

REPORT 2011

Ninth edition

**WORLD DAY AGAINST
THE DEATH PENALTY**

THE INHUMANITY OF THE DEATH PENALTY

**OCTOBER 10TH
2011**

**WORLD DAY
AGAINST THE
DEATH PENALTY**

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THE WORLD COALITION AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY (WCADP)

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (WCADP) was created in 2002 to reinforce the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. It brings together 126 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, lead and coordinate international action (particularly lobbying), bring together new abolitionists and increase its influence in countries where capital punishment still exists as part of national legislation.

It helps create national and regional coalitions and organizing worldwide events.

In 2003, the World Coalition established the World Day Against the Death Penalty on 10 October.

This event is followed all over the world and especially in countries that continue to use the death penalty.



This document was produced with the financial support of the European Union, the Paris Bar Association and the AFD. The content of this document is the sole responsibility of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty and should in no way be considered to reflect the position of the European Union, the Paris Bar Association or the AFD.

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[1] A World Day on the Inhumanity of the Death Penalty



Initiative organised by ACAT Parakou in Benin for the 9th World Day

The Previous World Days Against the Death Penalty

History

In previous years, local initiatives were launched across the world: the 2003 World Day was celebrated in 63 countries with 188 initiatives, and the total initiatives reached more than 400 in 2006 and 2007. Since 2005, a theme has been chosen to celebrate this event in order to attract attention and motivate initiatives across the world.

The first theme chosen was abolition of the death penalty in Africa. In 2005, only 12 African nations had abolished the death penalty, 21 maintained it and 20 had not executed prisoners sentenced to death for more than ten years.

2006 was devoted to failures of justice: discrimination, execution of vulnerable groups, execution of the innocent, and unfair trials. All these examples of failures of the justice system were illustrated by individual cases, seeking to raise awareness among the population, thereby encouraging the signing of petitions and mobilisation.

The following year, the World Coalition decided to encourage an international mobilisation in favour of the resolution calling for the establishment of a global moratorium

on the death penalty at the 62nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Then, in 2008, it was Asia's turn, the continent that has the greatest number of executions in the world. The 2009 World Day was marked by the launch of an education campaign: "Teaching Abolition." The World Coalition also called for an end to juvenile executions in the countries that still carry out such executions. Finally, the 2010 World Day aimed at strengthening the trend towards abolition in the United States of America.

Impact

In eight years, 10 October has become an event that unifies the abolitionist movement and the impact of the events connected to it has been exponential. In 2007, World Day demonstrated that the resolution for a moratorium on application of the death penalty was supported by civil society and that demonstration contributed to the success of the resolution. The 2008 World Day focused on Asia and since then, most of the demands of the abolitionist community have been heard: Vietnam and China have reduced the number of crimes punishable by death, Japan is progressively lifting the "State secret" status on executions and Pakistan has not executed any prisoners for the past two years. The 2009 World Day saw the creation of the Teaching Guide which was widely circulated and continues to be used by members of the Coalition in their awareness-raising activities.

More recently, abolition of the death penalty in Illinois will remain a symbol of the success of the 8th World Day against the Death Penalty which focused on the United States.

[6]

10.10.11

10 REASONS TO END THE DEATH PENALTY

- 1. No state should have the power to take a citizen's life.**
- 2. It is irrevocable:** no justice system is safe from judicial error and it is likely that innocent people will be sentenced to death.
- 3. It is inefficient:** 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, or on the basis of sexual orientation or religious beliefs.
- 5. Not all murder victims' families want the death penalty.** A growing number of victims' families worldwide are speaking out against the death penalty, saying it does not bring back or honor 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, on the families of those who have been executed and on death row wardens.
- 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 to the international trend towards abolition recognized by three votes at the United Nations General Assembly calling for the establishment of a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty (resolutions 62/149, 63/168 and 65/206 adopted in December 2007, 2008 and 2010).
- 9. It does not keep society safe: time and money are diverted from other more efficient law enforcement measures.**
- 10. It precludes any opportunity for rehabilitation of the criminal.**

[7]

The Death Penalty around the World: 2011 Facts and Figures

The facts and figures presented below are taken from various reports published by Amnesty International in 2011 and from the Death Penalty Worldwide Database, unless otherwise specified. Amnesty International, Hands off Cain, Human Rights Watch, Harm Reduction International, Human Rights Watch, Iran Human Rights and Stop Child Executions, quoted below, are members of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty.

Abolitionist and Non-Abolitionist Countries

More than two thirds of the world's countries have abolished the death penalty in law or practice.

- 98 countries¹ have abolished the death penalty for all crimes;
- 7 countries² have abolished the death penalty for all crimes except extraordinary crimes such as those committed in times of war;
- 35 countries³ are de facto abolitionists: the death penalty is still provided for in legislation but no executions have been carried out for at least ten years.

Therefore, 140 countries have de jure or de facto abolished the death penalty.

However, 58 countries and territories (including South Sudan)⁴ still uphold the death penalty and use this punishment. 23 countries⁵ carried out executions in 2010.

Progress Made Towards World Abolition of the Death Penalty

Since 1990, more than 57 countries have abolished capital punishment for all crimes: in Africa (recent examples include Gabon, Togo, and Burundi); the Americas (Mexico, Paraguay, and Argentina); Asia-Pacific (the Philippines and Samoa, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan); and Europe and the South Caucasus (Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Cyprus).

Death Sentences and Executions

During 2010 at least 527 prisoners were executed in 23 countries, but this figure does not take into account the thousands of executions that occurred in China, as that country does not publicize its figures on the death penalty.

In the same year at least 2024 individuals were sentenced to death in 67 countries. These figures reflect only the cases of which Amnesty International are aware and are undoubtedly conservative estimates. The death penalty remains a state secret in many countries.

• In Asia: China still Leading the Pack

This year, as in previous years, countries on the Asian continent executed and sentenced

to death more individuals than other countries around the world.

In China, official national statistics on the use of capital punishment remain a state secret. It is therefore very difficult to obtain real and reliable information on the death penalty in the country. Amnesty International estimates that, in 2010, China continued to use the death penalty extensively against thousands of people. However, even under these conditions, a positive development is underway: in February 2011, the National People's Congress of China passed a law reducing the number of offenses punishable by death from 68 to 55.

Amnesty International received reports that at least 60 people were executed in North Korea in 2010. Executions are usually carried out in secret, but an increased number of executions were held in public to serve as examples to others.

Eleven countries imposed death sentences but did not to carry out executions in 2010:

**Afghanistan,
Brunei Darussalam,
India,
Indonesia,
Laos,
Maldives,
Myanmar,
Pakistan,
South Korea,
Sri Lanka,
Thailand.**

Significant political and legislative steps towards abolition occurred in the region during the past year: the government of Thailand has declared its intention to abolish the death penalty, as announced in the human rights plan for the years 2009-2013; in January 2010, Mongolia's President announced a moratorium on the death penalty and a law came into effect in Vietnam eliminating the death penalty for eight crimes.

In Tajikistan, a Working Group on the Abolition of the Death Penalty was established in April 2010.

Indonesia has not executed anyone since 2008, and Hands off Cain explains that *"there has been a discernible shift in attitude. Perhaps the best explanation for the new reluctance to carry out executions lies with a seminal ruling by the Constitutional Court in 2008, saying capital punishment should be used sparingly and those on death row should be given the chance to rehabilitate."*

In 2010, for the sixth year in a row, India has not carried out an execution. On February 10, 2010, the Supreme Court held that long incarceration and socio-economic factors leading to crime are relevant and mitigating considerations for commuting a death sentence to life imprisonment. In 2010, 13 commutations were decided by Indian president Pratibha Devisingh Patil and Harm Reduction International reported that the Bombay High Court struck down the mandatory death penalty for drug offences in 2011.

More recently, in May 2011, Myanmar's new President commuted all death sentences to life imprisonment.

- **Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen**

According to the information gathered by Amnesty International, Iran executed at least 252 individuals in 2010. According to Iran Human Rights' annual report, at least 546 executions were carried out in 2010, 312 of which have been confirmed officially or unofficially by the Iranian authorities.

In Yemen, at least 53 people were executed in 2010.

Saudi Arabia executed at least 27 individuals compared in 2010 to 69 in 2009 and 102 in 2008.

- **United States of America**

In the United States, 12 States carried out executions in 2010, taking the lives of 46 people (compared to 52 in 2009), thereby bringing the total number of people executed since capital punishment was reinstated in 1977 to 1,234.

In March 2011, Illinois became the 16th State to abolish the death penalty, closely following New Mexico in 2009, and New Jersey in 2007.

On 22 November 2011, the Governor of Oregon, John Kitzhaber, announced a halt to all executions in the state and said: *"I refuse to be a part of this compromised and inequitable system any longer; and I will not allow further executions while I am Governor."*

International Instruments Supporting Abolition

One important aspect of the progress that has been made recently is the increasing number of ratifications of international treaties through which States pledge not to use capital punishment:

- **Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**

, which aims to abolish the death penalty and has been ratified by 73 States. 3 other countries have signed the Protocol, thereby signalling their intention to become party to this instrument at a later date;

- **Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights**

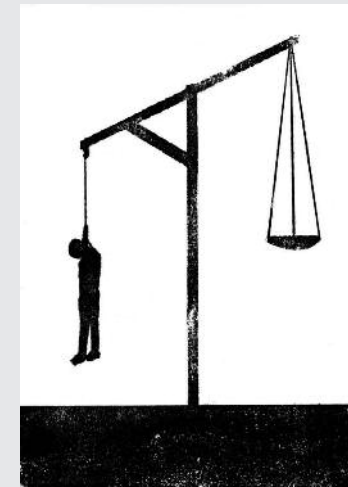
, on the abolition of the death penalty, which has been ratified by 12 countries on the American continent;

- **Protocol N° 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms**

(European Human Rights Convention) on 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 Human Rights Convention**

, concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances, which has been ratified by 42 European States and signed by 3 others.



In addition to these treaties, several resolutions adopted over the last 10 years at the General Assembly of the United Nations refer to the issue of the death penalty.

Among the most recent ones, the Resolution 65/206 on a moratorium the use of the death penalty adopted in December 2010 calls upon all States that still maintain the death penalty to progressively restrict the use of the death penalty, to reduce the number of offences for which it may be imposed, and to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.

The Resolutions of the General Assembly are not legally binding but they have great symbolic significance. They represent the legitimate expression of the majority of member states of the United Nations and have considerable moral force. They attest to a global trend towards abolition.

The 9th World Day The Inhumanity of the Death Penalty

The aim of World Day in 2011 was twofold: to raise awareness among the world's citizens about the inhumanity of the death penalty, from sentencing to execution, and to initiate debate within the international institutions in order for the death penalty to be recognised as a violation of the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

To achieve this, the World Coalition provided its members with arguments for the general public grouped into three categories: methods of execution, death row, and the process of dehumanisation.

There Is No Humane Way to Kill

All methods of execution are inhumane and violate the right to be free from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The most commonly used forms of execution around the world include beheading, electrocution, hanging, lethal injection, shooting and stoning. The form of execution varies from country to country: in China, Thailand, Vietnam and the United States of America, lethal injection is the most common form of execution. In Iran, Iraq or Japan, it is hanging.

In recent history, people have tried to find 'humane' ways of executing prisoners. The French guillotine was named after a doctor who campaigned for its use as a humane alternative to execution by hanging.

In 2010 the European Court of Human Rights ruled that hanging *"was an ineffectual and extremely painful method of killing, such as to amount to inhuman and degrading treatment."*

Execution by stoning is considered a *"particularly cruel or inhuman means of execution"* by the UN Human Rights Committee.

Even lethal injection, which is sometimes considered the most humane method of execution, has caused many prisoners physical pain amounting to cruel and inhumane treatment. This includes difficulties finding a vein for injection resulting in continuous and unnecessary prodding and poking of a prisoner's veins, or the anaesthetic drug not taking full effect, which could leave the inmate conscious when the poison to kill him is injected. Stanley Tookie Williams is just one example of a botched lethal injection procedure.

On December 13th 2005, Tookie Williams' execution amounted to a form of torture; it lasted 35 minutes, and during the last 10 minutes his body contorted and writhed in pain.

Inhumane Conditions on Death Row

Around the world, prisoners on death row are kept in conditions that fall well below international human rights standards. This means inadequate cells, food, and general living conditions. The level of hygiene and maintenance provided to the inmates is well below international standards on many death

rows. Many prisoners do not receive the medical attention that they may require with many inmates suffering from mental and physical health deterioration while in prison.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, death row prisoners do not have adequate cells and food and medical care does not exist.

In Vietnam many inmates are shackled and can only stand, lay or sit because of the proximity between the shackles and the object to which it is attached. This inactivity of an inmate's limbs may lead to loss of muscle tone and loss of use of their limbs.

In the United States of America, the average time on death row is more than a decade, and a significant number of prisoners have been on death row for more than 20 years. During this time, they are generally isolated from other prisoners, and sharply restricted in terms of visits and exercise, spending as much as 23 hours a day alone in their cells.

According to the Death Penalty Information Center, *"psychologists and lawyers in the United States and elsewhere have argued that protracted periods in the confines of death row can make inmates suicidal, delusional and insane. Some have referred to the living conditions on death row – the bleak isolation and years of uncertainty as to time of execution – as the "death row phenomenon".*

Dehumanizing Process

The inhumanity of the death penalty lies not only in what it does to the inmate facing execution but also in what it does to the rest of us in society. As Renny Cushing, director of Murder Victims' Families for Human

Rights (MVFHR), has put it, *"If we let murderers turn us to murder, we become what we say we abhor."* Around the world, a growing number of family members of murder victims are speaking out against the death penalty, saying that they do not want another killing carried out in their name. These survivors are saying that the response to one human rights violation (the taking of a life through murder) should not be another human rights violation (the taking of a life through execution). Instead, we should focus on remembering and honoring the victims and working to prevent further violence.

Conditions on death row may change from one country to another, but dehumanizing of the death row prisoner happens everywhere.

In Belarus, prisoners sentenced to death are treated as people with no future. Lawyers have reported that their clients were *"treated as if they don't exist"* or *"as if they are no longer human beings."*

In Japan, between the imposition of a death sentence and the physical execution, people on death row are 'socially extinguished' through the state's severe restrictions on meetings and correspondence. Prisoners are

denied communication with their fellow prisoners, and visits with family members and legal representatives are infrequent and closely supervised. No physical contact with family members, friends, or even their attorneys is allowed. Even in the hours before execution, the prisoner is not permitted to see his family or loved ones.

In many Asian governments, information on executions is regarded as a state secret, and even the family of the condemned prisoners will not know when or where their loved ones will be executed. In some countries, families are not allowed to collect the body after the execution.

The families of the prisoners suffer extreme psychological pain from this situation, sometimes not knowing if their relative is alive. The trial, the sentencing, the appeals, and the wait take a toll on family members' physical, emotional and mental health.

Martina Correia, sister of U.S. death row prisoner Troy Davis who was executed on September, 21st 2011 in the State of Georgia, said: *"It's not just the inmate who is on death row. The whole family is on death row."*

"If we let murderers turn us to murder, we become what we say we abhor." ».

Renny Cushing, director of Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights (MVFHR)

Excerpt from the Submission to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for the 103rd Session (17 October – 4 November, 2011) prepared by The Advocates for Human Rights

Methods of Execution

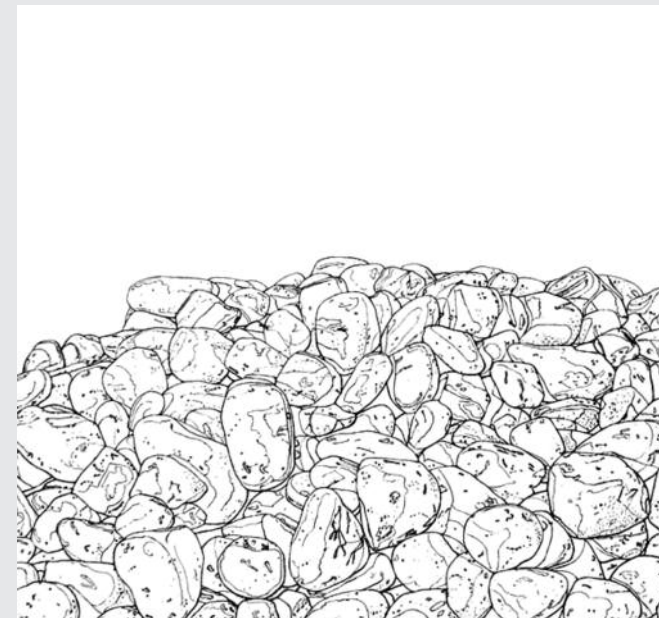
Iran continues to use methods of execution held to be inhuman and degrading. For example, Iran has the distinction of having the world's highest record for public executions⁶. Despite a moratorium on public executions ordered in 2008, the number of public executions is rising⁷. Iran Human Rights reported that at least nineteen executions took place in public in 2010⁸. Amnesty International puts that number at fourteen for 2010⁹. More recently, as of July 2011, Amnesty International reported that Iran had at least 28 public executions for the year¹⁰.

Amnesty International reported that a video captured the execution by hanging of three men in Azadi Square in the city of Kermanshah on July 19, 2011¹¹. The crowd of onlookers included children¹². Amnesty International also reported that, in early May 2011, three Ahwazi Arabs were reportedly publically executed in Khuzestan province¹³. On April 20, 2011, two minors – indentified only as "A.N." and "H.B." – were among three individuals hanged in public in Bandar Abbas¹⁴. As of April 27, 2011, Iran was the only country in the world that had executed a minor in 2011¹⁵. On April 16, three men were publically hanged in Shiraz and four men were publically hanged near Kazeroun in Fars Province¹⁶.

Since the Islamic Revolution of 1979, Amnesty International has documented at least 77 stonings¹⁷. In December 2002, however, Ayatollah Shahroodi issued a moratorium on execution by stoning¹⁸. Nonetheless, the International Federation for Human Rights (IFHR) has reported at least seven stoning sentences have been enforced since the moratorium¹⁹. Most recently, IFHR reported that a stoning sentence was carried out against three men on December 25, 2008 and another man was stoned to death on March 5, 2009²⁰. There have been no reports of death by stoning since 2009²¹. Amnesty International, however, has made various reports that individuals remain at risk of death by stoning²². For example, as of December 2010, at least 10 women and four men have a stoning sentence²³.

Death Row Conditions

HRC has expressed concern about poor living conditions for those living on death row. The concerns include: (1) restrictions on visits and correspondence²⁴; (2) overly small cell size and lack of proper food and exercise²⁵; (3) extreme temperatures, lack of ventilation, cells infested with insects, and inadequate time spent outside cells²⁶; (4) taunts over impending execution²⁷; (5) mock executions of a death row prisoner²⁸; and (6) unjustified delay in informing a prisoner of a stay of execution and removing him from the death cell²⁹.



Lapidation, © Robert Prisman

In Iran, there have been numerous reports of ill-treatment suffered by prisoners on death row. Prisoners (both death row and non-death row inmates) are subject to "prolonged solitary confinement with extreme sensory deprivation (sometimes called "white torture"), beatings, rape and sexual humiliation, long confinement in contorted positions, kicking detainees with military boots, hanging detainees by the arms and legs, threats of execution, burning with cigarettes, pulling out toenails, sleep deprivation, and severe and repeated beatings with cables or other instruments on the back and the soles of the feet³⁰." Prisoners have reported "beatings on the ears, inducing partial or complete deafness, blows in the area around the eyes, leading to partial or complete blindness, and the use of poison to induce illness³¹."

As an example, on April 30, 2010, Hadi Aravand, a death row prisoner in Sari Prison, was

reportedly tortured to death³². The coroner ruled that Aravand died from suffocation from a plastic bag tied over his head and confirmed that his arms and legs were tied at the time of his death³³.

Families of the Persons Sentenced to Death

On May 9, 2010, when executing five Kurdish activists, the government failed to give prior notification to the families or their lawyers³⁴. In early May 2011, Iran executed at least eight Ahwazi Arabs, including one minor³⁵. The only body that was returned to the family is that of the minor, Hashem Hamidi, whose head may have been decapitated during the hanging³⁶.

On December 27, 2010, the family of Ali Saremi's went to Evin Prison because they heard that Saremi's execution was imminent³⁷. The family waited outside until dawn and then learned that he had already been executed.

Excerpt from the Submission to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for the 103rd Session (17 October – 4 November, 2011) prepared by The Advocates for Human Rights

Death Row Conditions in Jamaica Remain Abysmal

Jamaica reports plans to build a new adult correctional facility and efforts to improve living conditions of inmates at all institutions³⁸. In spite of this, the conditions in Jamaica’s prisons, including the conditions for death row inmates, remain deplorable³⁹. A 2006 visit to death row by representatives of the Independent Jamaican Council for Human Rights yielded this grim description of conditions:

Death row comprises a concrete block of two floors called Gibraltar 1 and 2, with 52 cells in total. ‘Gibraltar’ is basically a prison within the prison and barbed wired fences separate the block from the rest of the prison⁴⁰. Each cell is approximately 5ft by 10ft and there is a small air vent providing little daylight. There are no toilets or sinks in the cells. Prisoners slop out and they can wash under a pipe which is outside the block⁴¹.

