UAE: Open letter to the Emirati authorities to free human rights defender Ahmed Mansoor on his 50th Birthday

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16-October-2019



Your Excellency, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed al Nahyan,

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has recently announced multiple projects promoting pluralism and tolerance both at home and abroad. 2019 has been declared the <u>'Year of Tolerance'</u> and in 2020, Dubai will host the World Expo trade fair, under the theme 'Connecting Minds, Creating the Future.' Upon <u>Dubai's selection for this exhibition in 2013</u>, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, Vice President and Ruler of Dubai, said: "[w]e renew our promise to astonish the world in 2020." We welcome these public commitments to tolerance and open-mindedness.

It is in this same spirit that we, the undersigned, call upon the UAE government to immediately and unconditionally release human rights defender Ahmed Mansoor, whose life we believe may be at risk following beatings and hunger strikes to protest deplorable and inhumane prison conditions. The Authorities have convicted and imprisoned him solely for his human rights work and for exercising his right to freedom of expression, which is also protected under the UAE's Constitution. Amnesty International considers him to be a prisoner of conscience.

Before his imprisonment, Mansoor was known as 'the last human rights defender left in the UAE' on account of his fearless work to document human rights violations in the country. His willingness to speak out publicly in defence of human rights on his blog, via social media and in interviews with international media was an example to us all. He is also an engineer, a poet, and a father of four. He is on the advisory boards of the Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) and Human Rights Watch and was awarded the 2015 Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders.

UAE authorities arrested Mansoor on 20 March 2017 at his home and subjected him to enforced and involuntary disappearance for over six months, with no access to a lawyer and sparse contact with his family, who did not know his exact whereabouts. The authorities held him in solitary confinement for prolonged periods of time.

Shortly after his arrest, a group of United Nations human rights experts said that the UAE should release him immediately, describing his arrest as "a direct attack on the legitimate work of human rights defenders in the UAE." They expressed fear that his arrest "may constitute an act of reprisal for his engagement with UN human rights mechanisms, for the views he expressed on social media, including Twitter."

A year later, on 29 May 2018, Mansoor was sentenced under vague charges of "insulting the status and prestige of the UAE and its symbols, including its leaders", "publishing false information to damage the UAE's reputation abroad" and "portraying the UAE as a lawless land." He received a sentence of 10 years in prison, a fine of 1,000,000 UAE Dirhams (US\$272,000), three years of probation after completion of his sentence, and confiscation of his electronic devices. On 31 December 2018, the State Security Chamber of the Federal Supreme Court upheld his conviction and sentence.

The UAE's Government actions against Mansoor have been widely criticised. For instance, on 4 October 2018, the European Parliament adopted a <u>resolution</u> condemning Mansoor's "harassment, persecution and detention, and calling for his release." In May 2019, after he ended a month-long hunger strike to protest his unjust conviction and his detention conditions in Al-Sadr prison, a group of UN Special Rapporteurs stated that his conditions of detention "violate[d] basic international human rights standards and risk[ed] taking an irrevocable toll on Mr Mansoor's health." In September 2019, Mansoor <u>was severely beaten</u> for continuing his protests and he undertook yet another hunger strike. Nevertheless, he continues to be held in an isolation cell <u>with no running water or bed and is not permitted to leave his cell except for family visits</u>.

In September 2019, the annual report of the UN Secretary General about reprisals against those who cooperate with the UN mechanisms cited Mansoor's case. This was the fourth time that the Secretary General had denounced reprisals against him, having previously raised concerns in 2014, 2017 and 2018.

It is a tragedy and a disgrace for the UAE that this Tuesday, on 22 October of the UAE's 'Year of Tolerance', Ahmed Mansoor will turn 50, alone in a prison cell in such deplorable conditions, simply for exercising his fundamental right to free speech and for speaking out against human rights violations.

Mansoor's imprisonment is part of a larger and growing pattern of repression in the UAE. Since 2011, the authorities have embarked on an unprecedented campaign of repression on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in the country, shrinking the space for peaceful dissent to near-obliteration. Authorities have used privately manufactured technologies, such as those made by NSO Group, for the unlawful targeted surveillance of human rights defenders, including Mansoor, in order to monitor and clamp down on dissent. The authorities have arrested, detained, and prosecuted activists, human rights defenders and other critics of the government, including prominent lawyers, judges and academics, on broad and sweeping national security-related or cybercrime charges and in proceedings that fail to meet international fair trial standards.

