

人權
HUMAN RIGHTS

THIS COVER HAS BEEN **FORCED EVICTED.**

EDITORIAL

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**WORDS
FROM
EDITOR-
IN-CHIEF**

Hong Kong's population is 7 million and the foreign exchange reserve of Hong Kong amounts to US\$294.7 billion. Hong Kong is said to be the wealthiest city in the world and has been described as an economic miracle. However, cage houses and sub-divided units, which are way more expensive than luxury property when comparing rent per square meter, can be found in this wealthy city. These living quarters do indeed deprive people of their right to decent housing and to live with dignity.

In this issue of HUMAN RIGHTS, we will probe into our core campaign for the right to adequate housing, through the discussion of "Forced Eviction". Although the situation in Hong Kong is different from the ones in Africa, South America and other neighboring countries in Asia, there are some similarities in terms of government policy as we can read in our "In Focus" section. The Hong Kong Government failed to seek consultation from the general public before the construction of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Hi-Speed Rail, as well as neglecting environmental impact assessment before planning to build the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. We can also find cases of forced eviction in Hong Kong, with the street sleepers who were recently forced to leave the places where they sheltered in back alleys and under bridges.

We will publish a report on forced eviction in China in June and hope that through the publication, we can arouse more discussion to enrich the understanding and discourse on the rights to housing in Hong Kong and in Chinese-speaking regions.

An Mei Po

LIGHT UP - MAJOR CELEBRATIONS OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

WE ARE MARKING THIS AMAZING YEAR OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY WITH A FEW SIGNATURE EVENTS AND ACTIONS FOR THOSE WHOSE RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED, THOSE WHO HAVE LOST FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND THOSE WHO ARE ON DEATH ROW. BY LIGHTING UP THE AMNESTY CANDLE, BOTH YOU AND I ARE BRINGING CHANGES TO THE WORLD.

Activists in Bergen, Norway, were campaigning to get Shell to clean up in Niger delta.
© Amnesty International



Letter Writing Marathon (LWM)

The LWM is, as usual, one of our major projects for the year. Amnesty International issued 14 urgent action cases in merely two weeks in December 2011, which was the biggest LWM that we have ever launched. Including Hong Kong, there were altogether 83 countries and regions participating in the LWM resulting in more than 1 million responses. The outcome of this event was unexpected when compared with our previous LWM which was launched in 51 countries and through which 630 thousand responses were received. Participants from all over the world wrote letters, collected signatures, sent SMS or protested to support these 14 cases. In Canada, participants even held a candlelight vigil beside a "yellowing" waterfall to raise awareness of these cases.

The outcome for Jabbar Savalan and Valentina Rpsendo Cantú, which were two cases out of the 14, are especially gratifying. Savalan is a history student from a university in Azerbaijan. He was sentenced to 20 years in jail for participating in a peaceful anti-government protest, which included expressing himself on Facebook. After 11 months of internment, he was released under a Presidential amnesty. His lawyer described Savalan's amnesty as a "Victory for Amnesty International" and he thanked those who had sent their letters to the President of Azerbaijan. And on December 15th, the Mexican government has finally taken up the case of the rape and torture of Valentina Rpsendo Cantú. Cantú expressed gratitude to the people who had written letters of support, without which she would not be able to talk now.

The LWM is ongoing. Interested parties please stay tuned to the Amnesty International Hong Kong's homepage.

Faxjam to Call for Freedom of Expression

In January 2012, a new campaign action was launched immediately after the LWM. We utilized faxes around the world to call for freedom of expression. Faxjam will be running until April. Three urgent actions have been chosen. We are only using social media, such as Twitter and Facebook, to promote this action and are urging people to send a real world fax to the target at the click of a 'Send Fax' button on the internet.

The first case was for Norma Cruz from Guatemala, followed by those from Colombia and Myanmar. Guatemalan human rights defender Norma Cruz, leader of the women's rights organization Fundación Sobrevivientes, has received repeated

death threats, numbering 47, because of her work supporting victims of violence against women and calling for those responsible to be prosecuted. We urged the Attorney General of Guatemala to effectively investigate and prosecute those responsible for threatening Cruz. She was informed by the Attorney General that her case will be followed up just five days after Faxjam had begun.

Amnesty International Hong Kong will participate in the Faxjam Myanmar, please stay tuned to our homepage.

Abolition of the Death Penalty

The death penalty is the ultimate denial of human rights. Countries kill people in the name of "justice". In 1961 only nine countries had abolished the death penalty for all crimes. This was also the year Amnesty International was established. Currently, 96 countries have abolished the death penalty and this has become a global trend.

We successfully gathered more than 250 thousand signatures to urge the government of Belarus to stop executions. In China, the penalty for Leng Guoquan has been reduced from the death penalty to life imprisonment. Although this is a positive development, he has continued to suffer from torture and an unfair trial. Apart from China, we have also campaigned for those sentenced to death in Iran for drug charges. According to a report on Iran, at least 488 people were sentenced to death on drug-related charges in 2011. This number has tripled when compared to 2009 when 166 people were executed on drug charges.

Corporate Social Responsibility: Nigeria's Niger Delta

We have forwarded more than a thousand responses to the Nigerian president to urge the Nigerian government to take responsibility for the pollution caused by Shell Oil. In November, a campaign aimed to put pressure on Shell and demanded it commit to paying an initial US\$1 billion to begin the clean-up of pollution caused by oil spills in the Niger Delta. This mass pollution has devastated crops, killed fish, and polluted agricultural land and drinking water. We urge Shell to clean-up this oil damage. In the mean time the Nigerian government has to accept partial responsibility.

This problem has not been resolved and the campaign on this issue will be continued this year.

Protect the Fundamental Human Rights of Nicaraguan Women

All forms of abortion have been criminalized in the Central American country Nicaragua. Rape victims as a result of pregnancy can only look for black market abortions and as a result could end be jailed. We launched a "Butterfly Campaign" last year calling for people to make their own butterflies to show concerns about this issue.

Currently, 177 supporters from 40 sections have made more than 50 thousand electronic and paper-cut butterflies. These little butterflies, which symbolize freedom and solidarity, have started to raise concerns in different places. We have photographed the work and sent them to our partners in Nicaragua. On September 28th, 2011, these butterfly cards were publicly displayed in memorial of "the Day for the Decriminalization of Abortion in Latin America and the Caribbean". For more information, please watch (<http://youtu.be/hIWQPb1b10I>).

