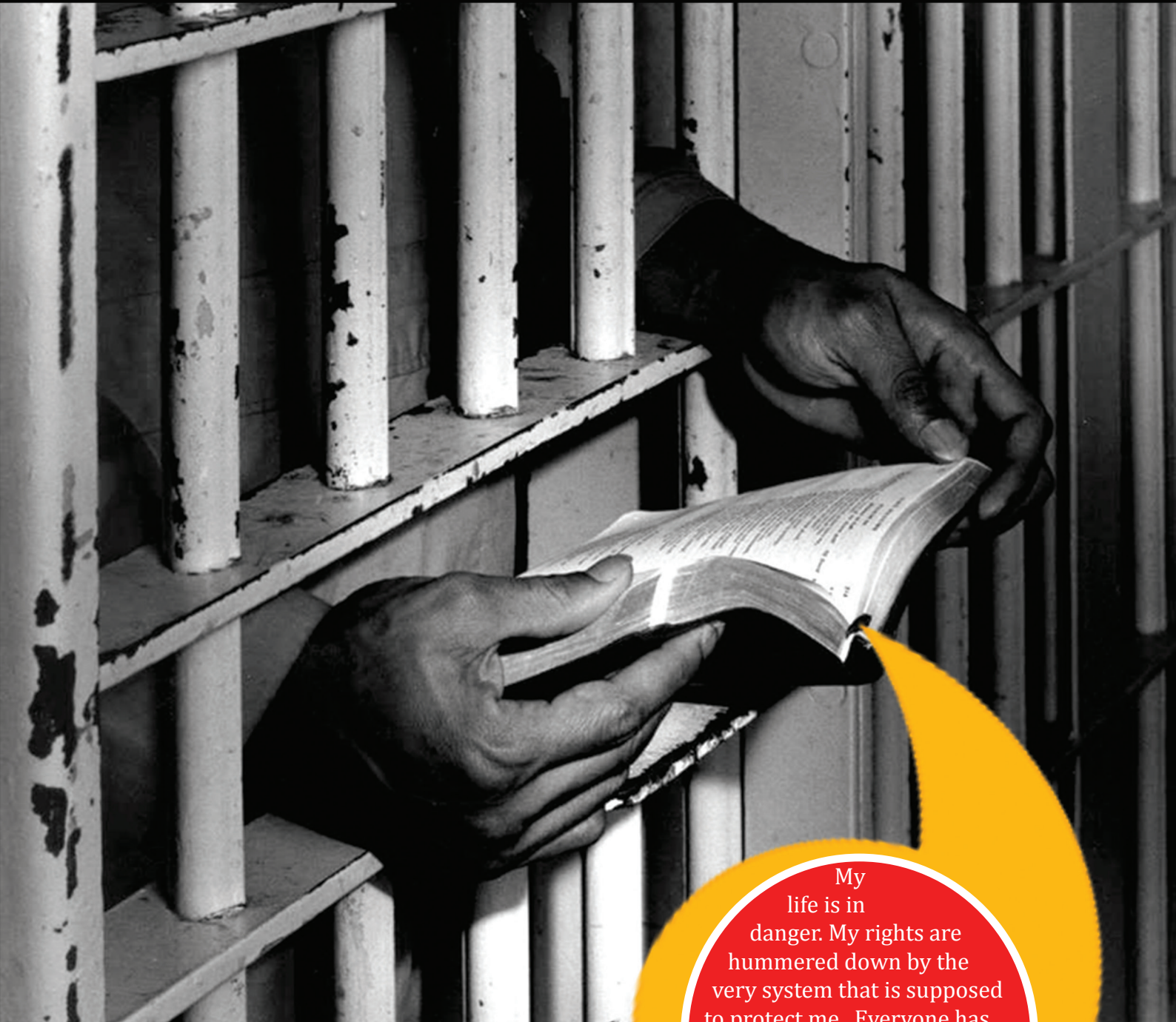


# NANHRI Supplementary Newsletter

*How African NHRIs commemorated the African Pretrial Detention Day*

*April 25, 2018*



My  
life is in  
danger. My rights are  
hummered down by the  
very system that is supposed  
to protect me. Everyone has  
gone silent. What are you  
doing to protect my rights  
while am in detention-  
where I cant speak for  
myself??