Death row inmates are “usually, but not always, supplied with a foam mattress and a blanket.” They are allowed to empty their “slop buckets” twice per day and can bathe once each day with a hose⁴². There are two toilets and two washrooms for death row inmates, but none of them are operational, forcing the inmates to use pit toilets and an outside tap to wash themselves and their clothing. The tap is open to the elements

with no privacy⁴³. Inmates use the same tap for drinking water, and they fill whatever receptacles they can find (for example, empty soda bottles) so that they may have drinking water in their cells⁴⁴. Their cells are unbearably hot during the daytime⁴⁵. While inmates are allowed out of their cells for about five to six hours per day, this includes time to bathe and collect water.

Moreover, outdoor space for recreation, which must be shared with prisoners on the “punishment block,” is grossly inadequate. There is only a small dirt yard measuring approximately 5 x 10 meters and two other negligibly-sized open spaces⁴⁶. Inmates were abused by prison guards, and do not have adequate access to health care since only three medical doctors provided care to the entire adult prison population on the island⁴⁷.

A report⁴⁸ compiled in 2011 by The Death Penalty Project⁴⁹, in conjunction with the Independent Jamaican Council for Human Rights, describes the squalid living conditions on death row:

Each death row cell used to contain a solid concrete cuboid bunk on which the inmates slept. However, at some stage over the past few years, these were all destroyed (apparently due to concerns that inmates were concealing forbidden items in them) and the inmates now place their thin sponge mattresses – if they are lucky

enough to possess them – on the stone floor. At the time of the visit, three of the eight condemned inmates were without mattresses, and were forced to sleep on top of either thin sheets, or merely cardboard, which they place on the hard floor. The majority of the mattresses are old and worn, with the sheet covering the sponge coming away; they are often covered in mould and falling apart, reflecting both the dirty and unsanitary conditions in the cells and the inability of the institution to provide new bedding. Whether an inmate possesses a mattress or not, the lack of beds or bunks and the thinness of the mattresses available means that inmates sleep very close to the stone floor, which is invariably dirty. One of the most frequent complaints from inmates is that they are covered in insects, such as cockroaches, ants, and bedbugs, while they sleep, and whilst they are locked down in general⁵⁰.

Mass rapes have been reported at St. Catherine Adult Correctional Centre where death row inmates are housed⁵¹. In addition, Dr. Clayton Sewell, a consultant forensic psychiatrist that works with prison inmates in Jamaica, has warned of a “public health nightmare” resulting from the “highly unsanitary conditions in which mentally ill inmates are forced to exist⁵².”

In 2005, the University of Westminster Centre for Capital Punishment Studies profiled Clifton Shaw, who was admitted to death row in June 1996 and had his sentence commuted to life in 2002. Prison guards beat Mr. Shaw with batons, resulting in injuries to his kidneys and his ankle. He was

diagnosed with a kidney infection but received no treatment. The effect of death row on Mr. Shaw was apparent:

“Now in his tenth year of incarceration, Clifton Shaw is obviously a sick man. The physical and mental effects of the conditions in death row, and in the two main prisons have had devastating effects. His speech is stunted, he is constantly anxious and restless, he is often depressed and sometimes refuses to communicate with officers. Clifton receives no visitors, has completely lost contact with his family and finds it difficult to maintain conversations⁵³.”

In another account by the University of Westminster Centre for Capital Punishment Studies, Junior Campbell, an inmate that spent two years on death row (including a two-week period after his successful appeal of his sentence), hanged himself in his cell on August 25, 2009⁵⁴.

Excerpt from the Submission to the United Nations Committee against Torture for the 47th session (31 October - 25 November 2011) prepared by The Advocates for Human Rights

Death Row Conditions

Morocco continues to sentence individuals to death, despite having a de facto moratorium on executions. Most death row inmates are reportedly detained in Kenitra's Prison Centrale, located about 130 kilometers north of Casablanca⁵⁵.

As of 2008, there reportedly were about 150 inmates on death row⁵⁶, which is at odds with the "official figure" of 103 reported in 2011⁵⁷. Morocco was asked by the Committee against Torture (CAT), "bearing in mind the moratorium on the death penalty," to "provide information on the number of prisoners sentenced to death, the date of their sentence, the place of detention, whether their sentence has been commuted and the conditions and regime of their detention⁵⁸."

Reports indicate that conditions at Prison Centrale, where most death row inmates are reportedly detained, as well as other prisons, are dire at best and life-threatening at worst. Prisons are reportedly underfunded, unsanitary, allow abusive treatment, do not provide adequate medical treatment, do not provide adequate nourishment, are overcrowded, and those detained faced a serious risk of experiencing "death row phenomenon⁵⁹."

Moroccan Prisons Observatory, an independent organization that monitors

prison conditions, released a report in 2007 discussing the under-funding of prisons, which reportedly results in an inability to provide "minimum essential sanitary conditions⁶⁰."

According to journalist Khalid Dimal, Moroccan death row prisoners, and indeed the general prison population, are likely to "suffer from serious illnesses such as asthma and skin and eye diseases as a result of humidity⁶¹." Dimal also noted that death row inmates were not being issued with clothing or shoes⁶².

"Morocco has a history of prison abuse" and a commission found "decades of torture, forced disappearances, poor prison conditions and sexual violence⁶³."

Abdelkebir Goumarra is a death row prisoner at Kenitra Central Prison and he represents the nearly 3,000 people arrested for the May 2003 suicide bombing in Casablanca. Goumarra states that, upon arriving in prison, he was stripped, "made to sit on a coke bottle" and tortured for seven days⁶⁴.

Despite being illiterate, he was forced to sign documents that he did not understand. "Human rights groups say prisoners are routinely held in secret detentions and subjected to mistreatment - and sometimes torture - while under interrogation in Morocco⁶⁵."

Reports indicate that prison authorities "often fail to provide adequate medical treatment" to prisoners on death row⁶⁶.

Although not necessarily limited to death row, a 2005 annual report by the Moroccan Prison Observatory (OMP) stated that 124 inmates died in prison⁶⁷. "The cause of death for 36 of them is linked to heart disease, 30 with other lung disease, while a dozen suffered from various infections and especially digestive cancer⁶⁸."

The budget for purchase of drugs in prisons reportedly does not exceed 400,000 Dirham (about \$48,646 U.S. dollars or € 35,652 Euros⁶⁹), while the budget for medical supplies is even smaller⁷⁰. According to journalist Khalid Dimal, "It's up to the whim of prison authorities whether medicines are authorised, and when they are issued, it is always cheap medicines and weeks late⁷¹."

The Moroccan Prisons Observatory report also highlights serious under-nourishment of prisoners, another result of prison mismanagement⁷². The Department of State reports further that "[a]lthough prison authorities provided meals to prisoners three times per day, the amount of food provided was inadequate, and families and friends regularly supplemented prisoners' diets⁷³."

This report is corroborated by a 2009 story of an American held in a Moroccan prison for 13 months on drug trafficking charges, and who reported upon his release that "food was

terribly scarce," that "[i]nmates ate only what their families brought to the jail," and that he "first survived off occasional potatoes or carrots fellow prisoners could spare until care packages from his family occasionally made it through⁷⁴."

Death row phenomenon

"Death row phenomenon" is the deterioration of prisoner's mental condition as a consequence of psychological tensions suffered during prolonged detention on death row or due to prolonged delays in the execution of the sentence that can be imputed to States' faulty procedures⁷⁵.

It is no surprise that death row phenomenon is a serious threat to detainees in Morocco. The de facto moratorium on executions means that death row detainees are held indefinitely while debates on the death penalty linger and the likelihood of actually being executed remains in flux. Mohamed Kouhlal, a writer specializing in human rights issues, stated that "[t]he ever-present threat of execution for those on death row is causing serious mental illness⁷⁶."

FOCUS Belarus

Excerpt from Amnesty International materials published for the 9th World Day against the Death Penalty (Amnesty International October 2011 Index: 4 ACT 51/002/2011)

This suffering is magnified by the secrecy that often surrounds the death penalty. In several countries around the world, officials fail to notify death row inmates and their families of the date of execution. In doing so, they deny prisoners the possibility of seeing or hearing from their loved ones for the last time. And once an execution is carried out, officials may refuse to return the body of the prisoner to their family or simply fail to tell the family where the body is. Such refusals coupled with the secrecy that shrouds the actual execution amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

As many as 400 people may have been executed in Belarus since it gained independence in 1991. The use of the death penalty is compounded by a flawed criminal justice system and there is credible evidence that torture and ill-treatment are used to extract “confessions”, which are then used as a basis for conviction. Prisoners are told they will be executed just moments before their death sentence is carried out. They are killed with a bullet to the back of the head. Sometimes more than one bullet is needed.

In March 2010, after a year-long hiatus when for the first time no executions were recorded in Europe and the former Soviet Union, the Belarusian authorities executed two men. Vasily Yuzepchuk and Andrei

Zhuk were killed with a shot to the back of the head. Their deaths – and the manner in which their families were treated by the authorities – epitomize how this brutal punishment is applied in Belarus. As with many other countries around the world, the death penalty is shrouded in secrecy. Families are not told of the execution until after the fact; they are not even told where their loved ones are buried. On 19 March 2010, when Andrei Zhuk’s mother tried to deliver a food parcel to the prison in Minsk where her son was held, the parcel was returned to her by the prison authorities as he “had been moved”. She was told not to come looking for her son any more, but to wait for official notification from the court. On the morning of 22 March, she was informed by staff at the prison that her son had been executed along with Vasily Yuzepchuk. In October 2010, Andrei Zhuk’s mother filed a legal case against the Belarusian authorities for violating her right to manifest and practice her religion by refusing to release her son’s body or to tell her where he had been buried. She has spoken of the anguish she feels at not knowing where her son’s body lies. She has also described how Andrei’s young son often stands silently in front of his father’s portrait. *“What he thinks about now, I don’t know,”* she said.

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FOCUS India

Information submitted by Lawyers for Human Rights International, an Indian NGO member of the Steering Committee of the World Coalition

Inhuman Conditions on Death Row in India

Lawyers for Human Rights International, an Indian NGO was able to get 17 prisoners freed from solitary confinement in 2011, from the jails of the states of Punjab and Haryana, India.

Although the Supreme Court of India ruled in 1978 that prisoners who are facing death penalty cannot be kept in solitary confinement and must be detained along with other prisoners so they can converse and share their feelings with other prisoners until the death

sentence. However, throughout India, the prisoners were kept in solitary confinement and taken out of their cells only for an hour in the morning and evening. Even some of the jails are not providing electricity or a water connection to the cell, and the prisoners are living in sub-human conditions, just because they have been sentenced to death.

Meeting with the relatives of such prisoners is also very restrictive, and they are cut off from the rest of the jail and outside world.

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International Jurisprudence Regarding the Death Penalty and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

To initiate a debate within international organisations in order for the death penalty to be recognised as a violation of the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, the World Coalition worked with the law firm Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP and its members The Advocates for Human Rights and the International Commission of Jurists to prepare a note on the jurisprudence of the various international and regional organisations on this subject.

The note was distributed to specialists working in international law and led to the definition of the priorities for the high-level debate on international jurisprudence organised on 10 October 2011 at the UN in Geneva.

The note was divided into four sections: the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, methods of execution, living conditions on death row, and the families of those sentenced to death.

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1. The Right to Be Free from Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

UNITED NATIONS

• Human Rights Committee

The United Nations Human Rights Committee is the United Nations treaty body of independent experts that monitors the implementation and interpretation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Protocols⁷⁷.

Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides: *“No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”*⁷⁸

REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

• African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights

The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights is charged with ensuring the protection and promotion of human and peoples’ rights under the conditions laid down by the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights.⁷⁹

In 2005, a Working Group on the Death Penalty was established. In May 2011, the Chairwoman of the Working Group stated:

*“The Commissioner, who serves on the Working Group on the Death Penalty in Africa with the Special Rapporteur for Prisons and Conditions of Detention in Africa, will like to remind State Parties to the African Charter that capital punishment is cruel and therefore morally unjustifiable, unnecessary, irreversible, illogical; and represents a most grave violation of fundamental human rights in particular the right to life under Article 4 of the African Charter.”*⁸⁰

• European Court of Human Rights

The European Court of Human Rights is a multi-national court established by the European Convention on Human Rights⁸¹. It provides legal recourse of last resort to individuals who feel that their human rights have been violated by a nation subscribing to the European Convention⁸². The European Court of Human Rights has used Article 3 of the European Convention to highlight the harsh realities of the imposition and application of the death penalty: *“No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”*⁸³.

In *Al-Saadoon and Mufdhi v. The United Kingdom* (2010)⁸⁴, the European Court for Human Rights ruled that the government of the United Kingdom breached Article 3 by sending two Iraqi citizens, Faisal Al Saadoon and Khalaf Mufdhi, back to Iraq, knowing the likelihood that those individuals would face death by hanging.

The Court held that the death penalty, which involved the *“deliberate and premeditated destruction of a human being by the State authorities causing physical pain and intense psychological suffering as a result of the*

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foreknowledge of the death, could be considered inhuman and degrading, and contrary to Article 3⁸⁵.”

• **Inter-American Court of Human Rights**

The American Convention on Human Rights⁸⁶ (also known as the Pact of San José) was adopted by the nations of the Americas meeting in San José, Costa Rica, on 22 November 1969 and took effect on 18 July 1978. The bodies responsible for overseeing compliance with the Convention are the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, both of which are organs of the Organization of American States (OAS)⁸⁷.

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has relied on the American Convention's Article 4(1) providing the right to life and Article 5 prohibiting cruel and inhuman treatment as a means to restrict the imposition of the death penalty.

Article 5 Right to Humane Treatment

“1. Every person has the right to have his physical, mental, and moral integrity respected.

2. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment or treatment. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person⁸⁸.”

2. Methods of Execution

UNITED NATIONS

• **Economic and Social Council**

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established under the United Nations Charter as the principal organ to coordinate international economic and social issues, and to formulate policy recommendations addressed to Member States and the United Nations system, including encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The document entitled “Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty” permits the death penalty, but provides: *“Where capital punishment occurs, it shall be carried out so as to inflict the minimum possible suffering⁸⁹.”*

• **Human Rights Committee**

The United Nations Human Rights Committee held that *“particularly abhorrent⁹⁰”* methods of execution and methods of execution that involve unnecessary physical and mental suffering⁹¹ are cruel punishments and violate Article 7 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights.

When the death penalty is imposed, General Comment 20 of the Committee requires that it be carried out in a manner to cause *“the least possible physical and mental suffering⁹².”*

For example, the Committee has found that execution by gas asphyxiation *“constitutes cruel and inhuman treatment⁹³.”*

• **Commission on Human Rights (replaced by the Human Rights Council)**

The UN Commission on Human Rights has described execution by stoning as a *“particularly cruel or inhuman means of execution⁹⁴.”*

• **Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**

The Special Rapporteur on Torture is an independent expert appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Council to examine questions relevant to torture⁹⁵. The mandate of the Rapporteur covers all countries, irrespective of whether a State has ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

In January 2009, the Special Rapporteur explicitly addressed capital punishment as a form of cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment:

“If the amputation of limbs is considered cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, how can beheading then be qualified differently? If even comparatively lenient forms of corporal punishment, such as 10 strokes on the buttocks, are absolutely prohibited under international human rights law, how can hanging, the electric chair, execution by a firing squad and other forms of capital punishment ever be justified under the very same provisions⁹⁶?”

REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

• **European Court of Human Rights**

In *Al-Saadoon and Mufdhi v. The United Kingdom⁹⁷* where the European Court for Human Rights ruled that the United Kingdom breached Article 3 by sending two Iraqi citizens back to Iraq, the Court added that the method of execution itself may also violate Article 3. Specifically, hanging *“was an ineffectual and extremely painful method of killing, such as to amount to inhuman and degrading treatment.”⁹⁸*

The Court explicitly held that *“whatever the method of execution, the extinction of life involves some physical pain, as well as intense psychological suffering deriving from the foreknowledge of death⁹⁹.”*

CASE LAW OF DOMESTIC COURTS

• **Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, USA**

Georgia's Supreme Court held the electric chair to constitute cruel and unusual punishment¹⁰⁰.

3. Death Row Conditions

UNITED NATIONS

• Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee established that ill-treatment suffered by prisoners on death row at the hands of warders and other death row personnel can constitute cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

For instance, such ill-treatment may include:

- unjustified delay in informing a prisoner of a stay of execution and removing him from the death cell¹⁰¹;
- taunts over impending execution¹⁰²; and
- mock executions of a death row prisoner¹⁰³.

According to the jurisprudence of the Human Rights Committee, the “death row phenomenon” can constitute cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment if prolonged delays in the execution of the sentence can be imputed to States’ faulty procedures¹⁰⁴ and result in the serious deterioration of prisoner’s mental condition as a consequence of psychological tension suffered during prolonged detention on death row without appropriate medical treatment¹⁰⁵.

• Committee against Torture

The United Nations Committee against Torture is the treaty body of 10 independent experts that monitors implementation and interpretation of the Convention against

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment¹⁰⁶.

The Committee against Torture included overcrowding of death row among the conditions that can render detention on death row a cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment¹⁰⁷.

• Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In the country-visit report on Mongolia, the Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment determined that keeping prisoners on death row in complete isolation, continuously handcuffed and shackled throughout their detention and without adequate food “constitute[d] additional punishments which can only be qualified as torture.”¹⁰⁸

REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

• European Court of Human Rights

Over the last two decades, a rich body of jurisprudence has developed in support of the notion that prolonged incarceration on death row, also known as “death row phenomenon”, constitutes cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment.

Specifically, in the landmark case of *Soering v. The United Kingdom*¹⁰⁹, Jens Soering, a German national, faced extradition to the United States for murder. A conviction for

murder likely would result in the death penalty. Soering maintained that the extreme stress and psychological trauma of waiting to be put to death would breach Article 3 of the European Convention if he were extradited to the United States.

“In order for a punishment or treatment associated with it to be ‘inhuman’ or ‘degrading’ [under Article 3], the suffering or humiliation involved must in any event go beyond that inevitable element of suffering or humiliation connected with a given form of legitimate punishment.” In this connection, *“account is to be taken not only of the physical pain experienced but also, where there is a considerable delay before execution of the punishment, of the sentenced person’s mental anguish of anticipating the violence he is to have inflicted on him”*¹¹⁰.

The European Court of Human Rights ruled that extradition to the United States would indeed subject Soering to inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment given the *“manner in which [the death penalty] is imposed or executed, the personal circumstances of the condemned person and a disproportionality to the gravity of the crime committed, as well as the conditions of detention awaiting execution”*¹¹¹.

Coined the “death row phenomenon”¹¹², the inhuman and degrading conditions to which a death row inmate could be exposed include:

- the delays in the appeal and review procedures, subjecting the applicant to increasing tension and psychological trauma;
- the fact that the judge or jury may not take into account the defendant’s age and mental

state at the time of the offense when determining the sentence;

- the extreme conditions of the future detention on death row, where he could be the victim of violations and sexual abuse because of his age, color or nationality; and
- the constant expectation of the execution itself, including the ritual of the execution.

Similarly, in *Bader and Kanbor v. Sweden*¹¹³, the prospect of deporting a family of four Syrian nationals back to Syria where the father had been convicted and sentenced to death was found to violate Article 3 of the European Convention. The Court found that the father and his family had a justified and well-founded fear that the death sentence would be carried out without a fair trial. *“Since executions are carried out without any public scrutiny or accountability, the circumstances surrounding his execution would inevitably cause the first applicant considerable fear and anguish while he and the other applicants would all face intolerable uncertainty about when, where and how the execution would be carried out.”*¹¹⁴

• Inter-American Court of Human Rights

The leading opinion out of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights is the *Hilaire, Constantine and Benjamin, et al. v. Trinidad and Tobago*¹¹⁵.

The Inter-American Court for Human Rights addressed the mandatory nature of the death penalty in Trinidad and Tobago and the deficiencies in the treatment and conditions of detention pending execution. Each applicant was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by hanging.

Citing Soering and the “death row phenomenon,” the Inter-American Court of Human Rights found that “contrary to the American Convention, all of the victims in the present Case live under the constant threat that they may be taken to be hanged at any moment.”¹¹⁶”

Further, “the procedures leading up to the death by hanging of those convicted of murder terrorize and depress the prisoners; others cannot sleep due to nightmares, much less eat.”¹¹⁷”

The detention conditions endured by the applicants compel them to “live under circumstances that impinge on their physical and psychological integrity and therefore constitute cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment”¹¹⁸ proscribed by Article 5.

In *Raxcaco-Reyes v. Guatemala*¹¹⁹, the Court, also citing Soering, found that the prison conditions experienced by the applicant while he awaited execution constituted inhuman and degrading treatment in breach of Article 5(1) and 5(2).

CASE LAW OF DOMESTIC COURTS

• Supreme Court of Canada

The “horrors” of the death row phenomenon, even when regarded as self-inflicted, “weigh in the balance against extradition without assurances [that the death penalty will not be imposed].”¹²⁰”

• Supreme Court of India

As a result of several years spent with “agony hanging over his head” on death row, a prisoner becomes “more a vegetable than a person,” and “hanging a vegetable is not death penalty.”¹²¹”

In another case, the Court stigmatized the “dehumanizing character” of the delay in carrying out judicial executions¹²².