Gender Equality in Egypt

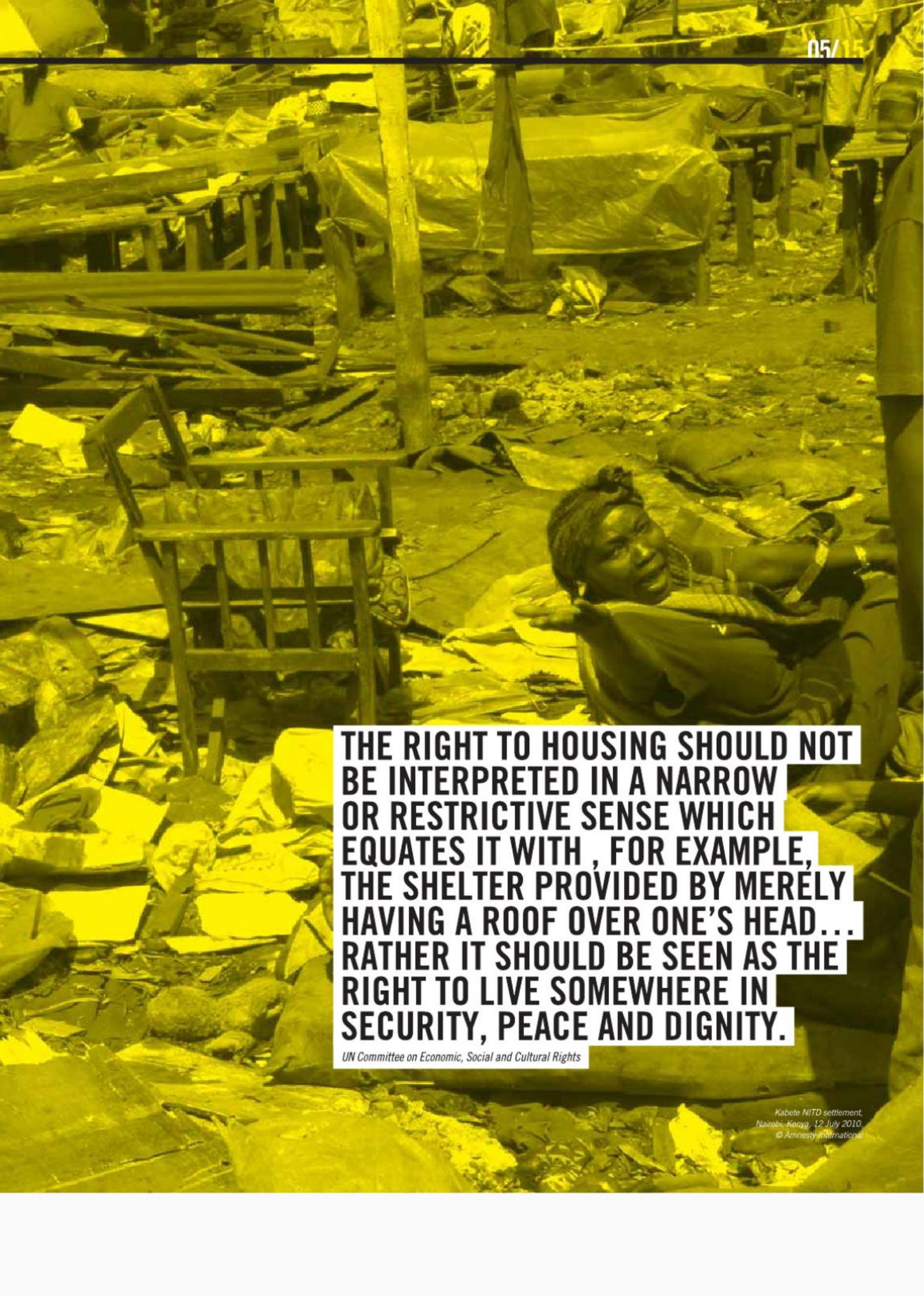
Amnesty International is closely monitoring the human rights situation and the development of women's movement in the Middle East and North Africa. We understand that Egyptian women have never stopped striving for gender equality and thousands of people all over the world. Support them in this.

Egypt's military rulers and the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces ignore women who have been violently treated and discriminated against by the army and security forces. An Amnesty-published report points out that the law and discrimination which has appeared in the new Egypt tries to hinder women's daily life and participation in politics. Reports of the sexual harassment of female protestors are usually ignored.

In the coming months, we will be continuously working regarding the new Egypt to ensure the protection of local people's human rights. Before the parliament election, we urge the Egyptian political parties must set out their programmes to address legacy of abuse based on 10 keys human rights reform and make concrete human rights pledges. Equality and non-discrimination must be included in the reform of new Egypt.

IN FOCUS



A photograph of a woman sitting on the ground in a makeshift settlement. She is wearing a dark, patterned headscarf and a dark, long-sleeved top. She is looking towards the camera with a slight smile. The ground is covered in debris, including wooden planks, stones, and pieces of fabric. In the background, there are several wooden structures, some of which appear to be makeshift beds or tables, covered with white plastic sheeting. The overall scene is one of poverty and displacement.

THE RIGHT TO HOUSING SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED IN A NARROW OR RESTRICTIVE SENSE WHICH EQUATES IT WITH , FOR EXAMPLE, THE SHELTER PROVIDED BY MERELY HAVING A ROOF OVER ONE'S HEAD... RATHER IT SHOULD BE SEEN AS THE RIGHT TO LIVE SOMEWHERE IN SECURITY, PEACE AND DIGNITY.

UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

- To fulfill that everyone has a minimum degree of security of tenure, which guarantees legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats.
- Seek to ensure minimum standards including habitability, access to safe drinking water, sanitation and energy
- Ensure that housing is located in areas away from pollution sources, and close to employment options and essential services.
- Housing should also be affordable, and should be priorities the most vulnerable.

FORCED EVICTIONS

A forced eviction is the removal of people against their will from the homes or land they occupy, without legal protection and other safeguards. Under international law, these safeguards must include:

- Genuine consultation with the people affected
- Reasonable and adequate notice
- Provision of legal remedies (such as damages or restitution) for infringement of rights
- Provision of adequate alternatives housing

Not every eviction carried out by force is a violation of human rights: if appropriate safeguards are followed, a lawful eviction may involve the use of force.

NO SPACE FOR THE POOR

KENYA

100,000 people live in Makuru Kwa Njenga in Nairobi. The residents live in extreme poverty. One resident stated that he even though he had only owed one month's rent the landlord became violent. One day the land lord came with some youths and broke the main door and part of the roof of his house. Then the landlord threw all his personal belongings out of the house and told him to leave. Apart from this happening, there are many railway extension projects going on in African countries like Kenya and Ghana. Therefore many residents along the railway lines have been evicted or at the risk of eviction. The authorities seldom provide alternative housing nor enough time to be able to move and excessive force is always used to evict the residents and against protesters.

CAMBODIA

In Phnom Penh on January 3, 2012, a land developer demolished 300 families' homes in the Borei Keila area. The Cambodian government deployed riot police to suppress the protest which resulted. The police fired tear gas at residents during the forced eviction. 8 people were detained following the violent clashes between the police and the protestors. This dispute started in 2003 when the government contracted the Borei Keila development program to a developer without carrying out any consultation with the residents. At that time, the developer promised to supply enough housing for the residents. Since the developer broke its promise and refused to provide this housing for the residents they resisted the eviction and clashed with the police. In Cambodia, there are 150,000 people facing forced eviction due to land disputes, land grabs and the implementation of development projects.

BRAZIL

The Brazilian government endorsed the construction of Belo Monte Dam on 1 June 2011 regardless of opposition from all sectors of society. The project will destroy 1500 square kilometers of rainforest, the forced eviction of 20,000 to 40,000 indigenous people and threaten countless species. At the same time the Brazilian parliament passed a legislation to relax the protection of the rainforest. This will increase excessive logging and put the forest protection activists at risk of threats and even murder.

The above examples and the following articles on forced eviction in China and Romani show that many marginalized residents are excluded from legal protection regardless of whether they live in cities or villages. The indigenous people in Brazil have been treated as if they never existed. The Romani in Europe are stereotyped as typically homeless and thus bringing numerous social problems. The authorities have not given them an official identity thus they do not have right to vote nor even any opportunity to raise their voices. Therefore, it is easy to ignore them in any process of policy development.

In the case of China, Cambodia and a lot of African countries, the authorities frequently evict people on residential or farm land in the name of development. There is often a lack of consultation before these evictions. The issues of relocation, compensation or the impact on environment, health and on culture rarely become a policy priority.

In order to defend the housing rights and dignity of marginalized people, we call upon governments to:

RESPECT THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

This means stopping and preventing forced evictions. Laws and policies to guarantee secure tenure are essential both to deter forced evictions and to ensure a minimum level of stability that allows government and communities to contribute more effectively to improving housing and living conditions.

