



## 人权理事会

## 强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组

## 强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组发出的函件、审查的案件、提出的意见及开展的其他活动\*

第一百三十五届会议(2025 年 1 月 27 日至 31 日)

## 一. 函件

1. 本报告涵盖强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组 2024 年 9 月 26 日至 2025 年 1 月 31 日开展的活动。
2. 在本报告所述期间，强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组依照紧急程序向下列国家转交了 289 起案件：布隆迪(1 起)、中国(4 起)、刚果民主共和国(3 起)、几内亚(2 起)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国(1 起)、以色列(99 起)、尼加拉瓜(6 起)、巴基斯坦(6 起)、俄罗斯联邦(131 起)<sup>1</sup>、卢旺达(5 起)、沙特阿拉伯(1 起)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国(1 起)、土耳其(4 起)、阿拉伯联合酋长国(1 起)、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国(23 起)、越南(1 起)。
3. 在 2025 年 1 月 27 日至 31 日举行的第一百三十五届会议上，工作组决定向下列国家转交 100 起新报告的强迫失踪案件：阿塞拜疆(6 起)、白俄罗斯(1 起)、中国(2 起)、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国(10 起)、埃及(3 起)、萨尔瓦多(7 起)、赤道几内亚(1 起)、伊拉克(1 起)、黎巴嫩(1 起)、利比亚(2 起)、尼加拉瓜(2 起)、巴基斯坦(20 起)、西班牙(1 起)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国(39 起)、阿拉伯联合酋长国(1 起)、坦桑尼亚联合共和国(1 起)、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国(2 起)。
4. 工作组澄清了涉及以下国家的 127 起案件：乍得(1 起)、刚果民主共和国(2 起)、埃及(8 起)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国(1 起)、黎巴嫩(1 起)、利比亚(2 起)、墨西哥(1 起)、巴基斯坦(7 起)、俄罗斯联邦(85 起)、卢旺达(1 起)、沙特阿拉伯(1 起)、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国(17 起)。根据政府提供的资料共澄清了 2 起案件，根据来文方提供的资料共澄清了 125 起案件。

\* 本文件附件不译，原文照发。

<sup>1</sup> 关于俄罗斯联邦，工作组还决定将 2025 年 3 月 10 日依照紧急程序转交的案件纳入本报告，因为这些案件已在本届会议期间审议。



5. 在本报告所述期间，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了 44 份函件。其中包括：3 封迅速干预函，分别发送给洪都拉斯(1 封)和巴基斯坦(2 封)；10 项联合紧急呼吁，分别发送给白俄罗斯(1 项)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国(1 项)、伊拉克(1 项)、肯尼亚(1 项)、黎巴嫩(1 项)、莫桑比克(1 项)、尼加拉瓜(1 项)、俄罗斯联邦(1 项)、土耳其(1 项)、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国(1 项)；30 封指控函，分别发送给阿根廷(2 封)、中国(2 封)、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国(1 封)、多米尼加共和国(1 封)、埃及(2 封)、萨尔瓦多(1 封)、伊拉克(1 封)、毛里塔尼亚(1 封)、墨西哥(1 封)、尼泊尔(1 封)、巴基斯坦(1 封)、卢旺达(1 封)、西班牙(1 封)、斯里兰卡(1 封)、泰国(2 封)、突尼斯(1 封)、土耳其(1 封)、乌干达(1 封)、联合王国(1 封)、坦桑尼亚联合共和国(2 封)、美利坚合众国(1 封)、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国(1 封)、越南(1 封)以及其他行为体，即世界银行集团(1 封)和欧洲联盟(1 封)；1 封其他联合信函，发送给埃及(1 封)。
6. 在第一百三十五届会议上，工作组还审议并通过了涉及以色列和肯尼亚的两项一般性指控(见附件二)。
7. 工作组在本报告所述期间发布的新闻稿和声明的完整清单载于附件三。

## 二. 其他活动

8. 会议期间，工作组欢迎穆罕默德·阿勒奥贝迪成为工作组成员(代表亚太区域)。阿勒奥贝迪先生是伊拉克的一位法律专家和人权倡导者，曾任强迫失踪问题委员会委员。他从 2024 年 11 月开始担任工作组成员。
9. 工作组与阿根廷、阿塞拜疆、孟加拉国、加拿大、乍得、科特迪瓦、埃及、危地马拉、日本、肯尼亚、大韩民国和多哥等国政府的代表以及欧洲人权法院判决执行部和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国境内失踪人员问题独立机构的代表举行了会议。工作组还与失踪人员亲属、非政府组织和其他利益攸关方举行了面对面会议和在线会议。
10. 2025 年 1 月 28 日，工作组就其即将提交的关于“保卫土地、自然资源和环境背景下的强迫失踪问题”的专题报告举行了第三次区域磋商，来自非洲地区的与会者参加了磋商。专题报告将提交人权理事会第六十届会议。<sup>2</sup>
11. 会议期间，工作组继续讨论即将提交的关于“对强迫失踪案件使用普遍刑事管辖权”的研究报告，该报告也将提交人权理事会第六十届会议。<sup>3</sup>
12. 工作组决定下一次专题研究的重点是强迫失踪与纪念进程。2025 年下半年将宣布征集意见启示。
13. 此外，工作组还讨论了今后的国别访问，并在跟进 2022 年访问塞浦路斯后发布的报告所载建议落实情况方面取得了进展。相关报告将提交人权理事会第六十届会议。关于今后的国别访问，工作组感谢孟加拉国、加拿大、危地马拉、马尔代夫和大韩民国政府发出了邀请。工作组最初已经商定对大韩民国进行国别访

<sup>2</sup> 征集意见阶段现已结束。所收到的材料可查阅：<https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/2025/call-submissions-thematic-report-enforced-disappearances-context-defense-land>。

<sup>3</sup> 征集意见阶段现已结束。所收到的材料可查阅：<https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/2025/call-inputs-research-working-group-enforced-or-involuntary-disappearances-use>。

问的日期(2025 年 6 月),但因目前的流动性危机而不得不推迟。工作组对推迟访问表示遗憾,但仍将继续致力于进行国家访问,将其作为自身任务的一个重要部分,工作组正在尽最大努力确保在下半年进行访问。有关决定将在适当时候通报。

14. 在报告所述期间,工作组还在闭会期间开展了若干活动。

15. 2024 年 10 月 21 日,主席兼报告员向联合国大会提交了工作组年度报告<sup>4</sup>,并举行了一场新闻发布会<sup>5</sup>。主席兼报告员还在大赦国际于 2024 年 10 月 22 日召开的一次会议上,向总部设在纽约的民间社会组织介绍了工作组的任务和运作情况。2024 年 10 月 23 日,主席兼报告员还在由工作组、SITU Studio 和纽约大学法学院人权与全球正义中心召集的关于新技术与强迫失踪问题的圆桌会议上发言。

16. 2024 年 11 月 20 日至 26 日,工作组对立陶宛进行了正式访问。访问期间,工作组会晤了一些主管机构的代表,以及人权维护者、律师、学者和其他民间社会代表,并会晤了联合国难民事务高级专员办事处和立陶宛红十字会的代表。工作组在访问结束时发表了初步意见<sup>6</sup>,访问报告将提交人权理事会第六十届会议。

17. 2025 年 1 月 15 日和 16 日,第一次强迫失踪问题世界大会在日内瓦举行。工作组是这次活动的共同召集人,工作组参加了不同的小组讨论,并有机会与强迫失踪者家属以及出席世界大会的非政府组织和国家主管机构的代表见了面。世界大会期间,包括 16 个国家、5 个区域组织和国际组织以及 25 个民间社会组织在内的各类行为体提交了承诺。<sup>7</sup>

18. 工作组成员在本报告所述期间开展的其他活动清单载于附件四。

19. 工作组第一百三十六届会议定于 2025 年 4 月 28 日至 5 月 2 日在曼谷举行。

### 三. 工作组在本届会议期间审查的关于在各国发生的强迫失踪案件的资料

#### 阿尔及利亚

##### 重新审理案件

20. 会议期间,工作组审查了来文方就 1 起案件提供的新的资料,并决定依照其工作方法第 32 段将此案重新转交该国政府。

<sup>4</sup> 见 <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1x/k1xu9oa72b>。

<sup>5</sup> 见 <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1w/k1wevg3swp>。

<sup>6</sup> 见 <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/disappearances/statements/WGEID-EO-M-Statement-Lithuania-20241126.pdf>。

<sup>7</sup> 强迫失踪问题世界大会的报告见 <https://www.cedi193.org/report>。

## 重复案件

21. 工作组决定将 2 起案件视为重复案件。因此，从工作组记录中删除了重复的案件。

## 阿根廷

### 联合指控函和答复

22. 2024 年 10 月 4 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及在真相、正义、赔偿、纪念和保证不再发生进程方面出现的倒退措施，包括废除第 715/2004 号法令，其中规定在国家身份权委员会内设立一个调查儿童失踪案件的特别单位。<sup>8</sup>

23. 2024 年 11 月 12 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及可能影响对危害人类罪的起诉和刑事处罚的法律和法令草案，以及可能影响真相、纪念和保证不再发生进程的新措施。<sup>9</sup>

24. 2024 年 12 月 4 日，阿根廷政府对 2024 年 10 月 4 日的上述联合指控函作出答复。<sup>10</sup>

25. 2025 年 2 月 14 日，阿根廷政府对 2024 年 11 月 12 日的上述联合指控函作出答复。<sup>11</sup>

## 亚美尼亚

### 政府提供的资料

26. 2024 年 12 月 23 日，该国政府转交了 38 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

## 阿塞拜疆

### 标准程序

27. 工作组依照标准程序转交了 6 起案件，涉案人为亚美尼亚国民 Maksim Grigoryan、Arsen Hayrapetyan、Hayk Khachaturov、Mikayel Mkrtumyan、Karen Petrosyan 和 Yurik Poghosyan，他们在纳戈尔诺—卡拉巴赫 44 天战争期间被阿塞拜疆部队抓获，后于 2020 年 10 月失踪。

28. 关于这些案件，工作组依照其工作方法，向亚美尼亚转交了相关案卷副本。

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<sup>8</sup> 见 ARG 9/2024 号函件。本报告提及的所有函件及相关答复可查阅：<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>。

<sup>9</sup> ARG 10/2024。

<sup>10</sup> 见对 ARG 9/2024 的答复。

<sup>11</sup> 见对 ARG 10/2024 的答复。

## 来文方提供的资料

29. 工作组审议了来文方就 Yervand Geghamian 案、Boris Hairoumian 案、Artour Haroutiounian 案和 Hrant Verdian 案提供的新资料和更新过的资料。

## 意见

30. 该国政府在对一份联合指控函<sup>12</sup> 的答复中提供了资料，内容除其他外涉及工作组根据其人道主义任务登记的 15 起未决案件。工作组在审议了这些资料之后，决定更新这些案件，并请该国政府作出进一步澄清。

## 白俄罗斯

### 标准程序

31. 工作组依照标准程序转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为政治反对派人士 Viktor Babaryka，他因在白俄罗斯 2020 年总统选举前举行的大规模抗议活动而在监狱服刑，随后失踪。

### 政府提供的资料

32. 2024 年 12 月 19 日，该国政府转交了 4 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

### 来文方提供的资料

33. 来文方提供了 2 起未决案件的最新资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

## 意见

34. 工作组审议了网上公布的 Maria Kalesnikava 案的资料，决定依照其工作方法，将更新过的案卷转交该国政府。

### 联合紧急呼吁和答复

35. 2024 年 10 月 23 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及白俄罗斯境内因刑事和行政指控被剥夺自由者的人权据称遭到侵犯，包括拘留期间遭到虐待，前囚犯享有人权受到不必要和过度的限制。<sup>13</sup>

36. 2024 年 12 月 20 日，白俄罗斯政府对上述联合紧急呼吁作出答复。<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> AZE 3/2024. 另见 [A/HRC/WGEID/134/1](#)，第 29 和第 30 段。

<sup>13</sup> BLR 6/2024.

