

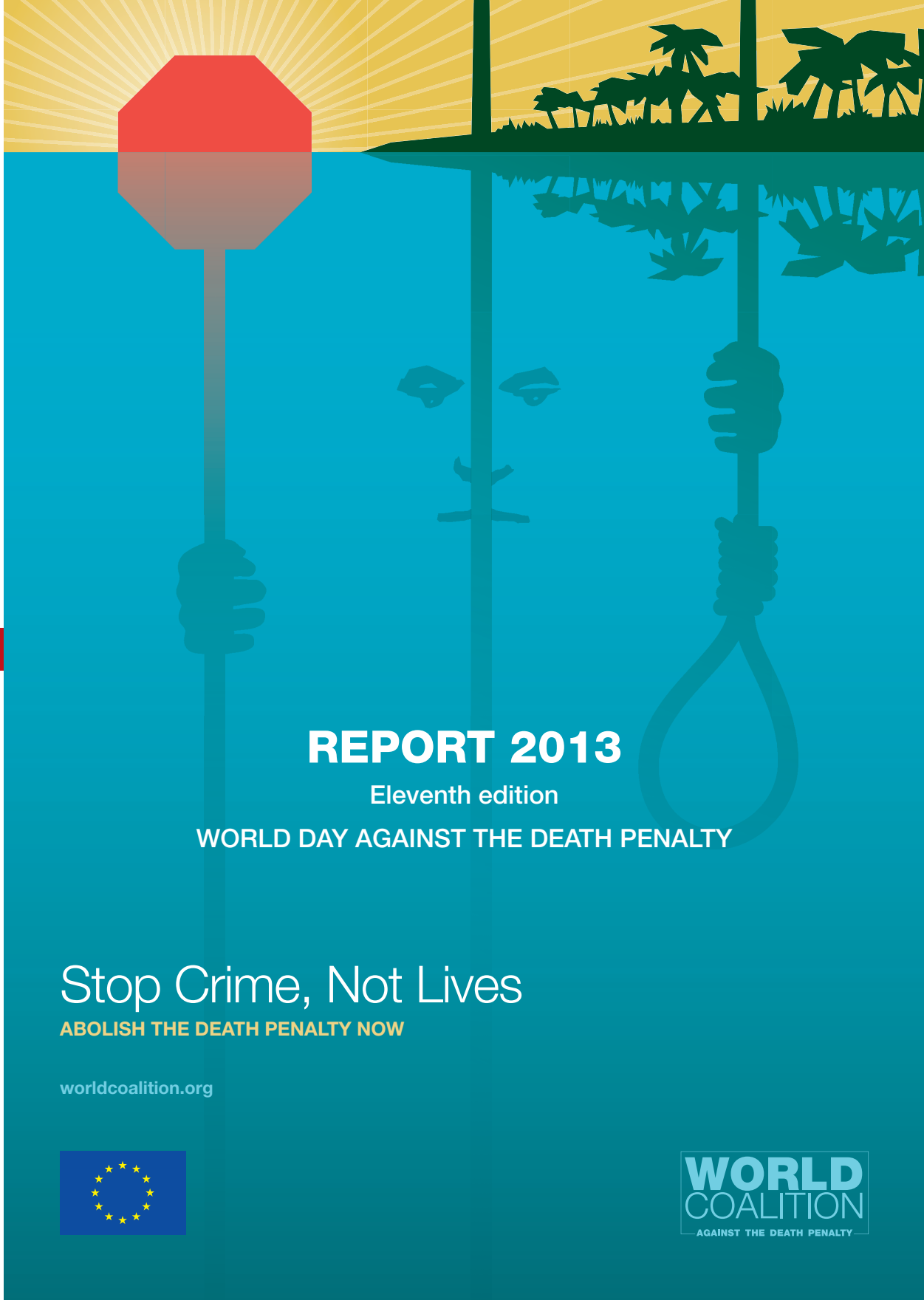


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10/10/13

11th World Day Report Against the Death Penalty



REPORT 2013

Eleventh edition

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Stop Crime, Not Lives

ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY NOW

worldcoalition.org



**WORLD DAY
AGAINST THE DEATH
PENALTY**

Greater Caribbean

**Stop Crime,
Not Lives**

ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY NOW

10.10.13

11th World Day



www.worldcoalition.org

THE WORLD COALITION AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty was created in 2002 to reinforce the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty.

It brings together 158 NGOs, bar associations, trade unions and public bodies that are active across the world, to support the abolition of the death penalty.

The World Coalition endeavours to strengthen international action in the fight against the death penalty; to lead and coordinate international action (particularly lobbying); to bring together new abolitionists and to increase its influence in countries where capital punishment still exists as part of national legislation.

The World Coalition helps create national and regional coalitions and organise worldwide events.

In 2003, the World Coalition established World Day against the Death Penalty on 10th October. This day is observed all over the world and especially in countries that continue to use the death penalty.

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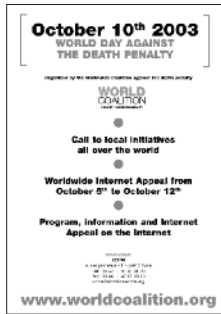
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[1] 10th October: World Day Against the Death Penalty

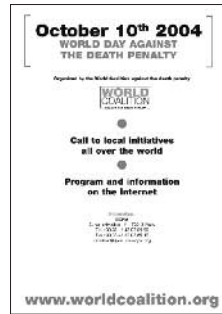


The first meeting of the Greater Caribbean for Life network in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 2013. Photo: Francesca Donatelli <http://www.twistandshoot.it>

Every year the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty asks the citizens, organisations and institutions fighting for universal abolition of the death penalty to organise hundreds of initiatives across the world on 10th October.



2003



2004



2005



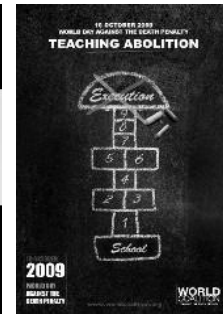
2006



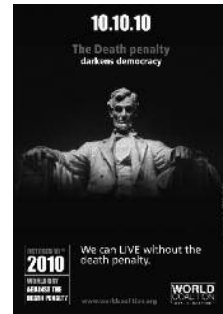
2007



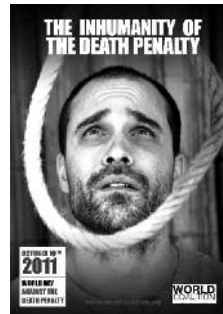
2008



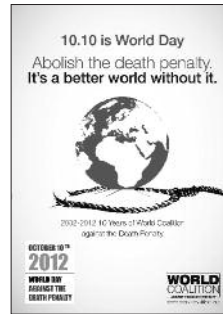
2009



2010



2011



2012

The World Days Against the Death Penalty

There are a number of aims:

- Put pressure on States which retain capital punishment to abolish it and demand a definitive end to death sentences and executions around the world;
- Strengthen abolitionist civil society, particularly in countries which still use the death penalty;
- Promote and extend the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to strengthen its representativeness internationally;
- Legitimise the establishment of the World Day on 10th October every year with international and regional institutions and organisations.

10th October has come to unify the abolitionist movement and its impact has been exponential. When the World Day focused on a particular region in the world (Africa in 2005, Asia in 2008, the United States in 2010 and the Caribbean in 2013), activism was unprecedented in that region and new abolitionist organisations in the countries concerned joined the World Coalition.

Among the most memorable World Days the first resulted in intense activism, as did the 10th October 2007 which focused on supporting the UN resolution for a moratorium on executions. The 2007 World Day demonstrated that the resolution for a moratorium on the application of the death penalty was supported by civil society, something which contributed to its success. Since then three other resolutions for a moratorium have been voted upon, each time

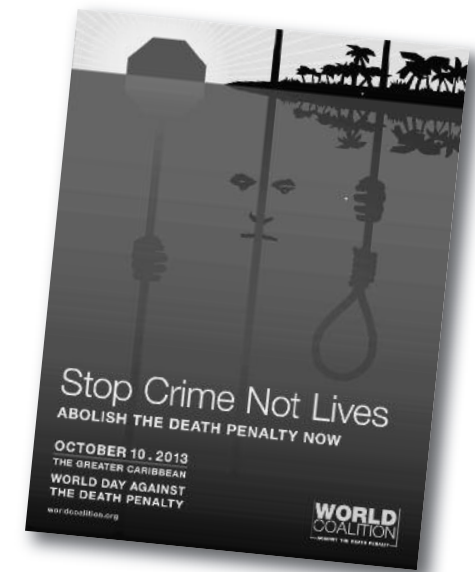
with a growing number of votes. In 2007 the World Day Against the Death Penalty was also officially recognised as the European Day Against the Death Penalty by the Council of Europe and the European Union.

The impact of the 2011 World Day, focusing on the inhumanity of the death penalty, was also striking: international organisations and abolitionist countries took action alongside NGOs. Since then, the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights have published reports on the death penalty classifying it as cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

The 10th World Day was a record breaker in terms of activism, with more than 400 initiatives recorded in 76 countries, and media coverage with more than 370 press cuttings in 90 countries.

Finally, the number of retentionist countries involved in the World Day has continued to increase since 2003. In ten years, media outlets

in 123 countries have published information about the World Day Against the Death Penalty, nearly two thirds of the planet.



2013

10.10.13

10 reasons to end the Death Penalty

- 1. No state should have the power to takes a citizen's life.**
- 2. It is irrevocable:** no justice system is safe from judicial error and innocent people are likely to be sentenced to death.
- 3. It does not keep society safe:** it has never been shown that the death penalty deters crimes more effectively than other punishments.
- 4. It is unfair:** the death penalty is discriminatory and is often used disproportionately against the poor, the mentally ill, those from racial and ethnic minorities, and in some places because of sexual orientation or religion.
- 5. Not all murder victims' families want the death penalty.** A large and growing number of victims' families worldwide reject the death penalty and are speaking out against it, saying it does not bring back or honour their murdered family member, does not heal the pain of the murder, and violates their ethical and religious beliefs.
- 6. It creates more pain:** the death penalty inflicts pain on the families of those on death row and causes great pain to the family members of those who have been executed.
- 7. It is inhuman, cruel and degrading:** the dreadful conditions on death row inflict extreme psychological suffering and execution is a physical and mental assault.
- 8. It is applied overwhelmingly in violation of international standards:** it breaches the principles of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to life and that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It is also in contradiction with the international trend towards abolition reflected by four votes at the United Nations General Assembly calling for the establishment of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (resolutions 62/149, 63/168, 65/206 and 67/176 adopted in December 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2012).
- 9. It is inefficient:** time and money are diverted from other more efficient law enforcement measures.
- 10. It denies any possibility of rehabilitation to the criminal.**

Information and mobilisation tools

To encourage participation in the World Day Against the Death Penalty by as many people as possible and to strengthen abolitionist civil society, particularly in countries which still use the death penalty, the World Coalition develops information and mobilisation tools each year.

They can be used by its members, the media and anyone wanting to participate in the World Day to raise awareness and encourage local activism in as many countries as possible.

The tools were posted to all members of the World Coalition and its partners at the beginning of July 2013. Parcels were also sent to more than 60 NGOs in the Caribbean to inform and encourage them to participate in the World Day.



The tools were also available upon request and could be downloaded from the World Coalition website:
www.worldcoalition.org/worldday

The World Day poster

4,000 copies were printed in English and French and distributed to all members of the World Coalition. Organisers of events could

order it free of charge from the World Coalition secretariat. Some members of the World Coalition translated it into their own languages and it was available to everyone electronically in ten languages (German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, Farsi, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian).

"A lovely poster which was therefore easy to display. We received many questions about the poster, particularly what the image of the sea meant. There were many occasions when the poster was effective."

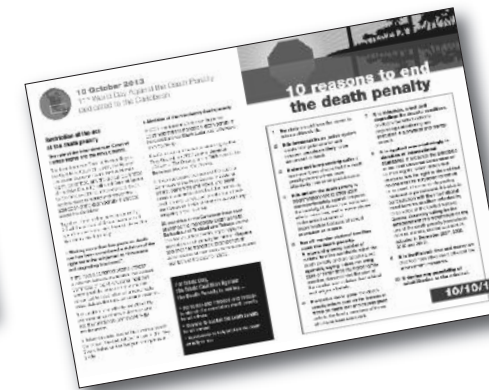
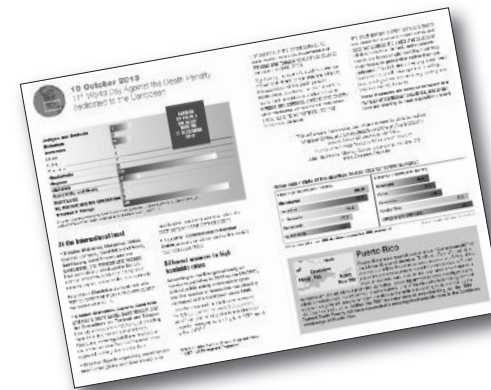
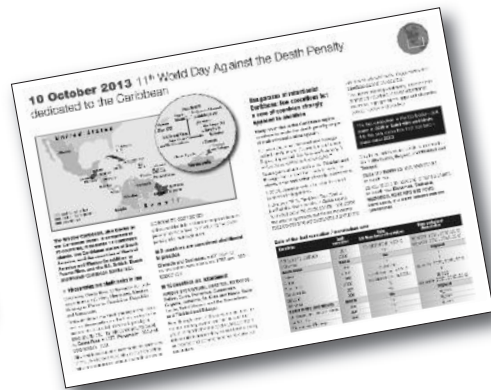
"We the poster at the organisation's office so that volunteers and other visitors could see it. During the solemn march at the end of the symposium we displayed the poster on the cars escorting the procession."

Center for Prisoners' Rights (Japan)

The information leaflet

The information leaflet on the 2013 World Day provided a summary of the situation of the death penalty in the Caribbean, arguments against the death penalty and some ideas for possible activities.

It was also printed in Spanish to meet the needs of members working in the Caribbean. Nearly 10,000 copies were printed and circulated in English, French and Spanish, and it was downloaded nearly 800 times on the World Coalition website.



Death penalty facts and figures

This document on the application of the death penalty around the world in 2012 and the beginning of 2013 was a reference document for all those wanting to find out about the death penalty.

- a comparison of English-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries,
 - the development of regional jurisprudence,
 - mandatory death sentences,
 - cruel and inhuman treatment,
 - and the inefficiency of the death penalty.
- It was available online in French and English, and was downloaded more than 700 times.

Petitions

For the World Day, the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty asked Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados to definitively abolish mandatory imposition of the death penalty for all crimes, and Guatemala to abolish the death penalty in its legislation for all crimes.

These petitions were also open to signature on the online petitions platform change.org and could be downloaded in seven languages from the World Coalition website.

The petition for Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados gathered 9,159 signatures.

The petition for Guatemala attracted 12,705 signatures.

The petitions will be passed to the authorities concerned after consultation with the local members of the World Coalition in 2014.

The Website

The World Day pages of the World Coalition website were consulted more than 23,700 times and peaked around 10th October.

Between 9th and 11th October people from 158 different countries consulted the World

Coalition's website with a strong representation from Caribbean nations compared to previous years.

It should also be noted that the pages in Spanish were read more frequently than in previous years and were slightly ahead of the pages in French, although they remain far behind the pages in English. Most members indicated that they had visited the site at least once a day around the World Day to obtain information, download documents and find out more about activities connected to 10th October.

"The documents were a useful source of basic information, what you need to know, both on the death penalty and the theme chosen for 2013."

FIDH (France)

Detailed fact sheet on the evolution of the death penalty in the Caribbean

The sheet is divided into 7 sections:

- the procedure for imposing the death penalty in the Caribbean,
- regional human rights mechanisms,

The Mobilisation Kit

Produced to assist organisers, it suggests possible action and provides information about the World Day and the theme chosen.

For example, "10 things you can do for 10/10" suggested 10 things to do within the framework of the World Day such as participating in an artistic project, organising an event or sending letters to prisoners sentenced to death. It also gave 10 tips for successful action and provided members' contact details by country.

It was available on the World Coalition website in English, Chinese, Spanish and French. This was the most downloaded tool: more than 1,440 downloads in all languages. It was also sent to nearly 500 organisations around the world.

"I used the website to find information about members of the World Coalition, the detailed fact sheets and brochures on previous World Days, to access the extranet, etc. I also downloaded documents for this World Day and used them as an information source to prepare my presentations and documents."