*Cover photo: Prison Fellowship Australia*

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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.**

Africa #SayNoToPretrialDetention  
Support #AfricanNHRIs in  
ending abuse of #PretrialDetention



*"Freedom  
is indivisible; the  
chains on any one of  
my people were the chains  
on all of them; the chains on  
all of my people were chains  
on me," Former President  
of South Africa Nelson  
Mandela.*

*#AfricanPreTrialDetentionDay*

# **Total World Prison Population-10,357,134**

The data include pretrial detainees, remandees and sentenced.

**Oceania-54,726**

**Africa-1,038,735**

**Europe- 1,585,348**

**Americas-3,780,528**

**Asia- 3,897,797**

**As of October 31, 2015, According  
to the World Prisons Population  
List - 11th Edition.**

# NANHRI asks AU Member States to adopt Pretrial Detention Day



*I IMPLORE YOU: NANHRI Executive Director Gilbert Sebihogo addresses the Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Nouakchott, Mauritania. Photo: Secretariat.*

## BY Laban Robert

The Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) has asked the African Union (AU) Member States to adopt April 25 as the African Pre-trial Detention Day.

Addressing the 62<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Nouakchott, Mauritania, NANHRI Executive Director Gilbert Sebihogo said commemoration of the day at national level would step up efforts of securing and protecting the rights of pre-trial detainees.

"This day was adopted by African NHRIs based on the Luanda Guidelines and since it has been commemorated. To this end, we must all do our part, as States, NHRIs, and non-governmental organisations, in promoting the rights of pretrial detainees. Adoption of the day for commemoration by African States will boost these efforts.

"NANHRI, therefore, invites AU Member States to adopt and commemorate this day as we take great pleasure in collaborations for an enhanced human

rights, culture on the continent," Mr Sebihogo said.

In 2014, the African Union Commission adopted the Guidelines on the Conditions of Arrest, Police Custody and Pre-Trial Detention in Africa, commonly called the Luanda Guidelines. The NANHRI 10<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference in October 2015 adopted April 25 as the official day of commemorating the guidelines.

The Director appreciated the NHRIs which carried out various activities on April 25, 2018.

While lauding the efforts of the AU in coming up with frameworks supporting its mechanisms, the Executive Director asked States to back the work of NHRIs in this area.

Mr Sebihogo alluded to the Principles of Declassification and Decriminalisation of Petty Offences, which are instrumental in reforming the criminal justice system.

*While acknowledging the good work being done by the Peace and Security Council, more interventions are required towards the achievement of the African Union's goal of silencing the guns by 2020." Gilbert Sebihogo.*

Some NHRIs in countries such as Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa and Ghana are already working on decriminalising petty offences. To promote a more vibrant and effective discussion among its members, the Network is implementing a two-year project on Decriminalisation of Petty Offences.

On the other hand, Mr Sebihogo expressed concern that prolonged violent conflicts across the continent are perpetuating human rights violations.

"While acknowledging the good work being done by the Peace and Security Council, more interventions are required towards the achievement of the African Union's goal of silencing the guns by 2020. While our collective commitment to protect and uphold fundamental human rights is routinely expressed in writing and in our discussions, this must also be reflected in our actions," he said.

# What is the origin of African Pretrial Detention Day?

By Maureen Bwisa

On April 25, 2018, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) across the continent marked the third African Pretrial Detention Day.

This year's events were marked with visits to prisons and other detention areas, public awareness walks, talks, press release, among others with the aim of pushing for the review of pieces of legislation legalising detention without trial, prolonged holding of suspects before production in court or determination of cases, among other factors violating human rights of suspects in the judicial system. Similarly, the events were carried out to ignite and fan legal reforms in countries where petty offences are crimes.

What may have informed the decision to have a day set aside to commemorate pretrial detainees? Well, statistics can answer this question better.

In 2014, according to the 11<sup>th</sup> Edition of the World Prisons Report, 89 out of every 100,000 people in Libya were remanded or under pretrial detention. In Morocco, the number is even higher with 93 out of every 100,000 people are in remand or pretrial detention as of 2018. It is even worse for Seychelles, where 141 out of every 100,000 are under pretrial detention or remand. In most jurisdictions like Kenya, a suspect must be presented in court within 24 hours after arrest and not more than after 60 hours in case of a weekend. But such laws are not followed in some cases.

It is from such statistics that the African Union - sitting in Luanda, Angola- in April 25, 2014, adopted the African Guidelines for Arrest, Police Custody and Pretrial Detention, better known as the Luanda Guidelines.

The following year, the 10<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) in Yaoundé, Cameroon, adopted April 25 as the annual day for the commemoration of the African Pretrial Detention.