PROTECT THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

This includes ensuring protection against forced evictions and harassment by landlords, companies or private individuals. This should include extending protections through rental and housing legislation to people living in slums, to enable them to challenge disproportionate rents and other forms of discrimination. Adequate safeguards must also be put in place to protect the right of Indigenous Peoples to traditional lands.

FULFILL THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

This includes developing national housing strategies, slum upgrading, social housing and other programs, designed and implemented in a participatory manner, and ensuring that policies and programs prioritize the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

ENSURE NON-DISCRIMINATION IN LAWS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

This includes, for example, ensuring that women are not excluded from slum upgrading or other housing programs because of their marital status, or because of discriminatory inheritance or property laws.

FORCED EVICTIONS IN CHINA WUKAN VILLAGE

Last September, villagers from Wukan in Guangdong Province began protesting about what they said was the local government's latest attempt to secretly sell off their farmland to developers. In December, officials detained five people on suspicion of leading demonstrations. One of those detained was 43-year-old Xue Jinbo. Authorities questioned Xue Jinbo twice and claimed he "confessed" to his role in the protests. However, we will never hear Xue Jinbo's side of the story. He died on his third day in custody. Authorities claimed he felt ill and that they sent him to hospital, where he died of cardiac failure 30 minutes after arriving. But family members and villagers claim Xue Jinbo appeared to have been tortured, as he had dark bruises and cuts on his face. On 15 December, Amnesty International called for an immediate and independent investigation into the death of Xue Jinbo, to prove that he had not died because of ill treatment or torture at the hands of the authorities.

After Xue Jinbo's death, protests strengthened. The people of Wukan expressed outrage against the Communist Party officials in charge, the shady land deals and nontransparent governance. The officials fled, and for two weeks, Wukan's residents formed their own government as international and local media rushed in to cover the events unfolding. With the world watching, Guangdong officials sent mediators into the town and promised to investigate the land deals. And now, the residents of Wukan are preparing for an election that officials have promised will be free and transparent. But though some are calling the Wukan case a "success," the story is hardly over. At the time of writing, there has still been no investigation into the death of Xue Jinbo's death. And, there seems to be no progress into investigating the land grabs that villagers claim went on for decades.

The forcible and often violent eviction of people from their homes and farms is rampant across China, in cities and the countryside. Contrary to international law, Chinese who face eviction rarely have an opportunity for genuine consultation before eviction, rarely receive adequate information on the nature or purpose of the eviction and often receive little or no compensation. People have almost no way to fight a proposed eviction. Courts often won't accept cases related to evictions for fear of angering local officials, who depend on revenues from land sales to supplement their budgets. Last year, the government passed regulations that give urban residents some protection against forced evictions, but these do not go far enough. Most importantly, they fail to cover those who rent and rural residents.

Despite international criticism of forced evictions in the run-up to the 2008 Beijing Olympics, many housing rights advocates and legal experts in China say the pace of unlawful evictions has in fact accelerated in the last few

years. Prime Minister Wen Jiabao and other members of the Chinese leadership have publicly acknowledged the gravity of the situation. But other Chinese officials continue to minimize the problem, or to defend abuses in the eviction process, saying they are the cost of modernization. In 2009, three members of a family set themselves on fire to protest against a forced eviction in Yihuang County, Jiangxi province. The case received widespread publicity on the Internet and a number of Chinese bloggers chronicled the plight of the family. And yet, in an open letter to *Caixin Weekly*, an Yihuang official defended forced evictions, writing that everyone was the beneficiary of forced "demolitions" and that without these, "there is no new China."

Anger over forced evictions is rising in China. These and land-related disputes are the main cause of mass protests, and some people have even resorted to setting themselves on fire to draw attention to the cause of housing rights. As was the case in Wukan, many Chinese are tired of not having a say in what happens to their land and losing it to greedy, corrupt local officials.

Urbanization and economic growth do not have to result in forced evictions, which can break up communities, destroy livelihoods and put tremendous stress on families. Such evictions are often the product of flawed government policies and a failure by the government to enact and enforce prohibition of these evictions.

Many brave housing rights advocates, lawyers and ordinary Chinese are fighting against the practice of forced evictions in China. The country's leaders have said they support housing rights, but it's time they make good on this promise. They must enact policies that protect everyone, not just home owners in the city. They must punish officials who use violence or other coercive tactics against residents in order to get them to move and against those who fail to properly compensate evictees. The government must also ensure that lawyers who take on forced eviction-related cases are not harassed or imprisoned, as many have been over the past several years. And, they must make sure that everyone has a say in how the city and countryside will be reshaped as China continues its unprecedented economic growth.

HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE MARGINS ROMA IN EUROPE

EUROPE HAS A SHAMEFUL HISTORY OF DISCRIMINATION AND SEVERE REPRESSION OF THE ROMA. THERE ARE STILL WIDESPREAD PREJUDICES AGAINST THEM IN COUNTRY AFTER COUNTRY ON OUR CONTINENT.

Thomas Hammarberg, Commissioner for Human Rights, Council of Europe

The Roma, also known as Gypsies, are one of the Europe's oldest and largest ethnic minorities, and one of the most disadvantaged. They live mostly in Europe and trace their origins to Northern India. The largest concentration of Roma is in Eastern Europe, particularly in Italy, Slovakia, Romania and Hungary.

Across the continent Romani people are routinely denied their rights to housing, health care, education and work, and many are subjected to forced eviction, racist assault and police ill-treatment. Millions of Roma live in isolated slums, often without access to electricity or running water, putting them at risk of illness. Since the Romani people lack educational and employment opportunities, they find it difficult to escape poverty. Moreover, because of racism the Roma are not only marginalized by the society but frequently stopped and searched by the police.

Women and children often face further discrimination within persecuted communities. They are disproportionately affected by human rights violations such as forced evictions and educational segregation, forcing them to live in insecure living and working conditions. Women also face barriers in employment and access to services because of gender discrimination.

In recent years Amnesty International, working with local non-governmental organizations, has documented forced evictions of Romani communities in several countries including Bulgaria, Greece and Italy. We are calling on governments across Europe to break the cycle of prejudice, poverty and human rights violations that keeps the Roma on the margins of society. This requires comprehensive, pro-active policies to promote the social inclusion of Roma and combat entrenched discrimination in public service provision as well as in society at large. These policies should be developed in consultation with Roma communities and the organizations that represent them.

36 Roma people forcibly evicted in Belgrade, Serbia
Forced eviction of Roma families,
15 Vojvodjanska Street, Belgrade,
Serbia, 7 October 2010.
© Amnesty International

GOOD NEWS

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVISTS AWARDED NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The 2011 Nobel Peace Prize was jointly awarded to Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Liberian activist Leymah Gbowee and Yemeni activist Tawakkol Karman, for their work in defending women's rights.

Amnesty International's Secretary General, Salil Shetty, says, ***"This Nobel Peace Prize recognizes that the promotion of equality is essential to building just and peaceful societies worldwide"***.

The award has already been presented in Oslo, Norway, in December 2011.



Leymah Gbowee



Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

BARBADOS TO ABOLISH DEATH PENALTY

Barbadian Attorney-General Adriel Brathwaite has been quoted as saying that the mandatory imposition of the death penalty would be removed from national legislator by the end of 2011.

The Barbados Advocate his comments on 2 October. Executions were last carried out in Barbados in 1984.

MONGOLIA TAKES 'VITAL STEP FORWARD' IN ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY

The Mongolian parliament's approval of a bill that aims to scrap the death penalty is a vital step towards full abolition of the death penalty in Mongolia, Amnesty International said today. Amnesty International has campaigned extensively for the abolition of the death penalty in Mongolia. The death penalty remains part of the law in Mongolia until the Mongolian parliament removes provisions in national legislation that still retain the death penalty.

