



REDHAC
RESEAU DES DEFENSEURS
DES DROITS HUMAINS
EN AFRIQUE CENTRALE

Promotion-Protection-Plaidoyer





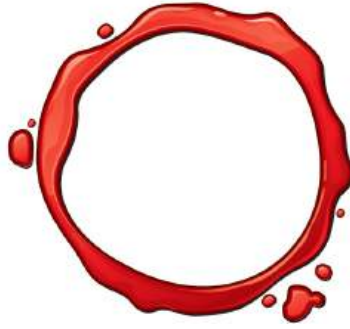
(2014-2015)



REDHAC
RESEAU DES DEFENSEURS
DES DROITS HUMAINS
EN AFRIQUE CENTRALE

Promotion-Protection-Plaidoyer





PROLOGUE

To report, testify, expose, raise awareness are a long-term enterprise. It's the work of all those artisans who wish to weave for mankind the silky threads of freedom. A world where such horrors belong to history. With indelible traces for all to remember. So that all recall those open wounds of horror, those sufferings endured by men and imposed upon them by other men. No more broken head.

The account of the horrors committed against men, women and children has something so relentless, so Machiavellian, that one wonders if this is how people actually live!

The chain of crimes against humanity ginned in the following pages is chilling. Is this really how people live?

Could they have reached this level of barbarism, just to keep power? Hannah Arendt, a German philosopher and theorist of totalitarianism, stressed the irrepressible nature of power. That is to say these men and women are always prompt to retain the power or a position with its advantages.

The crimes documented here involve tradition (rituals), police blunders and torture. In each case, there is a certain measure of attack on the physical being of persons. Individuality is dismembered.

REDHAC has the merit of raising alarm, making sure tirelessly, day in day out, that people be reminded of their humanity and authorities their responsibilities.

May it be thanked !

Suzanne Kala-Lobè, multimedia journalist, member of the National Communication Council.

REDHAC

The Network of Human Rights Defenders in Central Africa (REDHAC)

The Network of Human Rights Defenders in Central Africa (REDHAC) was created in 2007 in Kigali (Rwanda). REDHAC is a coalition of human rights defenders in eight Central African countries (Cameroon, Chad, the Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe).

Its goal is to accompany and help reinforce the actions of human rights defenders in Central Africa in a bid to reduce their vulnerability in their fight for the respect of human rights. It seeks to promote human rights, and this can only be achieved by improving the defender's status. Improving the defender's status entails a multifold support at the organisational, structural and judicial levels to encourage human rights defenders to pursue their difficult task.

Reason why REDHAC aims at strengthening the solidarity between defenders for them to be able to better defend themselves and stand as one for their rights within Central Africa and under any circumstance.

Therefore, REDHAC is drafting a permanent plea to convince national State and non State institutions:

Mechanisms and procedures at the regional and international level for the defence of human rights to acknowledge the importance of the work of Human Rights defenders.

For REDHAC, acknowledging the usefulness of human rights defenders is the only prerequisite to democracy which cannot exist without the respect of human rights and sustainable development for Central Africa citizens.

At its inception, REDHAC had no more than 30 members, but nowadays there are more than 300 members across the sub-region. Membership is made of Human Rights defenders' organisations, independent activists, lawyers, journalists, etc. in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, the 1999 Grand Bay Plan of Action of and the 2003 Kigali Declaration.

Central Africa Human Rights Defenders operate daily in a very sensitive and hostile political environment which is marked by the longevity of incumbent Presidents. Democratic change is not yet a reality because of poverty, in a continent where traditions and culture are used to hinder the promotion of human rights.



INTRODUCTION

Serious human rights violations in Central Africa:

Who should be held accountable?

To strengthen their hold on power, some regimes do not fear to violate human rights. This phenomenon is so widespread that all forms of violation are considered common. For instance, police brutality, denial of justice, murders, acts of torture, rape of young girls and women, etc.

The first victims are naturally opponents to the ruling regime and human rights defenders. Everything is organised to silence them with the help of an administration that is at the service of the ruling power. Divisional and sub-divisional officers use every possible subterfuge to prohibit political meetings and protest marches. Human rights defenders are victims of vandalism on their work premises and suffer every kind of threat among which death threats.