The UAE has publicly declared itself a champion of tolerance in the Middle East and the world. Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it has an obligation to protect the rights of its citizens and residents. For this reason, we call upon the UAE government to uphold these principles, and to release Ahmed Mansoor without further delay.

Yours sincerely,

- 1. A Common Future, Cameroon
- 2. Abraham's Children Foundation, Nigeria
- 3. ACAPE BURUNDI
- 4. ACAT-Belgium
- 5. ACAT-France
- 6. ACAT-Germany Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture
- 7. ACAT-Liberia
- 8. ACAT-Switzerland
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- 11. Accountabilitylab Niger
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- 22. Asociación de Tecnología, Educación, Desarrollo, Investigación, Comunicación (TEDIC), Paraguay
- 23. Association de defense des libertas individuelles, Tunisia
- 24. Association For Promotion Sustainable Development, India
- 25. Association for Victims of Torture in UAE Switzerland
- 26. Badhon Manob Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
- 27. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)
- 28. Center for Civil Liberties, Ukraine
- 29. Center for Innovative and Pragmatic Development Initiative (CIPDI)
- 30. Centre d'Appui a l'Education et au Developpement Communautaire (CEDECO), Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 31. Centre for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development, Ghana
- 32. Centro de Estudios y apoyo al desarrollo Local, Bolivia
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- 34. Comision Nacional de los Derechos Humanos, Dominican Republic
- 35. Committee for the Respect of Liberties and Human Rights in Tunisia
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- 38. Conacce Chaplains, Colombia
- 39. Construisons Ensemble le Monde, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 40. Coordination Maghrébine des Organisations des Droits Humains, Morocco
- 41. Daniel Iroegbu Global Health Foundation, Nigeria
- 42. Educating Girls and Young Women for Development, Zambia
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- 45. European Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (ECDHR)
- 46. FINESTE, Haiti
- 47. Fraternity Foundation for Human Rights, Germany
- 48. Freedom Forum, Nepal
- 49. Freedom Now Morocco
- 50. Front Line Defenders
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- 52. Fundación Regional de Asesoría en Derechos Humanos (INREDH), Ecuador

- 53. Fundacion TEA Trabajo Educacion Ambiente, Argentina
- 54. Future Leaders Network Gambia Chapter, Gambia
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- 65. Human Rights Foundation
- 66. Human Rights Watch
- 67. Humena for Human Rights and Civic Engagement, Egypt
- 68. Hunger Reduction International, Somalia
- 69. IFEX
- 70. Innovation for Change Middle East and North Africa
- 71. International Campaign for Freedom in the United Arab Emirates (ICFUAE)
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- 79. Iraqi Network for Social Media (INSM)
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- 81. Justice Acess Point, Uganda
- 82. Kaimbu Sex Workers Association, Kenya
- 83. Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law
- 84. Legal Clinic Adilet, Kyrgyzstan
- 85. Liberia Freedom of Information Coalition
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- 98. Palestinian Center for Communication and Development Strategies Palestine
- 99. Participatory Research Action Network-PRAN, Bangladesh
- 100.PEN America
- 101.PEN Canada
- 102.PEN International
- 103.PEN Iraq
- 104. Plateforme d'Autonomisation des organisations de jeunesses de Côte d'ivoire (Paojci)
- 105. Promo-LEX Association, Moldova
- 106. Qurium Media Foundation, Sweden
- 107. Reconciliation and Development Agency, Cameroon
- 108. Reporters Without Borders (RSF)
- 109. Resilient Youth for Change, Zambia
- 110. Rights Realization Centre
- 111. Rise Initiative for Human Advocacy, South Sudan
- 112. Rotel Foundation for Social Development, Nigeria

- 113. Rukiga Forum for Development (RUFODE), Uganda
- 114. Rural Development Foundation, Pakistan
- 115. Salam for Democracy and Human Rights
- 116. Scholars at Risk
- 117. Sentinel for Human Rights
- 118. Sierra Leone School Green Clubs
- 119. Society for Rural Women and Youth Development, Nigeria
- 120.SPEDYA-Africa Togo
- 121. Street Children Empowerment Foundation, Ghana
- 122. Sukaar Welfare Organization Pakistan
- 123. Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (SCM)
- 124. Terres des Jeunes Togo
- 125.TRIO Uganda
- 126. Tunisian Association For Supporting Minority Rights
- 127. Tunisian League of Defending Human Rights
- 128. Union des Frères pour Alternatif de Développement Intégré (UFADI), Haiti
- 129. Urnammu for Justice and Human Rights, Canada
- 130. Veritas Collective Foundation, Pakistan
- 131. Vigilance for Democracy and the Civic State, Tunisia
- 132. Vijana Hope, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 133. Volunteers Welfare for Community Based Care of Zambia
- 134. Wales PEN Cymru
- 135. Women's March Global
- 136. World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), under the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
- 137. Young Men Association, Botswana
- 138. Youth Action for Relentless Development Organization, Sierra Leone
- 139. Youth Advocacy Nepal
- 140. Youth for the Mission Jamaica
- 141. Youth Harvest Foundation Ghana
- 142. YOUTHAID-LIBERIA