The Advocates for Human Rights (United States):

The Death Penalty Around the World

Abolitionist and non-abolitionist countries

On 1 January 2014 more than two thirds of the world's countries had abolished the death penalty in law or in practice:

- 98 countries had abolished capital punishment for all crimes¹ ;
- 7 countries had abolished the death penalty for all crimes except exceptional crimes such as those committed during times of war² ;
- 35 countries can be considered to be *de facto* abolitionist: the death penalty is still included in their legislation but they have not carried out any executions for at least ten years³.
- Therefore, 140 countries have abolished capital punishment *de jure* or *de facto*.
- However, 58 countries and territories maintain and apply the death penalty⁴ and 21 countries carried out executions in 2013⁵.

Progress towards universal abolition of the death penalty

Since 2002, 21 countries have abolished capital punishment for all crimes (Cyprus, Serbia, Montenegro, Armenia, Bhutan, Greece, Samoa, Senegal, Turkey, Mexico, the Philippines, Albania, the Cook Islands, Kirghizstan, Rwanda, Uzbekistan, Argentina, Burundi, Togo, Gabon and Latvia).

Of the 54 countries of the African Union, only five can be said to have definitely executed prisoners in 2013: Botswana, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan.

On the American continent, the United States was the only country to carry out executions in 2013.

In Europe, only Belarus continues to use capital punishment and carry out executions.

Death sentences and executions

In 2013, most recorded executions took place in China, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United States.

• Asia

Official national statistics on the application of capital punishment in China remain a State secret but it is estimated that several thousand executions took place in 2013.

In Asia there were no executions in Mongolia for the fifth consecutive year. However, the use of executions in Bangladesh, North Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan and Vietnam were particularly worrying.

• Middle East

According to information gathered by the Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation, Iran executed at least 715 people in 2013.

In Iraq at least 169 executions took place in 2013, according to a survey by the AFP, and Saudi Arabia executed at least 78 people, one fewer than in 2012.

• North America

In the United States 9 States carried out executions in 2013, ending the lives of 39 people (compared to 43 in 2012 and 2011, 46 in 2010 and 52 in 2009), bringing the total number of people executed since capital punishment was reinstated in 1977 to 1,359.

After New Jersey in 2007, New Mexico in 2009, Illinois in 2011 and Connecticut in 2012, Maryland became the 18th State to abolish capital punishment in spring 2013.



In 2013, Robert Gleason was executed using the electric chair in Virginia, USA.
Photo: An old electric chair by Bertozzi-Casoni

Execution methods Since 2002 the following methods have been used:



• Execution by shooting

- United States
- Palestinian Authority [Hamas in Gaza]
- Belarus
- China
- North Korea
- United Arab Emirates
- Gambia

- Somalia
- Taiwan
- Yemen

• Decapitation

- Saudi Arabia

• Electrocutation

- United States

• Hanging

- Afghanistan
- the Palestinian Authority [Hamas in Gaza]
- Bangladesh
- Botswana

- India
- Iraq
- Iran
- Japan
- Pakistan
- Sudan
- South Sudan

• Lethal injection

- China
- United States
- Vietnam

• Stoning

- Afghanistan
- Iran

[Sources: unless indicated otherwise, the statistics are those of Amnesty international www.amnesty.org/fr/death-penalty and Death Penalty Worldwide database www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org]

International instruments in support of abolition

One of the major advances achieved over the last few years is the adoption of international treaties whereby States undertake not to use capital punishment.

- **The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**, aiming to abolish the death penalty, which has been ratified by 80 States. Four other countries have signed the Protocol, signifying their intention to become party to this instrument at a later date;
- **the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights**, covering abolition of the death penalty, which has been ratified by 13 States on the American continent;
- **Protocol N°. 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms** (European Convention on Human Rights) concerning the abolition of the death penalty, which has been ratified by 46 European States and signed by one other;
- **Protocol N°. 13 to the European Convention on Human Rights** concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances, which has been ratified by 43 European States and signed by two others.

Protocol N°. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights provides for abolition of the death penalty in times of peace and **Protocol N°. 13** for the total abolition of the death penalty under all circumstances.

The two other Protocols provide for the total abolition of capital punishment with the possibility of issuing a reservation for the death penalty in times of war.

[2] The 11th World Day Against the Death Penalty focusing on the Caribbean



Information taken from the brochure and detailed fact sheet prepared by Jillian Rupnow from the law firm Fredikson & Byron P.A. at the request of The Advocates for Human Rights.



The Caribbean is composed of 25 independent nations (Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela) and 14 territories of the United States, France and the UK (Anguilla, Aruba, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Saint Barthélemy, Martinique, Montserrat, the Dutch Antilles, Puerto Rico, Saint Martin, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the American Virgin Islands).

Ten countries are abolitionist in law: Columbia, Costa Rica, El Salvador (for ordinary crimes), Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela. Some abolished the death penalty more than a century ago: in modern times Venezuela was the first country to have abolished the death penalty in 1863 when it became independent, followed by Costa Rica

in 1877, Panama in 1903 and Columbia in 1909. They all voted in favour and most were co-sponsors of the UN General Assembly Resolution calling for a world moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, and all have ratified an international or regional treaty undertaking not to reintroduce the death penalty.

Only two countries are considered abolitionist in practice: Grenada and Suriname. They have not executed any prisoners sentenced to death since 1978 and 1982 respectively.

13 countries are retentionist: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. Although most of these countries have not performed any executions in the last ten years, Amnesty International considers them to be retentionist because they do not have a policy not to carry out executions and they have not made any international commitments in that direction.

The paradox of retentionist Caribbean nations: few executions but a core of countries firmly opposed to abolition

The last execution in the Caribbean took place in 2008 in Saint Kitts and Nevis; the one before that was in 2003. However, a number of countries in the region maintain the death penalty in their legislation, regularly call for a return to executions and are advocates for its use internationally.

Thus, when Trinidad and Tobago ratified the American Convention on Human Rights it specified that *“the death penalty is not an issue related to human rights.”*

Seven years after ratification, Trinidad and Tobago denounced the treaty so as not to be held to its implications concerning the application of capital punishment.

In 2008 Jamaica voted to maintain the death penalty in its legislation. More recently, in January 2013 President Raul Castro justified the death penalty in Cuba in these terms: *“Our*

laws allow the death penalty. This action has been suspended, but it's on the books, because one time we suspended it and all this did was to stimulate acts of aggression and sabotage against my country.”

Further, government civil servants in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have expressed their desire to increase the number of sentences and executions.

Recently, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago amended their legislation to increase the kinds of evidence admissible in a criminal trial, particularly statements from witnesses who have retracted them or who cannot appear in court.

In Jamaica some articles in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, adopted in April 2011, seem intended to overturn the effects of the historic ruling of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1993 in the case of *Pratt and Morgan vs. Attorney General of Jamaica* .

In Belize the 8th Amendment Bill was introduced in 2011 and aimed to modify Article 7 of the Constitution of Belize prohibiting torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The proposed amendment would preclude constitutional challenges to the death penalty by stating that certain circumstances previously found to violate Section 7 are not unconstitutional⁷.

In effect, the proposed amendment would have allowed the authorities to resume executions. However, this draft law was not adopted⁸.

A 9th draft amendment was then proposed which would prohibit “any challenge in any court of law on any ground whatsoever” concerning any amendment to the Constitution of Belize. In other words, it would eliminate any recourse to Belize’s national courts to protect fundamental rights⁹. Following advocacy work, the 9th draft amendment (now the “8th Amendment”) was adopted at the end of 2011, without the provisions to restrict the competence of the courts in terms of fundamental rights¹⁰. Such action generally aims to combat drugs-related violence in Caribbean countries¹¹.

Internationally, 9 States (the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago) have systematically voted against the UN General Assembly Resolutions calling for a moratorium on executions.

6 States (Barbados, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago) have signed every Note Verbale dissociating them from the Resolution. Their opposition is so strong that the Caribbean vote against the resolutions represents more than a quarter of the vote opposed to the universal moratorium.

Some countries in the region have also rejected the recommendations made by international human rights organisations aiming to reduce the use of or even abolish the death penalty¹².

For example, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana have withdrawn from the 1st Optional Protocol to the ICCPR which allows individuals who have exhausted all national paths to make an appeal to the UN Human Rights Committee¹³.

Historically, the region’s Spanish-speaking countries have been at the forefront of abolition of the death penalty across the world. Venezuela was the first independent country in the world to abolish the death penalty in 1863.

Costa Rica, Panama, Uruguay and Colombia all followed; the Dominican Republic and Haiti abolished it more recently.

Guatemala and Cuba continue to apply capital punishment in law but they have both made undertakings to remove its use¹⁴.

Conversely, most of the Commonwealth English-speaking countries have kept the death penalty in their penal systems. Worldwide, Commonwealth States represent 38 % of retentionist States.

Different answers to high homicides rates

According to the first global study on homicides published at the end of 2011 by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, a lack of public safety has continued to increase and the number of homicides in the region has consistently increased since 1995.

Latin America and the Caribbean represent 8.5 % of the world population and yet the region witnessed 27 % of homicides worldwide, according to a report in 2012 by the UN Development Programme (UNDP). For example, gang-related homicides in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago nearly doubled between 2009 and 2012 compared to the 2006-2009 period.

To date, no scientific study has been able to demonstrate a link between crime rates and application of the death penalty. Costa Rica, which has been abolitionist for more than a century, has a low homicide rate, close to that of Antigua and Barbuda which is retentionist. Conversely, Honduras, an abolitionist State since 1956, has a higher crime rate than retentionist Jamaica.

The death penalty is often a desperate populist reaction to an increase in violent crime but it does not resolve the deep-rooted causes of

criminality. Increasingly, governments have begun to accept that it is now urgent to make prevention and not punishment the priority. There are ways to fight crime such as increasing investment in education, youth development, job creation and reducing poverty and socio-economic inequality.

These measures have been observed in some countries in the Caribbean and seem to have had a positive impact.

The Justice Minister for Barbados, Adriel Brathwaite, said in the *Barbados Advocate* in October 2011:

“We will always have crime, but what we need to do is to reduce whatever brings and drives people to crime and as a country we are better off spending our time, money and energy trying to tackle these issues.”



Puerto Rico has special status as a Commonwealth of the United States: although the Puerto Rico Constitution expressly prohibits the death penalty, federal American law (*Federal Death Penalty Act of 1994*) has authorised prosecutors to use capital punishment in Puerto Rico since 1994¹⁵.

Moreover, at the beginning of 2010 the local government signed a memorandum of understanding with the federal justice ministry to cede jurisdiction concerning a few cases linked to violent crimes.

One of the side effects of that agreement was an increase in requests for capital punishment approved or in the process of being approved by the American ministry for justice.

Nevertheless, neither the agreement passed in 2010 nor the 1994 federal law relating to the death penalty have managed to reduce increasingly violent crime in the Puerto Rico archipelago.

The deterrent effect of the death penalty

The death penalty is often encouraged by those who think that it can act as a deterrent and have a positive impact on violent crime rates.

For example, in Trinidad and Tobago, which has one of the highest homicide rates in the world, the media often report that the death penalty is supported by most citizens. In a recent survey 91 % of Trinidadians claimed to be in favour of the death penalty¹⁶.

The political class in these countries often publicly claims that that it supports capital punishment and disapproves of the procedural safeguards which make application of the death penalty more complicated and slower¹⁷.

However, research into opinion polls shows that after declaring their support for the death penalty, most people change their minds when they are confronted with actual cases and given additional information. In the survey carried out in Trinidad and Tobago referred to above, only 49 % of people questioned supported the death penalty with regard to specific scenarios.

Despite public opinion being favourable in several Caribbean countries, there is no evidence to support the deterrent theory¹⁸.

This conclusion is corroborated by the homicide rates recorded in the Caribbean region given in the table below which show no correlation between homicide rates and the application of capital punishment¹⁹.

Of the ten countries which record the highest homicide rates, three are abolitionist and seven are retentionist.

Of the ten countries which record the lowest homicide rates, eight are abolitionist and two are retentionist. In view of these figures, a Caribbean nation whose homicide rate is high is more likely to be retentionist while a nation displaying a low homicide rate is more likely to be abolitionist.

Crime rate / state of the abolition (Murder rates for 100 000 habitants)

HIGHEST HOMICIDE RATES:		LOWEST HOMICIDE RATES	
Honduras	60.9	Grenada	4.9
Jamaica	59.5	Cuba	5.5
El Salvador	51.9	Dominica	5.9
Venezuela	47.2	Costa Rica	8.3
Guatemala	45.2	Antigua and Barbuda	8.5

Abolitionist countries Abolitionist countries in practice Retentionist countries

[Source : Greater Caribbean for Life 2012]

Five findings support the conclusion that deterrence of others is not, as many politicians in Trinidad and Tobago according to press reports appear to believe, an important reason why members of the public support the death penalty²⁰.

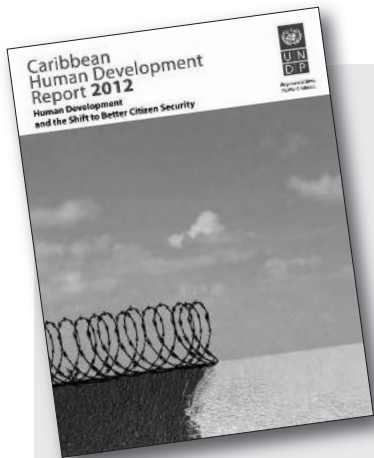
- First, those who favoured the mandatory death penalty placed deterrence of others very low down on their list of reasons: well below retribution.
- Second, when asked what their view would be if the death penalty were shown by new scientific evidence not to have an extra deterrent effect above long imprisonment, the majority of supporters of capital punishment, especially of the mandatory death penalty, said that this information would not make them change their mind.
- Third, that when they were asked to judge scenario cases and to give their reasons for choosing a death sentence as the appropriate punishment only a tiny proportion (just over one per cent) spontaneously mentioned its likely restraining effect on others.
- Fourth, supporters of the death penalty were in favour of retaining it even though three-quarters of them thought that it would be

easier to convict persons of murder if it were to be abolished.

- Fifth, when asked which of several policies they thought would be the most effective in controlling violent crime leading to death, only just over a third (36 %) of those who favoured the mandatory death sentence stated 'a greater number of executions of murderers'. This percentage decreases to 21 % if we take into account the every respondent in the survey. The most favoured approach was through social policies that would provide better moral education for young people.

Similarly, a recent study on Trinidad and Tobago, a country which applies a mandatory death sentence for murder, has shown that between 1950 and 1980 homicide rates changed little despite the executions carried out every year²¹. Similar studies in the United States and elsewhere show that there is no positive correlation between executions and homicide rates²².

Regardless of public opinion concerning the effectiveness of capital punishment as a deterrent against violent crime, there is no evidence to support that position.



Caribbean Human Development Report 2012

“Across the region, public opinion polls and newspaper headlines continue to reflect the sentiments of a populace that is being forced to adjust to the problem of crime and violence.

One of the attitudes most consistently reported, found through research and mentioned by policy makers is support for the death penalty. [...]

This preference for severe penalty can be explained by rising crime rates and the politicization of crime. As the UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 shows, 63.2 percent of respondents across the region support the death penalty.

The support is strongest in the six British Commonwealth countries. In the outlier, Suriname, only 35.7 percent of the respondents support the death penalty. This former colony of the Netherlands more closely reflects the position of the European Union in its rejection of the death penalty. Caribbean citizens overwhelmingly support the death penalty. Politicians therefore tend to view support for the death penalty as a vote winner and continue to advocate for its return²³.”

“The UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 demonstrates that, despite the ambiguities in public opinion, support for crime prevention policies such as increased investment in education, youth development, job creation and poverty reduction is fairly universal across the Caribbean.

The findings of the UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 show that, despite a desire to see perpetrators punished, citizens also expressed strong support for methods that emphasize social intervention²⁴.”

Restricted application of the death penalty: detailed regional jurisprudence

Procedure for imposing the death penalty in the Caribbean region

For the countries which maintain the death penalty the penal procedure is similar across the entire Caribbean region. Most death penalty cases in Caribbean countries are initially judged before a local high court. Those found guilty and sentenced to death can appeal to a local or regional appellate court. Finally, depending on the country a final appeal can be brought before the Judicial Committee of the London Privy Council (JCPC) or the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ).

The CCJ was created on 14 February 2001 via the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Court of Justice²⁵. Its mission is to “*protect and promote the rule of law as a court of final appeal*”, as well as guaranteeing “*accessibility, fairness, efficiency and transparency, delivering clear and just decisions in a timely manner*”²⁶.

The CCJ is a hybrid institution which settles disagreements within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). It is at the same time the highest court of appeal on civil and criminal matters for Barbados, Belize and Guyana, and an international court charged with ensuring application and interpretation of the Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing the Community of the Caribbean.