Some of those who would not demur are sometimes abducted, tortured and jailed or even killed without trial. Fake criminal investigations carried out to solve these murders never reach a satisfying conclusion. Sometimes, to hide these crimes, two or three scapegoats are sacrificed in a parody of a never-ending trial or are simply released. This constitutes a serious violation of human rights.

Another recurring phenomenon of serious human rights violation is the creation of armed groups which exist in several regions across the world. This is presently the case in some African and Middle-Eastern countries. Armed groups spread terror, racket populations, rape women and girls, abduct the youngsters and young adults to increase their number of fighters. The Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, the North-West of Nigeria, and Northern Mali are presently the scenes of such barbaric behaviour!

Surprisingly enough, loyalist troops, which are supposed to protect the people, act in the same way. Populations are then trapped between both forces. In this jungle, loyalist troops and armed groups target women, the old and the young, committing mass and multiple rape, for rape has now become a weapon that fighters like to use. Needless to add that, in such conflicts as well as on the political scene, torture is a widespread method used either to bring victims to say what their torturers want to hear, or to get intelligence from them, or even to justify their crimes.

In war zones as well as on the political scene, ritual crimes have become a reality for some years now. Human beings are abducted and murdered, and their organs are taken. The most sought for are the heart, the genitals, the kidneys, the eyes, etc.

Regarding crimes and violations of human rights, cases of torture carried out in the premises of some local traditional rulers should not be neglected. Under the pretence of worshipping a Chief, victims go through dreadful forms of torture because of outdated traditions. They are humiliated publicly in front of the rest of the population watching the performance.

Some exactions are covered by the guilty silence of leaders; some hide the crimes that enable them to stay in power using some ancient powers among which traditional authorities.

On the economic level, corruption has become the favourite sport of both senior and low-level public servants across the world. It also affects the private sector. It can be considered trivial but it jeopardizes national development and endangers the lives of people as public servants receive kickbacks that affect the building of collective infrastructure: public buildings, bridges and roads, schools, etc. Sometimes, projects are abandoned because of overbilling or under-billing. This kind of situation occurs so often that it does not seem to move the ordinary citizen, the taxpayer whose taxes are being squandered. Other serious crimes that are often ignored are treason and discrimination in every possible form.

The time has thus come to put an end to these criminal actions jeopardizing liberties in a State governed by the rule of law. The following recommendations should help reach this aim:

RECOMMENDATIONS

States must fulfil their sovereign missions, namely:

Protecting their citizens and promoting their rights and freedoms

Ensuring civic education and fair justice for all

Ensuring the protection of vulnerable groups including women, girls, children, seniors and disabled people

Putting an end to abominable practices such as torture and impunity that benefits officials responsible for serious human rights violations

On their part, every citizen should forsake their fear to decry any form of serious human rights violations whenever they witness them. This is the only way for Central Africa to save its citizens' lives, proud men and women capable of fighting for the promotion and protection of human rights

Jacques DOO BELL, Journalist at the daily paper Le Messenger, Former member of the National Commission on Human rights and Freedoms Cameroon (NCHRF)



IMAGES AND CORPSES

SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

The cases of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic

(SHOCKING IMAGES!)



1) CONGO

The rule of law cannot merely be a prestigious objective limited to the establishment of democratic institutions or to the adoption of laws which protect rights. It has to be geared towards the respect of the human being and their fundamental rights. In spite of Congo's ratification of international and regional agreements, the violation of human rights is still a burning issue, Moke Loambe (REDHAC – Congo).



GATSOBEAU Roch Morel, held in the Central House of Correction - Brazzaville, was coldly shot by uniformed men this November 2014 as he was trying to run away from prison. He was unarmed!



Cases documented by : Mrs Sylvie Mfoutou Mbanga , President of the Organisation for Development and Human Rights in Congo (ODDHUC), M. Loambe MOKE , Coordinator of the Association for Human Rights and Penal Institutions in Congo (ADHUC)

Abduction, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment



Sadio KANTE Morel, a freelance journalist who has collaborated with Reuters, was expelled to Mali on September 23, 2014. The General Directorate of the National Police mentioned her being expelled, whereas the Congolese police dragged her forcibly to the Brazzaville airport without further ado.

Sadio KANTE Morel was tortured before her deportation because of her outspokenness and freedom of mind, especially at the publication of articles which embarrassed some government officials following the attack Elie SMITH (her colleague) had suffered.