• Judicial Committee of the Privy Council¹²³

To execute men after holding them in an agony of suspense for a prolonged delay would be “inhuman punishment.”¹²⁴”

• Supreme Court of Uganda

Unjustified delays (longer than three years) in carrying out capital punishment, after the definitive decision confirming the sentence has been issued on appeal, constitute cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment¹²⁵.

• Supreme Court of Zimbabwe

Punishments are cruel when they involve a “lingering death,¹²⁶” and “death is [] lingering if a person spends several years in a death cell awaiting execution as if the mode of execution takes an unacceptably long time to kill him. The pain of mental lingering can be as intense as the agony of physical lingering.”¹²⁷”

4. Families of the Persons Sentenced to Death

UNITED NATIONS

• Human Rights Committee

In *Staselovich v. Belarus*, the Human Rights Committee found that family members of sentenced prisoners are victims of “inhuman treatment” when the State fails to notify family members of the scheduled date of execution and the location of the grave following the execution¹²⁸.

• Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In a follow-up report on the recommendations to States, the Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment stated that certain forms of treatment reserved to relatives in capital cases, such as refusing them the opportunity to bid farewell to the condemned, failing to notify them of the date of the execution and not disclosing the place of burial afterwards, are cruel and inhuman¹²⁹.

• Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions

The Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions is an independent expert appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Council to examine questions relevant to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and to monitor the implementation of existing international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur covers all countries, irrespective of whether a State has ratified relevant international Conventions¹³⁰.

In a report to the Human Rights Council on Transparency and the Imposition of the Death Penalty, the Special Rapporteur stated that the practice of informing death row prisoners of their impending executions only moments before the executions actually take place, and their respective family members only after the executions, is “inhuman and degrading.”¹³¹”

[2] The World Coalition's Mobilisation Role



[30]

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY
10.10.11

[31]

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY
10.10.11

Growing REcognition of 10th October as the Official Day

The 9th World Day was an opportunity to continue working with new partners and increase the reach of the event, particularly within international organisations.

One of the conclusions of the report on the 2010 World Day was that the involvement of European States and institutions was impressive and essential for recognition of the legitimacy of 10th October but that the day should not remain uniquely European.

To resolve this issue, the World Coalition has continued to work with other inter-governmental organisations such as the United Nations and regional organisations such as the African Union and the Organisation of American States.

Mobilisation of International and Regional Human Rights Organisations

One of the aims of the 9th World Day was to initiate a debate within the international organisations in order for the death penalty to be recognised as a violation of the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. To achieve this, the World Coalition organised a high-level debate on international jurisprudence at the UN in Geneva with the support of His Excellency **François Roux**, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the UN in Geneva, and His Excellency **Pedro Oyarce**, Permanent Representative of Chile to the UN in Geneva.

Under the moderation of **Ms Florence Bellivier**, Chair of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, eight representatives from inter-governmental organisations spoke to discuss progress on the matter:

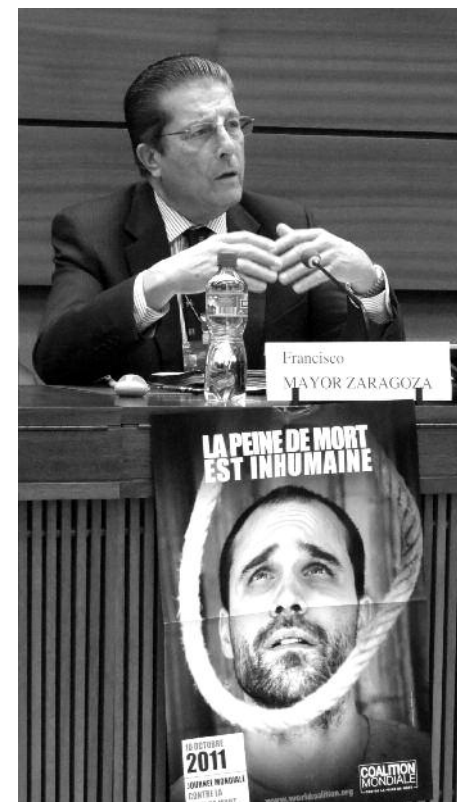
- **Federico Mayor Zaragoza**, President of International Commission against the Death Penalty and Former Director General of UNESCO
- **Luis Gallegos Chiriboga**, member of the Committee against Torture
- **Zainabo Sylvie Kayitesi**, Chair of the Working Group on the Death Penalty of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
- **Christof Heyns**, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, arbitrary and summary executions

- **Zaved Mahmoud**, Human Rights Officer, Rule of Law & Democracy Section, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- **Anna Austin**, Head of Division, European Court of Human Rights
- **Elizabeth Abi-Mershed**, Assistant Executive Secretary, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
- **Alessio Bruni**, member of the Committee against Torture

Federico Mayor Zaragoza, Chairman of the International Commission Against the Death Penalty and former Director General of UNESCO, introduced the session by declaring that the death penalty was “the ultimate denial of human rights” because it violates both the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment and treatment.

Sylvie Kayitesi Zainabo, Chair of the Death Penalty Working Group at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, spoke of the role of judges in the evolution of African jurisprudence: “Through legal decisions, we have noted an abolitionist trend which began in South Africa in 1995 and has been slowly followed by Malawi and Kenya.”

Zaved Mahmoud, from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, recalled the various recommendations of the UN Human Rights Committee, which reduced the scope of possible execution methods, and the conclusion of the Special Rapporteur against Torture in 2009, which stated that all methods of executions are inhumane.



Anna Austin, Division Chief of the European Court of Human Rights, returned to the history of decisions made by the European Court which, in 2010, reached the conclusion that the death penalty was in itself inhuman, whatever the method of execution.

The Court went so far as to consider that the mere imposition and even the fear that the death penalty might be imposed constituted inhuman treatment.

Elizabeth Abi Mershed, the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, brought up the evolution of the American system since the 1990s. She emphasised the importance of interaction

between international, regional, and national instances. The Inter-American Court has, for example, made use of African jurisprudence, decisions of the British Privy Council and the European Court. The death penalty is not prohibited in the American Convention on Human Rights but jurisprudence going back fifteen years has considerably restricted its application through the violation of other rights such as extradition, consular rights and the rights of a child in order to move towards gradual abolition. However, the Convention prohibits reintroduction of this punishment by a State that is already abolitionist.

Luis Gallegos and **Alessio Bruni**, members of the Committee against Torture, returned to the definition of torture with regard to Article 1 of the Convention against Torture, which excludes the death penalty. They explained that, according to the Committee, the death penalty constituted a cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment as per Article 16 of the Convention.

Christof Heyns, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, concluded the debate by stating that the concept of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment was subject to interpretation and depended on the context. However, he indicated that the evolution of international jurisprudence over the last dozen years had created a new dynamic and perceptions of the death penalty in international law were changing.

The conclusions of this conference were particularly interesting because, whatever the perspective chosen and whoever the decision-making body, we are witnessing a convergence of international jurisprudence towards an exponential reduction of the legal field for application of the death penalty in a way that would not violate human rights. This convergence of opinion concerns the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment - not the right to life.

These conclusions will be the subject of a chapter of a publication edited by **Peter Hodgkinson**, Director of the Centre for Capital Punishment Studies (Westminster University, London) to be published in 2013.

The expansion of the current progress in international jurisprudence will also increase recognition of the death penalty as a violation of human rights, and particularly the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Beyond the success of the event itself, the debate at the UN was an opportunity to make contact with and meet a very large number of international constituent and thus to increase the impact of World Day. In June 2011, the World Coalition sent letters to some 200 international figures to introduce World Day and invite them to participate in the debate on 10th October. The results of these letters were very positive; a number of replies were received, reflecting the support of figures such as **Navathanem Pillay**, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and **Lady Ashton**, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs. Other figures from the diplomatic, political, and academic worlds such as **Roger**

Hood and **William Schabbas** also replied to the World Day call.

Holding the event at the Palais des Nations in Geneva also raised awareness among the UN bodies; as a result, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights published an article entitled "Working for a World without the Death Penalty" on the home page of its website for World Day Against the Death Penalty. This article was distributed to all staff and, according to RADHOMA in the Democratic Republic of Congo, "the UN Radio station, OKAPI, even organised debates and programmes on the issue of abolition of the death penalty on 10th October 2011."

Finally, thanks to the success of this debate, the World Coalition decided to develop a more coherent collaborative strategy to coordinate work at the international level and ensure that the use of the death penalty is always addressed as a violation of human rights in the various reports on human rights in retentionist countries. Contacts made with the international organisations have led to closer collaboration with human rights bodies, for example at informal meetings, consultation procedures, alternative reports, and participation in public sessions.

For example, in collaboration with its members, the World Coalition submitted its first alternative report on the death penalty to the Committee against Torture for the review of Morocco at the end of 2011.

In November 2011, several members of the World Coalition also attended the 50th session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and made a statement in the Coalition's name.

Institutional Mobilisation in Retentionist Countries and the Role of the European Delegations

Since 2007, World Day has been officially recognised as the European Day Against the Death Penalty by the Council of Europe and the European Union.

This year, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs, **Lady Ashton**, and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, **Thorbjorn Jagland**, again published a joint declaration: "*We consider capital punishment to be inhuman and a violation of human dignity.*"

Europe's action with regard to the death penalty speaks for itself but a new and very interesting development is also increasing the potential of World Day: the work of the European delegations in retentionist countries. Since the introduction of the European External Action Service, the equivalent of the European Union Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the role of the European delegations has been considerably increased, particularly in terms of promoting human rights.

This year delegations in several countries such as Botswana, Ghana, and Malaysia organised events connected to World Day.

This role is essential for advancing the debate in retentionist countries, both through diplomacy and by raising awareness among the general public. More importantly still, the joint work of the European delegations and civil society can guarantee the success of World Day. The World Coalition was indeed contacted by the European delegation in Brazil

to provide campaign documents and the European delegation in Malaysia sent an invitation to a representative from the World Coalition.

The main aim of World Day is to encourage debate to enable individuals to consider the relevance of the death penalty and take the time to think about the issue, thanks particularly to the arguments developed by the World Coalition. By working with parties who are not just international but also local, the European delegations gain in efficiency and reach a larger audience.

The Growing Mobilisation of Abolitionist States

Support for World Day by some European States was highlighted in the report on the 2010 World Day. For example, France used the occasion to organise conferences in several retentionist States such as Tajikistan and Cameroon; the United Kingdom did the same in Trinidad & Tobago, and Germany did likewise in Taiwan.

The difference this year was the scope and impact of the action. Very large events going beyond the European framework were organised such as, for example, the Inter-African Conference against the Death Penalty held in Kigali, Rwanda and organised by the Rwandan Government, as well as Hands Off Cain in collaboration with the World Coalition under the aegis of the African Union and the European Union.

Among the efforts made by abolitionist governments, the case of Mexico deserves mention. The National Human Rights Commission, a governmental body, declared, citing World Day, that the death penalty was unconstitutional and that the right to life prevailed over all penal responsibilities.

Also of note were Chile's role alongside Belgium for the Conference on International Jurisprudence at the UN and Spain and Switzerland's work at the International Commission Against the Death Penalty.

The Commission, created for World Day Against the Death Penalty in 2010, also held its 4th session in Geneva on 10th and 11th October. This session also marked the official transfer of the Commission's headquarters from Madrid to Geneva with an opening

FOCUS Rwanda

The Inter-African Conference Against the Death Penalty, held in Kigali, Rwanda and organised by the Rwandan Government and Hands Off Cain in collaboration with the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty under the aegis of the African Union and the European Union, took place during a week dedicated to celebrating World Day Against the Death Penalty.

The conference aimed to launch a debate on the need to abolish the death penalty in Africa or at least observe a moratorium on executions across the continent. During the opening ceremony, the Minister for Justice, **Tharcisse Karugarama**, said that *"in Rwanda in 1994 death was present on every corner of every street; the only hope was to survive until the next day. After the genocide, we had no judges, prosecutors or police and yet we managed to establish justice without recourse to revenge: who could have done it better than us? It was an extraordinary experience which allows us to live in harmony today. We have humiliated death by refusing to give it the dignity of law."*

The Rwandan President, **Paul Kagame**, then spoke of the absolute uselessness of the death penalty as a tool of dissuasion: *"Our experience teaches us that abolition has contributed to harmony because the crime rate has dropped. We did not execute those guilty of genocide; instead, we preferred to break with the past and we have not regretted that decision."*

Representatives from approximately 20 African governments replied to the call and the World Coalition covered the costs for 12 representatives from African and international civil society in order to set up an exchange of views between abolitionists and their governments. The participants at the Conference adopted a resolution unanimously, calling on African countries to sign and support international resolutions and treaties on the death penalty and the moratorium on executions. They also invited governments to commit to adapting the content of such agreements to legislation in each country.

On the fringes of the Conference, the World Coalition organised a meeting between representatives from civil society to discuss the various regional coalitions in existence and to try to fuse them into one larger regional entity.

The NGOs present, representing nine different countries in Central and East Africa, decided to maintain the two biggest coalitions - the East Africa Coalition and the Great Lakes Coalition (which will become the Central Africa Coalition) - and to collaborate in one structure and a single website (www.africabolition.org).

The two coalitions will act independently within their spheres but will collaborate at the continental level and at the African institutions.

ceremony, a film/debate evening, working groups, and experts' thoughts on the death penalty. Finally, France spared no effort in celebrating 30 years of abolition of the death penalty.

Increased Mobilisation by Members of the World Coalition

In order to define its strategy, at the end of 2010, the World Coalition launched a consultation with all its members regarding the theme of this World Day and a detailed consultation on the goals to be achieved in January 2011.

The passionate debates that punctuated the preparation not only meant that all members participated in the decision-making process so that they were fully involved in World Day but that they also helped define the World Coalition's role in the campaign.

It was agreed by all that its role was, of course, to mobilise civil society but also to raise questions at the international level in order for the death penalty to be increasingly recognised as a violation of human rights. One of the aims of this World Day was therefore to initiate a debate within international organisations in order for the death penalty to be recognised as a violation of the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel,

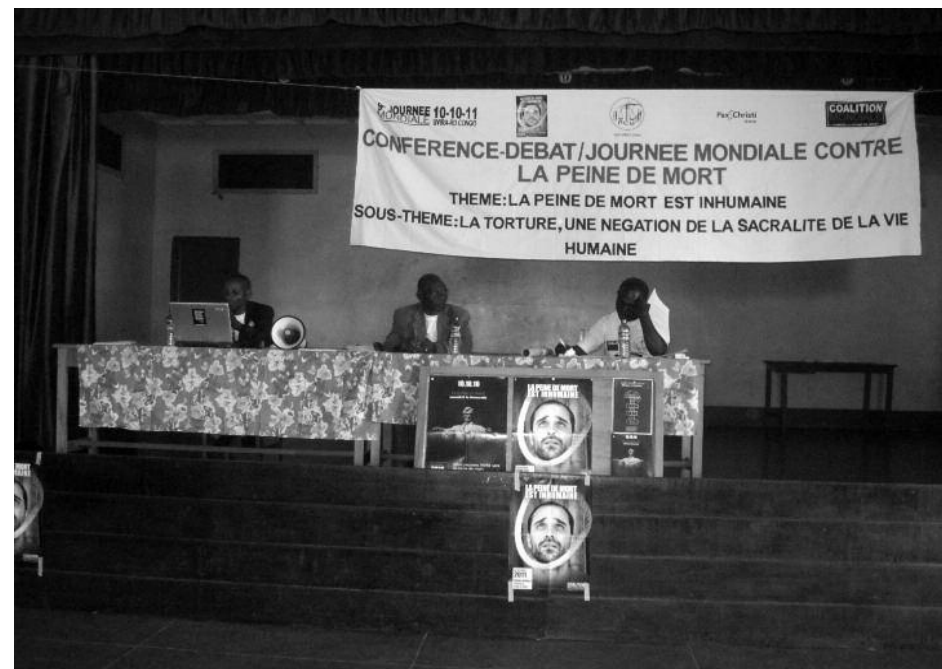
inhuman or degrading treatment. As **Gilles Denizot** (Journey of Hope...from Violence to Healing) underlined, the members of the Coalition wanted *"the campaign to provoke a number of constructive debates within the international community."*

Following this consultation, the idea of organising a high-level meeting in Geneva on 10th October and launching detailed research into the death penalty and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment was created.

In June 2011, the World Coalition General Assembly was held in Rabat at the invitation of the Moroccan Coalition Against the Death Penalty. It brought together nearly 200 participants for the day, and was open to the public. One of the plenary sessions was dedicated to the inhumanity of the death penalty and brought together **Essadia Belmir**, Vice-Chair of the UN Committee against Torture; **Radia Nasraoui**, Chair of the Organisation Against Torture in Tunisia; **Bernadette Jung**, a member of the International Office of the International Federation of Action by Christians Against Torture (FIACAT); and **Rosalyn Park**, Research Director, The Advocates for Human Rights.

The session increased the World Coalition members' knowledge of the subject and presented information on international jurisprudence prepared by The Advocates for Human Rights.

A large majority of members of the World Coalition took action for World Day itself, encouraging their local affiliates, sections, or groups to act. They created events, contacted the media, and mobilised their own networks. Thanks to these efforts, little by little World Day is becoming a key moment in the



Conference organised by Pax Christi Uvira in DRC for the 9th World Day

abolitionist agenda. Many use the occasion to hold very large events, plan their strategies, create national or regional coalitions, launch reports on the death penalty, organise lobbying missions with the authorities, and meet those sentenced to death in their countries.

For example, this World Day was the occasion for the National Coalition of Niger to hold its annual meeting, for the African Great Lakes Coalition to review its strategies and become the Central African Coalition, for abolitionists in the Caribbean to establish bases for a future Caribbean Coalition.

It also led to meetings between NGOs and leaders; for example, in Indonesia and

Burkina Faso, and led to the organisation of lobbying missions in Cambodia and the Dominican Republic within the framework of the campaign to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Visits to prisons in Uganda and Algeria were particularly important this year because the 9th World Day on the inhumanity of the death penalty denounced the conditions of detention of those sentenced to death.

Altogether, over the last five years, the members of the World Coalition have regularly and without fail supported World Day and recognise it as the World Coalition's flagship campaign.

The Role of Murder Victims' Families

Spreading the Words of Murder Victims' Families in Africa

"In conjunction with World Day, the Journey of Hope...from Violence to Healing elected to answer a call for help from **Edward Edmary Mpagi** who was exonerated after being imprisoned on Uganda's death row for eighteen and a half years for a crime he did not commit. In fact, it had to be proved that the man Edward was accused of killing was known to be alive, years after the crime was to have taken place.

Four members of the Journey of Hope flew to Uganda for the period of Oct 5-12. This powerful team included **Randy Gardner**, whose brother **Ronnie Lee Gardner** was executed last year by his home state, Utah. **Bill Babbitt** of Sacramento, CA also had a brother, **Manny Babbitt**, who was executed. **Charity Lee** also joined us. Charity's father was killed when she was six. Her 4-year-old daughter, Ella, was murdered by Ella's older brother, who was only 13 years old at the time of the crime. Charity has founded the ELLA Foundation and leads discussions about rising from the abyss through unconditional love.

On our first full day in Uganda, we went to the men's death row unit for a spiritual gathering. About 220 death row inmates were present when we walked in. They were all dressed in white and singing songs of praise. A few were playing various types of drums also. We told our stories. We knew they had faith, we knew they had hope, and we knew they had Charity.

On October 7th we went to the women's death row. Death row women wore checked dresses while the others wore pink dresses. There are 34 women on death row. Although the spiritual meeting was optional, they all came. When we entered the room, about 200 women had their hands in the air and were singing praises to their Creator. They sang, played drums, and praised God for about 25 minutes. Then we shared our stories. A few of the women from death row shared theirs. The Assistant Warden came to the front when we were finished and started out with the words, "Praise God." Also at one point we saw her give a death row inmate a hug. I have never seen that in America.

While in Uganda we also visited with a wife whose husband had recently been murdered. She was very happy we went to visit her. She asked us to pray with her and we did.

On the 12th, the Journey of Hope was able to make a presentation in Kigali, Rwanda to a summit of African nations to discuss moratorium and abolition.

From Rwanda we went to Nairobi, Kenya to conclude our World Day Tour. We spent 3 days in the slums of Nairobi speaking three times at the Agape church and also to the Agape school grades K-6. It was a great World Day tour for the Journey of Hope...from Violence to Healing."

Excerpt from the Report sent by Bill Pelke, President of The Journey of Hope...from Violence to Healing, member of the World Coalition

Against the Death Penalty

Spreading the Words of Murder Victims' Families in Asia

On World Day 2011, a delegation from Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights (MVFHR) gave a statement at the National Press Center in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia:

"Members of Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights, a United States-based international organization, are in Mongolia on this day to lend support to those who are calling for an end to the death penalty in this country. We are meeting with other family members of murder victims to share our common pain, and we are meeting with public officials and others to explain why we oppose the death penalty. As survivors with a direct stake in the death penalty debate, we join today in the call for a worldwide moratorium on executions. Let us not respond to violence with more violence. Let us recognize that justice for victims is not achieved by taking another life."