The CARICOM member States are Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. For these countries the CCJ does not have international competence to hear individual complaints concerning alleged human rights violations. In 2006 the CCJ examined its first death penalty case, *Boyce and Joseph vs. Barbados*, and delivered its decision, establishing jurisprudence.

The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (ECSC) is another regional court. It was created in 1967 by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)²⁷. The following countries fall within the Court’s jurisdiction: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the British Virgin Islands.

The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court is split into two parts: the High Court and the Court of Appeal. High Court judges are based in each member State, while the Appeal Court judges are based in Saint Lucia and travel to each territory to hear appeals. Final appeals are brought before the Judicial Committee of the London Privy Council²⁸.

Country	DP Status	CCJ	ECSC	JCPC	ACHR	P ACHR	ICCPR	OP1	OP2
Anguilla (UK)*	Abolitionist		•	•			•	•	•
Antigua and Barbuda	Retentionist		•	•					
Aruba (NL)*	Abolitionist						•	•	•
Bahamas	Retentionist			•			•		
Barbados	Retentionist	•			•		•	•	
Belize	Retentionist	•					•		
British Virgin Islands (UK)*	Abolitionist		•	•			•	•	•
Caymans Islands (UK)*	Abolitionist			•			•	•	•
Colombia	Abolitionist				•		•	•	•
Costa Rica	Abolitionist				•	•	•	•	•
Cuba	Retentionist						•		
Dominica	Retentionist		•	•	•		•		
Dominican Republic	Abolitionist				•		•		
El Salvador	Abolitionist				•		•	•	
French Guyana (FR)*	Abolitionist						•	•	•
Grenada	Abolitionist in practice		•	•	•		•		
Guadeloupe (FR)*	Abolitionist						•	•	•
Guatemala	Retentionist				•		•	•	
Guyana	Retentionist	•					•	•	
Haiti	Abolitionist						•		
Honduras	Abolitionist				•	•	•	•	•
Island of St. Bart's (FR)*	Abolitionist						•	•	•
Jamaica	Retentionist			•	•		•	Withdrawn (1997)	
Martinique (FR)*	Abolitionist						•	•	•
Mexico	Abolitionist				•		•	•	•
Montserrat (UK)*	Abolitionist		•	•			•	•	•
Netherlands Antilles (NL)*	Abolitionist						•	•	•
Nicaragua	Abolitionist				•	•	•	•	•
Panama	Abolitionist				•	•	•	•	•
Puerto Rico (USA)**					Signed		•		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Retentionist		•	•					
Saint Martin (FR)*	Abolitionist						•	•	•
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Retentionist		•	•			•	•	
Saint Lucia	Retentionist		•	•			•		
Suriname	Abolitionist in practice				•		•	•	
Trinidad and Tobago	Retentionist			•	Withdrawn (1998)		•	Withdrawn (2000)	
Turks and Caicos (UK)*	Abolitionist			•			•	•	•
US Virgin Islands (USA)*	Retentionist				Signed		•		
Venezuela	Abolitionist				•	•	•	•	•

* Territories of the United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands and France for which the application of the death penalty and ratification of International treaties depend on the country to which they are related

** Puerto Rico is abolitionist in its Constitution, but as it is also a Commonwealth of the USA, US Federal death penalty applies

Regional Appellate Courts

- **CCJ**: Caribbean Court of Justice
- **ECSC**: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court
- **JCPC**: Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to abolish the death penalty

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

- **ACHR**: American Convention on Human Rights
- **P ACHR**: Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to abolish the death penalty

Human Rights Committee

- **ICCPR**: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- **OP1**: Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- **OP2**: OP2: Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court has passed several important decisions concerning application of the death penalty in its member States.

Despite these apparent procedural safeguards, several retentionist countries in the Caribbean face challenges which lead to due process violations for those facing the death penalty.

For example, Amnesty International notes several factors which contribute to these problems: too many cases to be processed; an inadequate witness protection programme; insufficient juries; high crime rates; poor forensic capabilities and delays in processing evidence in crime labs²⁹.

Regional human rights mechanisms

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights were created within the framework of the American Convention on Human Rights, a regional treaty which came into force on 18 July 1978³⁰.

The treaty is mandatory for the 25 nations which have ratified it (see table p.27). In 1959 the Organisation of American States created, via the treaty, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

The latter has several functions including analysing and investigating submissions concerning human rights violations, recommending measures that nations should adopt to protect human rights and presenting cases to the Inter-American Court.

The Inter-American Court was created in May 1979³¹. The Court's jurisdiction does not automatically cover States which have ratified

the Convention because they must also explicitly recognise the Court's jurisdiction.

Of the English-speaking Caribbean countries, only Barbados has recognised it. Cases are initiated at the Inter-American Court when an individual or a nation which is party to the treaty files a petition to the Inter-American Commission³².

The Commission can then put a case to the Court for it to examine. As we indicate below, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission have been crucial in protecting human rights and developing death penalty jurisprudence in the Caribbean region.

Development of regional jurisprudence

Although people are sentenced to death in the Caribbean region every year, executions are increasingly rare, particularly thanks to the development of jurisprudence in the Caribbean region in terms of application of the death penalty.

The CCJ was established on 14 February 2001³⁵. The CCJ returned its first death penalty decision on 8 November 2006 in the case of *Boyce and Joseph vs. Barbados*. In that case, the CCJ found that the mandatory imposition of the death penalty violated the right to life because of its arbitrary nature and its failure to restrict imposition of the death penalty to the most serious crimes only³⁶.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC) established an important restriction concerning the death penalty in the case of *Pratt and Morgan vs. Jamaica* in which it set out that executions taking place more than

five years after sentencing were an inhuman or degrading punishment³⁷.

The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (ECSC) decided similarly, considering that there was a presumption that a prisoner may not be executed after spending five years on "death row"³⁸. Finally, the Inter-American Court has stated that retentionist countries may not extend application of capital punishment to new additional offences³⁹.

The Inter-American Commission and Court human rights bodies have issued several opinions concerning application of the death penalty in countries which fall within their jurisdiction.

In particular, the Inter-American Court and several national courts in the Caribbean region have issued court decisions stating that mandatory death sentences are unconstitutional⁴⁰.

The Inter-American Court has also stated that, although discretionary application of capital punishment is appropriate in some cases, its application must be uniquely limited to "the most serious crimes"⁴¹.

Mandatory death penalty

At the end of the 1990s the issue of mandatory death sentences was raised in the Caribbean region when the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights began to receive a large number of submissions concerning mandatory death sentences. Over the course of the first three cases, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Court of Human Rights "established that the automatic imposition of the death penalty without consideration of the

Charles Elroy Laplace, St. Kitts and Nevis

Charles Elroy Laplace was the last person executed in the Caribbean.

St. Kitts and Nevis hanged Mr. Laplace on December 19, 2008 for the murder of his wife. Mr. Laplace's case illustrates the challenges that retentionist countries face in ensuring adequate legal representation to persons facing a death sentence. The U.N. Human Rights Committee comments that capital defendants should be provided with counsel "at all stages of the proceedings." Yet it appears that Charles Laplace lacked the needed legal representation throughout critical stages of his post-conviction case. The ECSC dismissed his appeal on the grounds that he filed it past the deadline. And although Charles Laplace could have made a final appeal to the JCPC, he did not do so. It appears likely that the government did not provide Charles Laplace with the necessary legal representation to assist him in filing an appeal or with his clemency application.

Amnesty International calls attention to the question of whether Charles Laplace's rights to apply for an amnesty, pardon, or commutation were upheld³⁴.

*individual circumstances of the offender is incompatible with the rights to life, humane treatment, and due process*⁴³.

The first case was that of *Hilaire, Constantine and Benjamin vs. Trinidad and Tobago*⁴⁴. In that case, the parties judged and accused of

Ernest Lockhart, Bahamas

Ernest Lockhart was sentenced to death for the premeditated murder of another man. Ernest Lockhart was 21 years of age when he shot Caxton Smith in the back.

On Lockhart's appeal, the JCPC applied a 2-part test as used by the Board in *Trimmingham v. The Queen* (2009) UKPC 25 where, in order for a court to impose a death sentence, two requirements must be met:

1) the crime must be a worst-of-the-worst offense,

2) there must be no reasonable possibility of reform, and the goals of the punishment cannot be accomplished by any other means. In this case, the JCPC found that Ernest Lockhart's crime of murder did not constitute the worst-of-the-worst for purposes of applying the death penalty.

The Privy Council also commented on the second prong of the test and noted that the evidence relied upon by the lower court judge was insufficient to pronounce a sentence of death.

In applying the *Trimmingham* decision, the JCPC affirmed that a psychiatrist report is necessary to properly address the question of reform.

In *Lockhart*, the lower court's reliance on the probation report was not sufficient to issue a sentence of death. Upon remand, Lockhart was resentenced to 54 years in prison⁴².

murder were sentenced to death by hanging in conformity with Trinidad and Tobago's Offences Against the Person Act⁴⁵.

By virtue of that law, a judge or a jury does not have discretionary power after sentencing to take into consideration the particular circumstances of the case in order to determine an appropriate punishment⁴⁶. The Court decided that mandatory application of the death penalty was an arbitrary violation of the right to life, in violation of the American Convention on Human Rights⁴⁷.

The second turning point concerning mandatory application of the death penalty was the case of *Boyce vs. Barbados*⁴⁸. Similarly to the *Hilaire* case, the question posed was that of mandatory application of the death penalty, this time in Barbados.

In the *Boyce* case, the main difficulty resided in the fact that Barbados had issued a reservation to the American Convention on Human Rights, precluding a review of the country's use and method of execution⁴⁹. However, the Court considered that the text of the reservation did not prevent examination of the mandatory nature of the death penalty⁵⁰.

The Court decided that mandatory application of the death penalty violated the right to life in the American Convention on Human Rights for two reasons. Firstly, Barbados law did not distinguish between accidental and intentional death, therefore violating the mandate of the treaty aiming to limit application of the death penalty to the "most serious crimes"⁵¹.

Secondly, the Court considered that, despite the option to apply to the executive branch



"Guilty, Innocent". Bizhan Khodabandeh.
Poster 4 tomorrow.

for a commuted sentence, not taking into account the particular circumstances of each case represented an arbitrary violation of the right to life⁵².

The third case, the most recent, was that of *Cadogan vs. Barbados*⁵³. In this instance, it again concerned the impossibility for the sentenced person putting forward any mitigating circumstances in order to avoid the death penalty⁵⁴.

The Court reiterated the principles put forward in the *Boyce* case. Barbados did not contest the principles of the *Boyce* case, according to which the mandatory death penalty violated the American Convention on Human Rights. On the contrary, the State stated that the law was in the process of being amended in conformity with the *Boyce* case⁵⁵.

However, the Court claimed that not only did the law continue to exist, in derogation of the American Convention on Human Rights, but that moreover it had been applied in the *Cadogan* case via the judgement and the death sentence⁵⁶.

Therefore, the Court considered that Barbados had violated the treaty by (1) not amending its legislation in conformity with the *Boyce* case, and (2) applying the mandatory death penalty in the *Cadogan* case after the decision passed in the *Boyce* case⁵⁷.

The regional appeal courts followed the same jurisprudence and in 2001 the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court considered that the mandatory death penalty as set out in the Constitution of Saint Lucia was "inhuman and degrading".

The Court applied the same reasoning in Jamaica in 2004 in the case of *Watson vs. The Queen* and in 2006 in the Bahamas in the case of *Bowe vs. The Queen*. In three successive decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 2002 for Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia, it was established that the mandatory death penalty constituted inhuman treatment because it did not take into account any mitigating circumstances.

Following these decisions, the national courts of Saint Lucia, Dominica, Belize, the Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica and Grenada have considered that the mandatory death penalty was unconstitutional and granted judges discretionary power to apply lesser punishments⁵⁸.

Barbados has still not amended its legislation despite the decisions of the *Boyce* and *Cadogan* cases. Guyana abolished automatic

imposition of the death penalty for murder in 2010. However, the death penalty remains applicable for some categories of homicide.

Currently, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados are the only countries in the Caribbean region to maintain mandatory death sentences⁵⁹. Barbados has apparently initiated the procedure to abolish the mandatory death penalty as per its commitment 2009 in order to conform to the decisions of the Inter-American Court⁶⁰.

Nevertheless, to date the country's legislation has still not been amended. Trinidad and Tobago maintain the mandatory death penalty even though the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council considers this practice to be a violation of the constitutional right not to be subjected to cruel and unusual punishment⁶¹. Adriel Brathwaite the Attorney General and Minister of Home Affairs of Barbados, announced in March 2014 that the country would abolish the mandatory death penalty.

Cruel and inhuman punishment

Privy Council's Judicial Committee and human rights bodies have also managed to limit the amount of time that an individual spends on death row. Spending more than five years there has been considered to be a violation of the right not to be subjected to "inhuman and degrading treatment".

In 1993 in its decision in the case of *Pratt and Morgan vs. The Attorney General of Jamaica*, the Privy Council's Judicial Committee considered that imposition of the death penalty after an excessive period of time

violated the right to human treatment. The decision immediately benefited fifty prisoners who were on death row in Jamaica and whose sentences were reduced to life in prison.

In the cases which followed in Caribbean Commonwealth nations the Privy Council's Judicial Committee followed this five-year principle. For example, in 1996 in the case of *Guerra vs. Baptiste*, the Privy Council considered that four years and ten months was too long in Trinidad and Tobago.

In 1997 in the case of *Henfield vs. The Attorney General of the Bahamas*, the Privy Council considered that three and a half years was an inappropriate delay.

Another issue concerning the right to human treatment in the Caribbean is the method of execution. Most Caribbean countries practice execution by hanging⁶². Although cases have been brought before the regional courts to decide whether the method of execution constitutes cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, no definitive decision has been made on this issue⁶³.

Despite the "gruesome and degrading" nature of the punishment, several retentionist countries in the region have taken steps to ensure that the form of punishment cannot be considered to be unconstitutional⁶⁴.

However, other international courts, such as the European Court of Human Rights, have considered that this practice is inhuman and degrading as it is ineffective and very painful⁶⁵.

[3] Unprecedented activism in the Caribbean



Founding members of the Greater Caribbean for Life
Photo: Francesca Donatelli <http://www.twistandshoot.it/>

The Founding Act of the Greater Caribbean for Life

In the Caribbean region civil society seeking abolition of the death penalty faces strong opposition from abolitionists in governments and public opinion in the region. In October 2011 in a joint effort to reduce use of the death penalty in the region, the first international conference on the death penalty in the Caribbean was held in Madrid, Spain⁶⁶. During that meeting, a Working Group composed of abolitionist member organisations from Belize, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago was formed.

This Group focused on the issue of the death penalty with a view to preparing an abolitionist network in the Caribbean and in particular made several joint statements with Amnesty International and co-organised the conference "Moving beyond the death penalty debate in Trinidad and Tobago" at the University of the West Indies in October 2012.

The 11th World Day Against the Death Penalty focusing on capital punishment in the Caribbean region led to the organisation of a conference and the formal creation of the Greater Caribbean for Life.

A regional conference and an abolitionist network to launch action in the Caribbean

A number of activists, jurists and exonerees met in Trinidad and Tobago to debate strategies for abolition and to join Greater Caribbean for Life. This conference also strengthened local civil society in the region through capacity building activities, the creation of ready-to-use tools and coordinated action.

The Greater Caribbean for Life, a coalition of individuals and abolitionist organizations in the region, was officially established on 2 October 2013 with the adoption of its constitution and the election of its first Executive Committee.

This launch occurred at the end of debates and discussions between activists and jurists from 12 countries. In their final statement, they undertook to "campaign for the abolition of the death penalty, including by creating a culture to promote and protect human rights."

On the eve of the creation of this network, a conference on "The death penalty in the context of public security: neither right nor effective" took place at the Law Faculty of the University of the West Indies in Trinidad and Tobago. The day gave rise to intense and productive debates on several subjects connected to the struggle against capital punishment such as activism among the youth, education, the fight against crime and administration of justice, which prepared the ground for the Greater Caribbean for Life's strategy.

Among the speakers, Richard Blewitt, a representative from the UN Development Programme in Trinidad and Tobago, raised the perception of safety by those living in the region. "A poll of 1,000 citizens in Trinidad and Tobago in 2011 showed that 91 % are in favour of the death penalty but only 26 % support the mandatory death penalty. Most of those questioned also said that increasing the number of executions would be the least effective way of reducing crime" he said.

A touching moment occurred at the Conference with the story of three women belonging to the Hope support group whose family members had been killed. One of them, Merlyn Gowrie, said "I don't see why the death penalty should exist: my son will never come back. Do something against crime instead."

The conference welcomed more than 100 people of different nationalities and backgrounds (students, prisoners, prison wardens, lawyers, diplomats, academics, journalists and activists). The media covered it well, therefore helping to raise awareness in a society where public opinion remains strongly in favour of the death penalty.