<sup>14</sup> 见对 BLR 6/2024 的答复。

## 布隆迪

### 紧急程序

37. 工作组依照紧急程序转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为 Protais Ndayizeye，据称他于 2025 年 1 月 2 日在布琼布拉被布隆迪警察绑架。

## 柬埔寨

### 政府提供的资料

38. 2024 年 9 月 6 日，该国政府转交了 1 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这起案件。

## 乍得

### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

39. 工作组根据来文方提供的资料，决定澄清 Ismaël Ngakoutou 案，据称他已获自由。

## 中国

### 紧急程序

40. 工作组依照紧急程序转交了 4 起案件，涉案人为两名西藏僧侣洛桑桑丹和洛桑赤列(Luorang Chenglijiamucuo)以及次仁扎西(Cirang Zhaxi)和旺吉(Wan Jie)，据称他们于 2024 年 9 月初在四川省阿坝藏族羌族自治州安多地区被中国国家工作人员任意拘留并强迫失踪。

### 标准程序

41. 工作组依照标准程序转交了 2 起案件，涉案人有两人，据称他们于 2018 年 3 月左右在新疆维吾尔自治区被中国警察任意拘留，并被带往不明地点。

### 来文方提供的资料

42. 来文方提供了 3 起未决案件的最新资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

### 政府提供的资料

43. 2024 年 11 月 26 日，该国政府转交了 1 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

## 联合指控函和答复

44. 2024 年 11 月 14 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及据称一再发生的镇压模式，包括隔离羁押和强迫失踪，目的是限制艺术、文化和宗教表达，压制人权维护者以及批评政府的不同意见或反对意见。<sup>15</sup>

45. 2025 年 1 月 3 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及河南省新乡辉县市法院于 2024 年 10 月判处妇女人权维护者何方美(He Fangmei)五年零六个月有期徒刑，而且她的两个孩子似乎已经失踪。<sup>16</sup>

46. 2025 年 1 月 13 日，中国对 2024 年 11 月 14 日的上述联合指控函作出答复。<sup>17</sup>

## 哥伦比亚

### 政府提供的资料

47. 2024 年 10 月 14 日，政府提供了 944 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

48. 2024 年 11 月 12 日，政府提供了 1 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

## 塞浦路斯

### 政府提供的资料

49. 2025 年 1 月 21 日，该国政府转交了 77 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

## 朝鲜民主主义人民共和国

### 标准程序

50. 工作组依照标准程序转交了 10 起案件，涉案人为：

(a) 据称 2007 年 10 月至 12 月朝鲜民主主义人民共和国国家工作人员在咸镜南道任意拘留了 3 人；

(b) Byung-wook Cho, 大韩民国国民，据称于 1950 年 9 月下旬被朝鲜民主主义人民共和国军官绑架；

(c) Keigo Kamiya 和他的 3 个儿子 Keigoro Kamiya、Norihito Kamiya 和 Hayami Kamiya, 4 人均均为日本国民，据称他们于 1967 年 11 月 7 日早晨 6 时左右从日本北海道 Omu-Cho 的“Motoinepu”北岸港口出发，用一艘鱿鱼拖网渔船捕鱼，之后在海上被朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的国家工作人员绑架；

<sup>15</sup> CHN 15/2024.

<sup>16</sup> CHN 17/2024.

<sup>17</sup> 见对 CHN 15/2024 的答复。

(d) Hideko Watanbe, 一名日本妇女, 据称于 1974 年 3 月至 6 月在日本埼玉县 Kamifukuoka(现名 Fujimino)被朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的国家工作人员绑架;

(e) Kimiko Fukutome, 一名日本妇女, 据报她于 1976 年左右在东京被朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的国家工作人员绑架, 后在朝鲜民主主义人民共和国被强迫结婚。

51. 关于这些案件, 工作组决定依照其工作方法酌情将其转交日本或大韩民国。

#### 来文方提供的资料

52. 工作组审议了来文方提供的 2 起未决案件的资料, 但认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

#### 其他有关国家提供的资料

53. 2024 年 11 月 28 日, 中国政府转交了 1 起案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

#### 联合指控函

54. 2024 年 11 月 6 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函, 称两名妇女被处决, 另外 9 名妇女被终身监禁, 她们都是被中国强行遣返朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的。<sup>18</sup>

### 刚果民主共和国

#### 紧急程序

55. 工作组依照紧急程序转交了 3 起案件, 涉案人为:

(a) 据称, 2024 年 8 月左右, 有 2 人在戈马被刚果民主共和国的警察和情报官员任意拘留, 并被移交金沙萨的国家情报局, 在那里他们被强迫失踪;

(b) Daniel Safu, 据称他于 2024 年 7 月 11 日在金沙萨恩吉利机场被刚果民主共和国移民局官员绑架。

#### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

56. 工作组审议了来文方提供的资料, 决定澄清 2 起案件。据称当事人已获自由。

### 多米尼加共和国

#### 联合指控函

57. 2025 年 1 月 21 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函, 称 2024 年 10 月 2 日至 11 月 5 日期间, 有 6 万多名移民被集体驱逐出境, 原因是在

<sup>18</sup> PRK 3/2024.



没有对移民的保护需求进行个性化评估的情况下，采取措施据称每周为多达 1 万移民的遣返和驱逐提供了便利，这违反了不推回原则。<sup>19</sup>

## 厄瓜多尔

### 其他有关国家提供的资料

58. 2024 年 12 月 12 日，哥伦比亚政府提供了 1 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

## 埃及

### 标准程序

59. 工作组依照标准程序转交了 3 起案件，涉案人为：

- (a) Omar Mohamed Ali Ali Hammad, 2013 年 8 月 13 日被身穿制服的武装军官逮捕；
- (b) Mostafa El Nagar, 2018 年 9 月 28 日在阿斯旺省 Edfu 被埃及国家安全人员逮捕；
- (c) Ahmed Mohamed Hamza, 2024 年 9 月 24 日在北西奈省被警察逮捕。

### 来文方提供的资料

60. 来文方提供了 13 起未决案件的最新资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

61. 工作组根据来文方提供的资料，决定澄清 8 起案件，涉案人 Omar Abdelhamid Abul Naga、Abdul Rahman Ismael Ibrahim Hassan、Mostafa Gamal Awad el Sayed、Mahmoud Mamdouh Fouad Abdelnabi 和 Gouda Harbi 据称目前被关押，涉案人 Nada Adel Mohammed Mohammed Morsy、Reda Mohamed Abulatif Osman 和 Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed Osman 据称已获自由。

### 停止审议

62. 工作组依照其工作方法第 31 段，决定作为例外停止审议 1 起未决案件，涉案人为 Khaled Ahmed Abdel-Hamid Saad Sleiman。不过，根据工作组工作方法第 32 段，案件可随时重新审理。

### 联合指控函

63. 2024 年 12 月 23 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称流亡的埃及调查记者兼人权维护者 Basma Mostafa 在德国、瑞士和其他国家继续

<sup>19</sup> DOM 2/2024.

受到据称的埃及国家工作人员或显然代表埃及国家机构或在其默许下行事的人员的骚扰和跨国镇压。<sup>20</sup>

64. 2025 年 1 月 8 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称被关押的人权维护者，包括 Aisha al-Shater、Hoda Abdel-Moneim 和 Ibrahim Metwally，一再受到类似的与国家安全和反恐相关的指控。指控函还对据称关押人权维护者的监狱条件恶劣以及他们仍然无法获得适当的医疗保健表示关切。<sup>21</sup>

### 其他联合信函

65. 2024 年 11 月 8 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制发出了一封其他联合信函，内容涉及一份法律草案，其中废除颁布《刑事诉讼法》的 1950 年第 150 号法以及任何与该法律草案相抵触的条款。<sup>22</sup>

## 萨尔瓦多

### 标准程序

66. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 7 起案件，涉案人为：

(a) Dominga Morales Rafael, 女，据称于 2022 年 5 月 14 日在松索纳特市场工作时被国家民警拘留；

(b) Maritza Roxana Alvarado Sibrián, 女，据称于 2022 年 4 月 12 日在松索纳特省 Metalío 被国家民警拘留；

(c) Maritza Mejía Orellana, 女，据称于 2024 年 4 月 23 日在拉利伯塔德省 Santa Tecla 中央市场工作时被国家民警拘留；

(d) Jorge Luis Caridad Amaya, 男，据称于 2022 年 5 月 14 日在凯萨尔特佩克的 Norberto Morán 中央公园散步时被国家民警拘留；

(e) Norma Elizabeth Hernández Gamero, 女，据称于 2022 年 6 月 22 日在拉利伯塔德省 Santa Tecla 中央市场工作时被国家民警拘留；

(f) Verónica Patricia López, 女，据称于 2022 年 6 月 22 日在拉利伯塔德省 Santa Tecla 中央市场工作时被国家民警拘留；

(g) Ana Ruth López de Saavedra, 女，据称于 2022 年 6 月 22 日在拉利伯塔德省 Santa Tecla 中央市场工作时被国家民警拘留。

### 联合指控函

67. 2024 年 12 月 23 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称《萨尔瓦多政府和法拉本多·马蒂民族解放阵线之间的和平协定》（《查普尔特佩克协定》）规定的过渡时期司法议程、得到联合国支持的萨尔瓦多真相委员会

<sup>20</sup> EGY 6/2024.

<sup>21</sup> EGY 8/2024.

<sup>22</sup> EGY 5/2024.

最后报告所载建议以及寻求真相、正义、赔偿和保证不再发生问题特别报告员的国别访问报告所载建议的执行工作缺乏进展。<sup>23</sup>

## 赤道几内亚

### 标准程序

68. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为人权维护者 Anacleto Micha Ndong Nlang，据称他于 2024 年 1 月 26 日在马拉博的 Pérez 被国家宪兵任意拘留。

## 危地马拉

### 政府提供的资料

69. 2024 年 9 月 3 日，该国政府转交了 2,897 起案件的资料，但工作组认为所提供的资料过于笼统，因此不足以澄清这些案件。

## 几内亚

### 紧急程序

70. 工作组依照紧急程序转交了 2 起案件，涉案人为人权维护者 Billo Bah Mamadou 和 Oumar Sylla，据称他们于 2024 年 7 月 9 日在科纳克里被几内亚军官绑架。

## 洪都拉斯

### 迅速干预函和答复

71. 2024 年 10 月 14 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封迅速干预函，内容涉及该国未遵守美洲人权委员会给予妇女人权维护者、洪都拉斯黑人兄弟组织总协调员 Miriam Miranda 的预防措施。<sup>24</sup>

72. 2024 年 12 月 19 日，洪都拉斯政府对上述迅速干预函作出答复。<sup>25</sup>

## 伊朗伊斯兰共和国

### 紧急程序

73. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为巴基斯坦国民 Wahid Baloch，他于 2024 年 7 月 19 日在伊朗伊斯兰共和国 Kimran 据信被巴基斯坦国家特工绑架。

<sup>23</sup> SLV 3/2024.

<sup>24</sup> HND 2/2024.