During their visit to Mongolia, members of MVFHR gave media interviews and addressed a variety of public audiences. They also held private meetings with members of Parliament and with groups of prosecutors, defense attorneys, criminal court judges, and victims' family members, who affirmed their interest in working together to abolish the death penalty. During the question-and-answer sessions at the public events, victims' family members in the audience stood up to tell their own stories – often for the first time. By raising up victims' voices both locally and internationally, MVFHR's visit contributed significantly to public understanding and discussion of the death penalty at a critical time in Mongolia, when the President has declared a

moratorium on executions and legislation is pending that would rid the country of the death penalty entirely.

Following the Mongolia visit, MVFHR and Ocean, MVFHR's affiliate organization in Japan, were invited by Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty to deliver a series of speaking engagements across Taiwan examining capital punishment from the perspective of crime victims. During a presentation, **Renny Cushing**, Executive Director of MVFHR, recounted his ordeal soon after his father's murder and said many people are misguided when they think the death penalty would comfort the families of murder victims. He said that he, and many others like him, would not want to see another family lose a loved one because of the death penalty. Remembering his encounter with the son of his father's murderer one day during the court proceedings, Cushing said: "Just as I felt isolated, I could see clearly the isolation that comes from people knowing that you're the family member of a murderer. And I knew that to kill somebody else not only wouldn't honor my father's life; it would create another grieving family."

Also as part of MVFHR's work in Asia during this time, members spoke at South Korea's National Assembly on September 8th in connection with events commemorating the country's 5,000th day without an execution.

Report sent by Kate Lowenstein, Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights (MVFHR), member of the Steering Committee of the World Coalition

Information and Mobilisation Tools

As in previous years, the World Coalition provided its members, the media, and anyone wanting to participate in World Day with information and mobilisation tools in order to raise awareness and encourage local mobilisation in as many countries as possible, particularly in States which still apply the death penalty.

All the tools were sent by post to all members of the World Coalition and its partners at the beginning of June 2011. They were also available upon request and could be downloaded on the World Coalition's website:

<http://www.worldcoalition.org/en/worldday>

[Advocates for Human Rights : *"I like that you produce a 'package' deal of everything that someone could use - it's a one-stop-shop toolkit. For example, I used the petition and the factsheet on jurisprudence. I referred a local teacher to the teaching guide. I didn't use the poster or the brochure, though, but I think they are good tools for others."*]

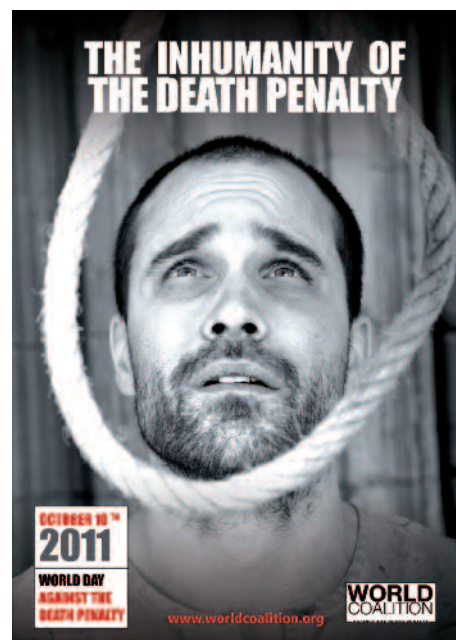
[RADHOMA : *"Our network thought that the action suggested by the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty this year was well thought out and useful, as well as complementing the work of the Coalition's member organisations. The tools and documents provided for this campaign were very useful as teaching tools, not only to*

strengthen the visibility of the Coalition but also to enrich our modules and other education working tools for abolition of the death penalty at the level of our network and within the community in the DRC."].

The World Day Poster

Five thousands copies were printed in French and English. The poster was distributed to all members of the World Coalition and all organisers of initiatives who could order it for free from the Executive Secretariat of the World Coalition. It was also available online where it was downloaded more than 300 times. Finally, some members of the World Coalition translated it and adapted it to their own language, for example into German, Chinese, and Arabic.

[Example of Use in Togo : *the members of the African Forum Against the Death Penalty put up*



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posters in Lomé and distributed brochures to public services, companies and cultural centres. In Uvira, the members of Pax Christi distributed the World Day posters in primary and secondary schools. They also put them up in public places and the main streets of the town.]

The Information Brochure

This information brochure on the 2011 World Day sets out the World Coalition's claims as to the inhumanity of the death penalty. It also provides an argument against the death penalty. It had to be reprinted to satisfy the needs of the members of the World Coalition, and a total of 6,500 copies were printed in French and English.



[The Oklahoma Coalition for Abolition of the Death Penalty had ordered brochures and distributed them to every participant at the press conference and roundtable they organised: "We had a very positive response to the brochures from participants," confirmed the organisers.]

Petition

A call for retentionist States to establish a moratorium on application of the death penalty with a view to abolition because it is



inhuman. This petition will be sent to the relevant governments before the new resolution for a moratorium in October 2012.

[ACAT Luxembourg : *"The petition was very useful and was met with real interest." "Thank you for the material you provided which was very helpful for a small organization like ours. You provide a lot of things, support and content, that we can use!"*]

Facts and Figures on the Death Penalty

This information document on application of the death penalty across the world for 2010 is a reference document for all those seeking information on the situation of the death penalty across the world.

Information Sheet on International Jurisprudence

Detailed information on international jurisprudence regarding the death penalty and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or

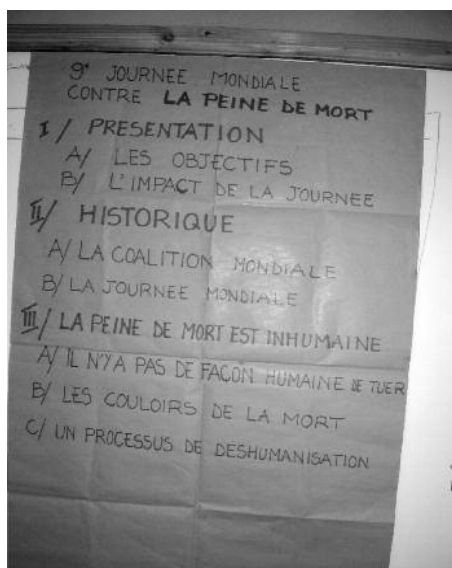
[43]

punishment.

[This document was hailed by all members of the World Coalition for its quality: “the information sheet on jurisprudence, which also explained the role of the various regional and international bodies, was very useful and well done.”]

The Mobilisation kit

Produced to guide organisers, the kit suggests action and provides information about World Day and the theme chosen. For example, the section called “10 things you can do on 10.10” suggests 10 activities to carry out within the framework of World Day such as participation in an art project, organisation of an event, or writing to those sentenced to death. It also proposes 10 tips for successful action. Finally, it provides the contact details of members by country.



RADHOMA explained the arguments developed for the World Day

[ACAT Suisse indicated that the mobilisation kit was good and that they had used it as the basis for their campaign guide.]

The Press Release

The press release was sent to all members of the World Coalition on 1st October for them to pass on and use as a template for their own press releases.

[ACAT Madagascar : “We took inspiration from the press release to create one more suited to the Malaysian context.”]

The Website

The World Day pages of the new World Coalition website launched in July 2011 were consulted more than 30,000 times. Most of the members indicated that they used it at least once a day around World Day, essentially to obtain general information but also to download documents, sign the petition, and find out more about the work of the World Coalition.

[Observatoire National des Prisons congolaises : The World Coalition's website was very useful in the sense that it gave us direction as to the action to be carried out and information on the progress of the action of others.]

[3] Initiatives by Region



In DRC, Pax Christi Uvira organised a cultural ballet against the death penalty



Journey of Hope ... from Violence to Healing in Uganda

The trend that began last year continued with a total of 355 initiatives recorded in 67 countries across 5 continents.

The number of activities carried out was less than last year, especially in Europe, while the number of countries involved has considerably increased, from 56 to 67.

There were also greater diversity and better coordination.

More joint actions were organised by several members of the World Coalition, guaranteeing better impact. Such widespread participation by members of the World Coalition can be explained by their close involvement in the choice of a theme, the definition of the message at the end of 2011, and the launch of the mobilisation tools at the beginning of June 2011.

“It is very important to invite the various organisations to work together as much as possible. We really think that when a great diversity of interlocutors, consultants, activists and others with skills and knowledge in various domains are united and work together, we can really make a difference.”

Italian Coalition Against the Death Penalty

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

(95 ACTIONS DANS 23 PAYS)

Mobilisation in Africa was again extraordinary this year, particularly with more than 30 events in no fewer than ten different towns in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Of the 23 World Coalition members in Sub-Saharan Africa, more than half organised activities.

Those who took action last year continued their proactive approach again and were joined by new partners.

Most of these organisations also replied to the World Day's assessment questionnaire and said they were interested in continuing their action in the years to come:

“Since next year will be the 10th World Day, we must be well prepared to make it something special”

Advocated Almoustapha Moussa
from SYNAFEN in Niger

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

■ Culture pour la Paix et la Justice, the Congolese and African Coalitions Against the Death Penalty

organised a Conference/Debate with the Minister of Justice and the French Ambassador in Kinshasa and they participated in the launch of a book “Abolition of the death penalty and constitutionalism in Africa” by Professor Andre Mbata Betu, the MP who had composed the draft law for abolition of the death penalty in 2010. Published by Harmattan, this book examines the various arguments developed with a view to abolishing or maintaining the death penalty in Congolese substantive law. He ends with a plea in favour of abolition of that punishment. Finally, Lievin Gondji responded to a supporter of the death penalty during a televised debate “Deux sons de cloche” on national television.

■ Pax Christi Uvira

distributed posters for World Day in primary and secondary schools, and put up posters in public places in Uvira. They also organised a cultural ballet against the death penalty (see photo), debates and a conference on the theme of the World Day: the death penalty is inhuman. Finally, they organised a march

against the death penalty in the DRC and the world, and published a statement calling for abolition of the death penalty because it is a form of torture.

■ The Observatoire National des Prisons Congolais

organised a seminar and workshop on the death penalty in Bukavu with NGOs and judges, as well as a debate at the Bukavu military tribunal on military reform of the Congolese Penal Code. Magistrates and judges from the military courts, parliamentary candidates for the national parliament, members from civil society in Sud-Kivu and clubs for young people followed the theme of this day with particular attention through organisations such as APRODEPED, the Fraternité des prisons, CPJ, Pax Christi Uvira, the Communauté Sant Egidio Bukavu, Radio Maendeleo, ICJP, RADHOSKI and REPRODHOOC which organised debates around the theme of World Day.

■ La Ligue pour la défense et la vulgarisation des droits de l'homme (LDVDH)

organised a series of debates and conferences with legal players in Kisantu, Matadi and Mbanza-Ngungu. They also participated in interviews on local radio and television.

■ RADHOMA

made a great effort this year, organising debates with NGOs, local authorities, the police, judges, lawyers, human rights activists, women and students in Goma, Uvira, Bukavu, Kisangani, Ituri, Mbuji Mayi, Kindu, Bandalungwa and Kinshasa. Over the 30 days of their campaign, they also organised the

signature of petitions, distributed brochures, participated in various programmes on the radio and created "abolitionist clubs" at Kinshasa's universities following the debates.

UGANDA

■ The Foundation for Human Rights Initiatives

used World Day to organise a gathering with discussion and debates on the death penalty in the 'Human Rights' House' in Kampala with the Ugandan and overseas authorities. This event also enabled them to launch a national project to increase legal aid for those sentenced to death.

■ Journey of Hope... From Violence To Healing

replied to an invitation from Edward Edmary Mpagi, a Ugandan man sentenced to death and pardoned after spending 18.5 years in prison on death row in Uganda for a crime he did not commit. From 5th to 12th October a delegation of four members of Journey of Hope, led by Bill Pelke, participated in a press conference, visited death row in Ugandan prisons for men and women, spoke at conferences in several towns, and gave interviews to share their experiences and testify to the inhumanity of the death penalty.

PRACTICAL WORKSHEET 1

Working with Victims: a Guide for Activists

It is important to incorporate an awareness of victims' family members' experience, perspective, and testimony into anti-death penalty materials and activities because:

- Every death penalty story is also the story of a crime that occurred. A death penalty story does not begin with an execution or a death sentence or even with an arrest. It begins with a murder victim's loss of life and the devastating impact that that loss has on the surviving family members. Including victims' stories when talking about the death penalty is the right thing to do.

- The common assumption is that all victims' family members support the death penalty. We cannot expect to abolish the death penalty without presenting an alternative view. Victims' voices have a powerful effect - lawmakers have voted against the death penalty as a result of hearing victims' testify for abolition. Including victims' stories when working for abolition is strategically wise and is essential to bringing new people into the abolition movement.

Here are a few suggestions. We encourage activists to consult with MVFHR for further guidance.

- In educational or political materials about the death penalty or about a particular prisoner's case, acknowledge the original murder. Give the victim's name. For example, instead of saying "Eric Jones, who is facing a death sentence," say "Eric Jones,

who was convicted of the murder of John Smith, is now facing a death sentence ... "

- Realize that victims' family members who oppose the death penalty will have many different reasons for holding that view. Don't assume that their reasons are all the same. In particular, don't assume that opposing the death penalty is the same as forgiving the offender.

- Let victims' family members speak for themselves. Work with them to develop their statements for specific situations, but don't put words in their mouths or pressure them to say something they are not comfortable saying.

- Invite victims' family members to be an integral part of your anti-death penalty efforts and activities.

- Know that the best person to reach out to a victim's family member is another victim's family member. MVFHR can help with this.

- Support legislation, programs, and services that help to meet the needs of victims' family members in the aftermath of a murder. Build relationships with victims' groups and demonstrate that your work against the death penalty is rooted in a desire to prevent murder in all cases.

From MVFHR's Website : <http://www.mvfh.org/working-victims-guide-activists>

THE AMERICAS

(34 INITIATIVES IN 8 COUNTRIES)

The unprecedented mobilisation in the United States for the 2010 World Day continued this year with nearly 30 activities recorded (in 2009 13 activities had been carried out compared to 8 in 2008 and 11 in 2007).

The execution of Troy Davis, a symbol of the struggle against the death penalty for many activists, on 21st September 2011, followed by that of Lawrence Brewer on 21st September, Derrick Mason on the 22nd and Manuel Valle on the 28th, created a media wave which continued until 10th October and a window of opportunity for American NGOs to raise awareness on World Day.

The World Coalition does not have direct members in Latin America, with the notable exception of Puerto Rico where mobilisation was particularly active. Other countries mainly have affiliations with members of the Coalition such as ICJ in Guatemala or Amnesty International, which have taken action, in addition to the European delegations in Latin America.

In the English-speaking Caribbean, the situation is more critical as no action was recorded even though most countries are retentionist. Several players are working towards the creation of a Caribbean Coalition Against the Death Penalty, which could help local civil society and raise awareness among public opinion.

PUERTO RICO

■ The Puerto-Rican Coalition Against the Death Penalty

made a great effort, working with other partners such as Amnesty International and the Puerto-Rican Bar. Activities included interviews on the radio, talks in universities, workshops on the death penalty at the Bar, academic forums, and an art exhibition called "Art for Life". It was also the engine behind the conference held in Madrid to create a Caribbean Coalition Against the Death Penalty.

GUATEMALA

■ The International Commission of Jurists in Guatemala

used World Day to publish two posters on the death penalty in Guatemala and a report entitled "Estándar internacionales relativos has aplicación pena de muerte" on the international standards regarding the use of the death penalty. The report focuses on Guatemala, which experienced a period of moratorium following a decision by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights holding that the impossibility of mercy was a violation of international law.

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WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

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ASIA-PACIFIC

(57 ACTIVITIES IN 12 COUNTRIES)

The World Coalition members in Asia were again very active as 9 of the 12 took action and other activities were organised by the national sections of Amnesty International and the European delegations or embassies of European nations.

One of the observations in the last report was that Asia remained one of the least mobilised continents even though it was the most retentionist region. To confront this, the World Coalition has tried to take action, thanks notably to the Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network (ADPAN), which includes more than fifty organisations) and overseas representatives in Asia.

MVFHR therefore spent two months in Asia to meet various Asian players in Mongolia, Thailand, Japan, and Taiwan.

In Singapore, the NGO Think Center organised a public event and asked to become a member of the World Coalition. Meetings were held with abolitionists in Cambodia and Malaysia where there was intense debate with the Minister of Justice.

In Indonesia, KONTRAS, which participated in the World Day for the first time in 2010, organised bigger events this year.

In Pakistan a militant organisation against rape WAR Against Rape, sent a press release asking for the Government to abolish the death penalty for rape in the Penal Code.

In Japan, the Japanese Federation of Bar Associations took a clearly abolitionist position for the first time. More than ever, NGOs, lawyers and academics are making the difference in Asia.

The Asian calendar was actually full after the World Day with the organisation of university conferences on the death penalty in Asia in Hong Kong on 4th and 5th November, and a conference on the death penalty in India in mid-November.

Finally, for 6th December ADPAN will publish a report on unfair trials and campaign tools for Asian countries.

JAPON

■ The Japanese Federation of Bar Associations

organised its 54th Congress on protecting human rights, "How should we approach crimes? Imagining a society without the death penalty through our experience with lay-judge trials" in Takamatsu, Kagawa.

At the end of this Congress, the Japanese Federation of Bar Associations exhorted the State to immediately initiate a discussion with society as a whole on the abolition of the death penalty because such a punishment definitely closes the door to the possibility of rehabilitation for those sentenced. The

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WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

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Federation also requested that executions be suspended while the issue was studied.

■ Centre for Prisoner's Rights with the French Embassy and Aoyama Gakuin University

organised a public event in Tokyo.

■ Forum 90 and Amnesty International Japan

met in Tokyo for a gathering and a film followed by a debate at Ushigome Tansu Kumin Hall.



Conference organised by PRI in Kazakhstan

KAZAKHSTAN

■ Penal Reform International – Central Asia Offices

On 10th October 2011 at Kazakh Humanitarian Law University, a film “NO to the Death Penalty” was screened, followed by a debate on the abolition of the death penalty. The event was supported by the European Union and the British Embassy in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Experts and representatives from international organisations also participated. At the start of the event, each student received a file with a programme, a prospectus, and stickers.

After the film and the debate, the students could vote by throwing a ball in a box. If they threw it in the box with the red mark, they were for the death penalty, and if they chose the green mark, they were against.

The conclusions were striking: more than 40% of those who voted changed their minds and declared that they were against the death penalty after the debates

PRACTICAL WORKSHEET 2

How to Encourage the Participation of the Public During your Conference

- Plan your event in advance (by at least one month).
- Define your target audience (general public, media, lawyers, students, etc.) and the scope of the event (a select group of twenty people, fifty or one hundred people or more).
- Define the theme of your debate/conference/film screening/...
- **Prepare the following materials according to your target audience:**
 - > A folder with the program, handouts (you may ask the World Coalition for additional World Day leaflets and factsheets) and any materials relevant to your target audience, for instance, colourful badges or stickers with simple slogans such as: “I am for life! And you?“, “Death penalty-NO !!!” for students.
 - > Red and green badges in a basket.
- When people enter the conference room, give them the folder and ask them to choose a red OR a green badge: red

badge means “I’m for the death penalty” and green means “I am against the death penalty”. Thus, every participant in the event has the opportunity to express their original views openly. Make sure that there is no pressure to wear a green/red badge at the beginning and that people choose freely.

- When the conference/film is over, give some time for people to debate and at the very end, ask your audience to vote.

- On the way out of the room, put two boxes, one red (for the death penalty) and one green (against the death penalty) and ask the participants to vote with the badges they chose at the beginning (so someone who took a red badge at the beginning can vote in the green box at the end, showing that he/she has changed her mind during the debate).

- Count all the votes and use the statistics in your communications

► (Lessons learnt from the PRI Conference in Kazakhstan)

EUROPE

(148 INITIATIVES IN 18 COUNTRIES)

As is the case every year, World Day was widely observed by professional organisations and NGOs but it was also widely used by European States and institutions to advocate against the death penalty.

GREECE

■ Amnesty International Greece

organised films screenings and public actions for the World Day and, demonstrating even greater innovation, an online video game on the abolition of the death penalty: <http://www.amnestygame.com>.

“Amnesty-the-game” is a serious game that supports Amnesty International's efforts at the world level to abolish capital punishment. The project was developed voluntarily by members of HGDA (the Hellenic Game Developers Association), in partnership with the Greek section of Amnesty International.

The aim is to take up the abolitionist cause and influence the main countries towards abolition of capital punishment. The action to be carried out must influence the government's opinion against the death penalty with a view to saving the lives of certain prisoners who, without help, will be executed.



[54]

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

10.10.11

PRACTICAL WORKSHEET 3

Pedagogical Activity on the Different Methods of Executions

- Choose a public place where there are always many people
- Print or draw on the floor a giant world map with clear boundaries for each country (an electronic file for printing can be ordered from the World Coalition)
- Prepare different objects in large quantities :
 - > To symbolize abolitionist countries (such as a heart or a green object)
 - > To symbolize the countries that still maintain the death penalty (e.g. a skull or a red object)
 - > To symbolize the different methods of execution. The most commonly used methods of execution are hanging,

execution by firearm(s), lethal injection, and beheading. Electrocution by electric chair is used only in exceptional cases in some states in the USA. Stoning is used only for certain crimes (mainly for adultery) in a few Islamic countries.