Given that petty offenders, many a time, disproportionately suffer in countries where the misdemeanours are treated as crimes, NANHRI has rolled out a 22-month pilot project in five countries to support the review of pieces of legislation facilitating overuse of pretrial detention.

# Role of NHRIs in rights of detainees

National Human Rights Institutions are fundamental pillars of national human rights protection systems. These institutions are key mechanisms that spearhead crafting and reviews of pieces of legislation at national level as well as domestication and adherence to international human rights demands as outline by the Paris Principles.

Besides submitting separate reports on compliance to international mechanisms like the Universal Periodic Review, the NHRIs are required use their affiliate status to check adherence to regional obligations by the States to the African Union human rights mechanisms like the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Soft-law instruments at a regional level provide that give authoritative interpretation to States when implementing their obligations under the African Charter in relation to the Conditions of Arrest, Police Custody and Pretrial Detention include, but not limited to:

- 1) The Robben Island Guidelines for the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture in Africa designed to assist States to meet their obligations and to guide other stakeholders in effectively prohibiting and preventing torture
- 2) The Yaoundé Declaration, adopted on October 23, 2015, outlines concrete actions for reducing the over use of pretrial detention
- 3) The Luanda Guidelines on the Conditions of Arrest, Police Custody and Pre Trial Detention in Africa enshrining the practice of arrest, police custody and pretrial detention are conducted in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and
- 4) The Nairobi Declaration, which underlines the advocacy role of NHRIs in the implementation of existing provisions and the importance of their involvement in the development of operational tools on the prohibition and prevention of torture.

It against this backdrop that the members of NANHRI have been pushing for the rights of people who are in the criminal judicial system. The April 25 commemorations are to inform the citizens of their rights, increase human right awareness among police and judicial officers as well as influence decisions from the government for fair treatment of suspects.

*Maureen Bwisa is a Programmes Officer at NANHRI*

# Zambia Human Rights Commission visits prisons, engages the public on Pretrial Detention Day



*A speaker addresses female prisoners when the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission visited detention centers on April 25, 2018 as part of assessing the situation of the facilities in line with the African Pretrial Detention Day calls. Photo: ZHRC*

## By ZHRC

The Zambian Constitution as amended in 1996 guarantees the rights and freedoms of suspects as prescribed in Article 18 (1) which states:

“If any person is charged with a criminal offence, then, unless the charge is withdrawn, the case shall be afforded a fair hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established by law.”

Furthermore in Article 230 (3a), the Constitution empowers the Zambia Human Rights Commission to investigate and report on the observance of rights and freedoms.

In this regard, the Commission has implemented a Bail and Bond project aimed at reducing the use of pretrial detention and promoting the use of bail and bond. Further, the Commission has continued to inspect places of detention and bring to the attention of relevant stakeholders, cases of delayed justice.

In commemorating the Africa Pretrial Detention

Day this year, the Commission held a sensitisation meeting at Lusaka Central Correctional Facility with relevant stakeholders such as the Judiciary, the Minister of Home Affairs, Inspector General of Zambia Police Service, Commissioner General-Correctional Services, Law Association of Zambia, Legal Aid Board, National Prosecution Authority, Ministry of Justice, civil society organisations and the media. The Commission also engaged the citizens on radio and TV programmes namely One Love Radio, Christian Radio, Kwacha Good Morning Zambia on ZNBC TV 1, Diamond TV, highlighting the excessive use of pretrial detention in dealing with petty offences.

Some of the activities included:

a) Radio Programme: On Tuesday, April 24, 2018, three members of staff from the Commission who comprised the Legal Counsel, Principal Information Officer and Education and Training Officer were live on a phone in programme on One Love Radio station between 9:00am and 10:30am to



*Zambia Human Rights Commission officials pose for group photo after a visit to the prisons on April 25, 2018 in the commemoration of the African Pretrial Detention. Photo: ZHRC.*

discuss commemoration of Africa Pretrial Detention Day and Rights of Suspects.

The radio programme provided an opportunity for the Commission to sensitise the public on the two topics. Given the feedback through calls from listeners, most members of the public appreciated the information they received. The public called upon the Commission to increase sensitisation on pretrial detention as some members of the public were still not aware of how to access justice if they are on pretrial detention.

b) **Issuance of Press Statement:** The Commission, through its Chairperson Mr Mudford Z. Mwandenga, issued a statement to commemorate African Pretrial Detention Day. In the statement, the Chairperson highlighted the positive strides made by the Zambian government in dealing with pretrial detention. He gave recommendations on alleviating the existing challenges.

c) **Prison Visit:** The Commission on April 25, 2018 joined three parliamentary committees—the Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights, the National Guidance, Gender Matters and Governance and the Committee on Sport, Youth and Child Affairs on a sensitisation field visit to the

Female Maximum Correctional Facility in Kabwe, Central Province.

