandum d'entente qui a été signé avec la Direction Générale de la Sureté Nationale en date du 17 Novembre 2017, et de mettre en exergue le rôle du Bureau des droits de l'Homme qui a été créé au niveau de ce corps de sécurité en date du 17 Juin 2017.

Telles sont les principales activités que le Conseil National des droits de l'Homme d'Algérie a eu à mener entre le 1er Avril au 30 Juin 2018, et qu'il a jugé utile de les partager avec le Réseau Africain des INDH, aux fins de leurs publications sur son Bulletin.

Le

# Réseau



Le Réseau des Institutions Nationales Africaines des Droits d'Homme



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