Several events followed in the region, particularly a screening in Trinidad and a tour organised by Amnesty International to broadcast the stories of Selwyn Strachan, previously sentenced to death in Grenada, and Kevin Rivera Medina, a lawyer and representative of families of victims in Puerto Rico, in three countries: Grenada, Jamaica and Dominica.

Since 2nd October, the Caribbean abolitionist network has continued to develop and the Executive Committee, elected in October 2013, met in Puerto Rico on 11th and 12th January 2014 to draw up its strategy to combat the death penalty in the region.

A press release published after the meeting reaffirmed that "the ultimate aim of the Network is to achieve permanent abolition of the death penalty in every country in the Caribbean, as well as the creation of a culture of respect for the human right to life and the inherent dignity of all human beings. The interim aims are to establish a moratorium on application of the death penalty in the region and abolition of the mandatory death penalty in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago."

The Network will concentrate its efforts on the English-speaking countries in the Caribbean, pushing them in particular to "at least abstain" from the next vote on the resolution of the UN calling for a moratorium on the death penalty in December 2014.

The Executive Committee of the Caribbean Network will do everything possible to persuade governments in the region of the legitimacy of the moratorium, while remaining aware of the difficulties: "We know that it is unrealistic to think about abolishing the death penalty in the English-speaking Caribbean in the near future", recognised the President, Leela Ramdeen.

She added, "after the creation of the Caribbean Network, Chiara Sangiorgio from Amnesty International and Nicole Sylvester and myself for the Network met the Justice

Minister in Trinidad and Tobago who clearly indicated that the justice ministers of the English-speaking Caribbean had met and had agreed to vote “no” for the moratorium resolution.”

The Caribbean network is also seeking to “encourage Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados to abolish mandatory death penalties” because those two countries are the only ones to have kept these “scandalous” punishments, according to Ramdeen. She said that her own country, Trinidad and Tobago, “uses the death penalty without thinking about the profound causes of crime or identifying strategies which could really help our country to move forward.”

On 31 January 2014 Greater Caribbean for Life was officially registered as a non-profit organisation in Puerto Rico, therefore giving it a legal status⁶⁷.

Positioning in the region

As the events of the World Day Against the Death Penalty unfolded on an unprecedented scale in the region, local activists and international organisations clearly took a position against capital punishment in the Caribbean.

The World Day Against the Death Penalty has never been so visible in the Caribbean. Chosen as the central theme of the annual international abolitionist event, citizens of Trinidad and Tobago were invited to a free screening of a documentary on capital punishment, Puerto-Ricans were able to meet Dr Luis Arroyo Zapatero, Director of the International Academic Network for Abolition of Capital Punishment, or follow a conference on criticism of capital punishment in the work of the famous Spanish painter Francisco de Goya. A group of individuals previously

sentenced to death and lawyers undertook a tour of three islands in the Antilles and the National Human Rights Commission in Mexico devoted half a day to the issue of capital punishment in the company of diplomats, academics and activists.

The new Greater Caribbean for Life network issued a press release for the World Day, calling for “the governments of countries which still use the death penalty in the Caribbean to urgently and effectively tackle crime without applying the death penalty. The number of murders has increased in the Caribbean over the last ten years. Faced with this increase in criminality, governments present the death penalty as a way of controlling crime, despite the absence of evidence as to its deterrent effect, and are not investing in more effective solutions which would prevent or reduce crime in the long-term and would respond to the needs of victims through a reparative approach to justice.”

Amnesty International, a member organisation of the World Coalition, supported this position with “Not Making us safer”⁶⁸, a detailed analysis of crime, public safety and the death penalty published on 10th October.

The document brings together comprehensive data on crime rates, the status of the death penalty and international law in several regions of the world and concludes: “in the Greater Caribbean, there is no correlation between retention of the death penalty and low crime rates: six of the ten countries with the highest homicide rates in the region retain the death penalty (the Bahamas, Belize, Guatemala, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago). Indeed, in St Kitts and Nevis, the

number of murders increased from 23 to 27 in the year following the execution of Charles Elroy Laplace in December 2008.”

In a press release published for the World Day, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) also “called on all OAS member states which still use the death penalty to abolish it or at least introduce a moratorium on its application.” The IACHR is the body for the protection of human rights in the Organisation of American States.

It welcomed progress in the region, particularly the reduction in the number of mandatory death sentences: “The development of inter-American standards establishing that the death penalty contravenes the American Convention and the American Declaration [of Human Rights], as well as interaction between inter-American human rights bodies and the legal offices of the Commonwealth, among other factors, have led to progress in eliminating mandatory death sentences in most Caribbean countries. The IACHR expects further progress in this direction until mandatory death penalties are abolished in all countries in the region.”

Local media outlets also extended the space devoted to the debate on the death penalty. Various media outlets in Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and Venezuela broadcast information about events taking place for 10th October and the positions of the Inter-American Commission, the UN and the European Union.

Media echo was also heard in countries in South America and the number of press cuttings in Spanish considerably increased in 2013.



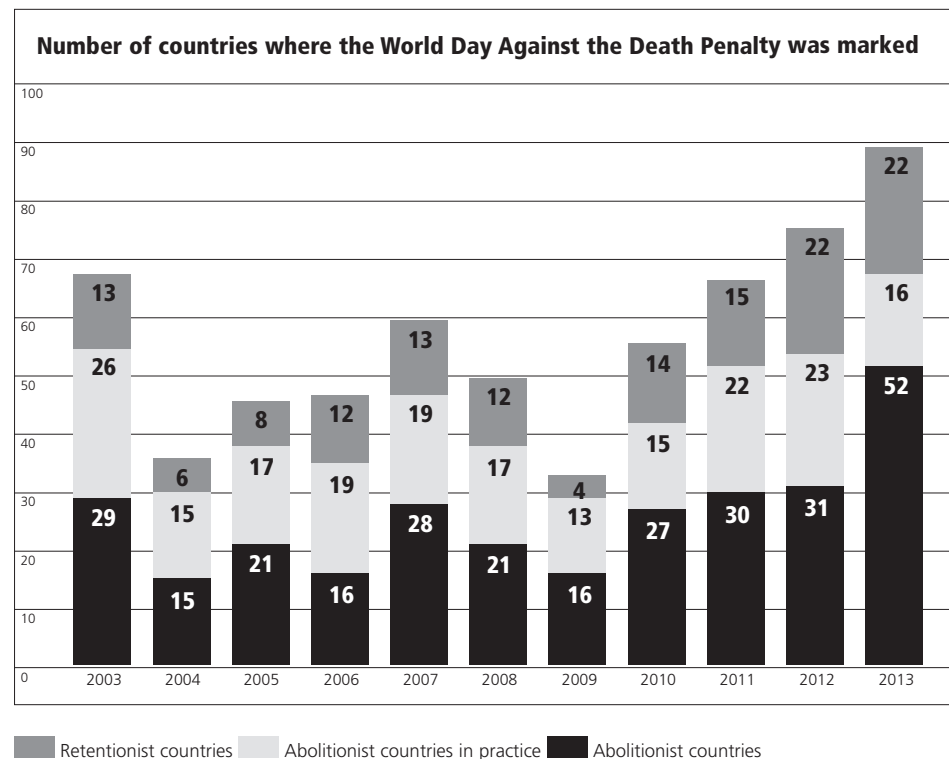
Activism remains strong in the rest of the world

In 2013, 394 initiatives were recorded in 90 countries spread across all five continents.

In 2012, 407 initiatives had been recorded in 76 countries. There were fewer events organised in 2013 as 2012 was the 10th World Day and mobilisation was stronger than ever. However, actions were taken in more countries in 2013.

The difference relates to the activism of European countries, particularly the contribution of the 42 European foreign affairs ministers who signed an appeal for abolition of the death penalty on 10th October.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for a comprehensive list of events recorded by the World Coalition.



Practical Sheet 1

HOW TO ORGANISE A FILM FESTIVAL ON THE DEATH PENALTY

- **Contact cinemas** and other organisations in your country;
- **Choose a theme** for the festival with a catchy title;
- Choose a dozen films about the theme **with a variety of countries and cultures** (European, American, Asian films, etc.), **content and subject matter** (cases of innocence, stories of prisoners sentenced to death, social pressure faced by victims' families, political executions, the abolitionist movement, the social and economic stakes, etc.), and **genre** (blockbusters, art house films, documentaries, etc.). You will find a list of films on the death penalty in the World Day activism kit;
- **Arrange subtitles** if the films do not already exist in your language;
- **Organise debates** after the films to encourage discussion with the audience. Invite experts, academics and directors to interact with the audience and explore their impressions of the film and their opinion of the death penalty.



To know more about past Film festivals, see the 4th "Murder by Numbers Film Festival: The Many Faces of the Death Penalty" organized by TAEDP – Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty in October 2013

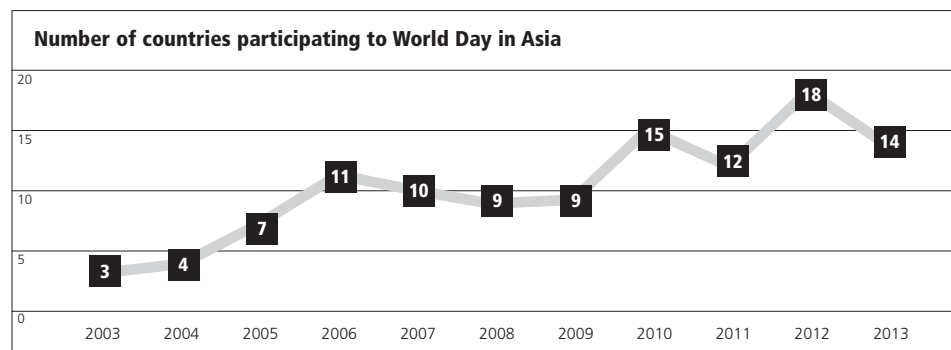
<http://taedp-film2013.blogspot.tw/>



ASIA – PACIFIC (97 events in 14 countries)

In a region where sentences and executions are most numerous, this year recorded significant activism for the second consecutive year with 97 events (compared to 81 in 2012, 57 in 2011 and 30 in 2010).

The large number of events was made possible thanks in particular to the film festivals organised in Taiwan and Hong Kong and the inter-regional conference organised by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Bangkok, Thailand.

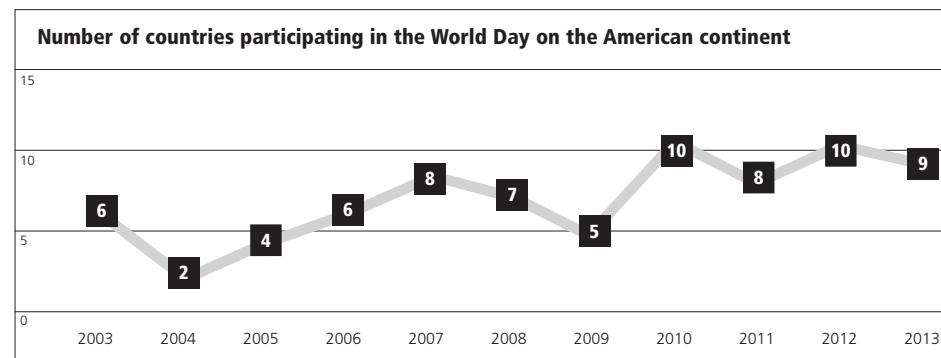


For more information, please read
 "Moving away from the death penalty in Asia" online:
<http://www.worldcoalition.org/thailand-china-asia-death-penalty-abolition-laos-brunei-myanmar-un-ohchr-adpan.html>

AMERICAS (52 events in 9 countries)

As well as the Caribbean, where there was unprecedented activism in 2013, members of the World Coalition in the United States responded to the call in large numbers.

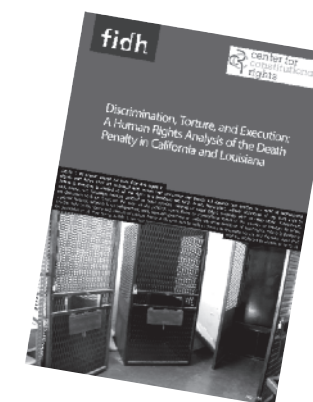
The Center for Constitutional Rights and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) launched a joint report on the death penalty in the United States called "Discrimination, torture and executions".



Watch the video:
<http://www.worldcoalition.org/usa-death-penalty-human-rights-analysis-race-torture-execution-ccr-fidh.html>



Read the report:
<http://www.ccrjustice.org/death-penalty>



Similarly, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Journey of Hope tour, a series of events took place across the State of Indiana from 10th to 18th October.

A 3-day conference brought together the main American abolitionist organisations, including people directly affected by the death penalty such as families of murder victims and those cleared of any offence.



Watch the video:
<http://www.worldcoalition.org/indiana-pelke-zitrin-journey-hope-victims.html>



For more information:
<https://www.journeyofhope.org/on-tour/annual-journeys/2013-indiana/itinerary/>

Practical Sheet 2

WORKING WITH UNIVERSITIES

Many events for World Day are organised in universities, which would usually provide rooms free of charges and encourage students to attend. In 2013, it was the case for example in Trinidad & Tobago, Puerto Rico, and Hong Kong.

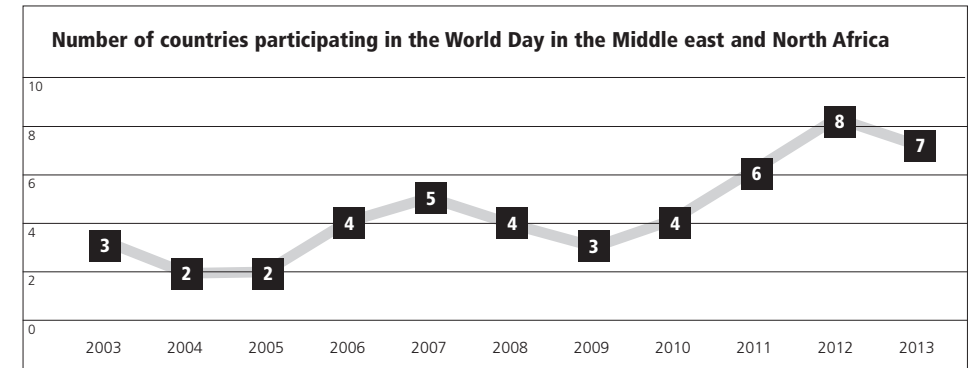
- **Get in touch with a professor from university** if there is one in your organisation or in the local civil society; you may also ask your personal network to check if anyone has connections with the university.
- **Contact the university and suggest organising activities for World Day** (it can be anything from a 1 hour session during a class to a two-day conference on the death penalty).
- If you are in contact with the law school, **you may organise something for law students** with lawyers defending people on death row for example.
- **Make sure you agree on what the university is ready to commit to** (providing a room, on campus information, official statement by the dean, etc.).
- **Pay attention to security** regulations within the university, opening hours (especially on weekends) and safety measures, including its insurance policy.
- **Make sure you have sufficient materials** (posters, leaflets, information sheets, etc.).
- **Advertise the event** and make sure the size of the room allows for a large amount of participants if desired.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (19 events in 7 countries)

In 2013 activism only reached significant levels in countries where the World Coalition has active member organisations such as Morocco, Tunisia and Lebanon.

There was a significant decline compared to last year as the number of events dropped from 40 to 19. The organisation of a Regional Congress Against the Death Penalty in Rabat in 2012 had led to the involvement of a large number of abolitionists in the region which was not the case in 2013.

Further, many players in the region were in Paris and Geneva for two conferences for parliamentarians and had therefore not organised events in their own countries.



For more information about parliamentary networks, read "The abolitionist movement looks to parliamentarians":

<http://www.worldcoalition.org/world-day-against-death-penalty-parliament-legislation-mps-icpd-ecpm-pri.html>



And watch the video:

<http://www.worldcoalition.org/frank-warburton-video-interview-parlementaires-deputes-abolition-peine-mort.html>

Practical Sheet 3

MOROCCAN PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK

Initiated at the Regional Congress on the death penalty, the first Parliamentary Network against the death penalty in Morocco was officially established on 26 February 2013 on the occasion of its constitutive General Assembly held in Parliament in Rabat under the theme "the legislature, key player for the protection of the right to life."

After deliberations on the objectives and tasks of the network, the Assembly adopted the founding document which was signed by 208 parliamentarians, members of the 8 groups present in the House of Representatives (WFP, UC, PPS, PES, PES Group Istitiqlal, RNI, MP) and two major unions in the chamber of Advisors (UT and FDT). It also elected a Steering Committee consisting of seven members.