Upon instructions from **Mr Pascal Onguémbi**, Ambassador of the Republic of Congo to Cuba, 7 Congolese students were arrested January 19, 2015 among whom Loïc Niombo Junior – one of the coordinators of the student movement who expressed their discontent and demanded payment of their allowance at the Congo Embassy in Cuba.

Loïc Junior Niombo, a medical student was underhandedly jailed 124 miles away from Havana, and was subject to torture and other cruel, inhuman, and humiliating treatments. On February 10, 2015, he was released under pressure from the National Convention on Human Rights-Cuba (La Conhado).

Cases documented by : Mrs Syluie Mfoutou Mbanga , President of the Organisation for Development and Human Rights in Congo (ODDHUC), M. Loambe MOKE , Coordinator of the Association for Human Rights and Penal Institutions in Congo (ADHUC)



2) DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Human Rights situation still raises concerns in DR Congo; particularly in the North Kivu Province where several severe cases of Human Rights violations have been recorded while the perpetrators continue to enjoy liberty due to the rampant impunity and corruption plaguing the country. The Human Rights violations and abuses documented here are committed either by government security services (FARDC, PNC, ANR, T2 région,) or by internal armed groups (FPC, FDDH, APCLS, NDC, NYATURA, Raia Mutomboki etc.) as well as foreign ones (FDLR, ADF/NALU).

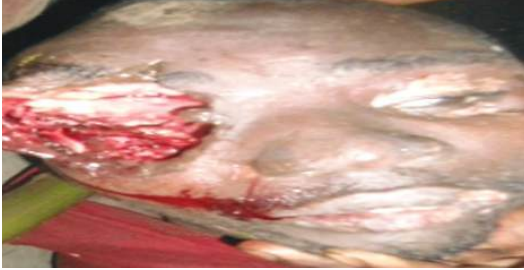


Valateria NYIRANSABIMANA, 34, a pregnant woman, was raped and shot dead by a man wearing a military uniform on August 21, 2014 in what is commonly known as the Jangwa bush. The aggressor returned moments later to drink the blood of his victim.



The dead bodies of **Vumilia NABISHENGE**, a 40-year old married woman, and Gisèle, aged 14 of the Murunga village, were found raped and killed in the bushes by the Nyantura (an armed group).

Cases documented by BATUNDI HANGI Vicar Coordinator for the Home for the Development and Self-Promotion of Pygmies and Underprivileged Indigenous Peoples (ASBL), Representative - REDHAC DR Congo



Armed men coldly murdered the **Honorable MP, AYOBANGIRA SANVURA Xavier** in his pasturage in Kitshanga around Mweso, on May 6, 2014. They pulled out one of his eyes.

Cases documented by BATUNDI HANGI Vicar Coordinator for the Home for the Development and Self-Promotion of Pygmies and Underprivileged Indigenous Peoples (ASBL), Representative - REDHAC DR Congo

Five bound corpses were found, mutilated by unidentified men. Three of the five were displaced persons from the Mungote IDP camp and the other two were autochthons of the Buhehe village. The crime was committed on January 24, 2015 in a sorghum field some 800 meters away from the Buhehe village and the Mungote IDP camp.





The dead body of Emmanuel, whose nose was pulled out; a 10 month old baby and her mother Fitina (an IDP from Kyafulo- Biiri settlement) were murdered in Kibarangiro in the Buabo health area. The mother was raped before being murdered by her aggressors in Buloto. They cut off her arms and opened her belly.



BAUMA BAHATI was murdered on September 26, 2014 by persons presumed to be PNC elements of the MASISI North territorial police put under the command of BAGONDA.

Cases documented by BATUNDI HANGI Vicar Coordinator for the Home for the Development and Self-Promotion of Pygmies and Underprivileged Indigenous Peoples (ASBL), Representative - REDHAC DR Congo

3) GABON

RITUAL CRIMES, SALE OF BONES :

minors, girls, women, men; no one is spared!

Human sacrifice is still common in Gabon. The Association for the fight against ritual crimes (REDHAC's focal point in that country) led by M. Jean Elvis EBANG ONDO, estimates that between 2011 and 2014, close to 157 persons were killed for their organs including 75 children, 39 women and 43 men. "Human Flesh and blood brings success and power to those who use it. High-ranking officials, ministers and parliamentarians may well be amongst the sleeping partners behind these crimes without being indicted", he declared while compiling these facts.