Also present during the field visit were members of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum.

The Commission used the field visit to raise awareness of Africa Pretrial Detention Day.

At the said event, the Commission Chairperson gave a short speech. He was interviewed by the media on human rights violations in places of detention. The Chairperson, together with Members of Parliament on the entourage visited an incarcerated former Deputy Minister of Justice, Keith Mukata, at the Male Section of the Maximum Correctional Facility. Mr Mukata challenged his former colleagues to rise above partisan politics and assist in resolving the plight of inmates in Zambian correctional facilities.

ZNBC TV 1 broadcast a feature of the visit on April 26, 2018 after the 19:00hrs news.

d) **Sensitisation on social media pages (Facebook and Twitter):** The Commission made various posts on its social media pages and they included advertising the radio programme on the pretrial detention, the press statement, visit to the prison, among others.



# NANHRI Secretariat joins CNDH, Mauritania in prison inspection

By Maureen Bwisa

The NANHRI Secretariat joined the Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme (CNDH), Mauritania in an impromptu inspection of a male and female prison in the country's capital, Nouakchott.

The Secretariat was represented by the Executive Director Gilbert Sebihogo, Programme Officers Maureen Bwisa and Gilford Kimathi. Also in the team was the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Commissioner Suzanne Chivusia.



The team visited La Prison Civil De Dar Naim (La Détention Réhabilitation et Réinsertion) a male facility, and Prison de Femmes de Nouakchott, a female prison.

The female facility had seven petty offenders charged with stealing and fornication. The population of the male facility was 727. The number of petty offenders was 180 mainly convicted of fighting or stealing.

The facility also had five mentally ill suspects yet to be certified as unfit to stand trial. They were awaiting referral to undergo a month's psychiatric care. This ill suspects and children are held in different cells. They are assisted by volunteers or inmates considered to be on best behavior, due to lack of personnel.

The in charge, Mr. Maître Hamidou Cissokho, said over use of pretrial detention on petty

*The NANHRI Secretariat joins Mauritania human rights commission in the visit to the prisons as part of the the commemoration of the African Pre-trial Detention day on April 25, 2018. Photo: Secretariat.*

offenders poses a risk of exposing such individuals to diseases. Convicted offenders and their families also lose income.

Mauritania applies Islamic law, which upon conviction, offers inmates the option of paying a fine as opposed to detention. Given that majority of petty offenders are poor and vulnerable, they are unable to pay the fine even upon appeal and thus end up in prison.

He said prison should be the last resort for petty offenders. Similarly, he said incarceration makes reintegration into the society hard, rendering a majority of them homeless and serial offenders.

The officer stressed the need to have legal reforms to decriminalise petty offence

and encourage reintegration of prisoners to society. He added that education and vocational training programmes with support from non-governmental organisations would give a new lifeline to petty offenders, therefore, empowering them more.

Mr Cissoko said detainees are being engaged in welding and carpentry. The gap is linking the prison to businesses for income.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, has abolished the death penalty and corporal punishment.

The team recommended proportional use of pretrial detention, alternative punishment and non-custodial sentences.

*Maureen is a Programme Officer at NANHRI*

# Togo CNDH holds stakeholders workshop on pretrial detention



Ongoing workshop on reducing pretrial detention in Togo. Photo: CNDH Togo.

## By CNDH, Togo

The National Commission on Human Rights of Togo organised a regional exchange workshop at the Congress Palace of Kara, (about 400 km north of Lomé) on the excessive use of pretrial detention.

This meeting aimed at sensitising the actors in the criminal justice system and civil society organisations in the Kara region on this phenomenon, which is considered inadmissible and contrary to the presumption of innocence, as part of the commemoration of the African Pretrial Detention Day.

The workshop was opened by the President of the Commission, Associate Professor, Alilou Sam-Dja Cisse. In attendance was also the Prefect of Kozah, Col. Kakali.

The regional workshop brought together prosecutors, substitutes, investigating judges, civil prison administrators, judicial police officers (OPJ), NGO managers, with a total of fifty participants. During the meeting, working groups were set up to allow for the participants to deliberate on actions and strategies that magistrates and the OPJ may consider so as to reduce on pre-trial detentions.