<sup>25</sup> 见对 HND 2/2024 的答复。

74. 工作组依照其工作方法，向巴基斯坦政府转交了该案件的副本。

#### 根据政府提供的资料作出的澄清

75. 工作组根据政府以前提供的资料，决定在六个月规则规定的期限到期后澄清 1 起案件。<sup>26</sup> 这起案件的涉案人为 Omar Ahmadi，据称他已死亡。

#### 联合紧急呼吁和答复

76. 2024 年 12 月 3 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出了一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及最近对 Varisheh Moradi 的死刑判决，她是 2024 年第三位因 baghy(武装叛国)罪而被判处死刑的女政治犯。<sup>27</sup>

77. 2025 年 2 月 12 日，伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府对上述联合紧急呼吁作出答复。<sup>28</sup>

### 伊拉克

#### 标准程序

78. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为 Kawa Al-Talabani，他于 2006 年 5 月 2 日在巴格达被内政部穿制服的警官逮捕。

#### 联合指控函

79. 2024 年 10 月 21 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称伊拉克库尔德斯坦地区当局以间谍罪逮捕、拘留和起诉记者 Sulaiman Ahmad。<sup>29</sup>

#### 联合紧急呼吁

80. 2024 年 11 月 11 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出了一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及 Aish Ali Husain Al-Harbi 的处境，他是一名沙特寻求庇护者，在伊拉克被拘留，随时有可能被引渡到沙特阿拉伯。有充分理由相信，如果他被引渡，他会面临遭受酷刑或其他形式的虐待、强迫失踪和任意剥夺生命的风险。<sup>30</sup>

### 以色列

#### 紧急程序

81. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 99 起案件，涉案人为：Abdelrahman Ashour、Abdullah Ashour、Adam Karaja、Ahmed Khader、Ahmed Abu Mughasib、Mahmoud Abu Mughasib、Ahmed Abu Te'ima、Ahmed al-Kahlout、Ahmed Daloul、A'laa al-Nabaheen、Anas al-Hasanat、Bahaa' A'tallah、Bahaa' El-Deen al-Madhoun、Emad al-Swerki、Imad Abu Shakil、Izz El-Deen Al-A'jami、

<sup>26</sup> [A/HRC/WGEID/133/1](#)，第 42 段。

<sup>27</sup> IRN 21/2024.

<sup>28</sup> 见对 IRN 21/2024 的答复。

<sup>29</sup> IRQ 5/2024.

<sup>30</sup> IRQ 6/2024.

Jaber Abu Salah、Khalil Al-Taweel、Maher Kuhail、Mahmoud al-Zaa'nin、Mahmoud Meqled、Mahmoud Radwan、Maisara al-A'jouri、Mohammed Abu Sa'eed、Mohammed Abu Samra、Mohammed A'ram、Mohammed Atallah、Mohammed Madi、Mohammed Marzouq、Mohammed Sbaih、Rasheed Abu Ras、Sae'd Abu A'rar、Saleh Salama、Seif El-Deen al-Harazeen、Suliman Abu Tahoon、Talal A'jour、Tamer Qarmout、Yehia Abu Owda、Youssef Meqbel、Youssef Saa'd、Zuhdi E'ita、Abdullah Abu Naim、Ahmed Murtaja、Alaa' Abu Dan、Ata Al-Madhoun、Hamdi Al Sharif、Hamed Abu Aql、Imad Al-Amur、Hasanain Taaima、Mousa Al-Mughrabi、Hazem Al-Mughrabi、Ibrahim Al-Mughrabi、Ihab Afana、Ihab Shikshik、Issam Abu Al-Aoun、Karim Hamad、Mahmoud Abu Al-Ata、Mahmoud Al-Mabhouh、Mohammed Al-Qasas、Mohammed Al-Sheikh Khalil、Mohammed Jendia、Mohammed Murtaja、Nadi Okal、Mohammed Okal、Emad Okal、Mohand Al-Dassouki、Fadda Abu Madi、Haneen Abu Madi、Yasmeen Abu Madi、Malak Abu Madi、Sahar Farjallah、Afaf Al-ashqar、Moamen Abu Awda、Munir Abu Abdo、Munir Al-Faqawi、Yasin Al-Faqawi、Nafez Emad、Nour Abu Al-Aoun、Mohammed Al-Mabhouh、Qusay Al-Mabhouh、Ramzi Abu Awda、Seraj Kaskeen、Yusuf Abu Nar、Zakaria Al Dramly、Dughmush Ahmed、Awad Noufal、Emad Abu Zaid、Fawzy Saleh、Ibrahim Hamad、Ibrahim Meqdad、Mohammed Ahmed、Mohammed Al-Dardsawi、Abu Shaqfa Mohammed Awad、Mohammed Halawa、Ibrahim Osama、Rajab Kharis、Salah Shabat、Tamer Al-Jibaly 和 Hussam Abu Safiya，他们在 2023 年 10 月 7 日之后被以色列国防军强迫失踪。

82. 工作组依照其工作方法，向巴勒斯坦国当局转交了这些案件的副本。

### 一般性指控

83. 工作组从可靠来源收到的资料称，以色列在执行《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》方面据称存在侵权行为并遇到障碍，特别是据称自 2023 年 10 月 7 日以来，以色列武装部队在巴勒斯坦被占领土，即加沙和西岸，包括东耶路撒冷实行强迫失踪(见附件二)。

## 肯尼亚

### 一般性指控

84. 工作组从可靠来源收到的资料称，肯尼亚在执行《保护所有人不遭受强迫失踪宣言》方面据称存在侵权行为并遇到障碍，特别是在 2024 年 6 月开始抗议拟议的 2024 年财政法案的背景下发生了强迫失踪事件，包括所谓的短期强迫失踪(见附件二)。

### 联合紧急呼吁

85. 2024 年 10 月 1 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及关于绑架、强迫失踪和拘留的指控，涉案人包括与 2024 年 6 月至 8 月的

抗议活动有关的抗议者、活动人士、律师、医务人员和人权维护者，他们要求撤回拟议的 2024 年财政法案，并要求政府承担责任。<sup>31</sup>

## 黎巴嫩

### 标准程序

86. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为 Andre Morcos，据称他于 2017 年 8 月 9 日在 Keserwan 区 Bouar 被国家特工绑架。

87. 关于此案，工作组依照其工作方法，向卡塔尔转交了副本。

### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

88. 会议期间，工作组根据来文方提供的资料，决定澄清 Al Haj Ahmad Ahmad 案，据称他已获自由。

### 联合紧急呼吁

89. 2025 年 1 月 6 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及据称 Abdulrahman Yusuf Al-Qaradawi 即将从黎巴嫩被引渡至埃及或阿拉伯联合酋长国，此人拥有埃及和土耳其双重国籍，被关押在黎巴嫩，据称罪名包括散布假新闻、侮辱埃及的司法机构、煽动破坏阿拉伯联合酋长国的安全稳定。专家们指出，如果 Al-Qaradawi 先生被引渡，他会面临遭受酷刑或其他形式的虐待和强迫失踪的重大风险，<sup>32</sup> 但他还是于 2025 年 1 月 8 日被引渡。

## 利比亚

### 标准程序

90. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 2 起案件，涉案人为：

(a) Abdul Hamid Khateeb, 阿拉伯叙利亚共和国国民，据称他于 2024 年 10 月 1 日在黎波里被捕；

(b) Aminata Gonezie Gore, 女，科特迪瓦国民，据称她于 2023 年 11 月 19 日在海上被突尼斯国民警卫队拦截，然后被强行移交的黎波里的利比亚安全部队。

91. 关于上述案件，工作组依照其工作方法，酌情向科特迪瓦、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国和突尼斯转交了相关案卷副本。

### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

92. 工作组根据来文方提供的资料，决定澄清 Aboubakr Abraheem Aboubakr Al Khazmi 案和 Embarek Ibrahim Aboubakr Al Khazmi 案，据称他们目前被关在狱中。

<sup>31</sup> KEN 4/2024.

<sup>32</sup> LBN 1/2025. 另见下文附件三，第 21 段，内容涉及一份相关的新闻稿。

## 毛里塔尼亚

### 其他国家政府提供的资料

93. 会议期间，工作组审议了法国政府就 1 起案件提供的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

### 联合指控函

94. 2024 年 12 月 4 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称人道主义问题尚未解决期间所犯罪行(“人道主义遗留问题”)不受惩罚，对包括 Oumar Sall 案、Abdoulaye Sall 案和 Amadou Mamadou Sow 案在内的据称强迫失踪案件缺乏司法公正、对其家人缺乏赔偿。<sup>33</sup>

## 墨西哥

### 政府提供的资料

95. 2024 年 9 月 9 日，该国政府转交了 81 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

### 根据政府提供的资料作出的澄清

96. 工作组根据政府以前提供的资料，决定在其工作方法所载的六个月规则规定的期限到期后澄清 1 起案件。<sup>34</sup> 这起案件的涉案人为 Ernesto Cordero Anguiano，他已死亡，其遗体已被挖掘出来并确认身份。

### 联合指控函和答复

97. 2024 年 10 月 3 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称特别是在和平示威期间女记者和人权维护者普遍遭到了暴力行为，并且在保护人权维护者和记者的联邦机制的行动中没有充分采用性别公平观。<sup>35</sup>

98. 2025 年 2 月 18 日，墨西哥政府对 2024 年 10 月 3 日的联合指控函作出答复。<sup>36</sup>

## 摩洛哥

### 政府提供的资料

99. 工作组审查了政府于 2024 年 10 月 21 日提供的 38 起未决案件的资料，但认为这些资料不足以澄清案件。

100. 关于这些案件，工作组决定依照其工作方法向西班牙政府转交有关案件的副本。

<sup>33</sup> MRT 1/2024.

<sup>34</sup> [A/HRC/WGEID/133/1](#)，第 55 段。

<sup>35</sup> MEX 14/2024.

<sup>36</sup> 见对 MEX 14/2024 的答复。

## 重复案件

101. 工作组决定将 4 起案件视为重复案件。因此，从工作组记录中删除了重复的案件。

## 莫桑比克

### 联合紧急呼吁

102. 2024 年 11 月 14 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出一项紧急呼吁，内容涉及关于 2024 年 10 月 9 日莫桑比克大选后发生的一些严重侵犯人权事件的报告，如安全部队对和平抗议者过度 and 不成比例地使用武力，包括致命武力，镇压示威的模式包括人身攻击，任意逮捕和拘留，恐吓记者、律师和人权维护者，限制获取信息、限制媒体自由，包括关闭互联网。据报告，这种情况导致抗议者和旁观者死亡，其中至少包括一名儿童，并造成许多人受伤。<sup>37</sup>

## 尼泊尔

### 来文方提供的资料

103. 来文方提供了 1 起未决案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

### 联合指控函

104. 2024 年 10 月 30 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及：拘留期间死亡案件；拘留中心过分拥挤，缺乏基本设施；据称存在酷刑，包括对青少年的酷刑；以及围绕调查工作的种种问题，这些问题对贱民种姓的人造成的影响尤其严重。在这方面，指控函中提到了 1 起典型的案例——据称属于贱民种姓的 Sundar Harijan 被秘密转移并于 2022 年 5 月 18 日在 Rolpa 监狱关押期间死亡。<sup>38</sup>

## 尼加拉瓜

### 紧急程序

105. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 6 起案件，涉案人为：

(a) Lesbia del Socorro Gutiérrez Poveda, 女，马塔加尔帕一个教会的成员，据称于 2024 年 8 月 10 日在马塔加尔帕省圣拉蒙被尼加拉瓜国家警察和便衣人员逮捕；

(b) Carmen María Sáez Martínez, 女，马塔加尔帕一个教会的成员，据称于 2024 年 8 月 10 日在家中被尼加拉瓜国家警察特别行动队的特工逮捕；

<sup>37</sup> MOZ 2/2024.

<sup>38</sup> NPL 4/2024.