• Invite passers-by to place those different objects on the corresponding countries (abolitionist and retentionist countries, the most commonly used method of execution in each country)

• You can also ask them to walk on the map and stand on the country that they think executes the most people every year (China) or on the first abolitionist country in the world (Venezuela).



► This game was designed by Hervé Matine from Poster For Tomorrow for the 9th World Day

[55]

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

10.10.11



Mobilisation in front of the Town Hall in Paris with the Mayor of Paris

FRANCE

■ 30 years of abolition in France

On 9th October 1981, France became the last State in Western Europe to abolish the death penalty. Thirty years later, mobilisation was even stronger than ever. **Robert Badinter**, the Minister for Justice in 1981 who had made abolition his personal struggle and became a hero of abolition, spared no effort, attending conferences bringing together hundreds of people, giving media interviews, exchanging views with activists and attending high-level meetings.

Between the start of September and the end of October, ECPM worked particularly hard to raise awareness among as many people as possible, collaborating with several partners such as the Bibliothèque nationale de France, Cinema Action Christine which proposed a series of films on the death penalty throughout October, town halls, including with the city of Paris, regions and schools, and last but not least, the French members of the World Coalition for a great abolitionist gathering on 10th October.

SPAIN

Mobilisation in Spain was impressive in the context of the crisis facing the country, although it is a pity that it remains extremely divided. **Elena Valenciano**, Secretary of the Spanish Socialist Party for international policy and cooperation, gave a speech on the Spanish Government's commitment to the struggle against the death penalty. **The Movimiento contra la Intolerancia** launched a radio programme on the death penalty. **Amnesty International** organised a public reading of a manifesto against the death penalty by the actress Natalia Dicenta in Malaga as well as signing of petitions in Toledo and cyber-action for Hakamada Iwao on www.actuaconamnistia.org.

Finally, the **Sant'Egidio Community in Madrid** organised the International Conference on the Death Penalty in the Great Caribbean with the Puerto Rico Bar Association, the Puerto-Rican Coalition Against the Death Penalty, the International Commission Against the Death Penalty, Death Penalty Project and the International Academic Network for Abolition of Capital Punishment, with the support of the Spanish Development Agency (AECID).

THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

(20 INITIATIVES IN 6 COUNTRIES)

Mobilisation was on the agenda in North Africa but it remains very difficult in the rest of the region despite the hope provided by the Arab Spring. With the increase in the number of World Coalition members in the region and with the General Assembly venued in Rabat in Arabic, six countries participated in World Day (compared to four in previous years). It should be said that for most countries, the political calendar was extremely busy with elections in Tunisia, reforms expected in Egypt, and armed conflict in Libya and Syria.

IRAQ

■ The Iraqi Coalition Against the Death Penalty

has been a member of the World Coalition Steering Committee since June 2011 and it worked particularly hard this year for the World Day, making a public statement calling for abolition of the death penalty in Iraq and across the world, distributing posters in Baghdad and organising meetings with representatives from the EU in Iraq in order to coordinate the abolitionist efforts on the ground.

ALGERIA

■ The French embassy in Algiers

organised a visit by the French Ambassador to the death row at the city's prison and a press conference.

■ La Ligue Algérienne des Droits de l'Homme

publicly called on President Bouteflika to abolish the death penalty.

■ Amnesty International Algeria

organised a debate on the death penalty in the country.

MOROCCO

■ The Moroccan Coalition Against the Death Penalty and Amnesty International Morocco

organised debates across the country, sit-ins in front of Parliament, a press conference in Rabat, four roundtables on the new Constitution, the right to life and the death penalty in Rabat, Tangiers, Fes, and Marrakech, as well as a lobbying campaign with regard to political parties.

An Efficient and Cheap Initiative: Viral Marketing by Word of Mouth

Wikipedia definition

Viral marketing (...) refers to marketing techniques that use pre-existing social networks to produce increases in awareness through self-replicating viral processes, analogous to the spread of viruses.

This technique has three main advantages. On the one hand, the cost is very low; on the other hand, intensity and speed of the message can be very high. Finally, the message has a positive connotation as it is sent by friends or relatives. It can be delivered by word-of-mouth or enhanced by the network effects of the internet.

- Choose two people who you know but with whom you have never addressed the death penalty issue
- Invite them one by one to have a drink and ask them what their position on the death penalty is. If they are against the death penalty, encourage them to talk to two other people and give them the necessary tools. If they are for the death penalty, introduce the different arguments against the death penalty.
- It is often difficult to answer arguments for the death penalty. To develop your arguments, you may use the tools distributed during the World Day

campaign, like the top 10 reasons to abolish the death penalty. You can bring them with you to these meetings.

- If the discussion is stalemates, do not insist but, give the person some time to think for him/herself and talk to him/her later. Meanwhile, try to strengthen your arguments to meet his/hers. You can also suggest to him/her to see a movie or a documentary about the miscarriage of justice.
- Alternative: you may do the same thing on the internet through social networks like Facebook or by email.

► Lessons learnt from ACAT Switzerland's call for mobilisation.



[4] Media Coverage



Mobilisation to support Troy Davis, 21 September @ACAT France

The World Coalition recorded more than 322 articles on the World Day in 54 countries.

Although media coverage of the World Day continues to increase, the reaction of the media depends on the particular political context, as well as the status and debates on the death penalty in each country.

While the most recognised media outlets concentrated on the death penalty debate in depth, regional media tended to use symbolic cases of the abolitionist struggle or cited abolitionist campaigns targeting specific countries. New media is more centred on online action and the situation of the death penalty in certain countries.

Press Review, Region by Region

■ Asia

Although several events were organised in Asian countries, media coverage was marked by the difficulty of circulation to the rest of the world because the coverage was in Asian languages and other media formats (radio, television, internet). Moreover, it should be taken into account that the death penalty is a particularly sensitive subject, subject to governmental control in several Asian countries. Because of this, most media outlets reporting on the death penalty in Chinese language are overseas.

■ Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa is in second place in terms of mobilisation and the African press fully reflected this trend. The events organised by African NGOs and European representations were, as in previous years, the centre of media coverage. Most hailed the efforts of European cooperation in support of abolition and were confident regarding the trend towards abolition in Africa. The International Conference on Abolition of the Death Penalty in Africa received regional media coverage.

■ America

Although Latin America is largely abolitionist, debate surrounding the death penalty is far from over, particularly in countries where violence connected to drugs trafficking leads to thousands of victims every year, something reflected in the media coverage of the 9th World Day.

In Guatemala, the World Day coincided with the presidential elections where the two candidates were in favour of the death penalty; in Mexico, it coincided with the decision of the National Human Rights Commission to declare the death penalty unconstitutional. In both cases, media coverage blossomed on World Day but it was particularly linked to the internal debate on use of the death penalty.

In the United States, debate surrounding the death penalty began several days before the World Day because of the recent execution of Troy Davis. 10th October benefited from media attention and received good media coverage. It should be noted that several articles on World Day were published in the United States in Spanish.

■ Europe

Media coverage in the French language was unprecedented as it jointly celebrated 30 years of abolition in France. The French media (national, regional and digital) celebrated those 30 years through coverage of events organised by French NGOs and even took the initiative of broadcasting reports on the use of the death penalty in France through statements from MPs, lawyers, and judges

who had been confronted with the issue of the death penalty.

The World Day events in Geneva, and particularly the International Commission against the Death Penalty, received considerable coverage in the Swiss and Spanish media and were mentioned in the global media.

In general, media coverage in Europe was greater and more varied with reports, analysis, coverage of events, and activities in blogs and on social networks.

■ Maghreb and the Middle East

The way in which the media in the Middle East and the Maghreb dealt with World Day was particularly marked by the events of the Arab Spring. For example, media coverage in Morocco paid particular attention to the positions of the political parties participating in the recent elections regarding the death penalty.

Algeria is an excellent example of the crossroads between media coverage and the political context. The French Ambassador's visit to the old death row for the World Day became a media tool for Franco-Algerian relations rather than a debate on the death penalty.

New Media

Media mobilisation among the new media was significant and was marked by a diversification in the means of circulation.

More than 50 blogs and forums dealing with the 2011 World Day were recorded and the 9th World Day was strongly represented in videos on the internet and photo galleries such as Flickr or Citizenside showing people participating in the World Day or running projects on the death penalty, such as Fabian Biaso who created a photo-reportage on Huntsville, death row in Texas*.

Several World Coalition members used their online social networks, Facebook and Twitter pages to distribute information and take action for World Day. This kind of media is even more important when one considers the role it played in the Arab revolutions. Mobilisation for World Day on social networks where users could make donations, such as Care2 or Causes linked to Facebook, are also worthy of note. However, they are only available to organisations registered in the United States and Canada for tax purposes. The Coalicion Puertoriquene contra la Pene de Muerte was particularly active on this platform.

Two new uses of new media should be noted: the online video game on the death penalty developed by Amnesty International Greece**

and the quiz on the death penalty developed as an iPhone application by Poster for Tomorrow and the World Coalition.

Moreover, it should be mentioned that more than one event has been available in real time through streaming technology on the Internet, particularly the International Conference on Abolition of the Death Penalty in Africa and the International Conference on the Death Penalty in the Great Caribbean.

Finally, for this year's World Day, the World Coalition with the help of its member Death Penalty Action Network, introduced an online petition for a universal moratorium on application of the death penalty, a moratorium which will be voted on by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2012***.

The petition page on the Coalition's website received more than 18,000 visitors in two months. Some bloggers and activists also used the World Day to circulate other petitions, such as through the platform change.org.

*http://www.swissinfo.ch/por/multimedia/galeria_fotos/Historia_de_uma_execucao.html?cid=31312600

**<http://amnestygame.com>

***<http://www.worldcoalition.org/Petition.html>

PRACTICAL WORKSHEET 5

How to Write a Press Release

- Use letterhead paper if you have it.
- Start with a short but explicit title.
- Put the notice "FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:" with the date of the public release.
- Include the name of your organisation.
- The 1st paragraph is the introduction. It is the most important paragraph as journalists may not read beyond it. It answers the following questions: Who, What, Where, When and should attract the attention of journalists.
- The 2nd and 3rd paragraphs are an explanation of this 1st paragraph. They answer the questions why and how and provide the context, stakes, and a brief historical background.
- The 4th paragraph gives quotes, facts and figures. It is important to give some materials to the journalists. They will need a quote for their article, so if you give it to them, they are more likely to use your press release. It is also important to give them accurate figures and reliable sources. By doing so, you make their work easier and increase your chances of receiving coverage.



- Put your contact information at the end of the press release with your first and last name, title, email and phone number.
- Finish with a brief description of your organization.
- The statement should not exceed one page. A long press release could discourage journalists and not be read at all.

[5] Follow-up to World Day



Benin

Abolition Moving Forward

The world abolitionist trend has continued since the beginning of 2011. Within the first few months, the American state of Illinois abolished the death penalty, China reduced the number of crimes punishable by death, and draft laws for the total abolition of the death penalty are continuing to multiply across the world in countries such as Benin, Guatemala, and Latvia. South Korea celebrated its 5,000th day without executions and Japan is moving towards its first year without executions since 1993..

Continuing Mobilisation

However, as this report shows, although the impact of World Day is increasing year by year, many challenges remain. Although the international, American, and European governmental organisations have clearly become abolitionist, the same cannot be said of the African organisations, to say nothing of Asian ones such as ASEAN's recent Human Rights Commission or the Arab League.

Mobilisation and support for abolitionist civil society in Asia and the Middle East remains one of the priorities for future World Days,

not forgetting the English-speaking Caribbean nations. Indeed, the 2013 World Day will be dedicated to increasing the capabilities of local players in the Caribbean and ending their isolation.

The 2012 World Day

10th October 2012 will be the 10th World Day Against the Death Penalty, and the World Coalition intends to use this symbolic date to increase mobilisation and awareness among the general public.

The day will be an opportunity to look at the evolution of abolition across the world over the last ten years and the outlook for the future. The tools provided will be particularly important in showing this evolution, particularly visually with the help of maps, diagrams, and figures.

2012 will also be the 5th European Day Against the Death Penalty, and European mobilisation will be on the agenda as never before.

Finally, in 2012, a 4th resolution on a moratorium will be on the agenda of the UN's General Assembly. The 2011 World Day petition will be handed over to governments concerned by this campaign on the 10th World Day. This day will also be the occasion to organise lobbying missions in all the target countries of the moratorium campaign with a view to the vote at the General Assembly.

[6] Annexes

[1] List of Initiatives (339 in 67 countries)

[2] Press Releases

[3] Press Review

[4] Members of the World Coalition

[5] Notes

[1] List of Initiatives : 339 in 67 Countries

The list of initiatives given below contains only those of which the World Coalition is aware.

ASIA PACIFIC

Asia Pacific Youth Network

- 1) Photo competition on the death penalty
- 2) Online campaigning for Chiou Ho-Shun of Taiwan

[AUSTRALIA]

Criminal Justice Coalition

- 3) News notification for Melbourne, Australia for the World Day of Action.
- 4) Workshop on Religion and the Death Penalty with Reprieve
- 5) Focus on the large number of international students from China, Indonesia, Singapore, Vietnam and Malaysia in Australia

Australians Against the capital Punishment Australian lawyers for human Rights

- 6) Commemoration dinner for the World Day in Brisbane
- 7) "Wear a black neckband" initiative to show opposition to the death penalty around the world
- 8) Educational and informational activities

[CHINA]

French Embassy in Beijing

- 9) Celebration of the 30th anniversary of abolition in France
- 10) Film Festival on the death penalty

- 11) Translation into Chinese of important documents on the abolition of the death penalty

Amnesty International Hong Kong

- 12) Documentary screenings on death penalty

Amnesty International Hong Kong, Joint Committee for the Abolition of the Death Penalty

- 13) Joint actions targeting the United States, South Korea and China

[INDONESIA]

Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence

- 14) Press conference for the World Day Against Death Penalty
- 15) Public seminar with interventions of human rights defenders, migrant workers and members of parliament
- 16) Media campaign on migrant workers and the death penalty
- 17) Meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of Parliament to discuss the issue of the death penalty and migrant workers

[JAPAN]

Japan federation of Bar Associations

- 18) 54th Congress on Protection of Human Rights "How should we approach crimes? Imagining a society without death penalty through our experience with lay-judge trials" in Takamatsu City, Kagawa
- 19) Adoption of a declaration in favour of abolition

Forum 90, Amnesty International Japan

- 20) Rally in Shinjuku, Tokyo
- 21) Film screening followed by lecture at the Ushigome Tansu Kumin Hall

Centre for Prisoner's Rights, French Embassy, Aoyama Gakuin University

- 22) Public event in Tokyo

[KAZAKHSTAN]

Penal Reform International – Central Asia

- 23) Student conference and debate on the abolition of the death penalty with participation of delegates of the EU and other international organisations
- 24) Screening of the film "NO to the death penalty!"
- 25) Opinion poll with university students

[MALAYSIA]

EU delegation to Malaysia, Malaysian Bar Council, Human Rights Commission of Malaysia

- 26) Conference, debate and film screening in Kuala Lumpur

Amnesty International Malaysia

- 27) Photo competition on the cruel, degrading and inhuman aspects of the death penalty
- 28) Art exhibition on death penalty "In Death Row's Shadow"
- 29) Film festival showing movies and documentaries on the death penalty

30) Photo Presentation featuring Toshi Kazama, member of MVFHR

31) Forum on death penalty

Civil Rights Committee of the Kuala Lumpur, Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall (KLSCAH), Amnesty International Malaysia

32) Art exhibition "In Death Row's Shadow"

33) Film festival on the death penalty

34) Toshi Kazama, member of Murder Victim's Families for Human Rights, featured his work at a photo exhibition

[MONGOLIA]

Amnesty International Mongolia, Open Society Forum, Murder Victim's families for Human Rights (MVFHR)

35) Film event around the theme "Death Penalty and Death Row Inmates for Human Rights"

36) Conference and debate on "The contribution of MVFHR" and "Legal environment around the death sentence"

37) Meeting with the president of Mongolia

38) Meetings with judges, lawyers, journalists and other local family members who have lost loved ones to murder to discuss the subject of the death penalty

[PAKISTAN]

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)

39) Official public statement calling for a moratorium on the death penalty in Pakistan and the world

WAR Against rape

40) Press release demanding the government of Pakistan to remove the punishment of death from the penal code for the crime of rape

[SINGAPORE]

Singapore Anti-Death Penalty Campaign, Think Centre, We Believe in Second Chances

41) Gathering at Speaker's Corner in Singapore

42) Public release of a statement calling for the abolition of the death penalty in Singapore

[SRI LANKA]

Action for Peace and human Rights

43) Publishing of the article "Caged in Time: He Dreams of Being Free"

[TAIWAN]

Amnesty International Taiwan, Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty

44) Screening of the Hindi movie "Dor"

45) Public debate

46) Performance of local Taiwanese music to end the death penalty in Taiwan

47) Letter writing to Chiou Ho-Shun, death row inmate

Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty, Murder Victim's Families for Human Rights

48) Lecture examining capital punishment from the perspective of crime victims in Taipei

49) Lecture examining capital punishment from the perspective of crime victims in Taichung

50) Lecture examining capital punishment from the perspective of crime victims in Kaohsiung

51) Lecture examining capital punishment from the perspective of crime victims in Hualien

52) Petition signing and brochure distribution nationwide

[THAILAND]

Amnesty International Taiwan

53) Public event in the Bangkok market to collect signatures

54) Mobile photo exhibition

55) Outdoor information board

56) March for abolition

57) Street play in Bangkok

NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

[BOLIVIA]

EU Delegation in La Paz

58) Public Statement calling for the abolition of the death penalty

[BRAZIL]

EU Delegation in Brasilia with the Embassy of Poland in Brasilia

59) Screening of the film "Thou shalt not kill", directed by Krzysztof Kieslowski

60) Debate and conference on death penalty at the Embassy of Poland in Brasilia

[CANADA]

Amnesty International Canada

61) Signature collection for Amnesty International's Belarus campaign

62) Public conference with a speaker from Iran

[GUATEMALA]

United Kingdom Embassy in Guatemala City

63) Event gathering various European International Commission of Jurists – Guatemala

64) Publication of 2 posters for the World Day against the Death Penalty in Guatemala

65) Publication of a report entitled “Estándares internacionales relativos a la aplicación de la pena de muerte”

[MEXICO]

Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos

66) The CNDH declared that death penalty is unconstitutional and that the right to life prevails over penal responsibility

[PARAGUAY]

Amnesty International - Paraguay

67) Gathering in front of the Ministry of Justice and signature collection

68) Public re-enactments of methods of execution

69) Signature collection

[PUERTO RICO]

Coalición Puertorriqueña Contra la Pena de Muerte

70) Interviews in Política Social, radio program of NotiUno

71) Participation in Amnesty International's radio program, broadcasted by Boricua740 radio

72) Intervention in the Alborada Radio Program of Radio Universidad

73) Abolitionist workshop at the Puertorican bar Association

74) Interview for the Rubán Sánchez

program in Canal 24

75) Academic forum on death penalty with the Comparative Studies Institute of Criminal Sciences of Guatemala

76) Art exhibition by Arte por la Vida at the Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico

77) Conference at the Inter-American University

[UNITED STATES]

Death Penalty Focus

78) Mobilisation through email sent to a mailing list of 90,000 people and to the leadership of all of the member organizations of the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty

Texas Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, Amnesty International

79) Press conference with death sentence exonerees and Professor Rick Halperin

Texas Moratorium Network, the Austin chapter of the Campaign to End the Death Penalty, the Texas Death Penalty Abolition Movement, Texas Students Against the Death Penalty, Texas Death Penalty Education and Resource Center, Kids Against the Death Penalty, the Texas Civil Rights Project, Amnesty International UT Chapter, Center for Constitutional Rights

80) Annual march against the death penalty in Austin, Texas, at the Texas Capitol

The Advocates for Human Rights

81) Preparation of the act sheet on international jurisprudence regarding the death penalty as a violation of the right not to be subject to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment

82) Lecture on the on the inhumanity of the death penalty with cases from Morocco and Jamaica

83) Petition signing in Minneapolis

84) Preparation of the shadow report to the UN Human Rights Committee focusing on the inhumanity of the death penalty in Iran

85) Preparation of the shadow report to the UN Human Rights Committee focusing on the inhumanity of the death penalty in Jamaica

86) Preparation of the shadow report to the UN Committee against Torture focusing on the inhumanity of the death penalty in Morocco

Oklahoma Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty

87) Press conference

88) Community roundtable in the Oklahoma State Capitol

89) Distribution of World Day leaflets

Arizona Death penalty Forum

90) Public statement by the president of the Coalition of Arizonans to Abolish the Death Penalty

Center for Constitutional Rights

91) New York City - UNITED STATES – Release of a Position Paper on the death penalty to mark World Day against the Death Penalty

National Association of Criminal Defence Lawyers

92) On this 9th World Day against the Death Penalty, the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers published a statement reaffirming its commitment to abolishing the death penalty