"The Mongolian parliament's vote today is another vital step forward, and Mongolia should follow up by immediately implementing laws that abolish the death penalty altogether." said Sam Zarifi, Amnesty International Asia-Pacific Director. ***"In moving away from the death penalty, Mongolia is setting the standard for other countries in the Asia-Pacific region to follow."***

MALAYSIA TO REPEAL DISSENT LAW

In September Prime Minister Najib Razak announced plans to repeal the Internal Security Act (ISA), which allows the authorities to detain people indefinitely without charge or trial.

The ISA has been used to imprison opposition leaders, activists, bloggers and students critical of the government.

“Prime Minister Najib’s repeal of the ISA is a significant step forward for human rights in Malaysia,” says Sam Zarifi, Amnesty International’s Asia Pacific Director.

MYANMAR: POLITICAL PRISONER RELEASE ‘MAJOR STEP’ BUT GATES MUST OPEN ‘EVEN WIDER’

At least 130 political prisoners in Myanmar were released. This brought the total number of political prisoners released to at least 477 under Myanmar’s post-elections government.

“This release of political prisoners is a major step forward, but the gates must be opened even wider to all remaining prisoners of conscience,” said Benjamin Zawacki, Amnesty International’s Myanmar Researcher.

‘88 GENERATION STUDENT GROUP RELEASED

Members of the ‘88 Generation student group Zaw Htet Ko Ko, Htay Kywe and Mie Mie have now all been released. This is great news, but many more still remain behind bars.

“The ‘quality’ of this release thus far is high, but ultimately it is the quantity that counts. While we welcome the release of such prominent peaceful activists, we urge the authorities to release all remaining prisoners of conscience immediately and unconditionally,” said Myanmar Researcher.

ACTIVISTS RELEASED!

Wang Lihong, a widely-known human rights activist, was released from prison on 20 December 2011 after having served her sentence. She is now staying in the suburbs of Beijing, China.

Chad’s Human rights defender Daniel Deuzoumbe Passalet was released without charge on 30 December 2011. Sudanese political activist Mohamed Hassan Alim was released without charge on 16 January 2012 after being held incommunicado for 22 days.

Egyptian blogger Maikel Nabil Sanad was released on 26 January 2012. He has spent 130 days on hunger strike protesting the injustice of the secret military trials.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS



Eman and audiences sign on the "Butterfly Postcards" to support Nicaraguan women for access to reproductive health.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY, AS WELL AS A CELEBRATION OF LIFE — LAM EMAN'S CHARITY 2GO BIRTHDAY CONCERT

Date/ October 24th, 2011

Venue/ agnès b. CINEMA, Hong Kong Arts Centre

Supporters/ 400

Funds raised/ HK\$80,000

AIHK collaborated with Lam Eman, a local pop singer from the band "at 17", in holding two Charity Concerts titled "This is a birthday party, as well as a celebration of life". "Through my music, I believe that everybody expects a level of freedom which should be respected by others," Lam said. She also took the lead in calling upon her fans to sign the "Butterfly Postcards" which have been sent in support of victims in Nicaragua. In Nicaragua, rape victims resulting in pregnancy cannot get an abortion. The Nicaraguan government denies them life-saving treatment, preventing health professionals from practicing effective medicine and contributing to an increase of 50 percent in maternal deaths across the country. Furthermore all women who seek an abortion could be sent to jail. We collected almost 300 butterflies during the concert and sent them to the Nicaraguan government. We are urging the authorities there to immediately repeal the law that bans all forms of abortion and stop the violence against women.



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL HONG KONG CHARITY GALA PREMIERE "THE LADY"

Date/ February 3rd 2012
Venue/ The Grand Cinema
Supporters/ 1000
Funds raised/ HK\$240,000

The premiere is not the only activity we plan for the Myanmar campaign. We will continue to campaign for the release of all political prisoners, to fight against unjust legislations, to condemn torture and inhuman conditions in prisons.

After the release of Aung San Suu Kyi, the Myanmar government ended the Trade Unions Act, removed the pre-publication censorship of non-news publications and lifted blocks on foreign and exile news websites. Since the new president came to power, there have been four prisoner amnesties, with a few hundred political prisoners released. Amnesty International welcome these amnesties but also notes that more than a thousand political prisoners may remain behind bars, many of whom are prisoners of conscience, imprisoned solely for the peaceful exercising of their rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly. We also note that the most recent releases were under a clause in the Myanmar Penal Code by which those released from prison could be sent back if they commit another offence. In the past, many prisoners detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression have been re-arrested shortly after being released. Therefore it is difficult to confirm the actual number of political prisoners. The Myanmar government continues to use draconic legislation to criminalize dissident's peaceful actions and suppress the people by imprisonment and torture. Therefore how can the international community trust the Myanmar government to continue with a strong will to improve the human rights situation.

According to our research, there have been consistent reports of human rights violations, including forced eviction, forced labour and land and food crop confiscation in connection with recent foreign-funded cross border oil pipe building projects. There has been opposition to many of these projects by people of the ethnic minorities whose homes are in the project areas. The government is suppressing this resistance with violence.

The situation cannot be changed overnight. Nevertheless, the concerns expressed and appeals from the international community definitely help to speed up the changes. As Aung San Suu Kyi has said "I don't think we have to take sides but if I have to take sides, I will take sides with human rights because human rights belong to people all over the world."

UNHEARD TRUTH

WHAT IS THE POINT IF A FEW OF US LIVE WELL AND SHUT OUR MOUTHS IF THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO ABUSE OTHER CITIZENS, CREATING MORE BROKEN FAMILIES AND POVERTY AND DRIVING PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE CITY TO GIVE THEIR LAND TO THE RICHEST BUSINESSMEN?

About Mao

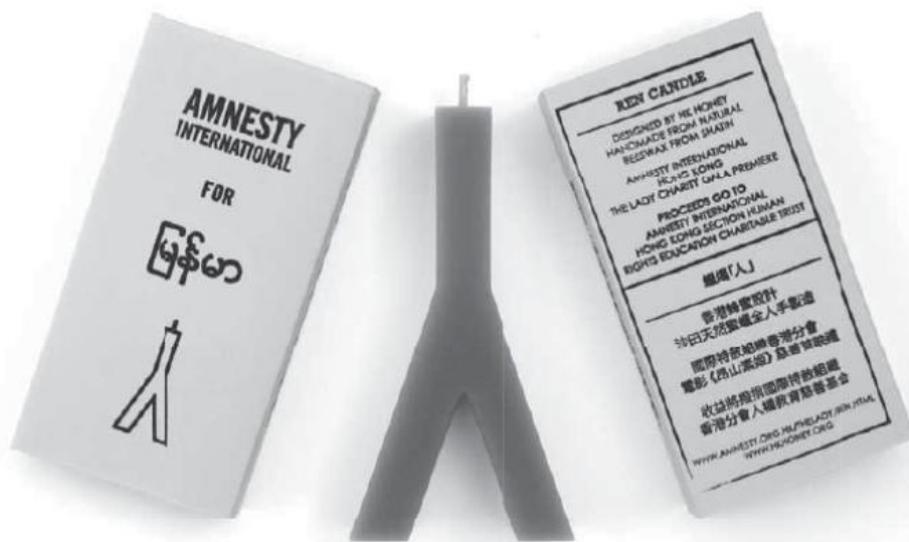
Mao is a women's rights and human rights activist in the People's Republic of China. Mao is also a mother of twins. She was reportedly dismissed from her job at a Shanghai soap factory in 1988 because she became pregnant for a second time with a third child, in contravention of China's family planning regulations. Mao refused to have an abortion and was subsequently detained in a psychiatric hospital. She has been serving "re-education through labor" and was in prison from 2004 to 2008. She was then served for another one after protesting in support of Liu Xiaobo. She was released in February 2011, but is still under house arrest.