A world first, this network is to achieve the following objectives:

- 1 - Develop a bill to abolish the death penalty;
- 2 - Encourage Morocco to vote in favor of the resolution of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on the adoption of a universal moratorium on the death penalty;
- 3 - Convince the Government to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the abolition of the death penalty;

- 3 - Ask the authorities to formalize the moratorium on executions in place since 1993;
- 4 - Work to improve the conditions of detention on death row in Morocco, and;
- 5 - Support all efforts of the Moroccan civil society to abolish the death penalty, particularly those of the Moroccan Coalition Against the Death Penalty.

In June 2013, during the 5th World Congress Against the Death Penalty, the network launched a "call to all parliamentarians of States that have not yet abolished the death penalty in law to establish parliamentary networks against the death penalty in their own country, in coordination with the abolitionist movements in the region, and taking advantage of lessons from our experience".

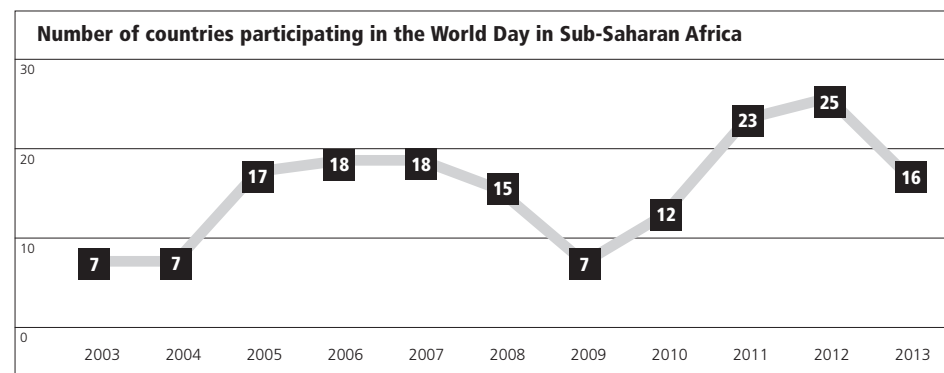


To learn more and read the founding document of the network (in French or Arabic):

http://www.tudert.ma/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=83&Itemid=87&la

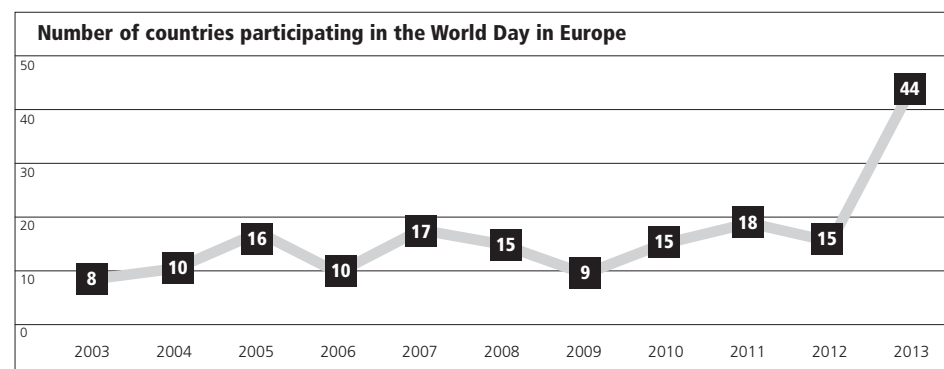
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (60 events in 16 countries)

As in the Middle East and North Africa, the number of activities organised in Sub-Saharan Africa dropped considerably in 2013: 60 events compared to 99 in 2012. The regional focus and the limited resources of many African organisations meant that activism was not as widespread as in 2012.



EUROPE (166 events in 44 countries)

As often occurs when the World Day focuses on a region in the world, activism was very strong in Europe. As well as the activism of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs in the 42 countries of the Council of Europe, which published a joint statement on 10th October, this year has been marked by a programme to raise awareness among public opinion in Belarus and the involvement of parliamentarians in the struggle against capital punishment.



For more information, read "Opinion divided on the death penalty in Belarus" online: <http://www.worldcoalition.org/belarus-death-penalty-opinion-poll-survey-penal-reform-international-helsinki-committee.html>



Practical Sheet 4

CONDUCTING A PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON THE DEATH PENALTY

Here are four examples of recent public opinion surveys commissioned by civil society groups and scholars in Belarus, Malaysia, Trinidad and China.

1 **Belarusian public opinion on crime and punishment, including the death penalty**

In 2013, Penal Reform International commissioned a detailed survey of public opinion about crime, punishment and the death penalty in Belarus.

Market researchers, Satio, conducted the survey, interviewing 1,000 participants. The results show that opinions around capital punishment are more varied and nuanced than is often stated, while public attitudes about crime in general are strongly affected by respondents' social position, background and emotions.

Key findings included: support for the death penalty is only 64 % – significantly down on the 80 % who supported capital punishment in a 1996 referendum; concerns about personal safety appeared to be a key reason for supporting the death penalty; three-quarters of respondents

felt that convicting an innocent person was worse than letting the guilty go unpunished.



<http://www.penalreform.org/resource/belarusian-public-opinion-crime-punishment-including-death-penalty/>

2 **The Death Penalty in Malaysia: Public opinion on mandatory drug trafficking, murder and firearm offences**

A detailed opinion survey commissioned in 2013 by the Death Penalty Project in Malaysia found that while most people initially respond supportively when asked about mandatory death sentences, their opinion changes when confronted with practical cases and additional information.

The survey was conducted by Prof Roger Hood

and Dr Mai Sato and questionnaires were administered by the independent market research company Ipsos.



<http://portfolio.cpl.co.uk/DPP/Malaysia-report/1/>

3 **Public Opinion on the Mandatory Death Penalty in Trinidad**

A survey of the opinions of a representative sample of 1,000 residents of Trinidad, almost all of them citizens, on the very topical subject of the death penalty, in particular the support for and use of the mandatory death penalty for murder under current Trinidadian law was conducted in 2010. The survey was designed by Professor Roger Hood of Oxford University and Dr Florence Seemungal a Trinidadian psychologist, who is also attached to Oxford. It was commissioned by the Death Penalty Project in London in association with the Rights Advocacy Project of the University of the West Indies Faculty of Law. The survey was carried out by the experienced company, Market Facts and Opinions of Trinidad.



http://www.deathpenaltyproject.org/fulltexts/49/original/11.02.23_SUMMARY_EDITED_PO_REPORT_REVISIED_23_FEB1.pdf?1298482044

4 **Public Opinion on the Death Penalty in China**

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law conducted the first large-scale representative population survey on public attitudes towards the death penalty in China, comprising approximate 4,500 respondents in three provinces.

The public opinion survey was conducted in Beijing, Hubei and Guangdong provinces by the Research Center for Contemporary China (RCCC) at Peking University.

The survey was administered as face-to-face interviews. The field work took place between November 1, 2007 and January 20, 2008.



http://www.mpicc.de/shared/data/pdf/forschung_aktuell_41.pdf

Media coverage remains very good

2013: 453 press cuttings in 94 countries

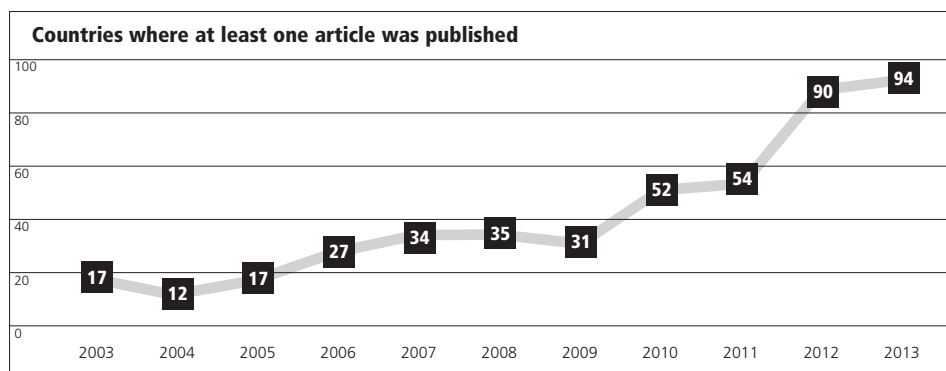
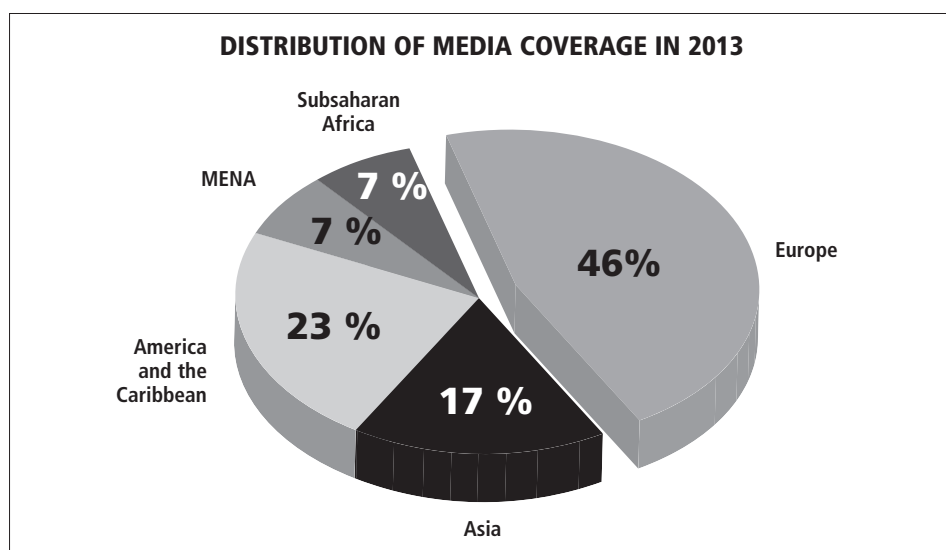
2012: 370 press cuttings in 90 countries

2011: 322 articles in 54 countries

2010: 280 articles in 52 countries

Media coverage increased compared to 2012 which was previously a record year. In particular, it nearly doubled in Asia and across the American continent. However, it reflects the drop in activism in Africa and the Middle East.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for a comprehensive list of events recorded by the World Coalition in 2013..



Practical Sheet 5

REPORTING ON THE DEATH PENALTY

How to use this resource

This resource is designed to represent the basic knowledge and information needed to conduct a training workshop in an easily accessible format. This resource is intended to be adapted and modified based on thorough data-gathering and preparation that precedes every training workshop.

Trainers should create their own targeted presentation notes and materials, based on the content of these prepared training resources and information packs and the particular realities on the ground.

Purpose

In reporting on the death penalty, the media has to tackle a number of issues. It has to understand the human rights implications of the death penalty and its alternative sanctions, as well as their country's criminal justice policies.

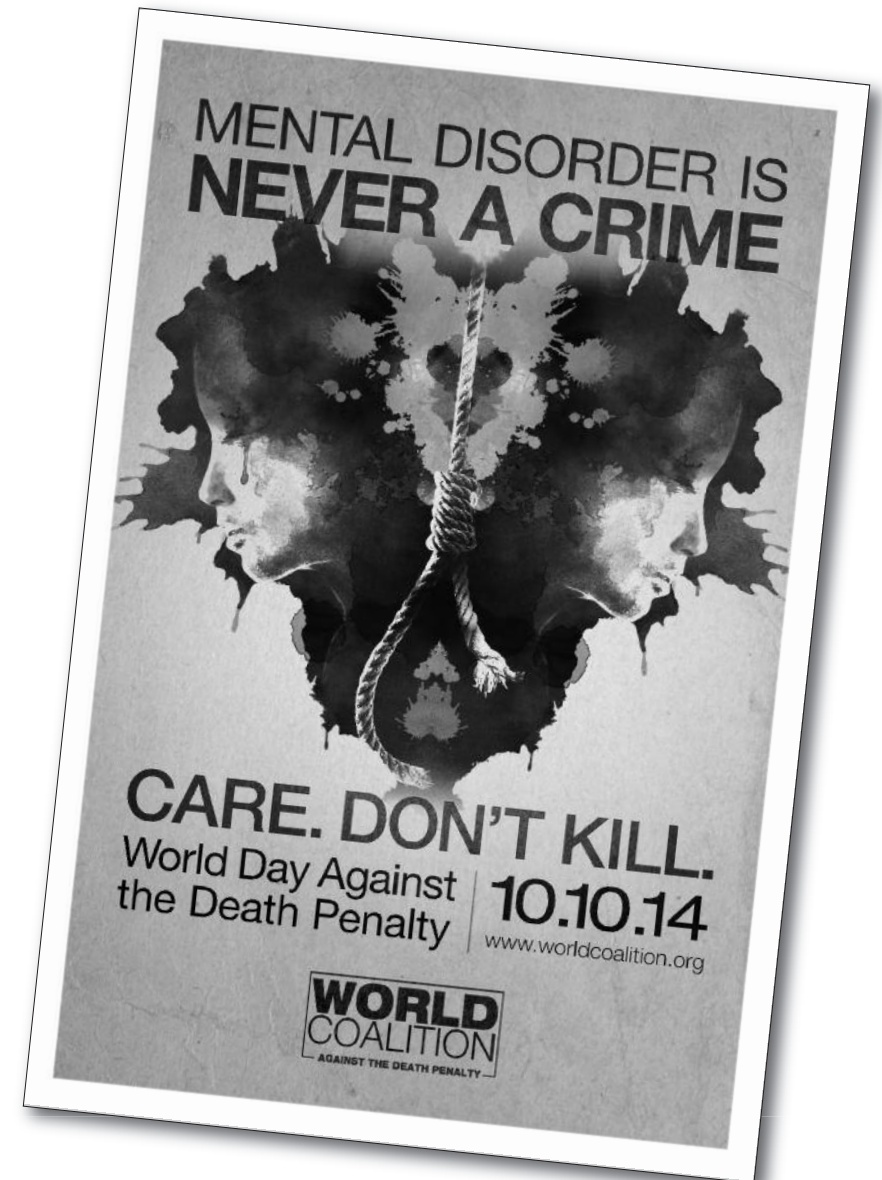
Furthermore, the media have to be able to tackle controversial subjects underlying the use of the death penalty, in particular society's attachment to this form of punishment, and in some societies, its religious implications. As such, reporting on the death penalty is not always a straight-forward process, and journalists should take a nuanced approach.

Learning objectives

- To demonstrate to journalists how to unravel the issues underlying the death penalty and find compelling story angles.
- To provide legal definitions to assist journalists and to ensure their story stands up to scrutiny.
- To provide journalists with various sources of information.

Excerpt from Penal Reform International training resource for journalists available here:
<http://www.penalreform.org/resource/reporting-death-penalty/>

[4]
Follow-up to the World Day



Abolition of the death penalty in the Caribbean

One of the recommendations stemming from the 10th World Day Against the Death Penalty was to plan long-term activities so that events linked to the World Day are not reduced to a single action but integrated into more long-term campaigns.

That was achieved for the 11th World Day which was part of a long-term strategy with the creation of an abolitionist network in the Caribbean officially registered with the authorities in Puerto Rico at the end of January 2014.

In order to ensure continuity and to support this new network, the World Coalition has also decided to hold its General Assembly in Puerto Rico in June 2014. This will be an opportunity to review the death penalty in the Caribbean and to participate in the action plan adopted by the Network last January.

Keep taking action!

The aims of the 2013 World Day were broadly achieved: the international dimension of the struggle for abolition of the death penalty among public opinion and the political decision-makers has increased with growing recognition of the World Day in the media and through inter-governmental organisations (African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the UN, etc.) and States, particularly in Europe and Latin America.

Progress is still possible in countries which still use capital punishment to strengthen abolitionist civil society and to put pressure on States so that they definitively end death sentences and executions.

In particular, the World Coalition must train civil society better to respond to the arguments of those who are in favour of the death penalty and to organise large-scale events. In particular, there are challenges in retentionist countries in Asia, the Middle East and Africa as demonstrated by the drop in activism and more limited media coverage this year in those regions.

In an effort to respond to these expectations, in December 2013 the World Coalition Steering Committee decided not to focus on a single region of the world for the World Days anymore because that tends to exclude others. Instead, it will always be connected to a theme with different regions and countries so that everyone feels included.

Thus, the 2014 World Day will focus on mental health and the death penalty with examples across the world, the 2015 World Day will focus on the death penalty for drug related offences and in 2016 on the death penalty and terrorism.

Further, the World Coalition will try as far as possible to hold its meetings in countries with a connection to the World Day, starting with the General Assembly in 2014 which will be held in the Caribbean.

[5]

Appendix

- 1] List of Initiatives
- 2] Press Review
- 3] Members of the World Coalition
- 4] Notes

1]

List of Initiatives

The list is in alphabetical order by region and countries. There were 394 initiatives from 90 countries in 2013.