(c) Julio Antonio Quintana Carvajal, 民主革新联盟政党成员, 据称于 2024 年 11 月 26 日在莱昂的家中被尼加拉瓜国家警察逮捕;

(d) Catalino Leo Cárcamo Herrera, 民主革新联盟成员, 据称于 2024 年 11 月 22 日走在莱昂街头时被尼加拉瓜国家警察逮捕;

(e) Luis Rodolfo Ibarra González, 前军人, 据称于 2024 年 12 月 11 日在 Estelí 驾车前往当地市场时被尼加拉瓜国家警察逮捕;

(f) Steadman Fagot Muller, Yapti Tasba Masraka Nanih Asla Takanka 政党的共同创始人, 前原住民事务总统顾问, 据称于 2024 年 9 月 14 日在北加勒比海岸自治区瓦斯潘的一家酒店被军方人员逮捕。

## 标准程序

106. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 2 起案件, 涉案人为:

(a) Eveling Carolina Matus Hernández, 女, 据称于 2024 年 6 月 25 日在离开马那瓜的公司时被尼加拉瓜国家警察特别行动队的特工逮捕;

(b) Gersom Antonio Zeledon Motta, 据称于 2024 年 3 月 5 日在通往莱昂的高速公路边的一个朋友家中被尼加拉瓜国家警察逮捕。

## 来文方提供的资料

107. 来文方提供了 1 起未决案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

## 联合紧急呼吁

108. 2024 年 10 月 16 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出了一项紧急呼吁, 内容涉及对 Jaime Enrique Navarrete Blandón 任意和长期剥夺自由, 据称他的监禁条件不良, 这可能危及他的生命并增加强迫失踪的风险。<sup>39</sup>

## 巴基斯坦

### 紧急程序

109. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 6 起案件, 涉案人为:

(a) Junaid Hameed, 据称于 2024 年 10 月 8 日在 Hub 被边防部队和军事情报人员绑架;

(b) Yasir Hameed, 据称于 2024 年 10 月 11 日在俾路支省 Kalat 被边防部队绑架;

(c) Qamber Ali, 据称于 2024 年 10 月 16 日在卡拉奇被信德省警察和情报机构绑架;

(d) Sabir Noor, 据称于 2024 年 9 月 30 日在俾路支省旁吉古尔县被边防部队和军事情报人员绑架;

<sup>39</sup> NIC 4/2024.

(e) Abid Noor, 据称于 2024 年 9 月 30 日在俾路支省旁吉古尔县被边防部队和军事情报人员绑架;

(f) Muhammad Ishaq, 据称于 2025 年 1 月 4 日在白沙瓦被警察绑架。

## 标准程序

110. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 20 起案件(见附件一)。

## 来文方提供的资料

111. 来文方提供了 2 起未决案件的最新资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

## 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

112. 工作组审议了来文方提供的资料, 决定澄清 7 起案件, 涉案人 Farhad Ali Shah Syed、Ghulam Shabir、Mazhar-ul-Hassan Qazi、Sabir Ali Noor、Abid Noor 和另外 1 人据称已获自由, 涉案人 Muhammad Ishaq 据称目前被关押。

## 迅速干预函

113. 2024 年 10 月 7 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封迅速干预函, 称妇女人权维护者 Sammi Deen Baloch 受到任意旅行限制, 这使她无法与工作组接触, 也无法参加人权理事会第五十七届会议。<sup>40</sup>

114. 2024 年 10 月 25 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封迅速干预函, 称妇女人权维护者 Mahrang Baloch 据称遭受恐吓和骚扰行为, 包括施加任意旅行限制和提出据称毫无根据的刑事指控。<sup>41</sup>

## 联合指控函

115. 2024 年 12 月 10 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函, 称在过去五年中巴基斯坦当局因 Muhammad Idris Khattak 行使结社和表达自由权以及从事人权工作而在秘密军事审判后继续对他进行非法监禁、缺乏获得公正审判和上诉的机会、监狱条件不良、而且没有对多起严重侵犯人权(包括强迫失踪和据称的酷刑和虐待)行为提供有效补救和赔偿。<sup>42</sup>

## 秘鲁

### 政府提供的资料

116. 2024 年 8 月 16 日, 该国政府转交了 2,361 起案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

<sup>40</sup> PAK 4/2024.

<sup>41</sup> PAK 6/2024.

<sup>42</sup> PAK 8/2024.

## 俄罗斯联邦

### 紧急程序

117. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 131 起案件，涉案人为：

(a) Denis Voskoboinyk、Hryhorii Nazarchuk、Oleksandr Drozdenko、Dmytro Chernikov、Borys Nezhura、Oleksandr Maznytskyi、Mykola Belym、Volodymyr Remez、Yurii Karpenko、Illia Popov、Oleksii Kovalenko、Oleh Bryniuk、Serhii Cherviatyuk、Mykhailo Holian、Volodymyr Holubko、Andrii Kovlev、Serhii Markus、Mykola Nieviedrov、Ihor Vasylyshyn、Valentyn Zhenko、Dmytro Vapelnik、Yevhenii Polishko、Stepan Okhota、Stanislav Boroshevskyi、Vitalii Leskov、Oleh Brazhnyk、Volodymyr Semchyshyn、Volodymyr Tereb、Andrii Anikeiev、Oleksii Toporkov、Roman Popovych、Serhii Artiukhov、Bohdan Stetsiuk、Volodymyr Levkiv、Andrii Tkachyk、Oleksii Nevynnyi、Dmytro Kulikov、Maksym Sabadash、Yevhen Nikitin、Danylo Shokaliuk、Artem Baranik、Vasyl Antosina、Mykola Bohdanov、Anatolii Kyrychenko、Mykola Ilchenko、Yurii Mykhailiuk、Andrii Dalekyi、Yevhenii Zaichenko、Yevhenii Patrushev、Bohdan Havinskyi、Oleksandr Lukianenko、Dmytro Kuzievych、Ihor Karp、Andrii Sukhovii，据称他们在乌克兰顿涅茨克州与俄罗斯武装部队和附属武装团体交战后在 2022 年 5 月 19 日至 2024 年 12 月 26 日期间失踪；

(b) Yevhenii Stefanyshyn、Denys Zorin、Serhii Kozakov、Maksym Trokhymenko、Yevhen Fedorov、Yevhenii Kononenko、Serhii Zholobenko、Serhii Piatunin、Yevhen Batsalai、Oleksii Kaluhin、Oleksandr Bondar、Yevhen Fattakhov、Ivan Shmilo、Oleksandr Didukh、Yurii Niunko、Serhii Slobodianiuk、Anatolii Krasovskyi、Nazarii Medulka、Oleksandr Rybaltovskyi，据称他们在乌克兰哈尔科夫州与俄罗斯武装部队和附属武装团体交战后在 2022 年 3 月 7 日至 2024 年 12 月 28 日期间失踪；

(c) Oleksandr Strohan，据称他在当时被俄罗斯联邦占领的乌克兰赫尔松州 Chornobaivka 的住所被俄罗斯士兵绑架后于 2022 年 8 月 11 日失踪；

(d) Ihor Hurych、Pavlo Kuzmych、Danylo Kalita、Oleksii Filonenko、Viktor Nevhad、Oleh Sharypov、Yevhen Shapoval、Oleksandr Bezditnyi、Viktor Polishchuk、Andrii Huleichuk、Serhii Hibkin、Yurii Lankevych、Stanislav Klochkovskyi、Vadym Diachenko、Mykola Kuzmenko、Oleksandr Maiba、Andrii Zarubinskyi、Maksym Tsybulskyi，据称他们在俄罗斯联邦库尔斯克州与俄罗斯武装部队和附属武装团体交战后在 2024 年 8 月 13 日至 12 月 19 日期间失踪；

(e) Viktor Tsybenko，据称他于 2022 年 3 月 9 日从当时被俄罗斯联邦占领的乌克兰基辅州伊尔平的一家部队医院撤离时失踪；

(f) Kostianty Neliubov、Mykola Slobotskyi、Yevhenii Khudan、Ruslan Motnin、Viacheslav Sinikin、Serhii Lapenko，据称他们在乌克兰卢汉斯克州与俄罗斯武装部队和附属武装团体交战后在 2022 年 5 月 5 日至 2024 年 10 月 6 日期间失踪；

(g) Oleksandr Korzh 、 Maksym Starykovskyi 、 Volodymyr Kit 、 Ivan Savchuk 、 Serhii Tymus 、 Vadym Kazmiruk 、 Oleksandr Khomiak 、 Serhii Kosets 、 Dmytro Manolii 、 Viktor Chernyshov 、 Ruslan Ivaniuk 、 Andrii Androshchuk 、 Ivan Cherednychenko 、 Andrii Harbuz 、 Vitalii Tkachenko 、 Yurii Bilyi 、 Serhii Ushakov 、 Artem Yahodynskyi 、 Serhii Vyskrebets 、 Oleksii Hordiienko 、 Yevhenii Hudymenko 、 Vasyl Polishko 、 Artem Burka 、 Pavlo Zahrunnyi 、 Denys Demidov 、 Andrii Trytinichenko 、 Dmytro Zhurbin 、 Oleksii Klantsatyi 、 Andrii Petlokha 、 Ms. Natalia Shulha 、 Ruslan Lavryk 、 Viktor Ivanchenko, 据称他们在与俄罗斯武装部队和附属武装团体交战后或在俄罗斯联邦占领的乌克兰扎波里日亚州境内被俄罗斯部队绑架后在 2022 年 12 月 16 日至 2024 年 12 月 20 日期间失踪。

118. 工作组依照其工作方法，向乌克兰政府转交了这些案件的副本。有关 Viktor Tsybenko 的案卷副本也转交给了白俄罗斯政府。

#### 来文方提供的资料

119. 来文方提供了 104 起未决案件的最新资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

#### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

120. 工作组审议了来文提交人提供的资料，决定澄清 85 起案件，涉案人 Vladyslav Danylenko 、 Anton Avramov 、 Rustam Aliarov 、 Artem Andrusenko 、 Kyrylo Astashov 、 Kostiantyn Babych 、 Andrii Babchynskyi 、 Anatolii Bondarenko 、 Oleksandr Bordiuhovskyi 、 Dmytro Brahida 、 Oleksandr Brytan 、 Viktor Burenok 、 Yevhen Veremeienko 、 Vitalii Verteletskyi 、 Artem Vovk 、 Ruslan Vorona 、 Oleksandr Hluzd 、 Zakhar Hliatsevych 、 Yevhenii Holovinov 、 Roman Honcharenko 、 Roman Horilyk 、 Ihor Hrek 、 Mykola Hrytsyk 、 Andrii Hryshchenko 、 Mykola Hruzd 、 Vladyslav Datsko 、 Mykola Dehtiar 、 Volodymyr Derba 、 Hennadii Detsiuk 、 Dmytro Donchenko 、 Vladyslav Doroshok 、 Artem Druz 、 Denys Dubrova 、 Viacheslav Zhyhyr 、 Denys Zhmyria 、 Valentyn Zinovchuk 、 Vladyslav Zubok 、 Pavlo Ivashutych 、 Hennadii Ihnatenko 、 Valerii Yovenko 、 Yaroslav Kalchenko 、 Roman Kamka 、 Andrii Karpenko 、 Viacheslav Kasian 、 Dmytro Kyhym 、 Oleksii Kyrylenko 、 Denys Kyrychanskyi 、 Dmytro Kysil 、 Bohdan Kirienko 、 Roman Komlash 、 Bohdan Korniiets 、 Mykhailo Korchan 、 Serhii Kravchenko 、 Dmytro Kulish 、 Ivan Kupriienko 、 Artem Lutchenko 、 Oleksii Lutchenko 、 Andrii Malofiienko 、 Oleksandr Martyniuk 、 Mykola Marfych 、 Yurii Melnyk 、 Oleksii Moloiko 、 Artem Naboichenko 、 Oleksandr Naumenko 、 Oleksandr Nesterenko 、 Vasyl Neshcheret 、 Oleh Petrenko 、 Vitalii Pihor 、 Artem Popok 、 Volodymyr Protsenko 、 Andrii Rubakha 、 Vladyslav Savchenko 、 Vladyslav Sapsai 、 Vitalii Selezen 、 Roman Serdiuk 、 Vladyslav Sielieznov 、 Denys Syvoraksha 、 Bohdan Susha 、 Maksym Fedorchenko 、 Oleksandr Khandohii 、 Serhii Shepka 、 Bohdan Shydlovskyi 、 Yaroslav Yakubets 已被俄罗斯军队释放，据称已获自由；涉案人 Oleksii Lustov 据称目前被关在监狱；涉案人 Oleksandr Kushnarov 据称已经死亡。