如果政府不斷迫害其
他人民，造成貧窮和
更多破碎家庭，及為
了把土地交予富商而
強迫人民離開城市；
那麼一少撮人生活得
好而不准我們作聲，
又有何用？



Mao Hengfeng with her three children.
毛恆鳳與她的孩子
© private

關於毛恆鳳
中國女權及維權人士毛恆鳳，是一
對雙胞胎的母親。一九八八年，因
她第二次懷孕產有第三胎，違反了
中國的計劃生育政策，而被其工作
單位開除，那是一家位於上海的肥
皂廠。其後，她因拒絕墮胎而被關
進精神病院。在二〇〇四至二〇
〇八年間，她在獄中受審並接受
「勞教」。她亦因為支持劉曉波而
抗獄，而遭到延長拘留一年。在二
〇一一年二月，她出獄後仍遭軟禁
家中。



REN FOR MYANMAR

REN for Myanmar is an updated version of its inaugural design in support of Amnesty International Hong Kong's 'The Lady' Charity Gala Premiere.

Designed by 'HK Honey' and handmade natural beeswax from Shatin, its type mimics the Chinese character for 'Human', or REN in Mandarin.

On the package front, the country name is shown in Burmese characters. A quote from Aung San Suu Kyi is printed on the side, "You should never let your fears prevent you from doing what you know is right."

The first batch comes with 88 candles. The second batch of another 88 RENs will be available on 8 August 2012 to commemorate the "8888 Uprising" in Myanmar on 8 August 1988 demanding democracy and reform.

REN Candle for Myanmar will remind you of the spirit and values Amnesty stands for – The strength and dignity of humanity.

Every one of us can all be a candle in the dark.

Buy REN to support Myanmar

The first batch of 88 RENs is now available at the Amnesty Shop (amnesty.org.hk/html/shop) at \$180@.

國際特赦組織香港分會網上商店 amnesty.org.hk/html/shop

我們每一人，都可以成為驅散黑暗的燭光。

蠟燭人燃起國際特赦組織一直所堅持的精神和價值：人類的力量和尊嚴。
蠟燭人的收益將撥捐國際特赦組織香港分會人權教育慈善基金，以支持本地的人權教育工作，提升學生對人權價值的尊重，及增加認識緬甸以至世界各地人權狀況。

首批共八十八支蠟燭現已有售，第二批的八十八支將於二〇一二年八月八日開售，以紀念發生於一九八八年八月八日、為緬甸爭取民主及改革的「八八八八起義」。

這是為支持《昂山素姬》慈善首映禮所改版的蠟燭「人」。由「香港蜂蜜」設計，並採用來自沙田的天然蜜蠟，全人手製作。蠟燭設計模仿中文字「人」，寓意燃亮人權。包裝封面印有緬甸文字「緬甸」，在旁印上昂山素姬的引言「勿讓恐懼阻止你做你知道是正確的事」。

支持緬甸人權運動

蠟燭「人」

本地迴響



二汶以歌聲分享對自由的嚮往

這是一個生日派對，也是一個生命派對
林二汶 260 慈善音樂會

日期 / 二〇一一年十月二十四日

地點 / 香港藝術中心 agnes b. 電影院

支持者 / 四百位

籌得捐款 / 八萬港元

本會邀得 a11 成員林二汶以「這是一個生日派對，也是一個生命派對」為題，以音樂與她的歌迷分享對人權和生命的看法。林二汶的期望是「我相信每個人都應該擁有這種自由，而每個人都有義務尊重和祝福其他人的自由。」她更身體力行帶頭呼籲歌迷在現場派發的紙蝴蝶上簽名，送給尼加拉瓜受欺壓的婦女。在尼加拉瓜，被強暴而懷孕的女性並不可以墮胎，因懷孕而失去性命的女性人數，上升超過五成。政府規定停止為墮胎婦女提供急救服務，防止醫療人員提供有效藥品，而且所有計劃墮胎的女性均需入獄。當日我們收集了近三百隻紙蝴蝶，並寄給尼加拉瓜政府，要求政府廢除全面禁止墮胎法，即時停止暴力對待婦女。

《昂山素姬》慈善首映禮

日期 / 二〇一二年二月三日

地點 / The Grand 電影院

支持者 / 一千位

籌得捐款 / 廿四萬港元

是次慈善首映是本會為緬甸發聲運動之前哨活動，我們將繼續爭取釋放所有政治犯；呼籲廢除不公正法律；並譴責酷刑和不人道的監獄條件。

繼解除昂山素姬的軟禁令之後，緬甸政府還解除了工人組織工會的權利，免除非時事性刊物的審查和限制，外國及境外異見人士的新聞網站亦不再被擋於牆外。新任總統上台後特赦了四次，釋放了約數百名政治犯，得到國際間一陣掌聲。數目雖然難以查明，估計仍有逾千政治犯在囚，其中大部分是良心犯，他們只因和平地行使言論自由、結社及集會的權利而被監禁。釋放令其實受到緬甸法典所約束，即獲釋人士如干犯其他罪行，將被抓回繼續服刑。事實上，過去曾經有很多異見人士出獄後旋即再次被捕，所以在囚人士的數目總是難以釐清。緬甸政府若不廢除惡法，繼續把表達異見的和平行動刑事化；藉牢獄和酷刑來箝制人民的話，何以令人相信它願意改善人權狀況？

此外，根據國際特赦組織調查所得，近年來當局與外資合作的若干跨境能源管道工程，廣泛地侵犯了該地區人民的人權，例如強遷、強迫勞工以及充公土地和農作物，遭到當地少數民族維權人士強烈反抗，而當局持續以暴力鎮壓。

惡劣狀況難以一時間逆轉，但國際的關注和呼籲，肯定能加速改善的步伐。昂山素姬曾說：「我不認為一定要靠邊，不過，如果必須選擇的話，我會站在人權那邊，因為人權是屬於全球人民的。」



女主角楊素瓊及導演洛比桑在首映禮祝酒致慶

緬甸：釋放政治犯是重大進步，但我們仍期望更進一步

緬甸政府至少釋放了一百三十名政治犯。選舉後，政府至少共釋放了四百七十七名政治犯。

國際特赦組織緬甸研究員 Benjamin Zawacki 表示：「緬甸釋放政治犯是一大進步，但我們期望更進一步釋放其餘所有良心犯。」

八十八學運成員獲釋

雖然，八十八學運成員 Zaw Htet Ko Ko Htet Kywe 和 Mie Mie 已全部獲釋，但緬甸仍有許多政治犯身陷囹圄。

Benjamin Zawacki 也表示：「這次釋放的「質量」雖然高，但最重要的仍然是數量。雖然我們歡迎當局釋放較著名的維權人士，但我們也促請當局立即無條件釋放所有良心犯。」

諾貝爾和平獎授予女權活動家

2011年諾貝爾和平獎聯合授予利比亞總統 Ellen Johnson Sirleaf、利比亞維權人士 Leymah Gbowee 和也門維權人士 Tawakol Karman，以肯定他們在維護婦女權利的傑出工作。

國際特赦組織秘書長 Sally Shetty 說：「諾貝爾和平獎，是對促進平等必不可少的，旨在世界各地建立公正與和平的社會。」該獎項已在2011年12月在挪威首都奧斯陸頒發。