Mr Cisse said: "Pre-trial detention is becoming the rule whereas it is in principle an exceptional measure provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure. The situation leads, to prison overcrowding, with the risk of human rights violations. At the end, pre-trial detention compromises the guarantee of a fair trial and calls into question the principle of the

presumption of innocence."

In Togo, one can be on pre-trial detention only when the facts pursued are of a certain gravity. It must be a crime or misdemeanor and in the case of the offense, the maximum penalty cannot be less than two years of imprisonment. According to the Kona Court of Appeal Substitute General, Kantati, "pre-trial detention, before being taken, must be the only remedy, if not

the only way out for the person who takes such a decision, is the ultima ratio ".

Notably, prior to this workshop and the commemoration of the African day of pre-trial detention in Togo, the CNDH visited places of detention in Kara, including the civil prison, the territorial brigades, research and anti-gang, as well as the central police station of the city. Furthermore, sensitisation forums were held on Radio Tabala on May 16, 2011 on law of freedom of public assembly and peaceful demonstration in Togo.

- The participants in wrapping up the workshop concluded by the following themes:
- "Pre-trial detention in the new Togolese criminal code";
- "Alternative measures to criminal prosecution";
- "The prior recognition of guilt ".



Togolese security officers engage in a discussion.

# Nigerian Commission fronts electronic monitoring against pretrial detention



*The NHRC officials and other stakeholders in a group photo after discussions on overuse of pretrial detention on April 25, 2018. Photo: NHRC.*

By NHRC

On April 25, 2018, the Nigeria National Human Rights Commission held discussions on reducing the overuse of pretrial detention.

The discussions focused on legal framework, impacts of pretrial detention in administration of criminal justice, and ways of entrenching a human rights based approach to the application of this measure in the judicial process.

The Commission also looked at ways of forging synergy with other stakeholders in tackling challenges in administration of the law as well as

pushing for detailed investigations before arrests and detention of suspects. Also in the plate of the discussions was the absence non-custodial alternatives, adjournments, inadequate staff and funding for legal aid, low synergy between police and the judiciary, among others.

The meeting recommended for the amendment of the Criminal Justice Act, 2015, to include electronic monitoring of suspects on bail.

In the same breath, the Commission recommended the use of non-custodial measures, sustained advocacy and increased awareness activities among the citizenry on the rights of pretrial detainees.

## Cape Verde NHRI sensitises commissioners on Pretrial Detention

By CNDHC

The National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship, Cape Verde, during its XLI Plenary Meeting commemorated the African Pretrial Detention Day by sensitising of Commissioners.

Led by its Legal Counsel, Arlindo Saches, the significance of the day and an in-depth analysis of the Yaoundé Declaration and the Luanda Guidelines, was done. A breakdown of figures of those incarcerated in prisons was also looked into.

Furthermore, the Commissioners were taken through the Second National Action Plan for Human Rights and Citizenship which not only promotes the use of coercive measures and non-custodial sanctions, but also better harmonisation of the execution of the sentences.

The CNDHC is composed of 30 commissioners with a three-year term (2016-2019), meeting in a quarterly plenary session. Representatives of government entities, political parties, unions, journalists, religious denominations and civil

society organisations comprise the CNDHC.

Besides protection and promotion of human rights, citizenship and international humanitarian law in Cape Verde the Commission is the advisory

body on public policies and a supervisory body to the government that is also involved in early warning and surveillance.



The National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship of Cape Verde, in a consultative meeting on non-custodial sentences for petty offenders. The meeting was held in line with the call for reduced use of pretrial detention. Photo: CNDHC.

Statistics in one of the Kenyan newspapers, Daily Nation, showing the state of justice.



# Wheels of justice turn extremely slowly despite joint efforts by players

# Droits de l'homme : la CNDH en guerre contre les détentions préventives de longues durées



Atelier en cours sur la réduction de la détention préventive au Togo.  
Photo: CNDH Togo.