ASIE – PACIFIQUE

(97 EVENTS IN 14 COUNTRIES)

Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network

ADPAN YouTube Campaign : video launched on the 11th World Day to show why ADPAN members and supporters oppose the death penalty

Joint statement of Asian abolitionists on the 11th World Day against the death penalty

Asian Pacific Youth Network

Online campaign for petition signatures against death penalty in Asia Pacific using twitter and Facebook

[AUSTRALIA

Amnesty International Australia

Candlelight vigil on World Day Against the Death Penalty to take action against the death penalty and advocate towards its abolition in Melbourne

Candlelight in Sydney

Candlelight in Adelaide

Candlelight in Parramatta

Online youth magazine launch

Press release

United Nations Youth

Screening of the film "Don't bury my heart"

Reprieve

Ode to abolition by Professor Andrea Durbach

[CAMBODIA

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the EU delegation in Cambodia

Opinion piece published in the media

Seminar with the government to discuss the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR

[HONG KONG

Amnesty International Hong Kong

Human Rights documentary Film Show – Execution watch series: Screening of 7 movies on the death penalty at 13 events in different venues in Hong Kong

Centre for Comparative and Public Law at the University of Hong Kong, the EU Office to Hong Kong and Macau and ADPAN

Two-day conference on the death penalty in Asia

Public debate: "is it wrong for the state to kill"?

[INDIA

Civil Rights and social justice Society (CRSJS)

Seminar on the topic 'Death Penalty - Justice or Injustice'

Press release

The O.P. Jindal Global University, in association with the EU Delegation to India

Youth Debate "This house believes that the Death Penalty has no place in the 21st Century"

[JAPAN

Center for Prisoners' Rights, Forum 90 and the EU Delegation to Japan

Symposium to offer perspectives into the issue of the death penalty

Exhibition of death row prisoners' work of art

Amnesty International

Demonstration against the death penalty

Community of Sant'Egidio

Conference with speaking guests "No justice without life"

[KAZAKHSTAN

Penal reform International

Five Kazakhstani celebrities shared their opinion on the death penalty

Press release

Publication of the report "Counter-terrorism in Kazakhstan: Why the death penalty is no solution"

PRI supported two Kazakh MPs to attend the first-ever meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the World Day. The MPs spoke about the situation of the death penalty in Kazakhstan, where the Criminal Code is being revised and may change the offences which carry a death sentence

[MONGOLIA

Amnesty International

Film discussions on "The life of David Gale" in universities

Distribution and translation of materials about the Death Penalty

Letter writing activities on the case of Ahmad Nuri Badawi (Iraq)

[NEPAL]

Amnesty International

Signature collection for the urgent action issued on behalf of Ghazi Abbasi (Iran)

Public event held in Kathmandu

Public event held in Lalbandhi

[NEW ZEALAND]

Amnesty International

Action in India

[PAKISTAN]

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

One day-long seminar on the Death Penalty

Call for a thorough review of the death penalty in the country

[SOUTH KOREA]

Amnesty International

Press Conference at the National Assembly to urge the Korean government to abolish the death penalty

Panel discussion on introducing a special bill to abolish the death penalty in South Korea

Production of posters

Conference discussion about a death penalty organised by the EU Delegation to South Korea

[TAIWAN]

Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty

4th Murder by Numbers Film Festival: screening of 15 films about the death

penalty in four different cities during 35 events

International Forum on Criminal Justice with international guests in Taipei

International Forum on Criminal Justice with international guests in Taizhong

Public lecture by Japanese lawyer Yasuda Yoshihiro in Taipei

Delegation to the office of Singapore to deliver the joint statement of Asian abolitionists on the 11th world day against the death penalty

Delegation to the office of Malaysia to deliver the joint statement of Asian abolitionists on the 11th world day against the death penalty

Delegation to the office of Thailand to deliver the joint statement of Asian abolitionists on the 11th world day against the death penalty

[TAJIKISTAN]

Penal reform International

Four famous people in Tajikistan shared their opinions on the death penalty

Press release

[THAILAND]

Amnesty International

Film screening

Poster exhibitions

Collection of signatures

Panel discussion with members of Parliament, government agencies and students

French Embassy

Business meeting on the Death Penalty

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with the Thai Ministry of Justice

Expert seminar on moving away from the death penalty in South East Asia

Meeting of Representatives from several Southeast Asian governments to discuss the Death Penalty

NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(52 EVENTS IN 9 COUNTRIES)

[ARGENTINA]

ICDP Commissioner Rodolfo Mattarollo and EU Ambassador Alfonso Diez Torres

Article supporting abolition

[CANADA]

Amnesty International

Report detailing the notion of deterrence

Collection of signatures for Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago

Presentation in a high school in Trois-Rivieres

Online petition on the Caribbean

Workshop with the testimony of Hamid Ghassemi-Shall

[DOMINICA]

Amnesty International

Speaker's tour with Kevin Rivera Medina (Puerto Rican Bar Association)

Meetings with civil society representatives, lawyers, government and prison officials and key stakeholders

[GRENADA]

Amnesty International

Speaker's tour with Kevin Rivera Medina (Puerto Rican Bar Association)

Meetings with civil society representatives, lawyers, government and prison officials and key stakeholders

Op-Ed by Selwyn Strachan, former death row inmate from Granada: "Time to end the myth that the death penalty reduces crime"

[JAMAICA]

Amnesty International

Speaker's tour with Kevin Rivera Medina (Puerto Rican Bar Association)

Meetings with civil society representatives, lawyers, government and prison officials and key stakeholders

[MEXICO]

Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos

Seminar with speaking guests

National Institute of Penal Sciences and the Academic Network to Abolish Death Penalty

Ibero – American conference for the abolition of the Death Penalty

[PUERTO RICO]

Puerto Rican Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Amnesty International Puerto Rico and the Spanish Consulate

Conference " Francisco Goya - The prohibition of cruel and inhumane penalties and the universal abolition of the death penalty"

Press release

Amnesty International Puerto Rico

Letter writing focused on the Caribbean region

Meeting with representatives of Trinidad and Tobago

Meeting with representatives of Belize

[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

Greater Caribbean For Life in partnership with the Puerto Rican Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Alpha Chambers, The Catholic Commission for Social Justice, the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Amnesty International and the Community of Sant'Egidio

Public conference "The Death Penalty in the context of Public Security: Neither right, nor effective"

Private meeting of the Greater Caribbean for Life

Official launch of the Network "the Greater Caribbean for life"

Videos with experts talking about their daily fight against capital punishment

Petition signing

Final declaration on 2/10/2013

Meeting with the Attorney General or Trinidad and Tobago

Media Release on 9/10/2013: "Civil society in the Greater Caribbean calls on governments to stop crime, not lives"

The Catholic Commission for Social Justice

Respect for Life Week activities in Trinidad and Tobago

EU Member States and the Delegation of the European Union to Trinidad and Tobago

Free public screening of the documentary film Into the Abyss

[USA]

Alaskans against the Death Penalty

Conference with speaking guests

American Civil Liberties Union of Colorado

Press conference with faith, social justice and civil rights organizations

Amnesty International and Huston Group 23

Event with guest speakers

Report on the use of the Death Penalty

Center for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law's Anti-Torture Initiative together with the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR), the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the Harvard University

Conference about Human Rights Analysis on the Death Penalty in U.S. Prisons at the Washington College of Law, Washington D.C.

Panel discussion as part of the launch of a joint report

Center for Constitutional Rights and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)

Report examining the United States' use of the death penalty through an international human rights framework

Video "Race, Torture and execution"

Journey of hope ... from Violence to Healing

Conference on World Day, featuring Bud Welch, the father of an Oklahoma City bombing victim who opposes the death penalty

Death Penalty Photo Exhibit - Scott Langley Photography

Indiana Abolition Coalition Annual Meeting

Missourians for Alternatives to the Death Penalty

Conference with guest speakers

New Hampshire Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty

Conference: The Road to Repeal: Ending the Death Penalty in New Hampshire

Seattle Social justice

Film Festival

Sr.Helen Prejean speaking

Texas Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty

Radio broadcast

The Advocates for human rights

Presentation on the U.S. and the death penalty

Presentation of a recent case in Louisiana

Washington Coalition to abolish the Death Penalty

Speaking events on the Death Penalty

Information stall and collection of signatures

Jason Baldwin speaking

Universal Tolerance Organization (U.T.O.)

Press release

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

(19 EVENTS IN 7 COUNTRIES)

[ALGERIA]

Amnesty International with the Delegation of the European Commission

Debate on the abolition of the death penalty

CDDH de Bejaia

Conference "The abolition of the death penalty in Algeria between a moratorium and moves towards its questioning"

[IRAN]

Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation

Persian newsletter with the results of its latest research on executions in Iran

Translation into Persian of The Death Penalty vs. Human Rights: Why Abolish the Death Penalty? and online publication of the report

[LEBANON]

Association Justice and Mercy (AJEM) and the Lebanese Coalition against Death Penalty

Demonstration in Beirut Souks

Lebanese coalition against Death Penalty

Sit-in around the Court House in Beirut
press conference

[MOROCCO]

Moroccan Coalition against the Death Penalty and Amnesty International

Public Meeting

Press conference

Production of materials such as posters, petitions and brochures

Sit-in in front of the Moroccan Parliament

Street theatre event in the city of Khmissate

Participation in two national TV programmes

[PALESTINE]

The Human Rights and Democracy Media Center "SHAMS"

Statement issued in English and Arabic on the occasion of World Day Against the Death Penalty

[TUNISIA]

Tunisian Coalition Against the Death penalty and Amnesty International

Call for the abolition

Meetings and discussions on the death penalty

Open letter to Tunisian political parties inviting them to take a stand on the death penalty

Press release

[YEMEN]

The European Union Delegation in Yemen and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Country Office

Statement on the World and European Day against the Death Penalty to mark their appreciation of the recent efforts led by the Yemeni authorities to put an end to the death penalty for juveniles in Yemen

SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

(60 EVENTS IN 16 COUNTRIES)

[BENIN]

CREDH (Centre de Recherches et d'Education pour les Droits Humains)

Press release

Institut pour la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme et Action Humanitaire et Amnesty International

Flash Mob

Information stall

Radio broadcasting

Posters put up on the walls of the city, the tribunal and the prison

[BOTSWANA]

Ditshwanelo (the Botswana Centre for Human Rights)

Press Statement on the World Day Against Death Penalty

[CAMEROON]

Doits et Paix

Press conference "The worrying situation of the death penalty in Cameroon"

[CONGO (REPUBLIC OF THE)]

Abolitionist Movement of Congo-Brazzaville

Distribution of posters and leaflets against the death penalty

ACAT Congo Brazzaville

Joint press release FIACAT - ACAT CONGO sent to the Ministry of Justice, embassies and the media

Display and distribution of materials relating to the World Day

Participation in the ceremony organised by the Association of Human Rights in the Prison System (ADHUC)

[DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO]

CODHAS

Events in six secondary schools in the city of Goma, on the main theme "a better understanding of the abolition of the death penalty"

Conference with law students from the University of Goma: "why the DRC must abolish the death penalty?"

CODHO

letter to the President of El Salvador

Press release

Prison visit

Radio broadcast

Comité Des Journalistes Congolais Contre La Peine De Mort

Media Campaign

Debates on the issue of the death penalty

Culture pour la Paix et la Justice (CPJ)

Call for the abolition of the death penalty in Congo

Pax Christi Uvira asbl

Conference "stop crime not life"

Youth campaign "A month of activism against the death penalty" with universities and schools

RADHOMA

Conference on the death penalty

Distribution of posters

Report on the situation in Congo

Press release

UCPDHO

Conference with students of the institute of Uvira on the occasion of the 11th World Day Against the Death Penalty

[GHANA]

ACAT Ghana

Door to door campaigns

Visits to schools and churches for talks

Street parades displaying posters and placards that carried clear messages against the death penalty

[GAMBIA

African Commission on Human & People's Rights

Statement on the World Day Against the Death Penalty

[IVORY COAST

ACAT Cote d'Ivoire

Press conference

Press release

[LIBERIA

ACAT-Liberia Executive committee members and Adolescent Girls New Outlook (ANO-Liberia)

Prison visit

Special Prayer offering for convicted prisoners on death row

Press statement

Rescue Alternative Liberia (RAL)

Meeting with major stakeholders in Liberia for the abolition of the death penalty

Meeting with civil society organisations

Distribution of material

[MADAGASCAR

ACAT

Pool on the opportunity of the abolition

Educational and informational activities

Press conference

Joint call

[NIGER

Nigerien Coalition Against the Death Penalty

Film screening

Conference

Press release

ACAT Niger

Joint press release FIACAT - ACAT Niger sent to the media

[NIGERIA

HURILAWS

Press statement in commemoration of October 10 - World Day Against the Death Penalty

Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP)

Press conference with exonerated death row prisoners

Call for abolition of the death penalty and for moratorium to be maintained

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

Call to the Federal Government to reconsider its position on death penalty for capital offences

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Nigeria Bar Association (NBA), Access to Justice, Legal Development and Advancement Programme (LEDAP), the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) and Lawyers Without Borders (ASFF)

Conference on the topic: 'Stop Crimes Not Lives'

Press statement

[SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan Law Society

Conference to remind the governments to live up to their obligations expressed by vote in favor of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution

Press conference

[TOGO

ACAT Togo

Joint press release FIACAT - ACAT Togo sent to the media

[UGANDA

Foundation for Human Rights Initiative

Conference highlighting the Law Revision (Penalties in Criminal Matters)

Testimonies from two ex-death row inmates

[ZIMBABWE

Amnesty International

Public march in Harare

Amnesty International, the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, the Women's Coalition, the Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association and the Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender

Conference attended by Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Emmerson, who spoke in favour of abolition of the death penalty

EUROPE

(166 EVENTS IN 44 COUNTRIES)

[ALBANIA

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[ANDORRA

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[AUSTRIA

Amnesty International

Information stall

Report on "Death sentences and Executions in 2012"

Lobbying activities in the case of Fatima Hussein Badi

Distribution of flyers

Collection of signatures for Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[BELARUS

Belarusian Helsinki Committee

Presentation of the results of a large study of what people know about the death penalty in the country and why they support or oppose it

Human Rights Center Viasna

Issue of the podcast "Rock for human rights" dedicated to the ways of understanding the death penalty in the world rock culture

Topical web-resource

Video materials including new videos from the cycle "Six arguments against the death penalty"

Topical discussions among students

Press-conference with the participation of the relatives of people on death row

Concert against the death penalty

Presentation of the music project "The last down"

Penal reform International

Press conference with 15 state and non-state journalists to launch the findings

Roundtable with 19 editors and managers of non-state media organisations to discuss how to improve coverage of the death penalty

Roundtable with 38 participants (government, judiciary, diplomats, NGOs, academics) to discuss findings of survey

[BELGIUM]

Barreau de Liege

Conference with Antoinette Chahine

Ordre des barreaux francophones et germanophone de Belgique

Publication of « La tribune »

Sant' Egidio

Conference with spaking guests

Press release

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[BULGARIA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[CROATIA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[CYPRUS]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[CZECH REPUBLIC]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[DENMARK]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[ESTONIA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[FINLAND]

Amnesty International

Organisation of a pop-up restaurant event with last meals selected by death row prisoners served

Collection of signatures in relation to the Urgent Action Amnesty International issued on behalf of Mabruk bin Ali al-Sai'ari, a Saudi man facing execution

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[FRANCE]

ACAT France

Informational and educational activities

Call for the abolition

Presentation of the death penalty around the world

Letter to the President of Guatemala

Gospel concert

Exhibition in Limoges

Conference " La Peine de Mort, pourquoi?"

Press release

Canvassing in Auch

Public meeting in Auch

Amnesty International

Die-in in Lille

Die- in in Marseille

Concert in Marseille

Manifestation against the death penalty

Press release

Petition signing

Book sale to finance the activities of the association

Conferences (Limoges, Lyon)

Debates after movies or plays (Le Havre, Fontenay le Comte, Grenoble)

Interviews in local newspapers

Avocats Sans Frontieres

Informational activities

Press release

Barreau de Paris

Press release

Informational activities

Collectif francais de soutien à Mumia Abu-Jamal

Signing of petitions

Screening of the film "In Prison my whole life" followed by a debate in several cities

Delegation to the Embassy of Guatemala in Paris to call for the abolition of the death penalty

ECPM

Parliamentarian seminar on the abolition of the Death Penalty in North Africa and Middle East at the Senate and Parliamentary Assembly in Paris

Private meeting with the Organisation of the Francophonie and Parliamentarians from French speaking countries

Theater play "C'est combien d'années la perpétuité ?"