維權人士獲釋！

中國著名維權人士王荔於2011年12月20日刑滿釋放。她現居於北京的郊區。

乍得維權人士 Daniel Deuzoube Passalet 於2011年12月30日獲釋。

蘇丹的政治活躍人士 Mohamed Hassan Alim，被關押並與外界隔絕二十二天後，於2011年1月16日獲釋。

埃及博客 Maikel Nabil Sanad 於2011年1月16日獲釋。他曾總共一百二十天抗議秘密軍事法庭的不公正。



Leymah Gbowee



Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

馬來西亞廢除打壓異見法律

去年九月，首相納吉宣布廢除內部安全法令（ISA），限制當局無限期拘留未經起訴或審判的人。ISA一直被用作關押反對派領導人、維權人士，及對政府提出批評的博主和學生。

國際特赦組織亞太區項目主任 Sam Zarifi 表示：「總理納吉·拉薩克廢除 ISA 是馬來西亞的人權向前邁進的重要一步。」

巴巴多斯將廢除死刑

據引述，巴巴多斯總檢察長 Adriel Brathwaite 表示該國立法機關將從二〇二一年底廢除死刑。

巴巴多斯於十月二日發表 Adriel Brathwaite 的評論。巴巴多斯於一九八四年做出最後一次處決。

蒙古踏出廢除死刑的「重要一步」

蒙古國會批准了一項旨在廢除死刑的法案，國際特赦組織表示，這是蒙古走向全面廢除死刑的重要一步。

國際特赦組織在蒙古廣泛倡議廢除死刑運動。直到蒙古國會將保留死刑的條款從國家法例中刪除之前，死刑仍將是蒙古法律的一部分。國際特赦組織亞太區項目主任 Sam Zarifi 表示：

「今天蒙古國會的投票是一個重要進步。」蒙古為亞太地區其他國家設立了「廢除死刑」的標準。蒙古應繼續努力，立刻實施完全廢除死刑的法例。」

歐洲有著一段令人可恥的歷史，
長久以來一直迫害和歧視羅姆人。
直到今時今日，歐洲大陸內仍有
國家對羅姆人，廣泛地存有偏見。

歐洲理事會人權委員會 Thomas Hammarberg

羅姆人，又稱為「吉卜賽人」，是歐洲其中一個最古老又龐大，亦是最受迫害的少數族裔。羅姆人來自北印度，大多數居住在歐洲。他們的主要聚居地為東歐，特別是意大利、斯洛伐克、羅馬尼亞和匈牙利。

歐洲大陸政府拒絕承認羅姆人之住屋、醫療及工作權利。有些羅姆人更被強迫遷徙，受到種族襲擊和被警察暴力對待。數以百萬計的羅姆人住在隔離的貧民窟，更時常缺水缺電，令他們容易患病，亦因為缺乏教育及就業機會，使他們無法脫離貧窮狀態。加上在歐洲各國種族歧視日趨嚴重，他們除了被社會邊緣外，還不時被執法人員截查。

婦女與兒童更要面對更嚴重的歧視，他們時常受到不合理的人權侵害，例如強迫拆遷及教育分隔，使他們的生活及工作條件受到不穩定的影響，婦女更要面對因為性別歧視而產生的就業及享用服務的障礙。

近年國際特赦組織與當地非政府組織合作，紀錄羅姆人在保加利亞、希臘、意大利等地被強迫遷徙的情況。我們呼籲歐洲各政府打破使羅姆人被社會邊緣的偏見、歧視及人權侵害。這必須有健全及積極的政策加強社會與羅姆人融和，打擊存在於公共服務及社會對羅姆人的歧視。這些政策的制訂必須諮詢羅姆人社群及代表他們的團體。

強迫遷徙在中國！ 烏坎村

去年九月，在廣東省陸豐市汕尾地區烏坎村，村民抗議當地政府私自將耕地賣給開發商。十二月，當地政府官員羈留了五名懷疑帶領示威的村民，其中一人為四十三歲的薛錦波。當局盤問了薛兩次，並宣稱他已經承認自己在示威行動中的角色。無論如何，我們都已不能再從薛錦波一方聽到事件的始末，因為他在關押的第三日死亡。據當局表示，當日薛突感身體不適，他們將其送往醫院，但到達三十分鐘後，薛因心臟病死亡。但薛的家人和同村村民則認為薛曾被虐待，因他身上有多處淤青和面部有傷痕。十二月十五日，國際特赦組織要求當局立即獨立徹查薛錦波之死，以證明他不是因為被當局虐打致死。

烏坎村的群眾運動，亦因薛錦波之死而加劇。共產黨黨員全權負責、黑暗的土地交易和封閉式的政府管治，均令到村民極度憤怒。本地和國際媒體的報導令事件曝光，因此相關的官員紛紛逃之夭夭，而兩星期後，烏坎村村民亦自組政府。在世界的關注下，廣東當局亦派出了官員進村，並承諾會徹查土地交易事件。現在烏坎村村民亦準備選舉的事宜，而當局亦承諾選舉將會是自由和公開的。縱使今次烏坎村事件被喻為「成功」，但事情未就此結束。直至筆者執筆此刻，當局仍未開始調查薛錦波之死。除此之外，村民所關心的土地爭議問題亦毫無進展。

政府強迫，或經常以暴力迫令居民搬離原居地和農地的情況，蔓延至全中國的城市和鄉村。與國際法相反，當中國人面對強迫遷徙時，極少可以在遭強迫前，得到名乎其實的諮詢機會，更遑論從政府得知遷徙的真正目的，亦經常只能獲取極少、甚至沒有賠償。人民面對已規劃的遷徙更是有抗爭的餘地。法院一般是不會受理與強迫遷徙有關的案件，以免激怒一些以賣地收益來補貼其預算的當地官員。縱使上年政府通過了法例，訂明當城市居民面對強迫遷徙時，可獲一定程度的保障，但該法案遠不足夠。最重要的是法例並不保障租戶和農村居民。

儘管國際社會批評二〇〇八年北京奧運時，政府的強迫遷徙行動，許多住屋權維權人士和法律學者紛紛認為，近年中國政府非法驅逐居民的情況越趨嚴重。國家總理溫家寶和其他中國領導層成員，都曾公開承認事態嚴重，不過其他中國官員則輕視問題，或強辯強迫遷徙的過程乃是現代化的代價。二〇〇九年，江西省宜黃縣發生拆遷戶三人自焚慘劇。事件在網上受到廣泛報導，數個中國博客更將此家庭的苦況一一道出。宜黃縣的一名官員稍後在《每週財經》發表了一封公開信，強辯強迫遷徙的重要，並提到：「每個人都是強迫「破壞」的受害者，沒有此等行動，根本就不會有新中國。」

強迫遷徙的怒氣現正遍及全中國。強迫遷徙和土地有關的爭端，引發國內許多抗議示威，有示威者甚至以自焚來引起公眾對住屋權的關注。但以烏坎村的事件為例，許多村民都絕口不提他們所擁有土地給貪官奪去。

強迫遷徙不一定是都市化和經濟發展的後果，因為前者只會破壞社區，影響生計和對受影響家庭造成巨大壓力。此等遷徙的原因，往往是由於政府在政策規劃上出錯，及因為政府未有及時制定和執行禁令以防止強迫遷徙所致。

很多勇敢的住屋權維權人士、律師和平民，都極力反對在國內的強迫遷徙。雖然國家領導宣稱支持住屋權，但現在是時候要履行承諾。政府必須制定保障所有人的政策，而不只是保障城裡的業主。領導人亦須懲罰使用暴力或高壓手段以強迫遷徙的官員，或那些未能給予正當賠償予被遷出者的官員。最後，政府必須保證受理強迫遷徙案件的律師，免受騷擾和囚禁。當中國經濟現正經歷前所未有的發展時，政府亦須保證人民能對中國之城鄉發展，可以暢所欲言。