## Par Innocent Popole

La Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme (CNDH) a organisé le 08 mai 2018 au Palais de Congrès de Kara, (environ 400 km au Nord de Lomé), un atelier régional d'échange sur l'usage excessif de la détention provisoire dans les lieux de détention. Cette rencontre qui a pour but de sensibiliser les acteurs de la chaîne pénale et les organisations de la société civile de la région de la Kara sur ce phénomène jugé inadmissible et contraire à la présomption d'innocence, se situe dans le cadre de la commémoration de la journée africaine de la détention provisoire. Les travaux ont été ouverts par le Président de la Commission, Maître de Conférences, Alilou Sam-Dja CISSE, en présence du Préfet de la Kozah, Col. KAKALI

Cet atelier régional a regroupé procureurs, substituts, juges d'instruction, régisseurs de prisons civiles, Officiers de Police Judiciaire (OPJ), responsables d'ONGs, soit une cinquantaine de participants. Il a pour but de définir les actions à entreprendre et les stratégies à mettre en œuvre afin de réduire l'usage excessif de la détention provisoire au Togo. En effet, selon le président de la CNDH, Monsieur CISSE, la détention provisoire tend à devenir la règle alors qu'elle est en principe une mesure exceptionnelle prévue par le code de procédure pénale. Cette situation entraîne,

a-t-il laissé entendre, une surpopulation carcérale, avec comme risques, des violations des droits de l'homme. La détention provisoire selon lui, compromet la garantie d'un procès équitable et remet en cause le principe de la présomption d'innocence. L'atelier a été marqué par des communications, l'une portant sur « La détention provisoire dans le nouveau code pénal togolais », l'autre

sur « Les mesures alternatives aux poursuites pénales », et la dernière, sur « La reconnaissance préalable de culpabilité ».

Il en résulte que la détention préventive ne peut être retenue que lorsque les faits poursuivis sont d'une certaine gravité. Il doit s'agir d'un crime ou d'un délit et dans le cas du délit, le maximum de la peine prévue ne peut être inférieure à deux (02) ans d'emprisonnement. Dans tous les cas, selon le Substitut Général près la Cour d'Appel de Kara, Monsieur KANTATI, « la mise en détention provisoire, avant d'être prise, doit constituer l'unique recours, sinon la seule issue pour la personne qui prend une telle décision, l'ultima ratio ».

Les travaux en commissions ont permis aux participants d'envisager un certain nombre d'actions que les magistrats et les OPJ devront désormais entreprendre afin de lutter contre les longues durées de détentions préventives.

Signalons qu'en prélude à cet atelier d'échange entant dans le cadre de la commémoration de la journée africaine de la détention provisoire au Togo, la CNDH a effectué une visite des lieux de détention à Kara, notamment la prison civile, les brigades territoriale, de recherche et d'anti-gang, ainsi que le commissariat central de la ville. Elle a également entretenu les auditeurs de Radio Tabala sur la loi du 16 mai 2011 fixant les conditions d'exercice de la liberté de réunion et de manifestation pacifiques publiques au Togo.

# Pas un de plus: Une autre voix pour la forêt réduite au silence à Madagascar

Par CNDH, Madagascar

Le 15 mai, Christopher Magnenjiky a été arrêté et accusé de rébellion, de désobéissance civile et d'«outrage à personne publique». Demain, un juge devrait prendre une décision sur le sort de Christopher. Beaucoup craignent que Christopher rejoigne la longue liste des militants emprisonnés injustement à Madagascar, simplement parce qu'ils défient les activités illicites des barons du bois de rose et des responsables corrompus qui les protègent.

Christopher est maintenant détenu à la prison centrale de Maroantsetra. Son cas ressemble énormément à ceux des précédents militants incarcérés à Madagascar, pour lesquels obtenir les documents officiels qui justifient l'arrêt est presque impossible. Les accusations infondées, y compris la «rébellion» et le «manque de respect», sont de maigres justifications pour la détention. Le procès quant à lui est gardé aussi confidentiel que possible.

Selon Amnesty International, la détention actuelle de Christopher est elle-même illégale. Tamara Léger, Conseillère du Programme Madagascar, explique: « Alors que Christopher est toujours

préssumé innocent selon la loi, il a déjà passé plus de trois semaines derrière les barreaux à la prison de Maroantsetra et sa demande de mise en liberté provisoire a été refusée. Cela viole la propre

Constitution malgache selon laquelle la détention provisoire ne doit être utilisée que dans des circonstances exceptionnelles. »

Christopher a 46 ans et est père de quatre enfants. Il

travaille comme professeur d'anglais dans une école secondaire locale et est le responsable communication de la Coalition Lampogno, un réseau environnemental malgache bien connu. Clovis Razafimalala, coordinateur de la Coalition et lauréat 2018 du Prix German Afrique, a été emprisonné 10 mois l'an dernier à Madagascar. Selon Clovis, le cas de Christopher reflète le sien: «Christopher est mon collègue. Comme moi, il essaie d'aider son peuple et de protéger notre environnement exceptionnel. Et comme moi, il a élevé la voix contre le trafic de bois de rose à Madagascar et il a été arrêté. Je ne veux pas qu'il souffre ce que j'ai souffert ».