الإمارات: خطاب مفتوح للسلطات الإماراتية من أجل إطلاق سراح المدافع عن حقوق الإنسان أحمد منصور في عيد ميلاده الخمسين

https://www.gc4hr.org/news/view/2230

16-أكتوبر/تشربن الأول-2019

سمو الأمير الشيخ خليفة بن زايد آل نهيان

أعلنت دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة مؤخراً عن عدة مشاريع لتعزيز التعددية والتسامح في الداخل والخارج. وتم إعلان 2019 "عام للتسامح". وفي 2020، تستضيف دبي معرض التجارة العالمي "إكسبو 2020 دبي"، تحت عنوان "تواصل العقول، وصنع المستقبل ".

ونحن الموقعون أدناه إذ نرحب بهذه التطورات والالتزامات العامة بالتسامح والانفتاح التي عبر عنها الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم، نائب رئيس حاكم دبي عند اختيار دبي لاستضافة هذا المعرض في 2013 قائلا:" نحن نجدد وعدنا بأن ندهش العالم في عام 2020"، ندعو حكومة الإمارات العربية المتحدة إلى إطلاق سراح المدافع عن حقوق الإنسان أحمد منصور، الذي نعتقد أن حياته قد تكون في خطر بعد تعرّضه للضرب وإضرابه عن الطعام للاحتجاج على ظروف السجن المزرية واللاإنسانية، فورًا ودون قيد أو شرط. وقد أدانته السلطات وسجنته فقط بسبب عمله السلمي في مجال حقوق الإنسان، وممارسة حقه في حربة التعبير، المكفول دستوريًا.

قبل سجنه، كان منصور- والذي تعتبره منظمة العفو الدولية سجين رأي- يُعرف باسم "آخر مدافع عن حقوق الإنسان تُرك في الإمارات" وذلك بسبب عمله المتواصل لتوثيق انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان في البلاد. وكان استعداده للتحدث علنها دفاع عن حقوق الإنسان على مدونته، وعبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، وفي مقابلاته مع وسائل الإعلام الدولية، بمثابة قدوة لنا جميع المنصور أيضًا مهندس وشاعر وأب لأربعة أطفال، وعضو المجلس الاستشاري لمركز الخليج لحقوق الإنسان، وهيومن رايتس ووتش، والحاصل على جائزة مارتن إينالز للمدافعين عن حقوق الإنسان لعام 2015.

في 20 مارس/ آذار 2017، ألقت السلطات الإماراتية القبض على منصور من منزله، واخفته قسرا لأكثر من ستة أشهر، دون أن تتاح له فرصة الاتصال بمحام، مع اتصال متقطع بأفراد عائلته، ثم احتجزته السلطات في الحبس الانفرادي لفترات طويلة.

وبعد وقت قصير من اعتقاله، حثَّ خبراء حقوقيون في الأمم المتحدة الحكومة الإماراتية على إطلاق سراحه فوراً ووصفوا اعتقاله بأنه "هجوم مباشر على العمل المشروع الذي يمارسه المدافعون عن حقوق الإنسان في الإمارات". وأعربوا عن قلقهم من أن اعتقاله "قد يشكل عملاً انتقاميًا نتيجة تعاونه مع آليات الأمم المتحدة لحقوق الإنسان، والآراء التي عبر عنها في وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، بما في ذلك موقع توبتر."

وبعد مرور عام، في 29 مايو/أيار 2018، أدانت المحكمة منصور بهم غامضة من بينها "الإساءة إلى هيبة ومكانة الدولة ورموزها بما في ذلك قادتها ،ونشر معلومات مغلوطة لإلحاق الضرر بسمعة الإمارات في الخارج وتصوير الإمارات العربية المتحدة على أنها أرض بلا قانون". وصدر الحكم بحقه بالحبس 10 سنوات وغرامة قدرها مليون درهم إماراتي (272 ألف دولار أمريكي)، وثلاث سنوات تحت المراقبة بعد انقضاء عقوبة الحبس ،بالإضافة إلى مصادرة أجهزته الإلكترونية. وفي 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2018، أيدت دائرة أمن الدولة في المحكمة الاتحادية العليا إدانته والحكم الصادر بحقه.