Educational activities in schools from October 8 to 11

FIACAT

Mobilisation within the network

Press release

Interview in newspapers

FIDH

Publication of the update of the report on Iran to analyse the new penal laws in force in Iran

Op-Ed published signed by Robert Badinter, Karim Lahidji and Florence Bellivier

Open letter to Tunisian political parties calling for abolition in the country

Publication of videos on the death penalty in Africa

Online campaign for World Day with a selection of articles on the death penalty

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[GERMANY

Amnesty International

Press release

Collection of signatures for Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago

Production of flyers, posters, articles and statistics in Amnesty Journal and Amnesty action newspaper

Online petition

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[GREECE

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[HUNGARY

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[ICELAND

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[IRELAND

Amnesty International

Information stalls and petition signing

[ITALY

Amnesty International

Information stall and collection of signatures in Agrigento

Information stall and collection of signatures (with music and readings) in Ancona

Information stall and collection of signatures in Arese

Flashmob in Arese

Information stall and collection of signatures in Bologna

Collection of signatures in Calvi Risorta (CE)

Photography Exhibition in Calvi Risorta (CE)

Concert of the group "Figli di un Dio minore" in Calvi risorta (CE)

Live music and videos to say " Death to Death Penalty" in Catania

Information stall and collection of signatures in Formia (LT)

Reading of Orianna Fallaci's book "Un uomo" in Formia (LT)

Conference on Human Rights violations in Belarus, in Genova

Educative project in Lucca

Information stall and collection of signatures in Lucca

Information stall and collection of signatures in Imbersago

Information stall and collection of signatures in Milan

Concert in Milan

Demonstration with images in Milan

Information stall and collection of signatures in Perugia

Press conference in Piacenza

Concert In Rome

Information stall and collection of signatures in Rome

Information stall and collection of signatures in Somma Lombarda (VA)

Conference in Teramo

Conference in Torino

Conference about the situation in Belarus, in Trieste

Conference in Florence "Death penalty: the path to abolition"

Comitato Paul Rougeau

Screening of the documentary "No Vale la pena"

Italian Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty

Ceremony for the donation by Riamed of an Automated External Defibrillator "Cardiac Science mod. G3" to Nuovo Quarto Calcio per la Legalità to cardio protect the Giarrusso stadium of Quart
Visit to the national soccer team

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[LATVIA

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[LIECHTENSTEIN

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[LITHUANIA

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[LUXEMBOURG

ACAT and Amnesty International

Lecture on human rights and the death penalty in Iran

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[MACEDONIA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[MALTA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[MOLDOVA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[MONACO]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[MONTENEGRO]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[NETHERLANDS]

Amnesty International

Organisation of a number of activities against the death penalty with a focus on ending capital punishment in Belarus

Production of a short video clip on the death penalty, inspired by a conversation with Lubou Kavalyou

Art installation in The Hague called "Scaffold", by American artist Sam Durant

Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization

World Campaign against the Death Penalty
Press release

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

Sant'Egidio

Conference with speaking guests

[NORWAY]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

Iran Human Rights (IHR) and Amnesty International

Seminar and view of a documentary about the juveniles on the death row "Don't bury my heart" at the University of Oslo

Publication of a statement and press release

Op-Ed published in the Norwegian Broadcasting

[PORTUGAL]

Associação Chaves Viva

Film screening

Press release

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[ROMANIA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[RUSSIA]

Penal Reform International

Screening of the documentary "do not execute my murderer" in Moscow, followed by a discussion

[SAN MARINO]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[SERBIA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

Serbia Against Capital Punishment

Public discussion held in the Center for Cultural Decontamination in Belgrade

[SLOVAKIA]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[SLOVENIA]

Foreign Minister

Sign of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[SPAIN]

Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid (ICAM)

Conference with speaking guests

Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Valencia (ICAV)

Conference

Press release

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[SWEDEN]

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[SWITZERLAND]

Amnesty International

Signing of petitions

ACAT Switzerland

Film screening : Into the Abyss

Publication on the Death Penalty

Signature of petitions

International commission against the Death Penalty and the Inter-Parliamentarian Union

Panel discussion entitled "Parliamentarians, a critical force in promoting the abolition of the death penalty"

Signature of petitions

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[TURKEY

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[UKRAINE

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[UK

Amnesty International

Press release

Report "Death Penalty in the English-speaking Caribbean-A human rights issue"

Thematic briefing

Online petition on mandatory death penalty in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago

Publication of two OP-EDs in newspapers in the English-speaking Caribbean

Lecture in Ely Cathedral

Foreign Minister

Signing of the joint appeal for abolition throughout the world

[2] Press Review

The list is in alphabetical order by country and there are 453 press cuts from 94 countries in 2013.

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دعوة لإلغاء عقوبة الإعدام

ALBANIA

- Albania among signatories for abolition of death penalty

11/10/2013

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ALGERIA

- «Non à la mort lente dans le couloir de la mort»

11/10/2013

elwatan.com

- Le mouvement abolitionniste algérien à la traîne

12/10/2013

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- Les militants des droits humains contre son application

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LIBERTE

- Non appliquée mais non abolie en Algérie

15/10/2013

LIBERTE

- On vous le dit

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elwatan.com

- 2012 الإعدام عقوبة لمن أمضت العالم في اليوم

11/10/2012

Martyn Roper

(UK ambassador in Algeria)

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

- Former AG of Antigua and Barbuda: Death penalty just cheap fix

02/10/2013

Guardian Media

ARGENTINA

- Cuál será la pena para sanar el dolor

13/10/2013

eldebate.com.ar

- Día internacional contra la pena de muerte

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infonews.com

- Especialistas da ONU defendem fim da pena de morte

17/10/2013

Em Busca Da Verdade

- For life, against capital punishment

10/10/2013

Buenos Aires Herald

- Jueves 10 octubre 2013

15/10/2013

- Por la vida, contra la pena de muerte

10/10/2013

El Pais

- Por la vida, contra la pena de muerte

10/10/2013

La Capital

AUSTRALIA

- 5 reasons some people think the world needs the death penalty

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Amnesty International Australia

- Death penalty in numbers
09/10/2013 *Amnesty International*
- Execution surge in Iran after moderate elected
12/10/2013 *The Australian News*
- Less countries perform the capital punishment
15/10/2013 *The Courier*
- PNG: « Les ambassadeurs ont franchi la ligne jaune »
16/10/2013 *radioaustralia*
- Save Hakamada Iwao from execution in Japan
11/10/2013 *Amnesty International*
- Vigil for World Day Against the Death Penalty
08/10/2013 *weekendnotes.com*
- Vigil shines bright in city
11/10/2013 *The Daily Advertiser*
- When did justice start looking like premeditated murder?
12/10/2013 *Amnesty International*

AUSTRIA

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11/10/2013 *salzburg*

AZERBAIJAN

- 537 executed in Iran within year
14/10/2013 *news.az*

BAHRAIN

- Shunning death penalty is to Bahrain's credit
18/10/2013 *Gulf Daily News*

BANGLADESH

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10/10/2013 *DHAKATRIBUNE*
- Bangladesh must overturn all death sentences
01/10/2013 *Amnesty International*
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09/10/2013 *bdnews24.com*
- EU against Death Penalty
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BARBADOS

- Barbados ordered to abolish mandatory death penalty
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- Caribbean urged to abolish death penalty
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- People in glass houses...
13/10/2013 *The Barbados Advocate*

BELARUS

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10/10/2013 *naviny.by*
- 10 октября — Всемирный день против смертной
10/10/2013 *belaruspartisan.org*
- 53% белорусского общества считают пожизненное заключение альтернативой смертной казни, сообщил специалист
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- A moratorium could reconcile supporters and opponents of the death penalty'
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- Ideology officials involved in bans on public events
15/10/2013 *charter97*
- One-third of Belarusian citizens have inaccurate awareness about the death penalty in the country'
10/10/2013 *naviny.by*
- Priest Aliaksandr Shramko: "Death penalty contradicts the Gospel"
08/10/2013 *spring.96*
- The death penalty is the murder on behalf of the State
06/10/2013 *spring96.org*
- Былы выканаўца смяротных прысудаў з ЗША падпісаў петыцыю
10/10/2013 *GLYBOKAE.BY*
- В Беларуси противников смертной казни становится больше
10/10/2013 *DW*

- Всемирный день против смертной казни
08/10/2013 *belhelcom.org*
- Всемирный день против смертной казни отмечается сегодня
10/10/2013 *belnovosti.by*
- Вынік даследавання: грамадства недастаткова інфармаванае пра
09/10/2013 *dzedzich.org*
- ЕС готов обсуждать с Минском вопрос отмены смертной казни
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08/10/2013 *kp.by*
- Когда белорусы будут готовы к отмене смертной казни?“,
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- Мнение. Девальвация против смертной казни: победитель известен заранее
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- Неделя против смертной казни начинается в
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- Праваабаронцы абвешчаюць Тыздзень супраць
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BELGIUM

- 42 ministres des Affaires étrangères dont Reynders pour l'abolition
10/10/2013 *RTLinfo.be*
- 42 Ministres lancent un appel
10/10/2013 *rtbf.be*

- ANTIDOODSTRAFONTOETING
09/10/2013 *bloggen.be*
- Antoinette Chahine à Liège pour militer contre la peine de mort dans le monde
07/10/2013 *levif.be*
- Council of Europe Goodwill Ambassador Bianca Jagger on the campaign against the Death Penalty
16/10/2013 *hub.coe.int*
- EU leads in fight against death penalty
15/10/2013 *EU@UN*
- EU underlines commitment to universal abolition
10/10/2013 *European External Action Service*
- Lutte contre la peine de mort: le Barreau de Liège reçoit A. Chahine
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- Un combat à poursuivre !
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BOLIVIA

- La pena de muerte no tiene sentido en un mundo pensante
10/10/2013 *El correctivo animal (o de la torpeza)*

BOTSWANA

- DITSHWANELO
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- Stop the Death Penalty
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BRAZIL

- ONU cobra fim de execuções em massa no Iraque
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CAMBODIA

- Where Cambodia can lead
10/10/2013 *phnompenhpost.com*

CAMEROON

- George Stinney, 14 ans, le plus jeune condamné à mort des Etats-Unis
12/11/2013 *Cameroonvoice.com*

CANADA

- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort
11/10/2013 *ambafrance.org*
- Silence From Conservatives on World Day Against the Death Penalty
10/10/2013 *HUFFINGTON POST*

CHILE

- Día Mundial contra la Pena de Muerte
10/10/2013 *ambafrance.org*

CHINA

- 11^e Journée mondiale Contre la Peine de Mort
10/10/2013 *ambafrance.org*
- Death Penalty linked to social inequality
10/10/2013 *scmp.com*
- The unnecessary cruelty of the death penalty
10/10/2013 *South China Morning Post*
- 世界反死刑日中共活摘死刑犯器官再受關注
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- 国际反死刑日：法国驻华大使介绍废除死刑经验
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COLOMBIA

- Día Mundial contra la Pena de Muerte
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CROATIA

- EU protiv smrtne kazne
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DRC

- Arrêtons le crime, pas la vie
10/10/2013 *Radio-Télévision Nationale Congolaise - RTNC*

ECUADOR

- En el Día Mundial contra la Pena de Muerte, Europa pidió eliminarla
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FIJI

- World Day Against the Death Penalty - 10th October
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FRANCE

- Iran : 471 exécutions depuis le début de 2013 jusqu'à la journée contre la peine de mort
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10/10/2013 *Blog de Arnaud Mouillard*
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10/10/2013 *ncr-iran*
- La dernière exécution en France
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- La peine de mort recule lentement mais sûrement
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16/10/2013 *blog.jmga*
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- World Day against the Death Penalty (October 10, 2013)
10/10/2013 *France Diplomatie Ministère des Affaires étrangères*

GAMBIA

- Déclaration de la Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples à l'occasion de la célébration de la Journée Mondiale Contre la Peine de Mort
16/10/2013 *Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples*

GERMANY

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GUYANA

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09/10/2013 *UNPO*
- What the Media Is Saying About DPIC's "The 2% Death Penalty"
03/10/2013 *AI Houston Group 23*
- Where the walking dead wait
11/10/2013 *HUFF POST*
- World Day Against The Death Penalty
10/10/2013 *Sisters of Providence*

- World Day Against the Death Penalty and the Impact of Troy Davis
15/10/2013 *Innocence Blog*

VANUATU

- La peine de mort n'est pas la justice
09/10/2013 *ambafrance.org*

VENEZUELA

- ONU califica de obscenas e inhumanas las ejecuciones en masa en Irak
11/10/2013 *aporrea.com*
- Por la abolición de la pena de muerte
14/10/2013 *analitica.com*
- Por la abolición de la pena de muerte
14/10/2013 *analitica.com*

YEMEN

- EU delegation welcomes Yemen decision
14/10/2013 *Yemen Post*
- EU-UNICEF hails Yemen efforts to put end to Juvenile death penalty
14/10/2013 *Yemen news agency*

ZAMBIA

- Zim: Justice minister says the state will eventually remove death
17/10/2013 *mg.co.za*

ZIMBAWBE

- Interview of Simeon Mawanza, Amnesty International Researcher on Zimbabwe
09/10/2013 *ZiFM*
- Commemoration of World Day on Anti-Death Penalty Campaign
07/10/2013 *zacro.org*
- Mnangagwa Calls For Abolition Of Death Penalty
10/10/2013 *The Zimbabwe Mail*
- Zimbabwe to Back Africa ICC Pull-Out
10/10/2013 *NewZimbabwe.com*

[3] Members of the World Coalition

The list of members, as of 1st January 2014, is sorted in alphabetical order by country.

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• Victorian Criminal Justice Coalition

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BELARUS

• Belarusian Helsinki Committee

khlashchankova@gmail.com
www.belhelcom.org

BELGIUM

• Fédération des Etudiants Libéraux (FEL)

info@etudiantsliberaux.be
http://www.etudiantsliberaux.be/

• Hope & Justice

annyckguillard@hotmail.com

• Ordre des avocats du Barreau de Liège

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http://www.barreudeliege.be/

• Ordre des Barreaux Francophones et Germanophones de Belgique (OBFG)

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http://www.avocat.be/index,fr.html

• Ville de Braine-l'Alleud

www.braine-lalleud.be/

BURUNDI

• Unis contre la peine de mort

ishimwess@yahoo.fr

CAMEROON

• Droits et Paix

droitsetpaix@yahoo.fr

CANADA

• Iranian Human Rights Activists Groups in EU and North America

hmahoutiha@videotron.ca
www.hriran.org

• Rights and Democracy / Droits et Démocratie

http://www.dd-rd.net/

- **Stop Child Executions**

info@nazanin.ca
www.stopchildexecutions.com

- **Stop Child Executions**

info@stopchildexecutions.com
www.stopchildexecutions.com

CONGO

- **Mouvance des Abolitionnistes du Congo Brazzaville (Cercle de Protection de l'Environnement)**

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CUBA

- **Comisión Cubana de Derechos Humanos y Reconciliación Nacional (CCDHRN)**

elizardosanchez4@gmail.com

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- **Centre d'Observation des Droits de l'Homme et d'Assistance Sociale (CODHAS)**

codhasrdc07@yahoo.fr

- **Collectif des Organisations des Jeunes Solidaires du Congo-Kinshasa (COJESKI - RDC)**

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www.cojeski.org

- **Comité Des Journalistes Congolais Contre La Peine De Mort**

jpgdhcongo@yahoo.fr

- **Comité des Observateurs des Droits de l'Homme (CODHO)**

nsiiluanda_codho@yahoo.fr

- **Congolese Youth Movement**

congyouth@yahoo.fr

- **Culture pour la Paix et la Justice**

cpj_ong@yahoo.fr

- **Ligue pour la Défense et la vulgarisation des droits de l'homme, LDVDH**

laldvdh1999@yahoo.fr
http://recim.org/ascop/ldvdh-fr.htm

- **Observatoire National des Prisons**

grafkivu@yahoo.fr

- **Pax Christi Uvira asbl**

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- **Réseau des associations des droits de l'Homme contre la peine de mort - RADHOMA**

radhoma_congo@yahoo.fr

- **Union Chrétienne pour le Progrès et la Défense des Droits de l'Homme**

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FIJI ISLANDS

- **Pacific Concerns Resource Center**

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Inde

- **Civil Rights and Social Justice Society (CRSJS)**

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FRANCE

- **ACAT** cecile.marcel@acatfrance.fr

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- **Avocats Sans Frontières**

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www.avocatsansfrontieres-france.org/

- **Barreau de Paris**

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- **Collectif « Libérons Mumia »**

jackyfree@orange.fr

www.mumiabujamal.com

- **Comité Syndical Francophone de l'Education et de la Formation**

csfef@snes.edu

http://www.csfef.org/

- **Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT)**

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- **Conférence Internationale des Barreaux**