## 意见

121. 工作组审议了网上公布的 45 起未决案件的资料，决定依照其工作方法向该国政府转交最新案卷。

122. 工作组依照其工作方法，向乌克兰政府转交了这些案卷的副本。

## 联合紧急呼吁

123. 2024 年 10 月 22 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出了一项紧急呼吁，事关有指控称，俄罗斯武装部队对乌克兰电力系统进行不断升级和有系统的攻击，这构成了迫在眉睫的核灾难的真实风险，可能导致大范围、大规模的放射性污染，包括造成乌克兰以及俄罗斯联邦和其他邻国无数人丧失，并对健康产生长期后果。其中还强调，由于俄罗斯武装部队的袭击，乌克兰电力系统的容量大幅下降，这对弱势群体，尤其是儿童、老年人、残疾人和其他弱势群体成员的人权造成了严重后果。<sup>43</sup>

## 卢旺达

### 紧急程序

124. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 5 起案件，涉案人为：

(a) Kambale Kighusu Arsène、Kasereka Kighusu Clovis、Kasereka Ndasimwa Obed、Kakule Kighihere，据称他们于 2024 年 9 月初在刚果民主共和国北基伍省 Rubare 被刚果河联盟和“3·23”运动的武装人员绑架；

(b) John Kasimba，人道主义工作者，据称他于 2025 年 1 月 10 日在刚果民主共和国卢贝罗地区被刚果河联盟和“3·23”运动的武装人员绑架。

125. 关于这些案件，工作组依照其工作方法，向刚果民主共和国转交了这些案件的副本。

### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

126. 工作组在审议了来文方提供的资料之后，决定澄清 Kasereka Ndasimwa Obed 案，据称他已获自由。

### 联合指控函

127. 2025 年 1 月 17 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关据称 John Kasimba、Kakule Kighihere、Kambale Kighusu Arsène 和 Kasereka Kighusu Clovis 在刚果民主共和国北基伍省被得到卢旺达政府支持或默许的武装团体成员绑架并强迫失踪。<sup>44</sup>

<sup>43</sup> RUS 10/2024.

<sup>44</sup> RWA 1/2025.

## 沙特阿拉伯

### 紧急程序

128. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为 2024 年 8 月 31 日在利雅得哈立德国王国际机场被捕的 1 人。

### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

129. 工作组根据来文方提供的资料，决定澄清 1 起案件，涉案人据称被关在监狱。

### 适用六个月规则

130. 政府提供了 2 起未决案件的资料，工作组据此决定依照其工作方法适用六个月规则。

## 西班牙

### 标准程序

131. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为 Francisco Moral González，据称他于 1948 年 9 月 29 日被国民警卫队人员逮捕。

### 政府提供的资料

132. 2025 年 1 月 10 日，该国政府转交了 3 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。根据工作组的决定，并依照其工作方法，向阿尔及利亚政府和欧洲边境与海岸警卫局(欧盟边管局)转交了 2 起案件的副本。

### 联合指控函和答复

133. 2024 年 12 月 13 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称国家法院显然无法处理与佛朗哥独裁统治期间所犯危害人类罪有关的刑事申诉，这违反了关于民主记忆的第 20/2022 号法律第 2 条第 3 款，也违反了国际人权标准。<sup>45</sup>

134. 2025 年 2 月 19 日，政府对 2024 年 12 月 13 日的联合指控函作出答复。<sup>46</sup>

## 斯里兰卡

### 政府提供的资料

135. 2024 年 9 月 20 日，该国政府转交了 1 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

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<sup>45</sup> ESP 6/2024.

<sup>46</sup> 见对 ESP 6/2024 的答复。

## 联合指控函

136. 2024 年 10 月 25 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关妇女人权维护者 Nelum Kumuduni Jayasekara 据称受到威胁和恐吓。<sup>47</sup>

137. 2024 年 12 月 26 日，斯里兰卡政府对 2024 年 10 月 25 日的联合指控函作出答复。

## 阿拉伯叙利亚共和国

### 紧急程序

138. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为 Ahmad Sattouf，据称他于 2024 年 9 月 21 日在黎巴嫩 Keserwan-Jbeil 省被捕，据称此后不久被叙利亚军事安全部门移交给阿拉伯叙利亚共和国。

### 标准程序

139. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 39 起案件(见附件一)。

### 来文方提供的资料

140. 来文方提供了 1 起未决案件的最新资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

## 泰国

### 适用六个月规则

141. 政府提供了 1 起未决案件的资料，工作组据此决定依照其工作方法适用六个月规则。

### 政府提供的资料

142. 2024 年 12 月 24 日和 2025 年 1 月 31 日，该国政府转交了 28 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

### 联合指控函和答复

143. 2024 年 10 月 23 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称 2004 年 10 月 Tak Bai 事件中安全人员杀害 84 名马来穆斯林社区(一个宗教少数群体)成员案件的诉讼时效即将于 2024 年 10 月 25 日到期，这将使目前起诉责任人的努力落空。<sup>48</sup>

<sup>47</sup> LKA 4/2024.

<sup>48</sup> THA 12/2024.

144. 2024 年 12 月 20 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称河内人民法院于 2024 年 10 月判处记者兼人权维护者 Duong Van Thai 12 年监禁。<sup>49</sup>

145. 2024 年 10 月 30 日，泰国政府确认收到 2024 年 10 月 23 日发出的联合指控函。<sup>50</sup>

## 多哥

### 政府提供的资料

146. 2024 年 10 月 10 日，该国政府转交了 10 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

## 突尼斯

### 政府提供的资料

147. 2024 年 10 月 11 日，该国政府转交了 5 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

### 联合指控函

148. 2024 年 10 月 1 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，内容涉及在海上拦截移民，按突尼斯港口的上岸程序中接收移民，包括贩运受害者或潜在受害者，以及关于未能识别受害者并向其提供援助的指控，这可能构成违反国际义务，包括不推回原则和包括儿童在内的移民的人权，以及在混合移民的情况下援助和保护人口贩运受害者的义务。<sup>51</sup> 另向欧洲联盟转交了一封类似的指控函。<sup>52</sup>

## 土耳其

### 紧急程序

149. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 4 起案件，涉案人为：Ozturk Uzun、Alparslan Taşcı、Mustafa Genç 和 Hüseyin Yeşilsu，据称他们在内罗毕被肯尼亚国家情报人员绑架，土耳其当局参与了绑架，之后他们于 2024 年 10 月 18 日失踪，据推测后来被转移到土耳其。

150. 工作组依照其工作方法，向肯尼亚政府发送了案卷副本。

<sup>49</sup> THA 15/2024.

<sup>50</sup> 见对 THA 12/2024 的答复。

<sup>51</sup> TUN 6/2024. 指控函的副本已转交阿尔及利亚、意大利和利比亚政府。

<sup>52</sup> OTH/129/2024. 指控函的副本已转交阿尔及利亚、意大利和利比亚政府。



## 联合紧急呼吁和答复

151. 2024 年 10 月 16 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出了一项紧急呼吁，事关据称约 300 名厄立特里亚人被任意拘留并从土耳其被强行遣返，这违反了不驱回原则。其中还提到另外一批约 50 名厄立特里亚人即将从土耳其被驱回，一旦回到厄立特里亚，他们有可能遭受严重侵犯人权行为，包括酷刑、强迫失踪和任意拘留。<sup>53</sup>

152. 2024 年 12 月 12 日，土耳其政府对上述联合紧急呼吁作出答复。<sup>54</sup>

## 联合指控函和答复

153. 2024 年 10 月 7 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关据称通过滥用反恐立法对貌似与居伦运动有关联的人采取系统性镇压措施，并对民间社会、人权维护者、持不同政见者和记者产生了相应的影响。这种措施包括：(a) 大规模逮捕、拘留和司法控制令；(b) 跨国引渡；(c) 扩大恐怖分子“灰名单”；(d) 滥用监视权。<sup>55</sup>

154. 2024 年 10 月 30 日，土耳其政府对上述联合指控函作出答复。<sup>56</sup>

## 乌干达

### 联合指控函

155. 2024 年 12 月 19 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，指控东非原油管道和 Tilenga 及 Kingfisher 项目对乌干达环境、气候和人权造成严重影响，以及环境人权维护者受到系统性压迫和侵犯人权行为。据报告，至少有 129 人被捕并被剥夺自由，还发生了若干隔离羁押和虐待案件。还有报告称，一再发生逮捕和拘留、强迫失踪，超过 42 个社区被强迫迁离，普遍存在司法骚扰。这些攻击和威胁似乎与环境人权维护者的正当人权活动，特别是他们至少自 2022 年以来就一直在开展的捍卫享有清洁、健康和可持续环境的权利的活动直接相关。<sup>57</sup>

## 阿拉伯联合酋长国

### 紧急程序

156. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为 Abdulrahman Yusuf Al-Qaradawi，此人拥有埃及和土耳其双重国籍，他从贝鲁特的拉菲克·哈里里国际机场被引渡到阿布扎比，据称被强迫失踪。<sup>58</sup>

<sup>53</sup> TUR 6/2024.

<sup>54</sup> 见对 TUR 6/2024 的答复。

<sup>55</sup> TUR 5/2024.

<sup>56</sup> 见对 TUR 5/2024 的答复。

<sup>57</sup> UGA 4/2024.

<sup>58</sup> 见上文第 89 段。

157. 工作组依照其工作方法，向埃及、黎巴嫩和土耳其政府转交了这一案件的副本。

#### 标准程序

158. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为中国国民 Talifu Aihemaiti，据称他于 2018 年 2 月 12 日在阿拉伯联合酋长国迪拜被迪拜警察逮捕。

159. 工作组依照其工作方法，向中国政府转交了这一案件的副本。

#### 来文方提供的资料

160. 来文方提供了 1 起未决案件的资料，工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

### 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国

#### 联合紧急呼吁和答复

161. 2024 年 11 月 29 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合发出一项紧急呼吁，事关三名英国儿童及他们的母亲据称在阿拉伯叙利亚共和国东北部的 Al-Roj 营地被任意拘留。其中还对 2024 年 9 月至 11 月 12 日将这名母亲隔离羁押在营地表示关切，这使她面临遭受相当于强迫失踪的行为的风险。<sup>59</sup>

162. 2025 年 1 月 22 日，该国政府对上述联合紧急呼吁作出答复。<sup>60</sup>

#### 联合指控函和答复

163. 2024 年 11 月 21 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称对政治抗议者显然不合理地使用了《2000 年恐怖主义法》、《2006 年恐怖主义法》和《2020 年判决法》的规定，引起了对他们的基本权利可能受到侵犯的关切。<sup>61</sup>

164. 2025 年 1 月 24 日，政府对上述联合指控函作出答复。<sup>62</sup>

### 坦桑尼亚联合共和国

#### 标准程序

165. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件，涉案人为 Musa Venerable Mziba，据称他于 2023 年 12 月 7 日在达累斯萨拉姆被据信是警察的人逮捕。

<sup>59</sup> GBR 12/2024.

<sup>60</sup> 见对 GBR 12/2024 的答复。

<sup>61</sup> GBR 13/2024.