Human Rights Watch

93) Human Rights Watch issued a statement urging all jurisdictions in the United States to reject the death penalty, and in doing so, to reaffirm fundamental principles of human rights

ARAB WORLD

[ALGERIA]

French Embassy in Algiers

94) Visit to the former death row prison in Algiers by the French Ambassador and press conference

Ligue Algérienne des Droits de l'Homme

95) Public declaration to President Bouteflika to abolish the death penalty

Amnesty International - Algeria

96) Debate and conference on death penalty

[IRAQ]

Iraqi Coalition Against death Penalty

97) Public statement calling for the abolition of the death penalty in Iraq and the world

- 98) Poster distribution in Baghdad
- 99) Meetings with EU representatives in Iraq so as to coordinate the abolitionist effort in Iraq

[JORDAN

Arab Coalition Against the Death Penalty

- 100) Press release for World Day

[LEBANON

Lebanese Centre for Human Rights, Association Justice et Miséricorde

- 101) Flash mob against the death penalty in front of the Parliament in Beirut
- 102) Abolitionist stand with petition signing and brochure and poster distribution

EU Embassy in Lebanon

- 103) Debate and public statement calling for the abolition of the death penalty in Lebanon

Penal Reform International

- 104) Workshop on the abolition of the death penalty with journalists and bloggers to enhance the technical capacity of journalists on issues linked to the death penalty

[MOROCCO

Moroccan Coalition Against the Death Penalty

- 105) Sit-in in front of the Parliament in Rabat
- 106) Press conference in Rabat

- 107) Four roundtables on the new constitution, the right to life and the death penalty

- 108) Lobbying campaign directed to political parties

Amnesty International Morocco

- 109) Conference on the death penalty in Rabat

- 110) Conference on the death penalty in Tangiers

- 111) Conference on the death penalty in Fes

- 112) Conference on the death penalty in Marrakesh

[TUNISIA

Penal Reform International

- 113) Death penalty workshop to discuss the constitutional process and how it might be used to move Tunisia towards full abolition in law

SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

[BENIN

ACAT Parakou

- 112) Distribution of posters and leaflets

- 113) Awareness-raising sessions

- 114) Speech and debate with Amnesty International at the « Ebenezer » Normal University of Parakou

[BOTSWANA

EU Delegation in Botswana

- 115) Conference and debate on death penalty at the University of Botswana, in Gaborone

[BURKINA FASO

ACAT- Burkina Faso

- 116) Awareness-raising campaign at the African ACAT meeting

- 117) Meetings with Burkina Faso authorities to abolish the death penalty

- 118) Visit to the only death row inmate at the House of Detention and Correction of Ouagadougou with representatives of major media outlets in Burkina Faso

- 119) Public statement calling for the abolition of the death penalty

[BURUNDI

Union Chrétienne pour le Progrès et la Défense des Droits de l'homme

- 120) Conferences and debates on the inhumanity of the death penalty in several schools, middle and high schools in Burundi

[CAMEROON

Droits et Paix

- 121) Several interventions in the media to raise awareness on the death penalty

- 122) Conference-debate on the inhumanity of the death penalty in Douala

- 123) Petition signing and brochure distribution campaign

[CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Alliance Française de Bangui

- 124) Conference and debate on the death penalty in Bangui

- 125) Screening of the film "L'Abolition"

ACAT-RCA

- 126) Use of the World Day against the Death Penalty to urge the Central Government to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Covenant International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights abolishing the death penalty

- 127) Release of a statement in the newspapers of the capital

[DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC CONGO

Pax Christi Uvira

- 128) Creation of T-shirts for the World Day

- 129) Distribution of the World Day poster in public schools, middle schools and high schools

- 130) Posting of the World Day poster in public spaces of Uvira

- 131) Cultural ballet against the death penalty and torture

- 132) Debate and conference on the World Day theme: the inhumanity of the death penalty

- 133) Public march against the death penalty in DRC and the world

- 134) Public statement calling for the abolition of the death penalty for it is a form of torture

Observatoire National des Prisons Congolaises

- 135) Opinion polls in universities in Bukavu
136) Seminar and workshop on the death penalty with NGOs and judges in Bukavu
137) Debate at the military tribunal of Bukavu on the reform of the Congolese military penal code
138) Newsletter “the Abolitionist” dedicated to the World Day and the inhumanity of the death penalty
139) Debates organised for the World Day with APRODEPED, Fraternité des prisons, CPJ, Pax Christi Uvira, the Community of Sant Egidio Bukavu, Radio Maendeleo, ICJP, RADHOSKI and REPRODROC

RADHOMA

- 140) Conference and debate with NGOs, political authorities, policemen and students in Goma
141) Conference and debate with human rights defenders, media professionals, women and students in Goma
142) Petition-signing and brochure distribution for the 30 day campaign in Goma
143) Various radio programs on the death penalty nationwide
144) Conference debate in Uvira with journalists, NGOs and political authorities
145) Conferenca and debate in Bukavu with media professionals and NGOs
146) Cultural event for children in Uvira’s Centre de Recherches Hydrologiques on the issue of death penalty
147) Petition-signing and brochure distribution for the 30 day campaign in Bukavu and Uvira
148) Conference and debate in Kisangani with politicians and NGOs

- 149) Conference with college students at Ituri
150) Commemoration activities and a 30 day petition signing and brochure distribution campaign in Kindu
151) Debate on death penalty with students at Mbuji Mayi
152) Conference-debate on the inhumanity of death penalty with judges and lawyers at Bandalungwa
153) Debate and conference followed by the creation of abolitionist clubs at the universities of Kinshasa

La CPJ, les coalitions Congolaise et Africaine contre la peine de mort

- 154) Interview of Lievin Gondji and debate with a retentionist in the « Deux sons de cloche » program of the Television nationale
155) Conference-debate with the Minister of Justice and the French Ambassador to Kinshasa
156) Lancement du livre « Abolition de la peine de mort et constitutionnalisme en Afrique », du Pr. André Mbata Betu
Ligue pour la défense et la vulgarisation des droits de l'homme (LDVDH)
157) Conference and debate with the judiciary actors of Kisantu
158) Conference and debate with the judiciary actors of Matadi
159) Conference and debate with the judiciary actors of Mbanza-Ngungu
160) Local radio and TV interviews of members of the LDVDH
161) Brochure and Poster distribution

[GUINEA

Les Mêmes Droits Pour Tous

- 162) Radio debates on private radio in Conakry on the death penalty

[GHANA

EU delegation to Ghana

- 163) Press conference in Accra on the EU policy towards the abolition of the death penalty

[KENYA

Journey of hope ... from violence to healing

- 164) 3 Lectures at Agape’s (Nairobi) church
165) Conferences in schools in Nairobi

[MADAGASCAR

ACAT - Madagascar

- 166) Awareness-raising about World Day with ACAT members and human rights NGOs in the poor districts of Tananariva as they are more likely to be sentenced to death and have little access to justice
167) Debate and conference on the death penalty with representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the police and NGOs

[MALI

Amnesty International - Mali

- 168) Press conference at the Amnesty International – Mali headquarters on the death penalty

[MAURITANIA

Coalition Mauritanienne Contre la Peine de Mort

- 169) Conference on the death penalty at the Mauritanian Coalition’s headquarters
170) Visit to Nouakchott’s central prison by several organisations and personalities
171) Organised visit to death row inmates by their families
172) Meeting with EU representatives
173) Meeting with the OHCHR bureau at Nouakchott
174) Petition-signing and brochure distribution

[NIGER

Coalition Nigérienne contre la Peine de Mort, Association Nigérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l’Homme, Syndicat National des Agents de la Formation et de l’Education

- 175) Conference and debate “The abolition of the death penalty in Niger: what strategy?”

Syndicat National des Agents de la Formation et de l’Education (SYNAFEN)

- 176) Press conference on the inhumanity of the death penalty
177) Press release

ACAT-Niger

- 178) Audience with the Archbishop of Niamey to discuss a partnership with the Catholic Church in Niger on the issue of the death penalty

[NIGERIA]

Nigerian humanist movement

179) Conference and debate on the death penalty in Abuja

CURE Nigeria

180) The Edition of The Advocate, an electronic and print newsletter was dedicated to the death penalty. More than 500 copies were distributed to participants at the just-concluded National Bar Association's conference on prison reforms

[REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO]

EU delegation to the Republic of the Congo

181) Public statement on the EU policy to abolish the death penalty and call for universal abolition

[RWANDA]

Hands Off Cain with the Rwandan Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the WCADP

182) International conference in Kigali on the abolition of the death penalty in Africa

183) Meeting of abolitionist NGOs of the region :

184) Public statement of the British envoy calling on states to emulate Rwanda in the abolition of the death penalty

[SENEGAL]

ACAT-Senegal

185) Talks in churches in Dakar

[SIERRA LEONE]

AdvocAid

172) Radio and television discussions on the inhumanity of the death penalty, the need to reform the mandatory nature of the death penalty and legal aid to women on death row

[TANZANIA]

Legal and Human Rights Centre

186) Outreach campaign to raise awareness on the death penalty in Tanzania

187) Conference and debate on "The Historical Background of Death Penalty, International Initiative to Abolish and the Current Situation of Death Penalty"

188) Broadcast of death row testimonies

189) Public statement calling for the abolition of the death penalty

[TOGO]

Forum Africain Contre la Peine de Mort

190) Posters put up on the walls in the city

191) Brochure distribution at public buildings, corporations, and cultural centres in Lomé

192) Press release sent to media outlets

Amnesty International Lomé

193) Event at the beach of Lomé

194) Signature collection

[UGANDA]

Foundation for Human Rights

195) Gathering, speeches and debate on death penalty at the Human Rights House, Kampala, with high international representatives to Uganda and governmental authorities

196) Launching a nationwide project expected to provide free legal assistance to inmates on death row

Journey of hope ... from violence to healing

197) Press conferences and lectures in several towns

198) Visit to Edward Edmary Mpagi's Dream One World school project

199) Visit to the Ugandan men's death row
200) Visit to the Ugandan's women death row

201) High school visit and conference south of Kampala

202) Conference at the Nelson Mandela School

203) Visit to a murder's victim family

204) Recordings for the American Bible College program

[ZIMBABWE]

Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention & Rehabilitation of the Offender

205) Speech on the cruelty of the death penalty in Zimbabwe on Monday 10 October 2011

206) Launch of a public campaign with Amnesty International Zimbabwe

EUROPE

[AUSTRIA]

Amnesty International Austria

207) Book presentation on the death penalty

208) Signature collection for the abolition and on Amnesty International's death penalty campaigns

[BELGIUM]

Amnesty International Belgium

209) Public action in Brussels

[DENMARK]

Amnesty International Denmark

210) Online action for World Day

[FRANCE

French Senate

211) Speech of Pierre Mauroy for the 30 years of the abolition in France

Ensemble Contre la Peine De Mort

212) Screening of "In Prison My Whole Life" by Marc Evans

213) Screening of "L'Abolition" by Jean-Daniel Verhaeghe

214) Screening of "Night Train" by Diao Yi Nan

215) Screening of "Twelve Angry Men" by Sydney Lumet

216) Screening of "Juan Melendez 6446'" by Luis Rosario Albert

217) Screening of Episode 2 of "Justice in Las Vegas" by Jean-Xavier de Lestrade and Rémy Burkel

218) Screening of "Honk!" by Arnaud Gaillard and Florent Vassault

219) Conference and debate at the French National Library with Robert Badinter

220) Screening of "Une Peine Infinie" followed by a debate with its director David André and Sandrine Ageorges-Skinner

221) Premiere of the documentary "Honk!" followed by a debate with its directors and Curtis McCarty, ex-death row inmate

La Fabryk

222) Several presentations of the "Loi N 81-908" play about abolition in France.

Ensemble Contre la Peine De Mort, Conseil National des Barreaux

223) Lawyers and accountants ran from Paris to the National Bar Association's Council convention in Nantes for the abolition of the death penalty

Ensemble Contre la Peine De Mort, Conseil Régional d'Ile-de-France, La Fabryk

224) Enhanced "Educate to Abolition" program for thousands of middle and high school students with Curtis McCarty and Sandrine Ageorges-Skinner in Paris and several other French cities

ECPM, LDH, ACAT France, FIDH, Poster for Tomorrow , Amnesty International France, RAIDH ,Collectif National de Soutien à Mumia Abu Jamal, WCADP, Solidarité Chine, La Fabryk

225) "Village de l'abolition" in front of Paris Town Hall

226) "The world map of death penalty" public activity

227) Petition signing and brochure distribution in Paris

228) Speeches on death penalty and testimonies of death row by Curtis McCarty and Sandrine Ageorges-Skinner

Comité Vie sauve pour Mumia, le MRAP 35, le MVP

229) Gathering at the Concorde square for Mumia Abu Jamal and the World Day with Robert Meeropol

World Coalition

230) Meeting of Robert Badinter with a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

231) Meeting of delegates of ECPM with a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

232) Meeting of delegates of the FIDH with a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

233) Meeting of delegates of RSF with a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

234) Meeting of the president of Avocats sans Frontieres with a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

235) Meeting of a representative of the Paris Bar Association with a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

236) Meeting of ACAT France and Amnesty International France representatives with a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

237) Meeting of LDH and Solidarité Chine representatives with a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

238) Meeting of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs representatives a Chinese delegation of abolitionist lawyers

Ligue des Droits de l'homme, International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) and Paris Bar

239) Roundtable at the Paris Bar about the perspectives of the abolitionist movement, with Robert Meeropol

International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH)

240) Interview with Robert Badinter and Sidiki Kaba, President of the FIDH

241) Mobilisation of the network of 164 member organisation of the FIDH

242) Publication of an online folder on the death penalty for the World Day

Paris Bar

243) Mobilisation of the Parisian lawyer members of the Paris Bar for the World Day

244) Meeting with the Malaysian Bar
245) Special issue of the Bar Newspaper

Collectif Unitaire National de Soutien à Mumia Abu Jamal

246) Interview of Jacques Lederer in France-Culture TV

247) Week-long event in Portes-les-Valences and declaration of Mumia Abu Jamal as honorary citizen

248) Litterary Café intervention in Sete, Hérault, on the death penalty and Mumia Abu Jamal

249) Screening of "Honk!" in Bobigny, Seine Saint-Denis, followed by a debate with one of its directors

FIACAT

250) Awareness raised on World Day during the gathering of ACAT's Presidents in Burkina Faso in September 2011

251) Mobilisation of its network by email and post

252) Publication of the World Day Petition on its website

253) Press Release set on 10 October

ACAT France

254) Event at la Place Cinema in Hayange (Moselle)

255) Screening and distribution of the film "American Way of Death"

256) Film screenings, conferences and debates on the death penalty with high school students in the Tarn and Garonne region

257) Petition-signing and brochure and poster distribution nationwide

258) Mobilization of local groups of ACAT on the occasion of World Day

259) Rallies

260) School interventions

261) Stands in markets (with the release of the petition and the tools of JM)

262) Organization of events/debates

263) Religious celebrations

264) Distribution of the monthly call, especially in churches

265) Programs on local radio

266) Publication of articles in local newspapers

267) Library events around books in favor of abolishing the death penalty

268) Call of the month of ACAT. The call of the month is also used to educate the general public: the letter was accompanied by text on the theme chosen this year and the objectives of World Day

269) Animation of two programs about the death penalty on the radio frequency Protestant

270) Publication of a special "death penalty is inhuman" in Issue 310 of The Courier of ACAT (September-October 2011), (bimonthly magazine of information on human rights), 10,000 copies distributed

Amnesty International France

271) Publication of a leaflet on the different methods of execution

Amnesty International and ACAT France

272) Gathering at the Saint Georges Square, Toulouse.

[GERMANY

Amnesty International Germany

273) World day actions in Hannover

274) P Pupils from a school group in Luneburg arranged wooden crosses to symbolise all those executed in the previous six weeks

275) Night vigil at the Brandenburger Tor, with red lights symbolising Belarus as Europe's "rear light"

[GREECE

Amnesty International Greece

276) Film screening in Athens

277) Public action in Athens

278) Web game on the death penalty at <http://www.amnestygame.com>

[ITALY

Paul Rougeau Committee and the Arch-confraternity of Mercy

279) Speech on justice and death penalty in Turin

Paul Rougeau Committee and Free Lance International Press

280) Intervention of Giuseppe Lodoli on the cruelty of death penalty for the Human Rights Italian Prize event in Rome

Italian Coalition to Abolish Death Penalty, Amnesty International Italia, Gruppo Giovani

281) Conference and film screening with Amnesty International in Piacenza

282) Debate in Naples on the death penalty with the city of Naples and Council of Europe delegation

283) Screening of the film "Dead Man Walking"

Amnesty International Italy

284) Photo exhibition 'La Camera Scura' in Milan

285) T-shirt design competition on the subject of this year's World Day

ACAT-Italy

286) Launch of the petition for the moratorium of the death penalty, as proposed by FIACAT and the World Coalition against the death penalty on the website of ACAT Italy

287) Press release sent and relayed by the Italian press

Reggio Emilia

288) Meeting with high school students as part of the city "Fall rights" with guest speaker

289) Use of the "teaching guide" for schools to do a longer path and not be limited to students' participation in meetings

[LUXEMBOURG

ACAT Luxembourg, Erwuessebildung, AGIR

290) Signatures collection all around the country

291) Interreligious conference on religion and the death penalty

Amnesty International Luxembourg

292) Public action in Luxembourg

[MOLDOVA

Amnesty International Moldova

293) Public action in front of the US Embassy

294) Public action in front of the Belarus Embassy

295) Presentations on the subject of death penalty in several schools

[NETHERLANDS

Amnesty International Netherlands

296) Publication of an article on the death penalty in Amnesty's magazine "Amnesty in Action"

[NORWAY

Iran human Rights

297) Seminar with Mahmood Amiry-Moghaddam and Mrs. Gry Larsen, State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the death penalty in Iran and the Norwegian policy for worldwide abolition, in Oslo

[POLAND

Horizon

298) Events in 16 places in Poland (Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow, Wroclaw and other) with public encounters, reflection on the idea of justice as effort to repair the wrong instead of taking revenge

[SPAIN]

PSOE

299) International Policy and Cooperation Secretary of the PSOE, Elena Valenciano, gave a speech on the Spanish government's commitment in the fight against death penalty

Movimiento contra la intolerancia

300) Radio program on the death penalty

Community of Sant'Egidio Madrid

301) International Conference on the Death Penalty in the Great Caribbean

Amnesty International

302) Public reading of a manifest against the death penalty by actress Natalia Dicenta at Cincoechegaray Library, Malaga

303) Petition signing in Toledo and a Stand at Plaza Zocodover, Toledo

304) Cyberaction at www.actuaconamnistia.org for Hakamada Iwao

[SWEDEN]

Amnesty International Sweden

305) Events in 35 cities in Sweden

306) Public action in front of the Belarusian Embassy

[PORTUGAL]

RTP

307) Radio program on the death penalty in Belarus

Amnesty International - Portugal

308) Passersby will have the opportunity to fill in a world map on the death penalty in the streets of Lisbon

309) Screening of the film "The Life of David Gale" by Alan Parker

310) Conference/debate with Luís Braga of Amnesty International and Ana Gomes, Eurodeputy

[SWITZERLAND]

Festival du Film et Forum International sur les Droits de Humains, International Commission Against Death Penalty, Académie de Droit Humanitaire, Département Fédéral des Affaires Etrangères

311) Screening of the film Give Up Tomorrow, followed by a debate

International Commission Against Death Penalty

312) Event for the moving out of the ICDP headquarters in Geneva

313) 4th session of the ICDP

World Coalition – Chilean mission to the UN – Belgian Mission to the UN

314) Conference on the international jurisprudence on the death penalty

ACAT Switzerland – Lifespark

315) Distribution of campaign materials on a nationwide scale

316) Viral marketing delivered by word-of-mouth throughout the country

317) Petition signing in churches

Lifespark

318) Press Release issued

319) Signing of the Petition on Belarus with Amnesty International

Amnesty International Switzerland

320) Petition signing and brochure distribution stand in Nyon

321) Flash mob in Nyon

[UNITED KINGDOM]

UK Minister for Human Rights

322) Event to launch the update of the UK's Strategy for Abolition of the Death Penalty

UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office

323) Conference – debate on the importance of minimum standards in the application of death penalty

Amnesty International – International Secretariat

324) Amnesty International's 50th anniversary coincide with the 9th World Day Against the Death Penalty

325) The Death Penalty Action Circular issued to its member in July to highlight links between the death penalty and torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

326) Petition calling on the President of Belarus to establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition

327) Production of a short public document, in English, French and Spanish: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/ACT51/002/2011/en>

328) Short campaigning videos published, in English, French, Arabic and Spanish: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRMt1TeyC8>

329) OP-ED, which was placed in two newspapers in Taiwan

330) Publication of a press release: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/world-day-against-death-penalty-belarus-urged-end-executions-2011-10-10>

331) Materials for social media

Amnesty International Glasgow University

332) Public event at the Glasgow University's Library Hill

Amnesty International United Kingdom

333) Production of a short film on stoning with Shappi Khorsandi

334) Launching of a film called "I Talk Out Loud" campaigning against stoning

Harm Reduction International

335) Participation in the events in Geneva

Death Watch International

336) Creation and diffusion of the online petition for the World Day

337) Online campaign through Facebook and Twitter's Death Penalty Action Network

[UKRAINE]

Amnesty International Ukraine

338) Social media work for the World Day

339) Public activities and signature collection

[2]

Press Releases

[WORLD COALITION AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY]

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

The Inhumanity Of Death Penalty

The 9th World Day against the Death Penalty will focus on the inhumanity of the death penalty. Since 2003, abolitionists have taken actions all over the world every 10 October to raise awareness and opposition to the death penalty. This year, to mark the World Day against the Death Penalty, hundreds of events have been organized around the globe. To see the complete program of scheduled events, visit: www.worldcoalition.org/worldday

As an example, the United Nations in Geneva will host a high level panel on the “International jurisprudence regarding the death penalty and the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” with experts from several UN and Regional human rights bodies. The Rwandan government is holding a conference to bring together the African civil society and the region’s governments. In San Juan, Puerto Rico, there will be book releases and conferences in universities and schools. France is celebrating its 30th anniversary of abolition. Hundreds of events will also be conducted in Taiwan, in Lebanon, as well as in Malaysia, Japan, Iraq, Morocco, Brazil or the USA.