This girl was found dead on the seashore. Her heart had been removed, her left breast lacerated, her two feet broken.



This three year old fractured arm, pressed by electric iron was found dead



This 12-year old child was murdered. His executioners had cut off his tongue, genitals and eyes. He was thrown on the seaside at Barakoud, Owendo. His body was found decomposing.

M. Jean Elvis EBANG ONDO, our focal point in Gabon declares : the executioners abduct and kill their victims before pulling off what are commonly referred to in Gabon as "spare parts" i.e. human organs.



This seven-year old child was murdered; his skull broken and his brain removed.



The decomposing body of a child who was murdered and whose genitals were removed



This man was murdered, his skull broken, his blood drained and his genitals cut off



The sale of human bones, a denounced and condemned business. The population demands the names of the buyers with whom they interact daily in Libreville.

M. Jean Eluis EBANG ONDO, our focal point in Gabon declares: the executioners abduct and kill their victims before pulling off what are commonly referred to in Gabon as "spare parts" i.e. human organs.



4) CHAD

This is the case of a collapsing government that shows no political will to protect its population against abuses. This weakness is translated in the Government's overt refusal to organise celebrations to mark the National Day on Human Rights in Chad. This weakness is manifested in the deliberate refusal of Government to organize the celebration of the National Human Rights Day in Chad. Established by the President of the Republic on December 23, 2010 by Decree No. 1088 / PR / PM / MCDHPL / 2010, it could well become a framework for exchange and dialog to examine problems related to human rights. Moreover, human trafficking especially for women and children is common in Chad.

There are recruitment centres in the southern part of the country known by administrative, military, judicial, and traditional officials. The perpetrators and their accomplices operate in total impunity with the complicity of security officials.



Hassan Daouda MASSING, legal and political science sophomore at the University of N'Djamena. Coldly shot in the prime of life by policemen on March 9, 2015.



MAKINGABEYE ROSINE is a little girl who was raped by a man of 36, 85 km from Moundou (400 km from N'Djamena). Born into a peasant family, her life was spared only thanks to intervention from AFDCPT.



Cases documented by Céline NARMADJI, President of the Women's Association for Development and the Culture of Peace in Chad (AFDCPT-) REDHAC's representative in Chad.



5) CAMEROON

The Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon (1996) and its preamble on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides specific protection for human rights activists but this has not yet been put into practice. The Constitution guarantees freedom of assembly; freedom of association; freedom of opinion and expression, the right to a fair trial, the right to life, and the right to human dignity. All these fundamental rights do not seem to be of much concern to Government officials, though. Many abuses and human rights violations are committed without any action being taken against the perpetrators. Some traditional rulers have created "states" within the State governed by the Rule of Law. Alleged gay persons undergo all sorts of inhuman and humiliating treatments with impunity. The fear and psychosis experienced by populations in the Northern part of the country and caused by the Islamic group Boko Haram can be added to this list.

Ryan's testimony (Nickname), a homosexual who was tortured by unknown individuals who continue to go about their business



A tragedy occurred in the Bonabedi neighbourhood in Douala... "It was 2 am," this young man, declares, "I thought I was opening the door to my 20 year old cousin when a couple of boys aged 20 to 30 broke into my flat. They dragged me outside and pummelled me intensively asking me to confess my homosexuality and take them to my acolytes. I resisted close to 4 hours as they submitted me to all sorts of torture like sitting on a bottle to let it get into my anus or making love in front of them. The next step was to incinerate me with truck wheels they found in that intersection. I was naked in those wheels when they squirted me with fuel they had taken from their motorbikes. Some young men from my neighbourhood arrived at the scene around 7 am and took me to hospital.

Case documented by Achille TDJIEDJOU - ADEFHO-SIDADO'O, REDHAC member



Young Matemb was in a pub with friends when he was shot twice - one to his testicles and another to his belly- by a police officer. He was spared thanks to intervention from REDHAC.



Mr. Célestin Yandal, President of the "Touboro Youths Association", kept in prison and 14 young men undergoing torture and humiliation from the men of the Rey Bouba traditional ruler in the North Region of Cameroun.

Cases documented by Abdouram – Touboro Youths Association, REDHAC member and by REDHAC's Permanent Secretariat –Douala



Young Matemb was in a pub with friends when he was shot twice - one to his testicles and another to his belly- by a police officer. He was spared thanks to intervention from REDHAC.