Le trafic de bois de rose est aujourd'hui le plus important



Mme. Mireille Rabenoro, présidente de l'INDH de Madagascar (devant de la droite), à la cour d'appel avec les plaignants. Photo: CNDH.

crime international touchant aux espèces sauvages. Il éclipse le trafic d'ivoire, des cornes de rhinocéros, des peaux de tigres et des pangolins. Des cargaisons de bois de rose valant des millions de dollars ont été exportés clandestinement depuis Madagascar au cours de la dernière décennie. Les 183 États Membres de la Convention internationale sur les espèces menacées (CITES) ont demandé à plusieurs reprises à Madagascar de concentrer ses efforts de mise en œuvre de la loi contre les véritables criminels, ceux qui profitent de l'exploitation illégale de forêts irremplaçables et de la dégradation des modes de vie locaux. À ce jour, pas un seul baron du bois de rose n'a été emprisonné à Madagascar ou tenu responsable des activités criminelles.

Au lieu de cela, ce sont ceux qui combattent ces crimes qui sont condamnés à la prison.

Une prise de conscience prend forme à l'échelle du globe concernant le destin parfois tragique des défenseurs de l'environnement et de leurs familles, présents sur le front tous les jours et réduits au silence, menacés ou même assassinés. L'association à but non lucratif REVERB,

qui s'appuie sur la puissance de la musique live en concert pour créer un changement positif pour les gens et la planète, met en avant trois défenseurs de la Terre lors des tournées estivales des Maroon 5, Barenaked Ladies et Dead & Company. Les fans de ces groupes mondialement connus ont l'opportunité d'écrire des messages de solidarité directement à Diana Rios du Pérou, à William Aljure de Colombie et à Clovis

Razafimalala de Madagascar.

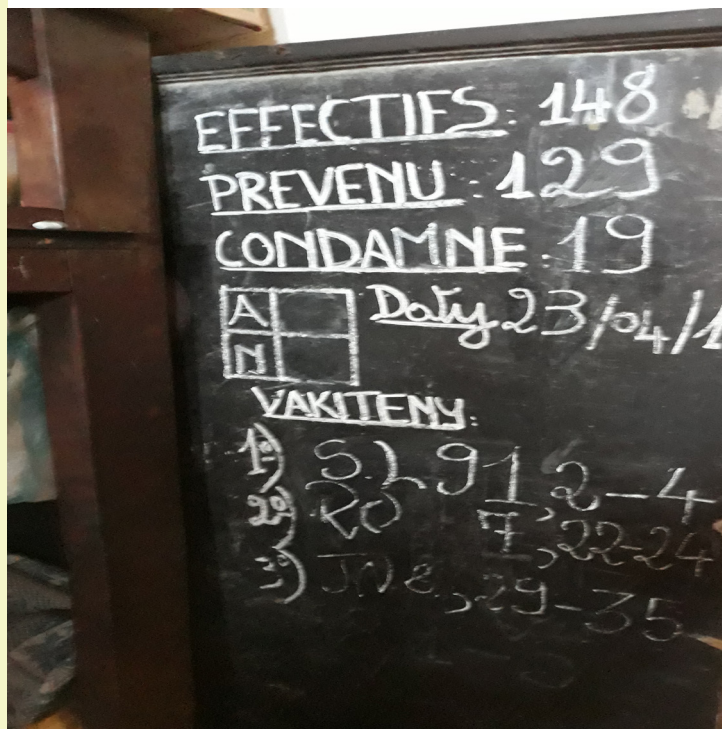
La pression internationale a par le passé aidé à protéger et libérer de nombreux militants

environnementaux et luttant pour les droits humains. Razafimalala est optimiste: « Je ne serai pas vaincu et je continuerai à lutter contre toutes les formes d'injustices et d'exploitations abusives de nos ressources naturelles. Je donnerai ma vie pour les forêts et la

biodiversité de Madagascar, car notre futur en dépend ».

Quel que soit ce que tribunal de Madagascar décide demain, le monde est témoin et les gens à travers le monde sont prêts à se lever pour défendre Christopher Magnenjiky, ainsi que les autres innombrables défenseurs qui se battent pour protéger leurs modes de vie et la biodiversité de la corruption et la cupidité.