By encouraging debates and education on the death penalty, abolitionists worldwide would like every citizen to understand that there is no human way to kill and that the death penalty constitutes a violation to the right to be free from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

All around the world, death row prisoners are kept in conditions falling below international human rights standards. The cells are not suitable for a human being; the dietary regime is inadequate; and access to medical care is difficult. The isolation, the uncertainty of execution and the inhuman living conditions cause inmates to become suicidal, delusional and insane.

These dreadful conditions inflict extreme psychological suffering and execution is a physical and mental assault. The most common forms of execution are beheading, electrocution, hanging, lethal injection, shooting and stoning. Stoning was considered “particularly cruel or inhuman” by the UN Human Rights Committee, and the lethal injection, sometimes referred to as the most humane method, has caused physical pain equivalent to cruel and inhumane treatment.

The inhumanity of death penalty goes beyond the person facing execution; it dehumanizes the rest of the society. As Renny Cushing, director of Murder Victims’ Families for Human Rights (MVFHR), has put it, “If we let murderers turn us to murder, we become what we say we abhor”.

This World Day is the opportunity for abolitionists to work together all around the world, to help continue the trend towards abolition of the death penalty. By 2010, 139 countries in the world had abolished the death penalty in law or in practice, and 23 of the 58 retentionist states still executed people. On World Day, the World Coalition calls on all those which retain the death penalty to establish a moratorium on its use, with a view to abolishing this inhumane practice altogether!

[AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL INDEX AI : PRE01/518/2011]

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Belarus urged to end executions

10 October 2011

Amnesty International activists around the world are coming together on the World Day Against the Death Penalty to demand an end to executions in Belarus, the only country in Europe and the former Soviet Union that still executes.

"Belarus is the only country in Europe that still claims to kill people in the name of justice," said Roseann Rife, death penalty expert at Amnesty International.

As many as 400 people may have been executed in Belarus since 1991 – the true number is unknown because of the secrecy surrounding executions.

Prisoners are usually told they will be executed, with a bullet to the back of the head, just moments before their death sentence is carried out.

"The cruelty of the death penalty goes far beyond the moment of the execution in Belarus. Families are not told of the execution until weeks or even months after the fact, the bodies are not returned and families are not even told where their loved ones are buried," said Roseann Rife.

On 23 September 2011, the family of death row prisoner, Andrei Burdyka, was phoned by Grodno regional court and told that they could go to the civil registry office and collect their son's death certificate. Andrei Burdyka, aged 28, and another man were sentenced to death on 14 May 2010 for the murder of three people. It was rumoured that both men had been executed some time in mid-July of this year. The family of the other man is still waiting for official information. Andrei Burdyka's mother, Nina Semyonovna, is demanding to know where her son is buried and has visited cemeteries around Minsk trying to find her son's grave.

In another case, on 19 March 2010, when the mother of Andrei Zhuk - who was on death row for murder - tried to deliver a food parcel to her son, the parcel was returned to her by the prison authorities saying he *"had been moved"*.

She was told not to come looking for her son any more, but to wait for official notification from the court. On the morning of 22 March 2010, she was informed by staff at the prison that her son had been executed, along with another prisoner.

She told Amnesty International of the anguish she feels at not knowing where her son's body lies. She has also described how Andrei's young son often stands silently in front of his father's portrait. *"What he thinks about now, I don't know,"* she said.

Amnesty International reported thousands of executions in 23 countries in 2010.

At the end of 2010, at least 17,800 people were under sentence of death around the world, waiting for governments to kill them.

The death penalty is the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment. The inhumanity of its application is evident in cases from all around the world. People describe their appalling living conditions on death row, the anguish of waiting for their execution to happen, often because they had "confessed" after torture to a crime they maintain they did not commit.

"When Amnesty International was founded in 1961, only nine countries had abolished the death penalty for all crimes and capital punishment was barely considered a human rights issue. Fifty years on, the worldwide trend towards abolition of the death penalty is unstoppable, and the fight continues," said Roseann Rife.

Note to Editors

Hundreds of Amnesty International activists will be hosting public events to demonstrate against the death penalty in over a dozen countries across the world – including in Paraguay, Malaysia, France, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Greece, Italy, Puerto Rico, Ukraine and Mongolia.

For more information, please see:

- The global state of the death penalty:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/ACT51/002/2011/en>
- Video interview with a former Belarusian executioner,
<http://livewire.amnesty.org/2011/09/26/end-the-death-penalty-in-belarus/#more-4568>
- Video interview with Svetlana Zhuk, mother of an executed prisoner in Belarus,
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/appeals-for-action/save-two-men-execution-belarus>

[FIACAT PRESS RELEASE]

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

The Inhumanity Of Death Penalty

October 2011

The 9th World Day against the Death Penalty will focus on the inhumanity of the death penalty. By encouraging debates and education on the death penalty, abolitionists worldwide, including members of FIACAT's network whose mandate is to fight for the abolition of torture and of the death penalty, would like every citizen to understand that there is no human way to kill. According to FIACAT, the death penalty constitutes a violation to the "right to be free from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment".

All around the world, death row prisoners are kept in conditions falling below international human rights standards. These dreadful conditions inflict extreme psychological suffering and execution is a physical and mental assault.

Methods of execution may also violate the absolute ban on torture. Thus, stoning was considered "particularly cruel or inhuman" by the UN Human Rights Committee, and the lethal injection, sometimes referred to as the most humane method, has caused physical pain equivalent to cruel and inhumane treatment.

By 2010, 139 countries in the world had abolished the death penalty in law or in practice; 23 of the 58 retentionist states still executed people. On the 10 October, World Day against the Death Penalty, FIACAT, as a member of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty, calls on all Governments which retain the death penalty to establish a moratorium on its use, with a view to abolishing this inhumane practice altogether!

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[PRESS RELEASE - DC092(2011)]

EUROPEAN AND WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Joint declaration by Catherine Ashton, European Union High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Strasbourg, 10.10.2011

The European Union and the Council of Europe reaffirm their united opposition to the death penalty, and their commitment to its worldwide abolition.

We consider capital punishment to be inhumane, and a violation of human dignity. Experience in Europe has taught us that the death penalty does not prevent an increase in violent crime, and nor does it bring justice to the victims of such crimes. Any capital punishment resulting from a miscarriage of justice, from which no legal system can be immune, represents irreversible loss of human life.

Since 1997 no execution has taken place on the territory of our Member States (*).

We continue to condemn the use of the death penalty in Belarus, the only country in Europe still applying capital punishment. We urge Belarus to introduce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its complete abolition.

We welcome the UN's recent resolutions on the global moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its complete abolition, supported by a wide coalition of States from all regions of the world. The growing support granted to UN resolutions on this matter in 2007, 2008 and 2010 confirms an increasing international trend against the death penalty. At the same time, in acknowledging the growing number of countries which have done away with the death penalty (the figure grew from 55 to 97, between 1993 and 2009), we cannot ignore the fact that 58 countries in the world still retain the death penalty.

(*) The Council of Europe counts 47 member countries, which include all 27 member countries of the European Union.

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WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

10.10.11

[91]

WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

10.10.11

[EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION TO MALAYSIA]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EU committed to achieving universal abolition of the death penalty

KUALA LUMPUR, OCTOBER 10, 2011

10 October marks the World and European Day against the Death Penalty. The abolition of the death penalty worldwide is one of the main objectives of the EU's human rights policy. The EU considers the death penalty inhumane and a violation of human dignity. It also does not deter violent crime. Any capital punishment resulting from a miscarriage of justice, from which no legal system can be immune, represents an irreversible loss of human life.

« Today we mark the World and European Day against the Death Penalty. I pledge my continued personal commitment, as well as that of the European Union, to doing away with the death penalty, which has no place in the modern world, » said EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice President of the European Commission, Catherine Ashton.

The EU plays the leading role in and is the biggest donor to efforts by civil society organizations around the world to campaign for the abolition of the death penalty. The EU uses all available tools of diplomacy and cooperation assistance to work towards the abolition of the death penalty.

Where the death penalty still exists, the EU calls for its use to be progressively restricted and insists that it be carried out according to internationally-agreed minimum standards.

In conjunction with the World/European Day Against the Death Penalty, the European Union Delegation to Malaysia, Bar Council Malaysia and the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) will be holding a public forum to promote the abolition of the death penalty in Malaysia on October 13, 3pm – 6pm at the Plenary Theatre, Level 3, KL Convention Centre. Those interested to attend may register at delegation-malaysia-events@eeas.europa.eu.

The forum is in line with the EU's aims to encourage public debate, strengthening public opposition and putting pressure on retentionist countries to abolish the death penalty, or at least introduce a moratorium as a first step.

The EU also acts against the death penalty in multilateral forums, such as the United Nations; a culmination of this effort has been the series of resolutions on the moratorium on the use of the death penalty, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. July 2011 marked the 20th anniversary of the entry into force of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the main worldwide legal instrument for the abolition of the death penalty. The EU encourages all States to ratify or accede to this protocol.

The EU is also the first regional body to have adopted rules prohibiting the trade in goods used for capital punishment (and torture and ill-treatment), as well as the supply of technical assistance related to such goods. The EU's political commitment has been matched by substantial financial support for concrete projects.

-- END --

Further information:

- Between 1993 and 2009, the number of countries that abolished the death penalty by law for all crimes, grew from 55 to 97;
- As of December 2010, 139 countries - more than 2/3 of the countries of the world - were abolitionist in law or practice;
- In 2010, 23 countries/territories were known to have carried out executions and at least 67 to have imposed death sentences (Malaysia, China, Iran, North Korea, the US and Saudi Arabia to name a few).
- European Union Policy on Death Penalty - http://www.eeas.europa.eu/human_rights/adp/index_en.htm
- European Union Democracy & Human Rights: Death Penalty - <http://www.eidhr.eu/highlights/death-penalty>

[REPRESENTATION OF THE PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL IN CENTRAL ASIA]

JOURNÉE MONDIALE CONTRE LA PEINE DE MORT

Supported by the European Union and the U.K. Embassy to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in the framework of the PRI Project "Progressive Abolition of the Death Penalty and Alternatives that Respect International Human Rights Standards"

Release Date: 7 October 2011

ASTANA – On 10 October 2011, at the Kazakh Humanitarian & Juridical University in the Three Biis hall there will be a students' debate on the abolishment of the death penalty followed by the showing of the "NO to the Death Penalty!" film. On 26 September 2007, the Committee of the Ministers of the Council of Europe decided to have the European Day against the Death Penalty every year on 10 October. The Council of Europe was a pioneer in the cause of abolishing the death penalty. As a result, since 1997 de-facto Europe has been free from the death penalty.

In Kazakhstan, the last death penalty sentence was executed against 12 people in 2003 before the announcement of the moratorium on the death penalty. The last death penalty sentence was rendered in 2005 against 2 people, but until now it has not been executed due to the announced moratorium. The death penalty for these people has been replaced by life imprisonment.

Currently, there are 89 people who are serving life imprisonment in Kazakhstan. So far the number of these people is relatively small, however the issues that the state has to deal with in connection with the introduction of this new type of punishment – life imprisonment – require special attention. It is necessary to have a serious programme for working with such convicts.

Otherwise neither those convicts, nor the general public will be ready for their release that hypothetically could start occurring already in 2025 since this type of punishment was first applied in 2000," noted Saule Mektepbayeva, Regional Director of the Penal Reform International in Central Asia.

"When opponents of the death penalty are trying to influence the public opinion they often use the following argument: 'and what if your relatives have been victims of this criminal'.

However, it is very rare, almost never, that we think from a perspective of the mother, relatives of a person who has been sentenced to death or from a perspective of the officer who is executing the death penalty. I am against the death penalty since it is taking root throughout the entire legal system as destructively as mildew, undermining the faith in the value of a human life. The death penalty does not make any sense, as no mother could understand why a child to whom she has given life must be deprived of it," shared her opinion Aiken Nuraly, a third-year student of the Higher International Law & International Relations School at the Kazakh Humanitarian & Juridical University.

The event will be also attended by representatives of the Delegation of the European Union to Kazakhstan, as well as by experts and representatives of international organizations.

The showing of this film is held by the Representation of the Penal Reform International (PRI) in Central Asia together with the Kazakh Humanitarian & Juridical University under the support of the European Union and the U.K. Embassy to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in the framework of the PRI Project "Progressive Abolition of the Death Penalty and Alternatives that Respect International Human Rights Standards".

We kindly invite journalists to watch this film that will be shown on 10 October 2011 in the Three Biis hall at the Kazakh Humanitarian & Juridical University at the following address: 8 Korgalzhyn Highway, Astana at 15:00.

For additional information, please contact Ms Indira Barykbayeva, PRI Projects Coordinator, at phone/fax: +7 (7172) 78 76 74 or email: ibarykbayeva@penalreform.org

[INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY]

PRESS RELEASE

Geneva, 11 October 2011

On 10 and 11 October, the International Commission against the Death Penalty (ICDP) met in Geneva. ICDP organised a series of events and meetings to commemorate its first anniversary which also coincided with the World Day against the Death Penalty. The events officially marked the ICDP's permanent move from Madrid, where it was initially located, to Geneva, the city of human rights. ICDP was established one year ago in Madrid in order to strengthen the abolitionist trend and to promote, complement and support the activities and actions carried out by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, governments, civil society and non-governmental organizations which aim to abolish the death penalty.

ICDP, which is chaired by Federico Mayor, is currently composed of 12 members. They are supported and advised by the Support Group comprising 15 countries representing all the regions of the world. The Swiss confederation will be succeeding the government of Spain in assuming the Presidency of the Support Group of the ICDP for the period of October 2011 to October 2012.

On 10 October 2011, the ICDP met with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navanethem Pillay, in order to discuss future cooperation and collaboration between the two organizations.

ICDP hosted a *vin d'honneur* which was attended by over 100 Geneva-based representatives of International Governmental Organizations, Permanent Missions, academics, Non-Governmental Organizations in the presence of the representatives of the Swiss Confederation, the Canton and the Municipality of Geneva. President Micheline Calmy-Rey warmly welcomed the ICDP to Geneva and pledged strong support of the government of Switzerland to the International Commission against the Death Penalty.

On the issue of the death penalty in Africa, there was discussion on ICDP's cooperation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and in particular the ICDP's support of the activities of the Working Group on the Death Penalty of the ACHPR. The eventual goal is to make Africa free of executions. The Commission adopted the decision to support the organization of a conference on the death penalty.

On 13 and 14 October, a member of ICDP will attend a regional conference in Rwanda on the abolition and on the moratorium on executions organized by the Rwandan Government and the Italian Non-Governmental Organization Hands off Cain. The aim of the conference is to launch a major debate on the need to abolish the death penalty in Africa or at least to impose a moratorium on executions. In Africa many governments maintain longstanding *de facto* moratoriums on executions even though the death penalty remained in force and death sentences continued to be imposed.

ICDP also expressed its hope that the fight for democracy of the Arab Spring will be accompanied by the abolition of the death penalty.

The Commissioners deliberated on the death penalty situation in China, which executes thousands of people every year. The exact figures are not known. There was discussion on how to reduce the scope of the death penalty in China and how to build up contacts, especially with scholars on criminal law, the legal community and the judiciary. ICDP encourages China to publish annual statistics and thereby remove the secrecy surrounding the use of the death penalty.

During the meeting, the ICDP also discussed the issue of the death penalty for drug-related offences. ICDP is concerned about the large proportion of death sentences imposed for drug offences.

From 17 to 19 October, ICDP is co-organizing a conference on the Greater Caribbean and the Death Penalty in Madrid with the Italian Non-Governmental Organization Community of Saint Egidio, the Human Rights Office of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other NGOs and stakeholders. The objective of the conference is to debate the situation of the death penalty in the Greater Caribbean, to adopt strategies, and to establish a Caribbean network against the death penalty.

[3] Press Review

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- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort : Un progrès certain depuis 2003 en Algérie, 09/10/11, *Algerie 360*
- Día mundial contra la pena de muerte : un progreso cierto desde el 2003 en Argelia., 11/10/11, *El Mujahid*
- Des ONG et des avocats plaident pour l'abolition de la peine de mort, 11/10/11, *El Watan*
- La LADH appelle à l'abolition de la peine de mort, 11/10/11, *Reflexion*
- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort : L'ambassadeur français se recueille à Serkadji devant la stèle des Martyrs, 11/10/11, *Senego*

- Les Ambiguïtés de Xavier Driencourt, 12/10/11, *El Watan*
- L'ambassadeur de France, hier, à Serkadji. Retour sur le lieu du crime, 13/10/11, *Algerie News*

ANTIGUA

- World Day Against the Death Penalty, 12/10/11, *Caribarena*

ARGENTINA

- Día internacional contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *La Data*
- Arabia Saudita decapita a 10 personas, 10/10/11, *Mdzol*

AUSTRALIA

- Pacific nations urged to outlaw death penalty, 11/10/11, *Radio Australia*

BELARUS

- Europe again Calls upon Belarus to Abolish Death Penalty, 10/10/11, *Telegraf*

BELGIUM

- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort – manifestation à Bruxelles, 03/10/11, *Opinion Dissidente*
- Avec obstination, le refus de la peine de mort et de la torture, 08/10/11, *Opinion Dissidente*
- No death penalty - the story of Daryl Wheatfall, 17/09/11, *Marjan*
- L'UE réaffirme son opposition à la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Union Européenne*
- Peine de mort : chaque année le 10 octobre revient avec son rituel de déclarations et de condamnations. Utile ? Certainement ! 08/10/11, *Mieux connaître vos droits en Europe*
- EU-Council of Europe Joint Declaration on the European and World Day against the Death Penalty - 10 October 2011, 10/10/11, *EU delegation at the UN*
- Déclaration de M. Jerzy Buzek sur la Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 09/10/11, *European parliament*

BENIN

- Peine capitale, 21/10/11, *Nouvelle Expression*

BOLIVIA

- UE ratifica su compromiso contra la pena de muerte, 11/10/11, *La Razon*
- La UE comprometida con abolir la pena de muerte, 11/10/11, *Los Tiempos*

BOTSWANA

- Neuvième Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *French Embassy in Gaborone*

BRAZIL

- 10º Dia Internacional Contra a Pena de Morte, 10/10/11, *Catolica de Brasilia*
- "A pena de morte carece de todo efeito dissuasivo", 11/10/11, *Inter Press Service - Press Agency*
- Ministro para Direitos Humanos marca o Dia Mundial Contra a Pena de Morte, em 10 de outubro., 11/10/11, *UK Embassy in Brasilia*
- Dia mundial contra a pena de morte lembrado com protestos, 11/10/11, *Vitoria Conect*
- A pena de morte nao tem efeito dussuasivo, 13/10/11, *Correio do Brasil*

BURUNDI

- Abolition de la peine de mort : ACAT-Burundi plaide pour qu'on ne retourne pas en arrière, 11/10/11, *Iwacu*

CANADA

- Día Mundial Contra la Pena de Muerte, 10/10/11, *Suite101*

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- ACAT-RCA commémore la Journée mondiale et européenne contre la peine de mort, 12/10/11
- Célébration de la Journée mondiale et européenne contre la peine de mort, 13/10/11, *Le Confident*

CHILE

- 10 de Octubre dia mundial contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Lexweb*

CHINA

- 法国废除死刑30周年纪念罗贝尔·巴丹戴尔演讲/巴黎动态, 06/10/11, *Boxun*
- [原创] 美国冤案死囚当事人科迪斯先生赴巴黎谈废除死刑/巴黎动态, 08/10/11, *Boxun*
- 世界废除死刑日暨法国废除死刑30周年活动在即, 08/10/11, *Boxun*

- 美国冤案死囚当事人科迪斯先生赴巴黎谈废除死刑/巴黎动态, 08/10/11, *Boxun*
- 专访法国汉学家玛丽-侯志明女士谈世界废除死刑趋势/巴黎动态, 10/10/11, *Boxun*
- 实拍:世界废除死刑日巴黎市政厅广场展演/巴黎动态, 11/10/11, *Boxun*
- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort - Déclaration d'Alain Juppé, 11/10/11, *French Embassy in Pekin*
- 世界反死刑日前瞻巴黎放映批判死刑影片《夜车》/巴黎动态, 30/09/11, *Boxun*