<sup>62</sup> 见对 GBR 13/2024 的答复。

## 联合指控函

166. 2024 年 10 月 9 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，称坦桑尼亚联合共和国对反对派政党、民间社会组织、记者和人权维护者的镇压持续不断并还在升级，特别是严重侵犯人权，包括强迫失踪。此外，指控函还对 Deusedith Soka 据称被强迫失踪表示关切。<sup>63</sup>

167. 2024 年 10 月 18 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，对坦桑尼亚联合共和国的“弹性自然资源管理旅游和增长”项目表示关切。该项目的目的是开发保护区，以发展坦桑尼亚联合共和国南部地区的旅游业，据称，该项目已经并将继续严重侵犯鲁阿哈国家公园附近土著人民和其他受影响族群的权利。据称的侵犯人权行为包括威胁强迫迁离、法外处决、过度使用武力、强迫失踪、暴力侵害妇女和坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局大规模没收牲畜。<sup>64</sup> 另向世界银行集团转交了一封类似的指控函。<sup>65</sup>

## 美利坚合众国

### 政府提供的资料

168. 2024 年 9 月 10 日，该国政府转交了 4 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

## 联合指控函

169. 2024 年 11 月 14 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函，事关美国政府在拉法基承认共谋向恐怖组织提供物质支持后收缴的 6.87 亿美元的拉法基没收资金。没有关于没收资金的预定用途的资料。<sup>66</sup>

## 乌拉圭

### 适用六个月规则

170. 政府提供了 1 起未决案件的资料，工作组据此决定依照其工作方法适用六个月规则。

### 政府提供的资料

171. 2025 年 1 月 12 日，该国政府转交了 18 起案件的资料，但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

<sup>63</sup> TZA 3/2024.

<sup>64</sup> TZA 4/2024.

<sup>65</sup> OTH 135/2024.

<sup>66</sup> USA 25/2024.

## 委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国

### 紧急程序

172. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 23 起案件(见附件一)。

### 标准程序

173. 工作组依照标准程序向该国政府转交了 2 起案件，涉案人为乌拉圭国民 Fabián Buglione Reyes, 据称他于 2024 年 10 月 19 日在哥伦比亚与委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国边境被军事反情报总局特工逮捕；另一涉案人为 David Barroso Chirinos, 据称他于 2024 年 10 月 1 日在苏利亚州马拉开波被玻利瓦尔国家情报局特工逮捕。工作组依照其工作方法，向乌拉圭政府转交了 Fabián Buglione Reyes 案的副本。

### 根据来文方提供的资料作出的澄清

174. 工作组根据来文方提供的资料，决定澄清 17 起案件，涉案人为：

(a) Víctor Manuel Castillo Vizcaya, 目前被关押在位于加拉加斯 El Helicoide 大楼的玻利瓦尔国家情报局总部；

(b) Ambar Andreina Márquez Barrientos, 目前被关押在位于加拉加斯的玻利瓦尔国家情报局总部；

(c) Williams Daniel Dávila Barrios, 他被送往加拉加斯的 Clínicas 医院，后被转到位于加拉加斯的玻利瓦尔国家情报局总部；

(d) Fernando José Feo Henríquez, 目前被关押在位于加拉加斯的玻利瓦尔国家情报局总部；

(e) Ricardo Ludwig Estévez Mazza, 目前被关押在位于加拉加斯的玻利瓦尔国家情报局总部；

(f) Johangel Rafael Bolívar Beroes, 他被关押在阿拉瓜州的阿拉瓜惩戒中心，又称 Tocarón 监狱；

(g) Douglas Abelardo Magallanes, 他被关押在阿拉瓜州的阿拉瓜惩戒中心；

(h) Fraider Miguel Magallanes, 他被关押在阿拉瓜州的阿拉瓜惩戒中心；

(i) Dilia Pérez, 目前已获自由，但受到非拘禁措施；

(j) Carlos Correa, 目前已获自由，但受到非拘禁措施；

(k) Edward Ocariz, 他被关押在卡拉沃沃州的 Tucuyito 惩戒中心，又称 Tucuyito 监狱；

(l) Yousnel Alvarado, 他被关押在阿拉瓜州的阿拉瓜惩戒中心；

(m) Edward Noriega, 他被关押在卡拉沃沃州的第 7 区拘留中心；

(n) Paul León, 目前被关押；

(o) Ricardo Alberto Albacete Vidal, 目前已获自由；

(p) Sofía María Sahagun Ortiz, 目前被关押在加拉加斯的玻利瓦尔国家情报局总部;

(q) María Andreina Oropeza Zuñiga, 目前被关押在加拉加斯。

### 来文方提供的资料

175. 来文方提供了关于 1 起未决案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

### 其他有关国家提供的资料

176. 2024 年 11 月 12 日, 哥伦比亚政府转交了 1 起案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

177. 2024 年 12 月 6 日, 捷克政府转交了 1 起案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

178. 2024 年 11 月 22 日, 秘鲁政府转交了 1 起案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

179. 2025 年 1 月 17 日和 23 日, 西班牙政府转交了 3 起案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

180. 2025 年 1 月 31 日, 阿根廷政府转交了 1 起案件的资料, 但工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这一案件。

### 联合指控函

181. 2024 年 11 月 13 日, 工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封指控函, 称委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国拘留条件不良, 包括拘留、惩戒中心和审前拘留中心的食物、水和卫生设施以及医疗和治疗一向不足。据称的这种状况尤其影响到妇女、老年人和残疾人等。<sup>67</sup>

## 越南

### 紧急程序

182. 工作组依照紧急程序向该国政府转交了 1 起案件, 涉案人为格姆阿县的越南福音会成员 Y Thinh Nie, 据称他于 2024 年 9 月 5 日在家中被国家警察逮捕。

### 适用六个月规则

183. 政府提供了 1 起未决案件的资料, 工作组据此决定依照其工作方法适用六个月规则。

<sup>67</sup> VEN 11/2024.

### 联合指控函

184. 2024 年 12 月 20 日，工作组与其他特别程序机制联合转交了一封信函，事关记者兼人权维护者 Duong Van Thai 在被泰国强行遣返后，于 2024 年 10 月被河内人民法院判处 12 年监禁。<sup>68</sup>

## 四. 工作组在本届会议期间审查的关于非国家行为体实施的相当于强迫失踪行为的资料<sup>69</sup>

### 阿拉伯叙利亚共和国(阿拉伯叙利亚共和国北部和东部事实当局)

#### 有关国家提供的资料

185. 2024 年 12 月 20 日，瑞典政府提供了登记在阿拉伯叙利亚共和国北部和东部事实当局统计数据下的 3 起未决案件的资料。工作组认为这些资料不足以澄清这些案件。

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<sup>68</sup> VNM 5/2024. 见上文第 144 段。

<sup>69</sup> 向非国家行为体转交案件绝不意味着工作组或联合国对任何领土、城市或地区或其当局的法律地位表示任何意见。

## Annex I

[English only]

### Urgent procedure cases

#### Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

1. Under its urgent procedure, the Working Group transmitted 23 urgent cases to the Government concerning:

(a) Ubencio Manuel Pacheco, a member of Vente Venezuela, an opposition political party, allegedly arrested on 30 July 2024 by agents of the Penal Intelligence Division (DPI) and the Bolivarian National Police (PNB) while riding his motorcycle in the La Clave, Pampam, Trujillo State;

(b) Amerigo de Grazia, dual national of Italy and Venezuela, deputy of the National Assembly of Venezuela and leader of the Guyana Libre platform, allegedly arrested on 7 August 2024 by agents of the Bolivarian Intelligence Service (SEBIN). In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Italy;

(c) María Andreina Oropeza Zuñiga, a woman leader of the Con Venezuela political campaign allegedly detained on 7 August 2024 in her home in Portuguesa State;

(d) Manuel Alejandro Tique Chaves, a national of Colombia, allegedly detained at the border between Colombia and Venezuela on 14 September 2024 by Venezuelan immigration agents and subsequently transferred to the headquarters of the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM) in Caracas. In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Colombia;

(e) Perkins Asdrubal Rocha Contreras, lawyer and legal coordinator for the Vente Venezuela political party, allegedly arrested on 27 August 2024 in Caracas by individuals wearing black clothing;

(f) Jan Darmovzal, a national of the Czech Republic, allegedly arrested at his hotel in Atabapo, Amazonas State, on 5 September 2024 by officers of the Bolivarian National Guard (PNB). In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of the Czech Republic;

(g) Eduardo Emiro Labrador, deputy of the Legislative Council of the State of Zulia, allegedly arrested on 18 October 2024 while travelling in the highway by agents of the Zulia regional police;

(h) Raymar Nottely Pérez Alvarado, allegedly detained on 22 September 2024 at a military checkpoint in Peracal, Táchira State, by agents of the Bolivarian National Guard (PNB) and immigration officials;

(i) Rosa Carolina Chirinos Zambrano, a woman allegedly detained on 22 September 2024 at a military checkpoint in Peracal, Táchira State, by agents of the Bolivarian National Guard (PNB) and immigration officials;

(j) David Josué Misse Durán, dual national of Colombia and Venezuela, allegedly detained on 22 September 2024 at a military checkpoint in Peracal, Táchira state, by members of the Bolivarian National Guard (GNB) and immigration officials. In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Colombia;

(k) Renzo Yasir Huamanchumo Castillo, national of Peru, allegedly detained on 22 September 2024 at a military checkpoint in Peracal, Táchira State, by agents of the Bolivarian National Guard (PNB) and immigration officials. In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Peru;

(l) Edwin Ivan Colmenares García, a national of Colombia, allegedly detained on 1 November 2024 while crossing the International Arauca Bridge towards Cúcuta, Colombia, by agents of the Administrative Service of Identification, Migration, and Immigration (SAIME). In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Colombia;

(m) Alejandro José Betancourt Guaicaia, allegedly detained on 22 September 2024 at a military checkpoint in Peracal, Táchira state, by members of the Bolivarian National Guard (GNB), and immigration officials;

(n) Sofía María Sahagun Ortíz, a woman holding dual nationality of Spain and Venezuela, allegedly detained on 23 October 2024 at the Simon Bolivar Airport in Maiquetía, La Guaira State, by members of the Administrative Service of Identification, Migration, and Immigration (SAIME). In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Spain;

(o) David Estrella, a dual national of Ecuador and the United States of America, allegedly detained by agents of the Venezuelan police on 10 September 2024 after entering Venezuela through the Border with Colombia in Cúcuta. In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Governments of Ecuador and the United States of America;

(p) José María Basoa Valdovinos, national of Spain, allegedly detained on 2 September 2024 near Morganito, in Amazonas State, by local authorities and subsequently handed into agents of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN). In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Spain;

(q) Andrés Martínez Adasme, national of Spain, allegedly detained on 2 September 2024 near Morganito, in Amazonas State, by local authorities and subsequently handed in to agents of the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN). In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Spain;

(r) Jesús Armas, campaign leader of the Vente Venezuela political party, allegedly detained on 10 December 2024 outside a café in Caracas by six alleged unidentified police agents with covered faces;

(s) Luis Andrés Tarbay Villamizar, member of the Vente Venezuela political party, allegedly detained on 19 December 2024 in Caracas by members of the Bolivarian National Police (PNB);

(t) Nahuel Agustín Gallo, national of Argentina, and Corporal of the Argentine Gendarmerie, allegedly detained on 8 December 2024 at the border crossing between Venezuela and Colombia by agents of the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM). In accordance with the Working Group's methods of work, a copy of the case was forwarded to the Government of Argentina;

(u) An individual allegedly detained on 15 November 2024 at the Guasdalito checkpoint in Apure State by the Administrative Service of Identification, Migration and Foreign Affairs (SAIME);

(v) Carlos Correa, Executive Director of the NGO Espacio Público, allegedly detained on 7 January 2024 in downtown Caracas by alleged security agents dressed in black and subsequently transferred to the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN) headquarters;

(w) Rafael Eduardo Tudares Bracho, son-in-law of a candidate in the national presidential elections, was detained on 7 January 2025 by agents of the Strategic and Tactical Actions Directorate (DAET) of the Bolivarian National Police (PNB).