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- **Ensemble contre la peine de mort**

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- **Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme**

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- **Fédération Syndicale Unitaire**

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- **FIACAT**

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- **Human Rights Watch**

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- **Ligue des Droits de l'Homme**

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- **Lutte pour la Justice**

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www.lpj-france.net

- **Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les Peuples (MRAP)**

international@mrp.fr

www.mrap.asso.fr

- **Ordre des avocats des Hauts de Seine**

batonnier@barreau92.com

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- **Réseau d'Alerte et d'Intervention pour les Droits de l'Homme - RAIDH**

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- **Save Anthony**

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- **Ville de Dijon**

psartori@ville-dijon.fr

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- **Ville de Poitiers**

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GAZA STRIP VIA ISRAEL

- **Palestinian Center for Human Rights**

pchr@pchgaza.org

www.pchgaza.org/portal/en/

GERMANY

- **Aktion der Christen für die Abschaffung der Folter (ACAT Deutschland)**

acat.ev@t-online.de
www.acat-deutschland.de
Allemagne

- **ALIVE e. V.**

info@alive-gegen-todesstrafe.de
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- **German Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty**

scardona@gcadp.org
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GUATEMALA

- **Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM)**

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GUINEA

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- **Mêmes droits pour tous (MDT)**

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INDIA / INDONESIA

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- **Law Student's Forum**

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- **Lawyers For Human Rights International**

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INDONESIA

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• Iraqi Coalition against Death Penalty

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ITALIA

• Città di Matera

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www.municipio.re.it/reteCivica/urp/home.nsf
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relazioni.internazionali@comune.venezia.it
www.comune.venezia.it

• Coalizione italiana contro la pena di morte

aleruberti66@yahoo.it
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• Coalizione italiana contro la pena di morte

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• Comunità di Sant'Egidio

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• Hands off Cain

e.zamparutti@radicali.it
www.handsoffcain.info

• Ordine Provinciale dei Medici-Chirurghi e degli Odontoiatri di Firenze

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IVORY COAST

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• Center for Prisoner's Rights (CPR)

m-tg@mwa.biglobe.ne.jp
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• Forum 90

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• Japan Innocence and Death Penalty Research Center

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JORDAN

• Adaleh Center for Human Rights studies

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• Arab Coalition Against the Death Penalty

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• Penal Reform International (PRI)

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KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

• Bahrain Human Rights Society

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http://bhhs.org/Home_Page.aspx

LEBANON

• Association Justice et Miséricorde (AJEM)

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• Association Libanaise pour L'Education el la Formation, ALEF

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• Association Libanaise pour les Droits Civils (LACR)

info@houkoukmadania.org
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• Chaml (Non-Violent Non-Sectarian Lebanese Citizenly Youth)

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• Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture in Liberia (ACAT Liberia)

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• Rescue Alternatives Liberia (RAL)

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MALTA

• International Organization for Diplomatic Relations

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MOROCCO

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• Coalition marocaine contre la peine de mort

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• Observatoire Marocain des Prisons

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• Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains

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NIGER

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• SYNAFEN, Syndicat national des agents de la formation et de l'éducation du Niger

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NIGERIA

• Human Rights Law Services - HURILAWS

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• Legal Defence & Assistance Project (LEDAP)

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• Nigerian Humanist Movement

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http://www.nigerianhumanists.com/

NORWAY

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www.iranhr.net

PAKISTAN

• Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

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PALESTINE

• Human Rights & Democracy Media centre "SHAMS"

omarrahahL98@hotmail.com
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• Leaders Organization

leaders@leaders.ps
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• Palestinian Center for Human Rights

pchr@pchr.org
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UGANDA

• Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI)

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PORTUGAL

• Magistrats européens pour la démocratie et les libertés (MEDEL)

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PUERTO RICO

• Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico

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http://www.capr.org/

• Puerto Rican Coalition Against Death Penalty

carmelocampos@yahoo.com
www.lacoalicionpr.org

SERBIA

• Serbia Against Capital Punishment (SACP)

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www.deathpenalty.rs

SINGAPORE

• Think Centre (Singapore)

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SPAIN

• REPECAP (Red académica internacional por la abolición de la pena capital)

antonio.maunion@uclm.es
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SWITZERLAND

• Association pour les Droits Humains au Kurdistan d'Iran-Genève (KMMK-G)

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www.kmmk-ge.org

• International Commission of Jurists

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• Lifespark

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• Ordre des Avocats de Genève

secretariat@odageneve.ch
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• Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT)

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www.omct.org

• Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva (QUNO)

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www.quno.org

TAIWAN

• Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty (TAEDP)

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www.taedp.org.tw
www.peopo.org/taedp (blog)

TADJIKISTAN

• League of Women Lawyers of Tajikistan

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TANZANIA

• Children Education Society (CHESO)

chesociety@yahoo.com
Under construction

• Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)

lhrc@humanrights.or.tz
http://www.humanrights.or.tz/

TOGO

• Forum Africain Contre la Peine de Mort

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www.desmainsunies.com/FACPM/FACPM.htm

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

• Catholic Commission for Social Justice (CCSJ)

socialjustice@rcpos.org
http://rcsocialjusticett.org

TUNISIA

• Coalition Nationale tunisienne contre la peine de mort

marsithabib@yahoo.fr
http://cntcpm.unblog.fr/

• Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie

sbensedrine@yahoo.com

UGANDA

Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI)

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www.fhri.or.ug

UKRAINE

• Women's Information Consultative Center

wicc@empedu.org.ua
http://www.empedu.org.ua

UNITED KINGDOM

• Amnesty International Secrétariat International

CSangiorgio@amnesty.org
www.amnesty.org

• Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network ADPAN

louise.vischer@amnesty.org
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• Death Penalty Project

info@deathpenaltyproject.org
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• Death Watch International

info@deathpenaltyaction.net
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• Harm Reduction International

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• Penal Reform International (PRI)

ahuber@penalreform.org
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• Reprieve

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USA

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• Advocates for Human Rights

rpark@advrights.org
www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org

• American Friends Service Committee

kdowning@afsc.org
www.afsc.org

• California People of Faith working against the death penalty

cpf@la-archdiocese.org
www.californiapeopleoffaith.org

• Campaign to end Death Penalty

patconnect@gmail.com
http://www.nodeathpenalty.org/

• Center for Constitutional Rights

kgallagher@ccrjustice.org
www.ccrjustice.org

• Center for Global nonkilling

tfee@nonkilling.org
www.nonkilling.org

• Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants-CURE

cure@curenational.org
www.internationalcure.org

• Death Penalty Focus

ezitrin@deathpenalty.org
www.deathpenalty.org

• **Equal Justice USA**

sharis@ejusa.org
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• **Journey of Hope... From Violence to Healing**

bpelke@gci.net
www.journeyofhope.org

• **Kids Against the Death Penalty**

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www.freewebs.com/kadp

• **Michigan Committee Against Capital Punishment**

gilcom@comcast.net

• **Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights (MVFHR)**

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• **National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL)**

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• **National Coalition to Abolish Death Penalty (NACDP)**

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• **National Lawyers Guild (NLG)**

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• **People of Faith Against the Death Penalty**

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• **Texas Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty**

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• **US Human Rights Network**

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• **Witness to Innocence**

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• **Mothers Against Death Penalty**

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[4] Notes

1] South Africa, Albania, Germany, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Kirghizstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldavia, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niue, Norway, New Zealand, Uzbekistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, The Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Czech Republic, Romania, United Kingdom, Rwanda, San Marino, Holy See, Samoa, São Tomé-and-Príncipe, Senegal, Serbia (including Kosovo), Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela

2] Brazil, Chile, Fiji, Israel, Kazakhstan, Peru, El Salvador

3] Algeria, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo (Republic of –), South Korea, Eritrea, Ghana, Grenade, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Papa New Guinea, Central African Republic, Russia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tonga, Tunisia, Zambia

4] Afghanistan, Antigua-and-Barbuda, Saudi Arabia, Palestinian Authority, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Belarus, Botswana, China, Comoros, North Korea, Cuba, Dominica, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, United States, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, Democratic Republic of Congo, St Lucia, Saint-Kitts-and-Nevis, Saint-Vincent-and-the-Grenadines, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Chad, Thailand, Trinidad-and-Tobago, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

5] Afghanistan (14), Saudi Arabia (79+), Palestinian Authority (6 by the Hamas authorities in Gaza), Bangladesh (1), Belarus (3+), Botswana (2), China (+), North Korea (6+), United Arab Emirates (1), United States (43), Gambia (9), India (1), Iraq (129+), Iran (314+), Japan (7), Pakistan (1), Somalia (6+ ; 5+ by the federal transition government, and 1 in Puntland), Sudan (19+), South Sudan (5+), Taiwan (6), Yemen (28+) - Source : Amnesty International, Death sentences and executions in 2012, April 2013, p. 9

6] Amnesty International, Death Penalty in the Caribbean: A human rights issue, December 2012, p.25

7] Details of the Belize Constitution (Eighth Amendment Bill, 2011), available in English http://www.nationalassembly.gov.bz/index.php/hor-lowerhouse/bills-and-resolutions-before-the-house/doc_details/176-belize-constitution-eighth-amendment-bill-2011

8] See the Belize Bar, Review of the Various Bills Tabled by the Government of Belize at The Sitting of the National Assembly on May 13, 2011, p. 16-17; National Assembly of Belize, Details for Belize Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2011

9] Death Penalty Project, Press Release: Belize- Government Withdraws Bill to Eliminate Constitutional Challenges to Death Penalty – Ongoing Concern Regarding New Proposed Amendments, July 28, 2011

10] A. Moore, Pers. Comm., July 11, 2013.

11] Amnesty International, Death Sentences and Executions in 2012, April 2013, p. 18

12] Amnesty International, Death Penalty in the Caribbean: A human rights issue, December 2012, p. 10

13] Id. p.13. The First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR enables the Human Rights Committee to “receive and consider, as provided in the present Protocol, communications from individuals claiming to be victims of violations of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant [ICCPR].” International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Art. 1, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPCCPR1.aspx>

14] Amnesty International, Death Sentences and Executions in 2012, April 2013, p. 8

15] http://www.justice.gov/usao/eousa/foia_reading_room/usam/title9/crm00069.htm

16] The Trinidad & Tobago Journal, 91% favor death penalty in Trinidad, survey finds — But details paint more complex picture, 24 February 2011, available at the address http://www.deathpenaltyproject.org/fulltexts/54/original/11.02.25_The_Trinidad_and_Tobago_Journal.pdf?1298901813

17] Amnesty International, Death Penalty in the Caribbean: A human rights issue, December 2012, pp. 24–25 (note, for example, that the political heavy weights in St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines publicly supported an increase in the application of the death penalty); see too

18] Roger Hood, The question of the death penalty and the new contributions of the criminal sciences to the matter: a Report to the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, UN Doc E/AC.57/1988/CRP.7, 1998

19] See too, UN Office Against Drugs and Crime, World Study on Homicides (2011), pp. 9–10 (note that the homicide rates in the Caribbean, Central America and South America regions are the highest in the world and have reached a “critical point”)

20] Roger Hood and Florence Seemungal, Public Opinion on the Mandatory Death Penalty in Trinidad, 2011, pp. 34-35

21] Amnesty Int’l, p. 26 (Quote from David F. Greenberg and Biko Agozino, Executions, imprisonment and crime in Trinidad and Tobago, British Journal of Criminology (2011))

22] See e.g. Death Penalty Information Center, Facts about Deterrence and the Death Penalty, <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/facts-about-deterrence-and-death-penalty> (last visit 25 April 2013); see too Death Penalty Information Center, Deterrence: States Without the Death Penalty Have Had Consistently Lower Murder Rates, <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/deterrence-states-without-death-penalty-have-had-consistently-lower-murder-rates#stateswithwithout> (last visit 25 April 2013)

23] UNDP, Caribbean Human Development Report 2012, Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security, pp. 154-155

24] Id. pp159-160

25] The Caribbean Court of Justice, About the CCJ, <http://www.caribbeancourtjustice.org/about-the-ccj> (last visit 25 April 2013)

26] The Caribbean Court of Justice, Mission & Vision, <http://www.caribbeancourtjustice.org/about-the-ccj/mission-vision> (last visit 25 April 2013).

27] Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, <http://www.eccourts.org/> (last visit 29 April 2013).

28] The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, Structure and organization.

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37] Pratt and Morgan vs. Jamaica, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 2 November 1993, p. 11

38] Moise vs. The Queen, Court of Appeal of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (ECSC), appeal in criminal matter N° 8 de 2003, 15 July 2005, ¶¶ 50–54

39] Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Restrictions to the Death Penalty, Consultative opinion OC-3/83, 8 September 1983, Series A, n° 3, ¶¶ 56–59

40] Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, The Death Penalty in the Inter-American Human Rights System: From Restrictions to Abolition (hereafter CIDH), pp. 8–9

41] Raxcoco-Reyes vs. Guatemala, Decision of 15 September 2005, Series C N° 133, ¶¶ 67–72

42] Ernest Lockhart v. The Queen, Privy Council Appeal No. 0050 of 2010 (2011) UKPC 33.

43] Inter-American Commission on Human Rights report The death penalty in the Inter American human rights system: from restrictions to abolition, December 2011, p. 8.

44] Hilaire, Constantine and Benjamin vs. Trinidad-and-Tobago, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, 21 June 2002, available at http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_94_ing.pdf

45] Id. to ¶ 60

46] Id. to ¶ 84

47] Id. to ¶ 103

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49] Id. to ¶ 13.

50] Id. to ¶ 17

51] Id. to ¶ 54

52] Id. to ¶ 62

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54] Id. to ¶ 41

55] Id. to ¶ 67

56] Id. to ¶ 71

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58] Inter-American Commission on Human Rights report The death penalty in the Inter American human rights system: from restrictions to abolition, December 2011, p. 8.

59] See id. p. 9; see too Death Penalty Worldwide, Death Penalty Database, Guyana, <http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/country-search-post.cfm?country=Guyana> (last visit on 25 April 2013); Death Penalty Worldwide, Death Penalty Database, Barbados, <http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/country-search-post.cfm?country=Barbados> (last visit 25 April 2013); Death Penalty Worldwide, Death Penalty Database, Trinidad and Tobago, <http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/country-search-post.cfm?country=Trinidad+and+Tobago> (last visit 25 April 2013)

60] Amnesty International, Death Penalty in the Caribbean: A human rights issue, December 2012, p. 4

61] See Balkissoon Roodal vs. The State of Trinidad-and-Tobago. In 2012, Trinidad and Tobago adopted the CCJ as its final court of appeal, replacing the JCPC. Tax-News, Trinidad and Tobago Joins Nations Under Caribbean Court, 4 May 2012, available at the address www.tax-news.com/news/Trinidad_And_Tobago_Joins_Nations_Under_Caribbean_Court_55192.html. However, the Caribbean Court of Justice also declared that the mandatory death penalty is unconstitutional in conformity with the constitutions of St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. See Amnesty Int'l, p. 22

62] Death Penalty Worldwide, Methods of Execution, <http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/methods-of-execution.cfm> (last visit 25 April 2013)

63] See e.g. Joseph Thomas vs. Jamaica, ¶ 136, case 12.183, Report N° 127/01, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, annual report 2001, OEA/Ser.LV/II.114 Doc. 5 rev. (2001) “Given its conclusions . . . to render any subsequent execution unlawful, the Commission does not consider it necessary to determine whether the method of execution employed in Jamaica constitutes cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment contrary to Article 5(2) of the Convention”); see too Benedict Jacob c. Grenada, ¶ 59, Case 12.158, Report N° 56/02, Inter-American Comm’n, annual report 2002, OEA/Ser.LV/II.117 Doc. 1 rev.1 (2002); Dave Sewell v. Jamaica, ¶ 118, Case 12.347, Rapport N° 76/02, Inter-American Human Rights Commission , annual report 2002, OEA/Ser.LV/II117 Doc. 1 rev. 1 (2002).

64] Id

65] Al-Saadoon and Mufdhi vs. The United Kingdom, ¶ 99 Eur. Ct. H.R., App. N° 61498/08 (2010)

66] International Commission Against the Death Penalty, <http://www.icomdp.org/2011/10/international-conference-on-the-death-penalty-in-the-great-caribbean-17-19-october-2011/> (last visit 25 March 2013); see too <http://www.nodeathpenalty.santegidiomadrid.org/> (last visit 25 March 2013)

67] To follow the latest news of the Network: <https://www.facebook.com/GCFLife>

68] Available in English and Spanish online: <http://amnesty.org/en/library/info/ACT51/002/2013/en>



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