非洲肯尼亞

在非洲肯尼亞奈羅比Makuru Kwa Niunga 貧民窟有十萬名居民，過著極度貧困的生活，有居民表示他曾因為欠交一個月租金，房東帶同一些青年人破門而入，把他的個人物品全部扔出屋外，趕走了他。另外，在肯尼亞及加納等非洲國家，因為要擴建鐵路，多年來在鐵道旁居住的居民均遭受強迫拆遷，當局沒有提供其他住屋安排，亦沒有給予居民足夠時間搬遷，還用過度武力鎮壓居民的抗議行動。

亞洲柬埔寨

二〇一二年一月三日在柬埔寨金邊Bolel Kea區，私人發展商強行動工清拆了三百多戶居民的住所，當局派遣部隊以催淚彈及橡膠子彈鎮壓反抗的居民，之後有八名居民被任意拘留。是次土地糾紛源於二〇〇三年，政府未經諮詢批出Bolel Kea區興建樓宇計劃，發展商雖然曾經承諾為居民提供房屋，卻出爾反爾，居民遂向政府抗議。現時，在柬埔寨約有十五萬人因為土地糾紛、土地被略奪及基建發展而面對強迫拆遷的威脅。

南美巴西

巴西政府於二〇一一年六月一日不顧各界反對，同意建造「美山水壩」(Belo Monte Dam)，工程將破壞至少一千五百平方公里的雨林，迫遷二至四萬名以上的原住民，並毀滅無數無價的稀有物種。巴西國會同時通過大幅放鬆森林保護法，不但造成濫伐激增，而且令護衛森林行動者屢遭謀害或威脅。

以上幾個例子，加上後文將提及中國及羅姆族人的狀況，都反映了無論在城市或在農村，很多被社會邊緣化的居民都被排擠在法律的保障之外。巴西的原住民被當作不曾存在，歐洲大陸的羅姆族人則被視為必會帶來社會問題的流浪者，當局不給予正式身分，沒有投票權，甚至沒有任何發聲的機會，所以在制定整體政策的時候，都輕易遺忘了他們。又如在中國、柬埔寨或非洲國家都以發展之名，不管土地本來是用來居住還是耕作，地方政府不與居民商討使擅自決定徵地及其用途，有關搬遷、賠償以及對環境、健康、文化的影響，都不在優先考慮之列。

為了捍衛邊緣社群的住屋權利及尊嚴，我們呼籲各國政府。

尊重適足住屋權

馬上停止及防止強迫拆遷。立法及推出保障居民的政策非常重要，一方面有效防止強迫拆遷；另一方面有利締造穩定形勢，使政府及社群共同為改善住屋及生活條件作出貢獻。

保障適足的住屋權

保障居民免受房東、企業及私人強迫拆遷所滋擾，並須擴大房屋及租務法例的保障範圍至居於貧民窟的居民，使他們可以抗衡瘋狂加租及作出歧視行為的房東。原住民在其世代相傳的土地上的權益亦應得到適足的保障。

履行適足住屋權

包括發展國家房屋策略、改善貧民窟、興建公共房屋及其他項目，強調參與式的設計及實施，確保所有政策及項目優先考慮最弱勢及弱勢社群的需要：

確保法例、政策及項目不會包含歧視性別成分

確保婦女不會因為婚姻狀況、歧視性的遺產繼承或業權法，而被排擠在貧民窟改善計劃或其他房屋項目之外。

適足住屋權

- 制定法例禁止強迫拆遷、騷擾及其他恐嚇，滿足每人享有基本的佔用保障。
- 制定最基本標準，包括居住環境、獲得安全飲用食水、衛生及能源。
- 保證住屋遠離污染源頭，及靠近就業選擇及公共服務。
- 提供普羅大眾可以負擔的住屋，及以弱勢社群的需要為先。

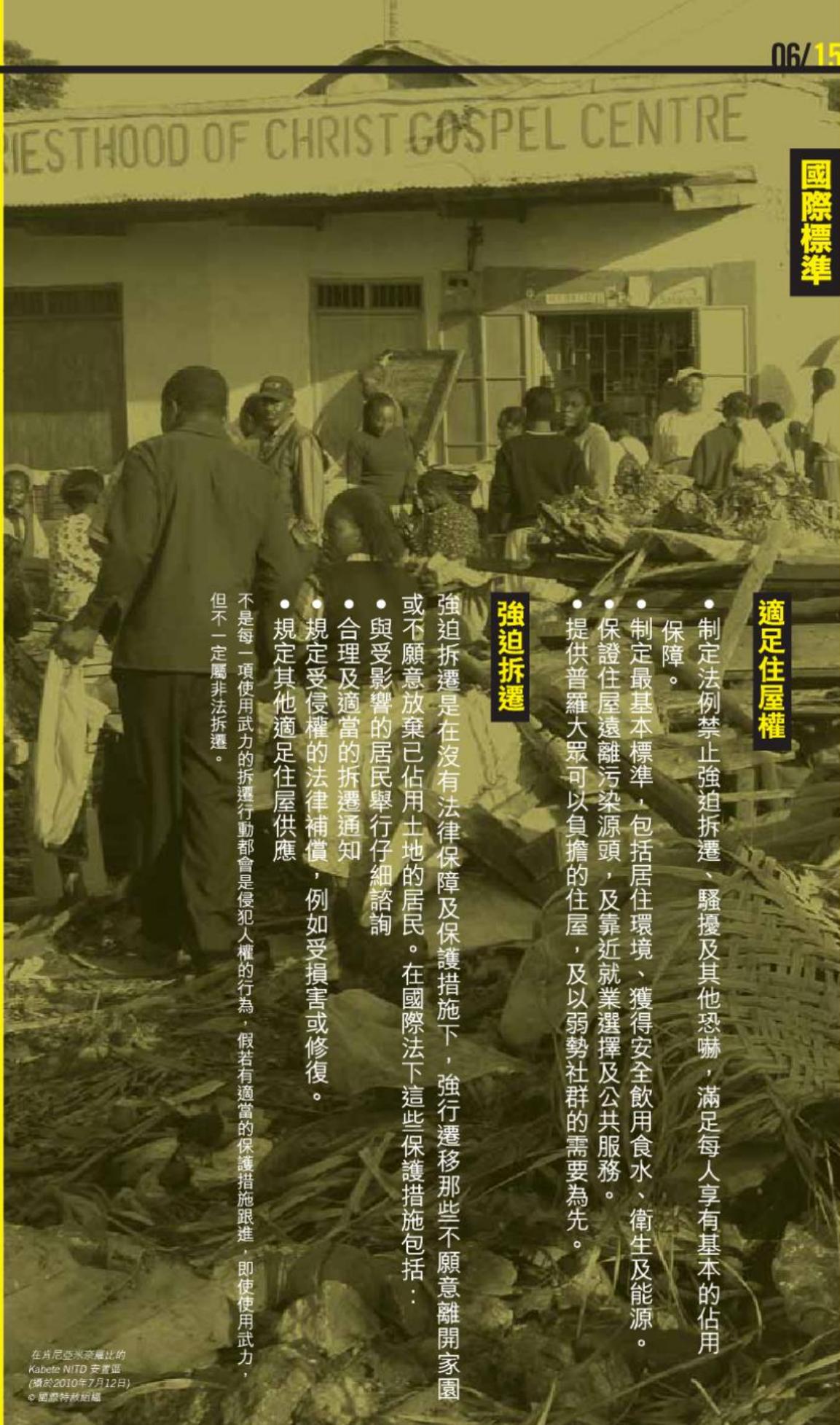
強迫拆遷

強迫拆遷是在沒有法律保障及保護措施下，強行遷移那些不願意離開家園或不願意放棄已佔用土地的居民。在國際法下這些保護措施包括：

- 與受影響的居民舉行仔細諮詢
- 合理及適當的拆遷通知
- 規定受侵權的法律補償，例如受損害或修復。
- 規定其他適足住屋供應

不是每一項使用武力的拆遷行動都會是侵犯人權的行為，假若有適當的保護措施跟進，即使使用武力，但不一定屬非法拆遷。

在肯尼亞奈羅比的
Kabete NITD 安置區
(攝於2010年7月12日)
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住屋權不應只傳釋成狹隘及限制性的理解，例如只是理解成提供有蓋遮蔽的收容所：它應被理解成可獲安全，和睦及有尊嚴的生活環境權利。