## Standard procedure cases

### Pakistan

2. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted 20 cases to the Government concerning:

- (a) Usman Ali, allegedly arrested in Karachi, on 30 May 2013, by paramilitary rangers;
- (b) Muhammad Saeed, allegedly arrested in Karachi on 17 March 2013, by paramilitary rangers;
- (c) Usman Ali, allegedly abducted in Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 5 May 2023, by the police;
- (d) Muhammad Idrees Ismail, allegedly abducted in Karachi on 28 February 2018, by the police;
- (e) Muhammad Ismail Khan, allegedly abducted in Karachi on 24 July 2010, by members of a security or intelligence agency;
- (f) Muhammad Rafaqat Awan, allegedly abducted in Rawalpindi, on 29 June 2019, by members of a security or intelligence agency;
- (g) Muhammad Haider Khan, allegedly abducted in Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, on 23 October 2012, by Military Intelligence officials.
- (h) Atta Ullah, allegedly abducted in Karachi on 19 February 2015, by Military Intelligence officers.
- (i) Syed Zulfuqar Ali Mohajar, allegedly abducted in Karachi, on 9 February 2021, by agents believed to be from the Inter-services Intelligence.
- (j) Mehran Gul, allegedly abducted in Karachi on 11 January 2023, by agents believed to be from the Inter-services Intelligence.
- (k) Danish Aqeel Ansari, allegedly abducted in Lahore on 27 August 2013, by members of an intelligence agency.
- (l) Rahmat Ullah, allegedly abducted in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 11 April 2020, by members of an intelligence agency.
- (m) Rafe Ullah, allegedly abducted in Peshawar on 23 May 2024, by members of an intelligence agency.
- (n) Waqar Rehman, allegedly abducted in Karachi, on 13 August 2015, by Pakistani Rangers.
- (o) Noor Ul Haq, allegedly abducted in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 13 August 2010, by the police and members of an intelligence agency.
- (p) Zaheer Ahmed, allegedly abducted on 27 June 2024, in Quetta, by the police and agents believed to be from the Counter-Terrorism Department.
- (q) Khanan Ullah, allegedly abducted in Sararogha, South Waziristan District on 10 January 2018, by Pakistani rangers.
- (r) Muhammad Shah, allegedly abducted in Khel, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on 22 July 2014, by Frontier Corps and Military officers.
- (s) Showrang, allegedly abducted in South Waziristan, on 7 March 2015, by Pakistani security forces.
- (t) Allah Noor Khan, allegedly abducted in Surabghot, Karachi, on 17 June 2014, by the police.

## Syrian Arab Republic

3. Under its standard procedure, the Working Group transmitted 39 cases to the Government concerning:

- (a) An individual allegedly abducted in Saida in 1991;
- (b) An individual allegedly arrested on 20 February 2012 from a checkpoint at the entrance to Maarat al-Numan city in Idlib by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (c) An individual allegedly last seen in March 2012 during his military service in Auras region, south of Homs Governorate;
- (d) An individual allegedly arrested in May 2012 from the Qnainis neighbourhood in Latakia city by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (e) An individual allegedly arrested on 2 May 2012 from Al-Salhiya Farms located on Al-Adawi Street in Damascus by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (f) An individual allegedly arrested on 23 June 2012 from his home located in the Haj Ali neighbourhood, in the town of Arbin, by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (g) An individual allegedly arrested in July 2012 from a checkpoint on highway connecting Baniyas and Homs city by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (h) An individual allegedly arrested on 29 July 2012 at a checkpoint in Aleppo by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (i) An individual allegedly arrested in September 2012 from Cairo Street in Homs city by armed men in civilian clothing believed to be agents of the National Defence Forces;
- (j) An individual allegedly abducted on 24 September 2012 in Damascus and reportedly seen in the custody of officers of the Military Intelligence;
- (k) An individual allegedly arrested on 24 September 2012 near the village of al-Qastal by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (l) An individual allegedly arrested on 26 September 2012 from the village of Hutaytet al-Turkman of the Rif Dimashq Governorate by armed military officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (m) An individual allegedly arrested on 9 October 2012 from the Homs-Tartous Road by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (n) An individual allegedly arrested on 24 October 2012 at a checkpoint near the al Assad Hospital in Deir Ez-Zour city by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (o) An individual allegedly arrested on 4 November 2012 from Sheikh Kheder neighbourhood of Aleppo city by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (p) Two individuals who were arrested on 6 November 2012 at the Military Police Street in Deir Ez-Zour city by officers of the Military Security Force;
- (q) An individual allegedly abducted on 7 November 2012 from Fayez Mansour Street by officers of the Syrian Airforce Intelligence.
- (r) An individual allegedly arrested in December 2012 from the Al Furqan neighbourhood in Aleppo city by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (s) A minor allegedly arrested on 1 December 2012 from the Mezzeh Commercial Secondary School in the Mezzeh neighbourhood in Damascus by officers of the Military Intelligence Division;
- (t) An individual allegedly arrested on 18 December 2012 by officers of the Syrian Air Force intelligence and detained at the Al Mazze Airport;
- (u) An individual allegedly arrested on 22 January 2013 from his family home in the Al Amara neighbourhood of Damascus by armed men believed to be officers of the Syrian Arab Army;

- (v) An individual allegedly arrested on 4 March 2013 from a checkpoint at the Jdaidet Yabous (al Masnaa) border crossing by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (w) An individual allegedly arrested on 21 April 2013 from the Immigration and Passport Department building in the Rukn al-Din neighbourhood of Damascus by the Immigration and Passport Police;
- (x) Two individuals allegedly arrested on 28 April 2013 from a checkpoint in Halab al Jadida neighbourhood in Aleppo City by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (y) An individual allegedly arrested in June 2013 from the checkpoint near al Kiswa city by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (z) An individual and a minor, aged 15 allegedly arrested on 24 June 2013 from their home located in Abu Jarin village by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (aa) An individual allegedly arrested on 24 June 2013 from his home in Junaid village, As-Safira district, Aleppo Governorate, by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (bb) Two individuals allegedly arrested on 11 August 2013 from the Qnenis neighbourhood in Latakia by armed men of the Hilal Al-Assad's militia which is affiliated with the Syrian Arab Army;
- (cc) An individual allegedly arrested on 27 April 2014 at the bridge checkpoint in Tartous, by officers of the Military Intelligence Division;
- (dd) An individual allegedly arrested in November 2014 from a checkpoint in Dara'a by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (ee) An individual allegedly arrested on 24 April 2015 from his home near the al Kura al Ardiyya Roundabout, in the al Joura neighbourhood in Deir Ez-Zour city by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (ff) An individual allegedly arrested in November 2016 from Jibrin Shelter Centre near Aleppo International Airport by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (gg) An individual allegedly arrested on 14 February 2018 from Al Suqaylabiyah town, Hama Governorate by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (hh) An individual allegedly arrested on 26 August 2018 near the Al Rukban camp by officers of the Syrian Arab Army;
- (ii) An individual allegedly arrested on 11 May 2022 by officers of the Military Intelligence Division from his home in the northern neighbourhood of Nawa city.

## Annex II

[English only]

### General allegations

#### Israel

The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (hereafter, ‘the Working Group’) received information from the sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (hereafter, ‘the Declaration’) by Israel.

1. This general allegation focuses on the obstacles encountered in the application of the Declaration, in particular with respect to alleged enforced disappearances committed by Israeli armed forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, namely, Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem from 7 October 2023 until date.
2. According to the information received by the Working Group, following the attacks perpetrated by members of Hamas Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades and other Palestinian armed groups on 7 October 2023, Israeli armed forces have been detaining Palestinians on a massive scale in Gaza and transferring them to military camps (including Ofer, Sde Teiman, Naftali and Anatot) and prisons (including Negev, Nafha, Ofer, Ashkelon, Ramlah, Mascobeya and Jalama) located in Israel and the Occupied West Bank, where the fate and whereabouts of many among them become unknown.
3. Reportedly, the situation is especially severe in northern Gaza, where, since October 2024, the implementation by Israel of the so-called Generals’ Plan (also known as ‘Eiland Plan’, whose alleged contents and aims were published in September 2024 by the Forum of Commanders and Soldiers in the Reserves, i.e. a group of senior Israeli reservists) led to over 4,000 Palestinians, including women and children, killed or forcibly disappeared and 1,750 detained.
4. In this context, among others, the following patterns of enforced disappearance were registered: persons who were last seen near the security fences between Israel and the Gaza Strip on 7 October 2023; persons who were last seen while trying to cross from the north of Gaza to the south or vice-versa at the Netzarim checkpoint controlled by the Israeli Defence Forces (hereafter, ‘IDF’); persons who were arrested by officers of the IDF during ground operations in refugee camps (e.g. al-Maghazi, al-Nuseirat, al-Bureji and Jabalia); and persons who were arrested from various residential neighbourhoods during the ground invasion by the IDF. The fate and whereabouts of many of those last seen in these circumstances remain unknown.
5. The Working Group was also informed that, oftentimes, the operations of the IDF target patients and medical staff from hospitals. An instance is that of the operation conducted on 28 December 2024 by members of the IDF at the Kamal Adwan Hospital in northern Gaza, where more than 240 patients and medical staff were arrested. According to the information received, the fate and whereabouts of many of those deprived of their liberty in these circumstances remain unknown.

#### Legislation enabling enforced disappearance

6. According to the information submitted to the Working Group, arrests and detentions by the IDF in Gaza are carried out pursuant to the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law No. 5762-2002, enacted in 2002 and subsequently amended on multiple occasions. The law introduces the category of “unlawful combatants”, who can be detained indefinitely without trial.
7. Art. 3(a) of the law defines an “unlawful combatant” as any person who takes part in hostile activity against the State of Israel, directly or indirectly, or belongs to a force engaged in hostile activity against the State of Israel, but does not meet the conditions granting the

status of prisoner of war under international law, as detailed in article 4 of the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 regarding the treatment of prisoners of war.

8. Pursuant to this definition, it is not essential for someone to take part in hostilities against the State of Israel. The mere fact of being a member of a “force carrying out hostile acts” would be considered as sufficient to fall under this category. In a judgment delivered in 2008, the Supreme Court of Israel held that this would amount to a “sub-category of civilians under international law”.

9. On 18 December 2023, Amendment No. 4 to the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law and Temporary Provision – Iron Swords, was adopted. It was originally conceived as a temporary provision for a period of four months (i.e. until 17 May 2024), but it was extended (the latest extension – for other four months – having been approved on 29 July 2024). The Working Group recalls that this amendment raised concerns regarding its alignment with Israel’s human rights obligations addressed by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in [OL ISR 12/2024](#). The Working Group regrets the lack of response from your Excellency’s Government.

10. Pursuant to the further amendments in December 2023, the period of time within which a military commander is required to issue a detention order for a person designated as “unlawful combatant” is 45 days (prior to the amendment, it was 96 hours). Moreover, 75 days (instead of 14 days) may now pass before judicial review of such a detention order, and the judicial review will be undertaken by video conference, even when the person deprived of liberty is not represented by an attorney. Furthermore, the period of time during which an “unlawful combatant” may be denied a meeting with an attorney will be 75 days, with the approval of the official established in the law, and a cumulative period of 180 days with the approval of the court (instead of 10 and 21 days, respectively). These prolonged terms are seemingly at odds with international human rights law, including due process guarantees, and international humanitarian law and, in particular, if the fate and whereabouts of those deprived of liberty under these circumstances are not disclosed, this amounts to an enforced disappearance.

11. In this regard, the Working Group has received information according to which the implementation of this legislation allows for the indefinite incommunicado detention of persons and, in practice, it enables the enforced disappearance of the individuals concerned. According to the sources, those detained pursuant to the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law, including women and children, are held in inhumane conditions, frequently subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment – on occasions resulting in the death of the detainees – and without any contact with the outside world, not being allowed to communicate or being visited by their families or any other person of choice, nor by the International Committee of the Red Cross (hereafter, ‘ICRC’).