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- 10 de octubre : Día mundial contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Estrenando Dia*
- Día mundial contra la pena de muerte ; la pena de muerte es inhumana, 10/10/11, *Movimiento Social Colombiano*
- Día internacional contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Red Grafica Latinoamericana*

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- L'UE est résolue à lutter pour l'abolition universelle de la peine de mort (11/10/2011), 11/10/11, *EU delegation to the Republic of Congo*
- UE determinada a acelerar abolição da pena de morte no Congo, 11/10/11, *Panapress*
- Union Europeenne : Abolir la Peine de Mort au Congo, 12/10/11, *Afrique en Ligne*

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- "La pena de muerte carece de todo efecto disuasivo", 10/10/11, *Ticovision*

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- RDC : une ONG demande l'abolition de la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Radio Okapi*
- RDC : La position de l'UE sur la peine de mort, 11/10/11, *Mediaf*
- Le député Mbata Betukumeso soutient l'abolition de la peine de mort en RDC, 11/10/11, *Radio Okapi*

- Présentation à Kinshasa d'un ouvrage sur la peine de mort, 12/10/11, *Agence congolaise de presse*
- Abolition depuis 10 ans de la peine de mort au Congo, 12/10/11, *Digital Congo*
- La peine de mort n'est plus exécutée en 10 ans, 12/10/11, *Le Congo*
- Les défenseurs des droits de l'homme rechauffent le débat sur l'inconstitutionnalité de la peine de mort, 20/10/11, *7 sur 7*
- Interview de M. Liévin Ngonji, 07/10/11, *Télévision Nationale*

ECUADOR

- Comisión contra pena de muerte parte de Madrid para instalarse en Ginebra, 10/10/11, *El Comercio*
- 10 de octubre : Día Mundial contra la pena de muerte., 10/10/11, *El Nuevo Empresario*

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- 30 ans de l'abolition de la peine de mort en France. Par Johanna Leplanois, 04/10/11, *Village Justice*
- World Day Against the Death Penalty, 06/10/11, *FIDH*
- 9^e Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 06/10/11, *News Press*
- Peine de mort : l'abolition en débat au Mémorial, 06/10/11, *Ouest-France*
- Mumia still on death row, but executions of journalists on the wane, 07/10/11, *African Press Organisation*
- 200 ans de combat contre la peine de mort en France, 07/10/11, *La Croix*
- Mumia still on death row, but executions of journalists on the wane, 07/10/11, *Reporters sans Frontières*
- Peine de mort aux Etats-Unis : Curtis McCarty, récit d'un ancien condamné à mort, 08/10/11, *RFI*
- La Chine, pays capitale de la peine de mort, 09/10/11, *LDH*

- Interview Par Florence Poli - Alain Guignard. L'avocat chalonnais a plaidé contre la peine de mort, abolie le 9 octobre 1981, 09/10/11, *Le Journal de Saône-et-Loire*
- Roger Souchal, avocat au pied de la guillotine, 09/10/11, *Le Républicain Lorrain*
- Un village contre l'abolition a l'hotel de ville, 09/10/11, *Métro*
- La peine de mort. Abolie il y a 30 ans., 09/10/11, *Télégramme*
- Une journée mondiale ce lundi contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *20 Minutes*
- Etat de la peine de mort en Afrique, 10/10/11, *Africa N° 1*
- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort. Le Bélarus doit mettre un terme aux exécutions, 10/10/11, *Amnesty France*
- World day against death penalty, 10/10/11, *Another Country*
- LUTTE – Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Big Browser (Le Monde Blog)*
- Journée Mondiale contre la Peine de Mort à Paris, 10/10/11, *Citizen Side*
- 10th October 2011, 9th day against death penalty : the inhumanity of death penalty, 10/10/11, *FIDH*
- 9^e journée mondiale contre la peine de mort : le Vietnam affirme rendre la peine de mort plus humaine, 10/10/11, *FIDH*
- 9th world day against death penalty : Vietnam claims it makes the Death Penalty « more humane ! », 10/10/11, *FIDH*
- We live in hope, 10/10/11, *France 24 Blog*
- Art. 12. Tout condamné à mort aura la tête tranchée, 10/10/11, *Gilles Denizot*
- « Aux Etats-Unis, la peine de mort est une continuation de la ségrégation raciale », 10/10/11, *Le Monde*
- Non à la peine de mort ! 10/10/11, *Le Post*
- Il y a 30 ans, la France abolissait la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *L'Essentiel Online*
- 10 octobre : journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *L'Isle-sur-Tarn*

- 9^e Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Lutte pour la justice populaire*
- Lundi 10 octobre 2011, Journée Mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Ma Ville - Brest*
- Le 10 octobre, Journée Mondiale contre la Peine de Mort, 10/10/11, *Massiv News*
- Journée mondiale et européenne contre la peine de mort - Déclaration d'Alain Juppé (10 octobre 2011), 10/10/11, *Ministère des Affaires Etrangères*
- Journée mondiale et européenne contre la peine de mort - Déclaration d'Alain Juppe, 10/10/11, *News Press*
- Journée européenne et 9^e journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Peine de mort*
- La peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Tout sur la prison (Blog du Nouvel Observateur)*
- Journée Mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Ville de Villejuif*
- 10 October 2011, 9 th World Day Against the Death Penalty : the inhumanity of the Death Penalty, 11/10/11, *FIDH*
- Agen. Peine de mort : pétition de l'acat et d'amnesty international, 11/10/11, *La Dépêche*
- Journée Mondiale contre la Peine de Mort à Toulouse, 11/10/11, *Le Post*
- « 30 ans après l'abolition de la peine de mort en France, quelles perspectives pour le mouvement abolitionniste mondial ? », 12/10/11, *Citizen Side*
- Charles Berling s'engage pour l'abolition de la peine de mort dans le monde, 12/10/11, *Citizen Side*
- Les chrétiens, avocats efficaces de l'abolition de la peine de mort, 12/10/11, *Conférence des Evêques de France*
- World Day Against the Death Penalty : Son of McCarthy-Era Execution Victims Equates Death Sentence with Torture, 12/10/11, *FIDH*
- 9^e journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 12/10/11, *Marie-Claire*

- HONK : les visages contemporains de la peine de mort aux États-Unis, 12/10/11, *Radio Solidaire*
- Robert Badinter, l'éternel révolté, 13/10/11, *Le Figaro TVMag*
- Abolition de la peine de mort, 13/10/11, *Vidimus dominum*
- Des avocats courent de Paris à Nantes pour la Convention Nationale, 17/10/11, *Lextimes*
- Quimper. Robert Badinter au Chapeau rouge jeudi soir, 18/10/11, *Ouest-France*
- Top-départ de la convention nationale : avocats et experts comptables couraient ensemble contre la peine de mort, 20/10/11, *Conseil National des Barreaux*
- Coalition mondiale contre la peine de de mort - 9^e Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort : la peine de mort est inhumaine, 22/09/11, *Caravan café*
- Agenda des droits humains et de l'action humanitaire – Octobre 2011 - 9^e journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 25/09/11, *Looking for Some Hope*
- 9^e Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort : la peine de mort est inhumaine, 29/09/11, *Koukouroots*
- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 06/10/11, *1 jour 1 sourire*
- PEINE DE MORT. Le combat pour la vie d'un enfant d'exécutés, 10/10/11, *Nouvel Observateur*
- Peine de mort : la marche vers l'abolition universelle, 05/10/11

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- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 12/10/01, *Croissance Saine*

GERMANY

- Condena contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Deutsche Welle*
- Europa bekräftigt Ablehnung der Todesstrafe, 10/10/11, *Todesstrafe-Nachrichten*

GHANA

- Eu reaffirms opposition to death penalty, 12/10/11, *Ghana Web*
- World Day Against the Death Penalty : Belarus urged to end executions, 13/10/11, *My Joy Online*

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- 10 Οκτωβρίου: Παγκόσμια Ημέρα κατά της θανατικής ποινής - Οι ελεύθερες και δημοκρατικές κοινωνίες υπερασπίζονται τη ζωή, δεν επιβάλλουν το θάνατο, 10/10/11, *Οικολόγοι Πράσινοι*

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- Absolute abolition, 10/10/11, *UK Embassy in Guatemala City*
- Guatemala : órgano internacional contra la pena de muerte critica a presidenciables, 11/10/11, *America Economia*
- Órgano internacional contra la pena de muerte critica a presidenciables, 11/10/11, *Prensa Libre*

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- Pena di morte in Africa : verso una moratoria totale, 10/10/11, *Ritmi Africani*
- Nella giornata contro la pena di morte, Amnesty chiede la fine delle esecuzioni in Bielorussia, 10/10/11, *Volontariat Oggi*
- Morte alla pena di morte, 10/10/11

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- Declaration Calling for Establishment of Measures for Rehabilitation of Convicted Persons and Cross-Society Discussion on Abolition of the Death Penalty, 07/10/11, *JFBA*

- Lawyers' human rights meeting starts with death penalty top of agenda, 07/10/11, *Japan Times*
- 人権問題、国民的議論を / 32年ぶり日弁連高松大会, 07/10/11, *Shikoku News*
- 世界死刑廃止デー記念集会で辺見庸氏 震災後の死刑判決に違和感 東京, 05/11/11.

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- ضفرت ةلود 58 نم دحاو نانبل :مادعإل ةبوقع إءاءءلإ, 10/10/11, *Assafir*
- ةيناسنا ةمكاحمل معن...اينانبل 56 مادعإل ال, 11/10/11, *Albalad*
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- ةبوقع ءاءءلإ عساتلا يملءل مويلا ةبسانمل :مادعإل ةبوقع, 11/10/11, *As-Safir*
- Workshop calls for abolition of capital punishment in Lebanon, 11/10/11, *The Daily Star*
- À quand l'abolition de la peine de mort ?, 11/10/11, *L'Orient-Le Jour*
- 10/10/11, OTV
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- Бөлімдегі өзге де бейнематериалдар, 10/10/01, *National TV channel Kazakhstan*
- European-day-against-death-penalty, 07/10/11, *PRI*
- Тезисы выступления Посла Норбера Жустена, Главы Представительства Евросоюза в Казахстане, 10/10/11, *EU*
- Сегодня отмечается Всемирный день против смертной казни, 10/10/11, *Spy.kz*
- Сегодня отмечается Всемирный день против смертной казни, 10/10/11, *KazInform*
- Гуманизм в константу возвести, 11/10/11, *Kazakhstan Pravda*

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- Pétition from the World Coalition Against the Death penalty, 10/10/11, *ACAT - Luxembourg*
- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *ACAT Luxembourg*

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- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort : Al-Mali fait l'état des lieux de l'application de la peine de mort, 13/10/11, *Maliweb*

MEXICO

- Buscarán que en 2015 se elimine la pena de muerte en el mundo, 10/10/11, *Publimetro*
- Pena de muerte, negación de los Derechos Humanos, 07/10/11, *Edición Primera*
- Pena de muerte, negación de los Derechos Humanos, 07/10/12, *El Occidental*
- Veinte anos contra la pena de muerte, 08/10/11, *La Jornada*
- Rechaza CNDH la pena de muerte ; debe prevalecer respeto a la vida, señala, 09/10/11, *La Jornada*
- CNDH rechaza el castigo de la pena de muerte, 09/10/11, *La Vanguardia*
- Pena de muerte, castigo injusto e inaceptable : CNDH, 09/10/11, *Milenio*
- Pena de muerte, castigo injusto e inaceptable : CNDH, 09/10/11, *Telediario*
- Dia internacional contra la pena de muerte, 09/10/11, *TV3 Puebla*
- Se conmemora el dia mundial contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Candidman*
- Hoy es el Día Mundial contra la Pena de Muerte, 10/10/11, *Ciudad y Poder*
- 20 años contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *El Mañana*
- Día Internacional Contra la Pena de muerte, con más de 17 mil condenados, 10/10/11, *El Pueblo*
- La CNDH contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Informador*

- Alberga Ginebra a Comision Internacional contra la Pena de Muerte, 10/10/11, *La Informacion*
- Aboga Al por liberar a 17 mil 800 condenados a muerte en el mundo, 10/10/11, *La Jornada*
- Derechos Humanos rechaza la pena de muerte a pesar del delito cometido, 10/10/11, *Maestro Viejo*
- Rechaza la CNDH la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Noticias Megavision*
- Continúa vigente la pena de muerte en 23 países, 10/10/11, *ONCE*
- Más de 500 muertos por pena de muerte en 2010 : Al. Con Ruiz Healy, 10/10/11, *Radio formula*
- Debe prevalecer el respeto a la vida, CNDH, 10/10/11, *RCMultimedios*
- Dia mundial contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Siempre !*
- Ginebra, capital mundial contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Telediario*

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- Photo News : Today's is the world day against the death penalty, 10/10/11, *Infomongolia*

MOROCCO

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- La Coalition marocaine contre la peine de mort célèbre la 9^e Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10/10/11, *Al Bayane*
- Le Maroc, vers l'abolition législative de la peine de mort, 11/10/11, *Agence Ecofin*
- Abolition de la peine capitale, 11/10/11, *Le Matin*
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NETHERLANDS

- Al : "Pena de muerte, cruel e inhumana", 10/10/11, *Radio Netherlands International*

NIGERIA

- Nigeria : Abolish death penalty FG urged, 13/10/11, *All Africa*

PARAGUAY

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PERU

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PORTUGAL

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RWANDA

- Rwanda : UK Envoy Urges Countries to Emulate Rwanda On Death Penalty, 10/10/11, *All Africa*
- Regional conference on the moratorium on the execution of the death penalty, 10/10/11, *Ministère de la Justice du Rwanda*
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SAO TOME ET PRINCIPE

- Dia mundial contra a pena de morte junta Repórteres Sem Fronteiras e a ONG Juntos contra a pena de morte, 10/10/11, *Tela Non*

SENEGAL

- Declaration UE et CE : la journée mondiale contre la peine de mort, 10 octobre, 10/10/11, *Manjaku-NGèboflaar/Ucaakinja*
- Communiqué de presse Avocats sans Frontières, 10/10/11, *Manjaku-NGèboflaar/Ucaakinja*
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SIERRA LEONE

- AdvocAid's Legal Officer, Simitie Lavalay, will be discussing the inhumanity of the death penalty, the need to reform the mandatory nature of the death penalty and AdvocAid's legal aid to women on death row, 10/10/11

SLOVENIA

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SPAIN

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- Dia mundial contra la pena de muerte, 10/10/11, *Petreraldia*
- La pena de muerte es la forma mas extrema de tortura, 10/10/11, *Amnesty International - Spain*
- 17.800 personas aguardan su ejecución, 11/10/11, *Deia*
- La comision internacional contra la pena de muerte pide abolir castigo para 2015, 11/10/11, *Diario de Leon*
- Dia mundial contra la pena de muerte, 11/10/11, *El Puntazo*
- La pena de muerte no frena la criminalidad, 11/10/11, *Periodismo Humano*
- Amnistía Internacional pedirá en Toledo firmas contra la pena de muerte, 13/10/11, *Castilla-La Mancha*
- Hands Off Cain organiza en África una conferencia contra la pena de muerte, 13/10/11, *El Mercurio Digital*

- Sobre la pena de muerte, la perpetua revisable y otras condenas..., 14/10/11, *Guerra Abogados*
- Natalia Dicenta leerá un manifiesto contra la pena de muerte en Cincoechegaray, 14/10/11, *Inzona*
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SWITZERLAND

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SYRIA

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TAIWAN

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TOGO

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TURKEY

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UGANDA

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UNITED KINGDOM

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UNITED-STATES

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- Día Mundial contra la Pena de Muerte - 10 octubre, 10/10/11, *Human Rights Education Associates*
- Día Mundial contra la Pena de Muerte, 10/10/11, *Human Rights Education Associates*

VENEZUELA

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The list of the 126 members, as of December 2011, is sorted in alphabetical order by country name.

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[5] Notes

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

2. Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Fiji, Israel, Kazakstan, Peru

3. Algeria, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Republic of), Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, South Korea, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tonga, Tunisia, Zambia

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

5.[1] Bahrain (1), Bangladesh (9+), Belarus (2), Botswana (1), China (1000s), Egypt (4), Equatorial Guinea (4), Iran, (252+), Iraq (1+), Japan (2), Libya (18+), Malaysia (1+), North Korea (60+), the Palestinian Authority (5), Saudi Arabia (27+), Singapore (+), Somalia (8+), Sudan (6+), Syria (17+), Taiwan (4), United States of America (46), Viet Nam (+), Yemen (53+)

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27. *Hylton v. Jamaica*, Commc'n No. 407/1990 (1994), para. 9.3.
28. *Linton v. Jamaica*, Commc'n No. 255/1987 (1992), para. 8.5.
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30. U.S. Department of State, 2010 Human Rights Report, Iran, Section 1(c); U.S. Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report, Iran, Section 1(c).
31. *idem*
32. U.S. Department of State, 2010 Human Rights Report, Iran, Section 1(a).
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34. *idem*
35. Amnesty International, *Iran: Arbitrary Arrests, Torture and Executions Continue*, May 20, 2011.
36. *idem*
37. Amnesty International, *Man Executed; Seven Still at Risk of Execution*, January 5, 2011.
38. Replies from the Government of Jamaica to the list of issues (CCPR/C/JAM/Q/3) to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the third periodic report of Jamaica (CCPR/C/JAM/3) (16 May 2011) at para 59.
39. Of note, prisons in Jamaica are called Correctional Centres; references in this report to "prisons" refers to Correctional Centres.
40. As noted *infra*, death row inmates are no longer isolated from the general population at the St. Catherine Adult Correctional Centre.
41. See Center for Capital Punishment Studies Internship Reports 2006, at p. 45, found at http://www.westminster.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/43579/internship-report-06.pdf, last viewed September 15, 2011.
42. See Center for Capital Punishment Studies Internship Reports 2005, at p. 32, found at http://www.westminster.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/82362/ccps_internship-report-2005.pdf, last viewed September 15, 2011.
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45. *Id.*
46. *Id.*

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48. Report on Prison Conditions in Jamaica, scheduled for publication in late 2011 or 2012.

49. The Death Penalty Project works to promote and protect the human rights of those facing the death penalty, with emphasis on those countries that retain the Privy Council. See <http://www.deathpenaltyproject.org/>, last viewed September 17, 2011.

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51. *Investigation into Prison Rapes Launched*, The Jamaica Gleaner, January 22, 2006, available at <http://jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20060122/news/news3.html>, last viewed September 15, 2011.

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57. *Mohamed Tabet, Morocco: Death Penalty: First known execution in eleven years*, Amnesty International, Aug. 9, 1993), available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE29/006/1993/en>.

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59. These conditions constitute cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. The Human Rights Committee ("HRC") has specifically communicated concern about overly small cell size and lack of proper food and exercise; and extreme temperatures, lack of ventilation, cells infested with insects, and inadequate time spent outside cells. Similarly, the UN Committee against Torture has held that overcrowding of death row inmates is among the conditions that can render detention on death row a cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

60. Thijs Bouwknecht, *Moroccan prisoners on death row face "life threatening" conditions*, Radio Netherlands Worldwide, Aug. 20, 2008, available at <http://www.rnw.nl/international-justice/article/moroccan-prisoners-death-row-face-life-threatening-conditions>.

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62. *Id.*

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74. *Thrown into a Moroccan Jail*, globalpost, 6 Aug. 6, 2009.,

75. *Francis v. Jamaica*, Comm'n No. 606/1994, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/54/D/606/1994 (1995), para. 9.2 (finding violations of Articles 7 and 10(1) where the Jamaican Court of Appeal failed to issue a written judgment for more than 13 years despite several requests by prisoner and the prisoner was exposed to humiliating treatments by warders, inadequate prison conditions, and lack of adequate psychological treatment).

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84. Eur. Ct. H.R., App. No. 61498/08 (2010)

85. *Id.* at para. 13

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87. <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/>

88. <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/b-32.htm>

89. <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/protection.htm>

90. *Kindler v. Canada*, Commc'n No. 470/1991, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/48/D/470/1991 (1993), para. 15.3

91. General Comment 20, CCPR/C/21/Add.3, para. 6

92. *Id.* at para. 6

93. *Ng v. Canada*, Commc'n No. 469/1991, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/49/D/469/1991 (1994), para. 16.4

94. Human Rights Commission Res. 2003/67, para. 4(i); Res. 2004/67, para. 4(i); and Res. 2005/59 para. 7(i)

95. <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/torture/rapporteur/>

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103. *Linton v. Jamaica*, Commc'n No. 255/1987(1992), para. 8.5

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116. *Id.* at para. 168

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118. *Id.*

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122. *Vatheeswaran v. State of Tamil Nadu*, 1983 SCR (2) 348, 348

123. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the provision of a final Court of Appeal for the UK overseas territories and Crown dependencies, and for those Commonwealth countries that have retained the appeal to Her Majesty. The Committee consists of the Supreme Court Justices and some senior Commonwealth Judges; See <http://www.privacy-council.org.uk/output/page2.asp>

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127. *Id.*

128. Commc'n No. 887/1999, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/77/D/887/1999 (2003), para. 9.2

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130. <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/executions/index.htm>

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