انتُقدت الإجراءات التي اتخذتها حكومة الإمارات ضد منصور بشكل واسع. ففي 4 أكتوبر/تشرين الأول 2018، اعتمد البرلمان الأوروبي قرارًا يدين ما يتعرض له منصور من مضايقات واضطهاد واحتجاز، ودعا لإطلاق سراحه .وفي مايو/أيار 2019، بعد أن أنهى إضرابه عن الطعام لمدة شهر احتجاجًا على إدانته الظالمة، وظروف احتجازه في سجن الصدر، ذكرت مجموعة من المقررين الخواص بالأمم المتحدة أن ظروف احتجازه "انتهكت المعايير الدولية الأساسية لحقوق الإنسان وعرضته لمخاطر قد تتسبب في إلحاق ضرر لا رجعة فيه بصحته. وفي سبتمبر/أيلول 2019، تعرّض أحمد منصور للضرب المبرح بسبب مواصلة احتجاجاته وأضرب مجدداً عن الطعام. ومع ذلك لا يزال منصور محتجزًا في زنزانة عزل دون مياه جارية أو فراش ولا يُسمح له بمغادرة زنزانته إلا للزيارات العائلية .

في سبتمبر/أيلول 2019، أشار التقرير السنوي للأمين العام للأمم المتحدة، حول الأعمال الانتقامية ضد المتعاونين مع آليات الأمم المتحدة، إلى قضية منصور. وكانت هذه هي المرة الرابعة التي يندد فها الأمين العام بالأعمال الانتقامية ضد أحمد منصور، إذ سبق وعبر عن قلقه لهذا الشأن في الأعوام 2014 و 2018 و 2018.

إنها لمأساة ووصمة عار في جبين دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، أن يبلغ أحمد منصور سن الخمسين يوم الثلاثاء الموافق 22 أكتوبر/ تشرين الأول من "سنة التسامح"، وحده في زنزانة في مثل هذه الظروف المزرية، لمجرد ممارسته حقه الأساسي في حرية التعبير، والتحدث علنها ضد انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان.

يعتبر سجن منصور جزءًا من نمط أكبر ومتزايد من حملة القمع في الإمارات العربية المتحدة. فمنذ عام 2011، شرعت السلطات في حملة غير مسبوقة من القمع ضد حرية التعبير، والتجمع السلمي، وتكوين الجمعيات أو الانضمام إلها في البلاد، مما قلص من مساحة المعارضة السلمية إلى حد كاد ينهها. فقد اعتقلت السلطات واحتجزت وحاكمت النشطاء والمدافعين عن حقوق الإنسان، وغيرهم من منتقدي الحكومة، بما في ذلك المحامين والقضاة والأكاديميين البارزين، بتهم فضفاضة وشاملة تتعلق بالأمن القومي، أو جرائم الإنترنت، وبإجراءات لم تراع المعايير الدولية للمحاكمة العادلة.

لقد أعلنت دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة أنها نصيرة التسامح في الشرق الأوسط والعالم. وبموجب الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان، فالإمارات مُلزمة بحماية حقوق مواطنها وسكانها. ولهذا، ندعو حكومة الإمارات إلى التمسك بهذه المبادئ والإفراج عن أحمد منصور دون مزيد من التأخير.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام والتقدير،

الموقعون:

- 1. A Common Future
- 2. Abraham's Children Foundation
- 3. ACAPE BURUNDI
- 4. ACAT-Belgium
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- 66. Human Rights Watch
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- 126. Tunisian Association For Supporting Minority Rights
- 127. Tunisian League of Defending Human Rights
- 128. Union des Frères pour Alternatif de Développement Intégré (UFADI)
- 129. Urnammu for Justice and Human Rights
- 130. Veritas Collective Foundation

- 131. Vigilance for Democracy and the Civic State
- 132. Vijana Hope
- 133. Volunteers Welfare for Community Based Care of Zambia
- 134. Wales PEN Cymru
- 135. Women's March Global
- 136. World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), under the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
- 137. Young Men Association
- 138. Youth Action for Relentless Development Organization
- 139. Youth Advocacy Nepal
- 140. Youth for the Mission
- 141. Youth Harvest Foundation Ghana
- 142.YOUTHAID-LIBERIA