**Boko Haram victims in the assault on Zigagué,
Far North Region, August 7, 2014**



**For security reasons, REDHAC does not give the names
of its collaborators who documented those cases.**



Central African Republic

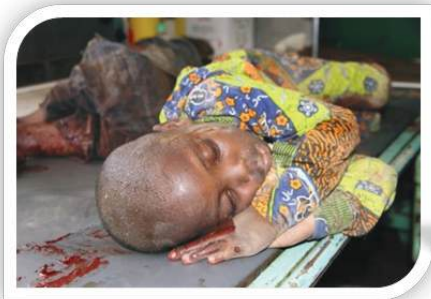
Summary executions, assassination of minors, rape of women

The current crisis in the Central African Republic is the extension of armed conflicts from which the SELEKA and the ANTIBALAKA rebel groups emerged. These conflicts gained intensity with the coup perpetrated on March 23, 2013 by M. Djochodia, which resulted in the ousting of President Bozizé. Both sides are responsible for serious crimes against human rights in the Central African Republic.

Some cases:



Seleka members murdered their countrymen whose bodies were found in an advanced state of decay. These countrymen were assimilated to the ANTIBALAKA (pictures on red background garment with flies)



Children and teenagers killed by members of the Seleka and the M23 groups during the crisis after the March 23, 2013 coup

Cases documented by Mr. Guy Antoine DANGAVO, President of ACAT-RCA,
Focal Point REDHAC in CAR



The ANTIBALAKA responded by murdering girls and babies identified as Muslims.

HORROR IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC DURING THE SELEKA/ ANTIBALAKA CONFLICT



Two young Muslims slaughtered and with hands sheared by the ANTIBALAKA

Cases documented by Mr. Guy Antoine DANGAVO, President of ACAT-RCA, Focal Point REDHAC in CAR

CONCLUSION

The Central Africa region is undergoing political, economic, and socio-cultural changes. The duty of human rights organizations is therefore important and necessary.

The unique objective of defenders who documented these cases is to enable people of the Central Africa region to enjoy the integrity of their human rights. This document should help create suitable conditions for the promotion and protection of all human rights in Central Africa.

To this effect, the Heads of States of the Central Africa region, who signed the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, as well as other UN instruments related to Human rights, are those primarily concerned with obligations. Nevertheless, the international community, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the National Institutions of Human Rights and Freedoms in Central Africa, all human rights defenders and the civil society must contribute to promoting and protecting the rights of each and everyone in Central Africa.

Recommendations

Considering this documentation and taking into account the serious cases of violations contained in this document, the Network of Human Rights Defenders in Central Africa (REDHAC) insists on raising awareness among, and implementing urgent and sustainable actions by all stakeholders, with a strong commitment of the Central Africa States.

These recommendations are intended primarily to the Heads of States of the Central African region who have the responsibility and the duty to promote and protect the human rights of all persons living on their territories. Furthermore, the National Commissions on Human Rights and Freedoms must keep watch, protect, and in case of violation, demand accountability.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights must play its part, especially when notified by a document, like the one recently published by REDHAC. As part of its mandate, we have the right to address these recommendations.

These recommendations are also intended to the UN human rights mechanisms within the framework of their mandate at the international level, and in accordance with the texts relating to human rights freely ratified by the Central African States.

Finally, REDHAC addresses these recommendations to the civil society and donors who support the work of defenders on a daily basis.

THE HEADS OF STATE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

REDHAC recommends the following to the Heads of Central African States:

- ✓ Fulfil their obligations and commitments in promoting and protecting the Human Rights of every person and every group within their territory;
- ✓ Accompany defenders who challenge them on cases of violations of, and crimes against Human Rights, like those reported in this brochure;
- ✓ Take appropriate measures in order to ensure a secure environment to defenders in charge of such investigations and others, and that these measures should provide a clear answer to religious and cultural norms that enslave people. These measures may also be translated through the establishment of a permanent dialogue with these groups;
- ✓ Ensure the establishment of security and protection measures for defenders who contributed to this survey, as well as their families;
- ✓ Establish a support unit for families whose members have been victims of serious crimes reported in this document. This unit shall work hands in gloves with investigators-defenders for a better management of these families;
- ✓ Establish an effective and permanent mechanism to fight IMPUNITY, so that the perpetrators of these crimes should be found, tried and convicted before national and/or regional courts. This should include defenders who investigated this process;
- ✓ Allocate required resources to support criminal justice on the one hand and on the other to support the work of these actors without any compensation;
- ✓ Grant a substantial compensation to families whose members have been victims of these crimes;
- ✓ Make sure that States' agents reinforce their capacity in monitoring, promoting, protecting human rights and the rights of defenders.