聯合國經濟、社會、文化權利委員會闡釋



專題



在肯尼亚米索羅比的 Kabete NITD 安置區 (攝於2010年7月12日)
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寫信馬拉松

一如以往，寫信馬拉松為年度最忙碌的主題工作之一。在二〇一一年十二月的兩週內，我們發出了十四個個人緊急行動案件，成為歷年最大型的寫信馬拉松活動。整個行動在包括香港在內之八十三個國家和地區舉行，收集超過一百萬個回應。成果叫人喜出望外，因為去年我們只是在五十一個國家進行，獲得約六十三萬個回應。世界各地的參與者以寫信、收集簽名、發出手機短訊或直接行動，登援這十四個個案。比如在加拿大，參加者在以投影燈光「染黃」了的瀑布旁舉辦燭光集會，場面令人感動。

最值得高興的是，十四個個案之中有兩名案主獲得令人欣慰的成果。阿塞拜疆一名歷史系大學生 Jabbar Savalan 因參與和平的反政府行動，包括在 Facebook 發表意見，而被判刑兩年半。他被囚十一個月後，即十二月廿六日因總統特赦獲釋。Jabbar 的律師形容，這次特赦是「國際特赦組織的勝利」，並感謝所有曾寫信給其總統的人士。另外有關 Valentina Rosendo Cantu 被強暴及虐待之個案，墨西哥政府終於在十一月十五日表示正式受理其個案。Valentina 表示感謝寫信的人士，沒有這些信件，相信不會有得到公義的一刻。

寫信馬拉松仍然繼續，歡迎參加，詳情請留意本會網站。

傳真Jan爆爭取言論自由

繼寫信馬拉松後，在二〇一一年一月，我們再次使用這個傳統的行動模式：傳真Jan爆爭取言論自由！此活動將連續舉辦至四月，我們已選取了三個緊急個案，藉著網上社交網絡如 Twitter 及 Facebook 將個案廣傳，並呼籲全球發傳真到指定號碼。

首宗個案是危地馬拉 Norma Cruz，隨後是哥倫比亞及緬甸的個案。Norma Cruz 為婦運團體 Fundación Sobrevivientes 的負責人，她不斷為受到暴力對待的婦女發聲，並多次公開表示必須將兇徒繩之於法，其後她接獲死亡恐嚇達四十七次。我們要求危地馬拉首席檢察官徹查所有恐嚇來源。聲援 Norma 的傳真Jan爆行動開始的五天後，她告訴國際特赦組織，首席檢察官已表示會跟進其個案！

香港分會將參與緬甸個案的傳真行動，請於三月底密切留意本會網站。

廢除死刑

死刑是一種徹底否定人權的刑罰，讓國家以「正義」之名殺人。在一九六一年，全球只有九個國家廢除了所有罪行的死刑刑罰，當年正值國際特赦組織成立。今天，已經有九十六個國家廢除了死刑，停止執行死刑是勢不可擋的。

去年，我們要求白俄羅斯停止執行死刑，成功收集了超過廿五萬個簽名！對於中國的死刑，我們亦收到了一些好消息。冷國權的個案終獲當局重審，由死刑改判終身監禁。雖然被免於死刑，不過他在國內仍受到酷刑及不公平審判。

除此之外，我們發起行動針對對伊朗因犯毒而被判死刑的案件。根據一份關於伊朗的報告顯示，在二〇一一年，至少有四百八十八人因犯上涉及毒品的罪行而被判處死刑，該數字為二〇〇九年的三倍，當年有一百六十六宗處決與毒品有關。

追擊企業責任：尼日爾河三角洲

自從去年五月推出行動以來，我們已將數以千計的回應傳給尼日利亞總統，呼籲其對殼石油公司的污染負責。十一月份時，行動集中於向殼石油施壓，要求其承諾撥出一百萬美元以承擔第一階段清理尼日爾河三角洲油污的費用。廣泛的污染毀掉了農作物、殺死魚類、污染了食物及飲用水。我們敦促殼石油必須清理油污，而該國政府亦需負上責任。

事情尚未解決，行動將於今年繼續。

保障尼加拉瓜婦女基本人權

在中美洲國家尼加拉瓜，因任何理由而墮胎均是刑事罪。當地婦女即使不幸因姦成孕，她們亦只能夠尋找黑市墮胎，更將面臨牢獄之苦。為此，我們於去年發起「蝴蝶行動」，呼籲自製蝴蝶以表達支持。

截至今天，由四十個分會發動，來自一百七十七個國家的支持者，已經製作了超過五萬隻電子及剪紙蝴蝶。這些象徵自由及相互支持的小蝴蝶，在不同的地方發起了關注。我們把這些作品的照片，傳遞給尼加拉瓜的伙伴團體，他們已經在去年九月廿八日進行街頭展示，以紀念「拉丁美洲和加勒比地區的墮胎非刑事化日」。

觀看更多有關短片：<http://youtu.be/hlWQ98b10I>

性別平等新埃及

國際特赦組織關注中東及北非的人權及婦女運動發展。我們都知道，埃及婦女從未停止爭取性別平等，而全球數以千計的人士都正在支持她們。

埃及軍事統治者及武裝部隊最高委員會，無視婦女受到軍隊或安全部隊暴力對待及歧視。國際特赦組織研究報告指出，出現在新埃及的法律及實際歧視如何阻礙婦女的日常生活或參政。女性示威者經常受到性侵犯的報告，更常被忽視。

在未來數個月，我們仍然會持續在新埃及的工作，以確保當地人權受到保障。議會選舉前夕，我們列出十個步驟作為指標，呼籲每名候選人必須真正落實人權改革。非歧視及性別平等必須被納入新埃及的改革進程之中。

燃亮人權**五十週年的主題運動**

藉著五十週年這個大日子，我們在這一整年推動了數個大型行動，為人權受侵犯的、失去言論自由的、被判處死刑的人們而努力。燃亮一點燭光，我和你都正在為改變世界而努力。

主編的話

香港有七百多萬人，財政儲備為二千九百四十七億美元堪稱世界上最富有的城市，常被譽為是經濟奇蹟，但在這麼富有的城市卻找到以呎租計可比豪宅貴之餘，卻沒有提供甚麼住屋尊嚴的「籠屋」及「板間房」，實在不得不使人感慨。今期人權希望透過「強迫遷拆」這個專題跟大家探討捍衛適足住屋權的倡議重點。

雖然香港跟非洲、南美甚至亞洲其他鄰近國家的境況不盡相同，但港府在興建高鐵時缺乏諮詢居民，在計劃興建港珠澳大橋時疏忽了環評的程序引來居民不滿，或近日大廈後巷及天橋底露宿者被驅趕的情況，跟專題中提及其他國家的情況也不難有共鳴之處。

我們亦將會在四月份推出中國強迫遷拆及侵權報告，希望可藉這些出版發展討論，豐富本會、香港及中文領域裡對適足住屋權的理解與論述。

區美寶

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