M. Christian Ntsay a pris ses fonctions cette semaine en tant que nouveau Premier ministre de Madagascar. Ntsay devrait utiliser son mandat pour mettre fin au patronage des criminels par les responsables publics corrompus et protéger ceux qui travaillent réellement au service de la conservation des ressources du pays.

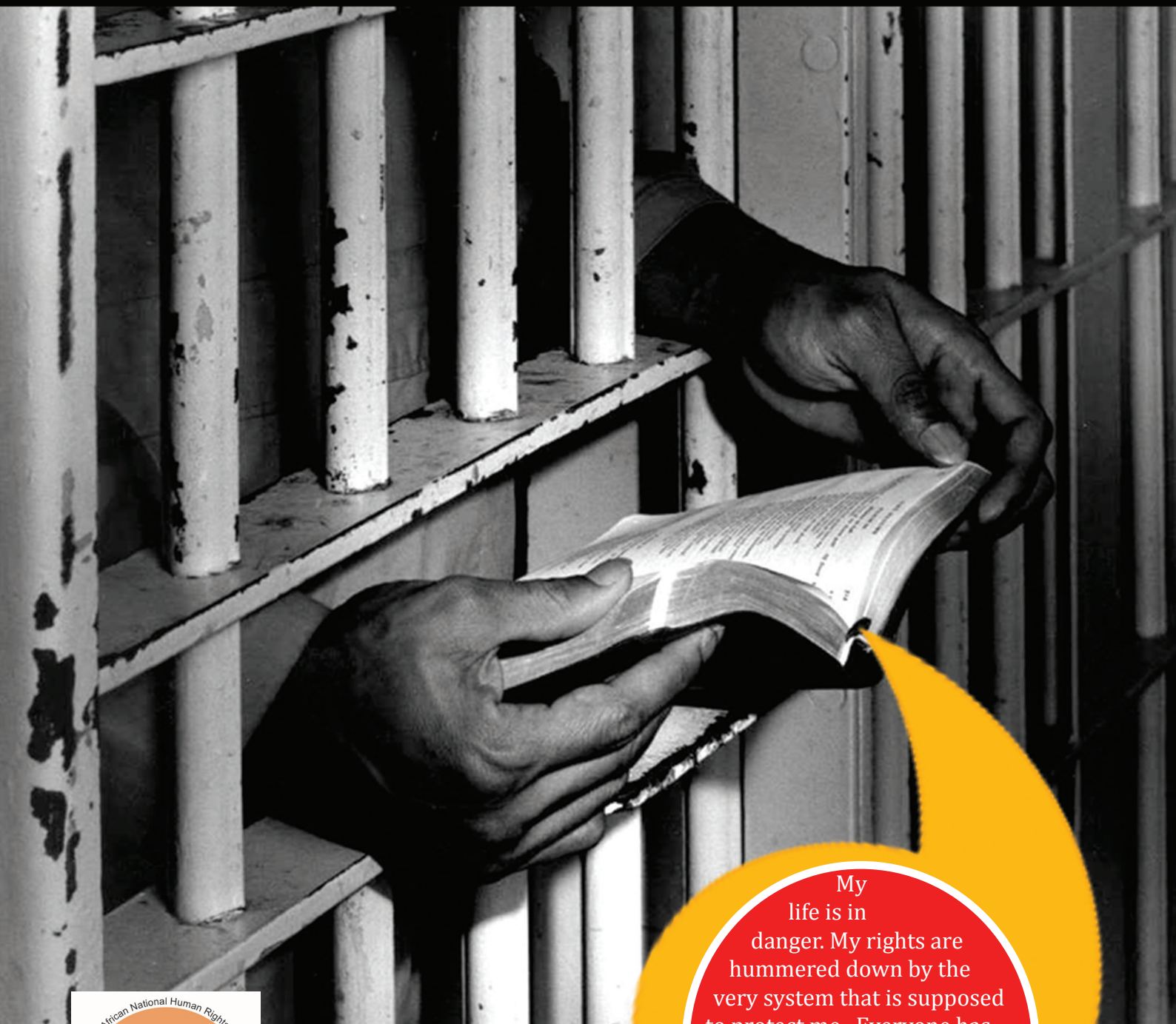


Un tableau montrant les données sur les prisons dans un établissement de Madagascar. Photo: CNDH.

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*April 25, 2018*



My  
life is in  
danger. My rights are  
hummered down by the  
very system that is supposed  
to protect me. Everyone has  
gone silent. What are you  
doing to protect my rights  
while am in detention-  
where I cant speak for  
myself??