TO THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS (ACHPR)

REDHAC recommends the following to the ACHPR:

- ✓ Take ownership over this document and disseminate it to the Commissioners in charge of the relevant themes;
- ✓ Take all necessary measures for countries to be visited for purposes of clarification missions;
- ✓ Appeal to the responsibility of States to have them to take the lead in their commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights in Central Africa;
- ✓ Allow this document to be presented formally at the 57th Ordinary session of the Commission by REDHAC;
- ✓ Make sure that Central African States fulfil their obligations to promote and protect citizens living on their territory;
- ✓ Take all measures to oblige Central Africa States to effectively fight IMPUNITY regarding serious Human Rights crimes;
- ✓ Facilitate the widespread awareness of its own monitoring mechanisms on violations reported in this brochure.

TO NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

REDHAC recommends the following to the NHRIs of Central Africa:

- ✓ Collaborate effectively with defenders who have had the courage to document these crimes so that they jointly develop plans and strategies to ensure that the Heads of State of Central Africa can effectively fight impunity;
- ✓ Accompany Defenders and develop effective protection measures for them, their families and their organizations;
- ✓ Have the Heads of States respect their obligations under all circumstances in the promotion and protection of Human Rights.

TO UN MECHANISMS

REDHAC recommends the following to UN MECHANISMS:

- ✓ Take ownership over this document and ask the Heads of State of Central Africa to ensure that its recommendations are implemented, in accordance with instruments and treaties concerning human rights freely ratified by those States;
- ✓ Update the States that ratified the UN instruments and urge the States of Central Africa which have not yet done so to do the same for a better protection of human rights for all;
- ✓ Recommend donors helping these defenders so they can get the funds for a widespread awareness of the instruments and mechanisms of human rights in the sub-region;
- ✓ Request States to adopt effective and appropriate measures for the protection and safety of defenders who have contributed to this survey;
- ✓ Ensure to those defenders and their families security, and permanent and effective protection.
- ✓ Encourage the States to fight effectively IMPUNITY.

TO DEFENDERS WHO HAVE TAKEN ACTIVE PART IN THESE SURVEYS

REDHAC recommends the following to DEFENDERS:

- ✓ Strengthen their networking at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels in order to exchange experiences, share best practices, and better promote and protect human rights;
- ✓ Pressurize States so that they can integrate these crimes in their agenda and find effective solutions to prevent them;
- ✓ Reinforce the use of all mechanisms – national, sub-regional, regional and international – for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;
- ✓ Continue to put pressure on the States in Central Africa so that they sign human rights instruments in particular texts against torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, the Charter for the well being of the child, the Maputo Protocol, etc ...

TO DONORS AND PARTNERS

REDHAC recommends the following to DONORS AND PARTNERS:

- ✓ Provide priority financial support to defenders who have had the courage to document the cases mentioned in this brochure;
- ✓ Ensure that subsidies granted to States of Central Africa, to National Institutions of Human Rights and Freedoms and to Human Rights associations effectively budget and plan the various themes related to serious crimes stated in this document;

EPILOGUE



**Maximilienne C. Ngo MBE,
Executive Director – REDHAC**

This document – “Reporting Serious Human Rights Violations” – is a collective work performed by the focal points operating in the sub-region.

It is a monumental work. In fact, documenting serious human rights violations requires a lot of courage, given the context in which the defenders carry out their work. A context where there are all kinds of reprisals by State agents, armed groups and some traditional authorities.

The human rights activists in each of our countries had to overcome huge obstacles to so that these crimes should no longer be accompanied by a deafening silence that destroys our conscience, and above all so that they never recur in Central Africa.

In order to carry out this task, the defenders received prior training given by Amnesty International.

The various crimes listed are preceded by an index on freedom of expression and peaceful demonstrations in these countries. This does not mean that the same crimes and violations are not committed in countries which are not listed herein.

Through this document, REDHAC calls on leaders to uphold the rights of citizens, to ratify and comply with the instruments and other regional and international treaties for the promotion and protection of human rights in Central Africa.

I would also like to take the opportunity to pay tribute to Germain K. Mumbere Muliwabo, Robert Chirmwami Shalubuto, Congolese journalists who died during that period; to Mowha Franklin, Célestin Yandal, Jean Claude Muyambo and Ngoyi Mutamba who are languishing in jail in Cameroon and DR Congo; to Ngoupama Paul Morin, and Edith Douzima of the CAR; to Human Rights defenders exiled to Uganda; and to all the other activists who are separated from their families in a bid to safeguard their well-being. Keep fighting !

COPYRIGHT & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Severe Human Rights violations in Central Africa: the case of 6 countries (DR Congo, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Gabon and Central African Republic) was edited and published by the Network of Human Rights Defenders in Central Africa (REDHAC) in July 2015.

Network of Human Rights Defenders in Central Africa (REDHAC)

Permanent Secretariat

Cameroon - Littoral Region- Douala -
Opposite SGBC Bali - Behind the Total gas
station

PO box: 2863 Douala - Cameroon -
Phone : (00237) 233 42 64 04

Mob. : (00237) 693 54 83 66/696 08 02 73

Email: redhac.executif@ddhfricentrale@gmail.com

Website: www.redhac.org

Cases documented by

ABDOURAM – Touboro Youths Association, REDHAC member

BATUNDI HANGI Vicar, Coordinator for the Home for the Development and Self-Promotion of Pygmies and Underprivileged Indigenous Peoples (ASBL), Representative - REDHAC DR Congo

M. Jean Elvis EBANG ONDO - President of the Association for the Fight Against Ritual Crimes, REDHAC representative in Gabon ;

Mrs Sylvie MFOUTOU MBANGA, President of the Organisation for Development and Human Rights in Congo (ODDHUC),

M. Loambe MOKE LOM, Coordinator of the Association for Human Rights and Penal Institutions in Congo (ADHUC), REDHAC counsellor in Congo Brazzaville;

Céline NARMADJI, President of the Women's Association for Development and

the Culture of Peace in Chad (AFDCPT-) REDHAC's representative in Chad, Spokesperson for the coalition "TOO MUCH IS ENOUGH!" ;

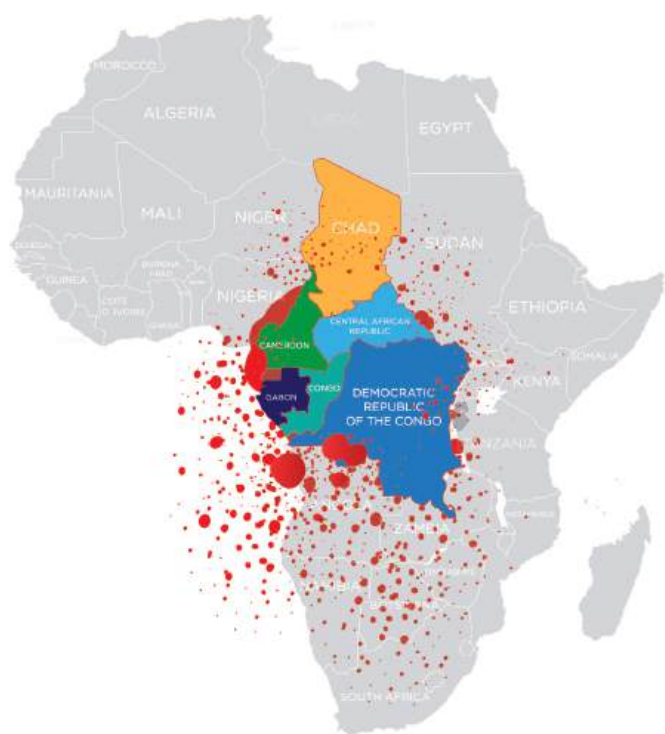
Achille TDJEDJOU of the association ADEFHO-SIDADO'O, member of REDHAC.

M. Jacques Do Bell, former member of the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms in Cameroon for his introduction

Compilation coordinated by **Maximilienne C. Ngo MBE**, Executive Director – REDHAC

Our thanks to our generous sponsor: **National Endowment for Democracy**

This document is free and the information contained; although exclusive to REDHAC, can be exchanged and distributed without any financial compensation.



**National Endowment
for Democracy**

Supporting freedom around the world