#### **Obstacles, intimidation and reprisals faced by lawyers of families and civil society organisations**

12. Reportedly, attempts made by families of those detained pursuant to the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law to inquire before the Israeli Prison Service (hereafter, ‘IPS’) to determine the fate and whereabouts of their loved ones encounter major obstacles. In particular, lawyers representing families of persons detained under these circumstances have allegedly been repeatedly summoned and interrogated by Israeli security apparatus, including the Israeli General Security Service, and warned not to continue sending inquiries to the IPS. A complaint against one of the lawyers representing the families of Palestinian detained in Gaza under these circumstances was lodged by the IPS with the Israeli Bar Association and, in May 2024, the Central Court in Israel issued an urgent decision pursuant to a request from the IPS preventing the lawyer concerned from visiting detainees. As a result of these decisions and out of fear for his and his family’s life, the lawyer quit his job. According to the information received by the Working Group, the lawyer who took over the docket of cases of these families was equally banned from visiting and inquiring about Palestinian detainees for a period of six months. Also this lawyer reportedly quitted the job out of fear.

13. The Working Group has been informed that, under the present circumstances, the work of civil society associations concerned with attempting to establish the circumstances of enforced disappearances and the fate of disappeared persons and to assist victims of enforced disappearance in Gaza, would be jeopardised and rendered almost impossible, including because of the security risks for the staff and their families, who are frequently subjected to threats and intimidation.

14. The Working Group received information according to which the IPS responds only to a limited number of the formal requests for information on Palestinians from Gaza detained pursuant to the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law whose fate and whereabouts are currently unknown. The criteria for deciding which requests receive a response and which are ignored are unknown.

#### **Systematic obstacles to visits to detainees**

15. Furthermore, the sources referred to the Working Group about the multiple obstacles encountered in the submission of requests, coordination, and conduction of visits by lawyers to detainees, which must be submitted either to the Military Command Centre for Prisons (hereafter, ‘MCCP’) for those held in Israeli military camps or, for those held in prisons run by the IPS, directly to the detention facility concerned.

16. First, many requests for visits are rejected because the detainees concerned are formally prohibited from receiving visits pursuant to the applicable legislation. There are also instances where authorities systematically fail to respond to visit requests, despite several follow-ups from the lawyers. Sources indicated that this is especially evident with Ramleh and Ashkelon Prisons.

17. Second, when a visit of the lawyer is eventually allowed – frequently after lulls and considerable delays in the provision of an answer and after repeated follow-ups – the prison administration reportedly restricts the number of detainees that can be met during a single visit or the number of visits that one lawyer can conduct per month. The practice is reportedly most prevalent at the Nafha Prison, where the maximum number of detainees allowed is limited to three per visit, and at the Negev Prison, where only five detainees were allegedly allowed to be visited.

18. Sources informed the Working Group that the last minute cancellation of visits previously granted is also frequent and that, in these cases, either no justification is provided, or generic “emergency situations” are invoked. The Working Group was also alerted about instances where detainees are suddenly transferred on the same day as the previously agreed visit, after which, their fate and whereabouts usually become again unknown. It must be recalled that an enforced disappearance may be initiated also by an initially legal arrest or detention and it may occur in the context of the transfer of a person deprived of liberty. That is to say, the protection of a person from enforced disappearance must be effective upon the act of deprivation of liberty and throughout his or her detention.

19. Third, pursuant to the information brought to the consideration of the Working Group, when visits eventually take place, further challenges emerge, and lawyers have to undergo several stringent security checks and are not allowed to carry any documents or personal items. Meetings of lawyers with detainees usually last between 30 and 45 minutes, and take place in temporary barracks, frequently lacking adequate air conditioning. The lawyer is usually separated from the detainee by a thick wire fence with narrow holes, and with no privacy, as soldiers stand behind the detainee, listening to the whole conversation, which is also videotaped. Instances where soldiers would intervene in the discussion between the lawyer and the detainee, especially at the Neftali Camp, have been reported. The Working Group was also informed that detainees are frequently physically abused and subjected to ill-treatment, including humiliating treatment, by soldiers and prison guards while they are being escorted to meet lawyers.

**Lack of effective, independent, impartial and thorough investigations and failure to identify and return the mortal remains of persons deprived of their liberty who die in custody**

20. According to the reports submitted to the Working Group, despite the numerous cases of enforced disappearances of Palestinians reported, Israeli authorities systematically fail to open *ex officio* investigations directed at both disclosing the fate and whereabouts of the disappeared persons and identifying perpetrators, prosecuting and, where appropriate, sanctioning them. Hence, relatives of disappeared persons are reportedly left without any effective remedy.

21. As mentioned above, persons detained pursuant to the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law are frequently subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment and, in many cases, they died in custody. Sources indicated to the Working Group that allegations of torture and deaths in custody are equally not subjected to any thorough, impartial, independent and effective investigation.

22. Moreover, the Working Group has been informed that, when detainees allegedly die in custody, relatives are not informed of the circumstances and cause of death and the destination of the remains. Indeed, there allegedly are no instances where the mortal remains of those who allegedly died in custody were returned to the families and, reportedly Israeli authorities do not undertake any adequate measure to determine the cause of death, respect and identify the remains, thus also failing to adopt actions that would allow to establish the truth on forcibly disappeared persons.

23. The Working Group welcomes the entry into force of a ceasefire agreement on 19 January 2025, which it hopes will allow for a change in the policies and practices illustrated in the previous paragraphs.

24. With regard to the allegations contained in this document, the Working Group would like to bring to the Government's attention articles 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20 and 21 of the Declaration.

25. The Working Group wishes to recall that the absolute prohibition of enforced disappearances and the corresponding obligation to investigate them and hold perpetrators accountable have attained the status of *jus cogens*.

26. Moreover, enforced disappearance is prohibited also pursuant to customary international humanitarian law (Rule 98). Each party to the conflict must take all feasible measures to account for persons reported missing as a result of armed conflict and must provide their family members with any information it has on their fate (Rule 117). Furthermore, parties of a conflict also have obligations regarding the dead, including taking all possible measures to search for, collect and evacuate them, returning remains, respecting and maintaining graves, as well as record all available information before disposal and marking the location of graves (Rules 112-116). Rules 118 to 128 of customary international humanitarian law enshrine the guarantees to be ensured to persons deprived of their liberty, including the ICRC access (Rule 124) and the visits to persons deprived of their liberty (Rule 126).

27. The Working Group notes that the category of "unlawful combatants" does not exist in international humanitarian law, neither does any "sub-category" of civilians. Accordingly, the traditional categories of combatants, civilians and prisoners of war (hereafter, 'POWs') and the corresponding guarantees shall be applied.

28. In this regard, the third Geneva Convention provides standards of treatment for POWs and the fourth Geneva Convention affords protection to civilians, including in occupied territory. The first Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions contains additional protection measures, including dealing particularly with missing and dead persons (Articles 32-34). All those provisions provide valuable protection for detained persons, ensuring that their detention is recorded and the detained persons remain in contact with their families, thus preventing enforced disappearances.

29. Furthermore, the Working Group notes that, pursuant to Rules 25 and 28 of customary international humanitarian law, medical personnel and medical units exclusively assigned to

medical duties must be respected and protected in all circumstances. According to Rule 35, directing an attack against a zone established to shelter the wounded and the sick from the effects of hostilities is prohibited. In addition, the Working Group recalls that, as emphasised in its [study on enforced disappearance and economic, social and cultural rights](#), victims of enforced disappearances often include persons who were active in promoting the enjoyment of rights, and, in these cases, the disappearance of one person, may have a negative effect on the larger community.

30. Rules 134 and 135 of customary international humanitarian law afford special protection respectively to women and children. In this regard, the Working Group recalls its general comments on [women affected by enforced disappearances and children and enforced disappearances](#).

31. Furthermore, the Working Group wishes to refer to its [general comment on Article 10 of the Declaration](#), spelling out the guarantees due to persons deprived of their liberty, especially in pre-trial detention, as well as its [joint statement on so-called “short-term enforced disappearances”](#), which clarifies that, in order to constitute an enforced disappearance, the deprivation of liberty of a person must be followed by a refusal to acknowledge such deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law, regardless of the duration of the said deprivation of liberty or concealment.

32. The Working Group wishes to also recall the obligations of the State pursuant to the [2019 Guiding Principles for the Search for Disappeared Persons](#); the Working Group’s General comment on the Right to the Truth in Relation to Enforced Disappearances (A/HRC/16/48, para. 39), which elaborates on the right to the truth as both a collective and an individual right; its [report on standards and public policies for an effective investigation of enforced disappearances](#); as well as the [Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions](#) (hereafter, ‘Minnesota Protocol’); and [the Revised version of the Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment](#) (hereafter, ‘Istanbul Protocol’).

33. The Working Group would be grateful for your Excellency’s Government cooperation and observations on the following questions:

(a) Please provide any additional information and any comment you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.

(b) Please provide information on how the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law 2002 – as amended in December 2023 –complies with your Excellency’s Government’s obligations pursuant to international human rights and humanitarian law. In particular, please provide any information on how the category of “unlawful combatants” would align with your Excellency’s Government’s obligations under international humanitarian law.

(c) Please provide information on the measures taken to guarantee to any person with a legitimate interest, such as the relatives of the person deprived of liberty, their representatives or their counsel, access to information on whether a person is held in detention, where and on the state of health of such a person.

(d) Please provide information on the measures adopted by your Excellency’s Government to ensure that medical personnel and medical units exclusively assigned to medical duties are respected and protected in all circumstances, especially by preventing their enforced disappearance. Moreover, please provide information on the special measures adopted to prevent the enforced disappearance of women and children.

(e) Please provide information on the measures taken by your Excellency’s Government to ensure that any person deprived of liberty is authorized to communicate with, and be visited by, his or her family, counsel or any other person of his or her choice. In particular, kindly illustrate how the restrictions, *de jure* and *de facto*, posed on the visits to persons deprived of their liberty pursuant to the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law would align to your Excellency’s Government obligations pursuant to international humanitarian and human rights law.



(f) Please provide information on the measures taken by your Excellency's Government to ensure that the ICRC has access and can visit persons deprived of their liberty in military camps and prisons in Israel and in the Occupied West Bank.

(g) Please provide detailed information on the measures undertaken to ensure that all those involved in the investigation of alleged enforced disappearances and in the search for the disappeared persons, including the complainant, counsel, witnesses and relatives of the disappeared person are protected against ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisal and, any such instance is appropriately investigated and punished.

(h) Please inform on the measures taken by your Excellency's Government to guarantee the right to form and participate freely in organizations and associations concerned with attempting to establish the circumstances of enforced disappearances and the fate of disappeared persons, and to assist victims of enforced disappearance.

(i) Please provide detailed information on how your Excellency's Government ensures that any person having knowledge or legitimate interest, who alleges that a person has been subjected to enforced disappearance, is able to lodge a complaint to a competent and independent State authority. Furthermore, please provide information on how your Government ensures that enforced disappearances are promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially investigated by the authorities, even if there has been no formal complaint.

(j) Please provide detailed information on the measures taken by your Excellency's Government to investigate allegations of torture and deaths in custody of persons deprived of their liberty in military camps and prisons in Israel and in the Occupied West Bank, pursuant to international standards, including the Minnesota and Istanbul Protocols.

(k) Please provide information on the measures taken to determine the cause of death of persons deprived of their liberty deceased in custody, respect and return their remains to their families.

34. The Working Group requests your Excellency's Government to provide a response to the above questions within 60 days. The text of the general allegation will be published along with the Working Group's post-session report and on its website, where also any response received by your Excellency's Government will be made public.

## Kenya

The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances ('the Working Group') received information from sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (hereafter, 'the Declaration') in Kenya.

1. The Working Group is alarmed by the allegations from credible sources related to the instances of enforced disappearances including so-called short-term enforced disappearances, in the context of the protests which began in June 2024 against the proposed Finance Bill 2024 introduced in a special issue of the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 102 (National Assembly Bills No. 30). Sources estimate that approximately 60 individuals have been forcibly disappeared; however, it is impossible to determine the exact number as it continues to fluctuate with ongoing reports of new cases and developments. Some of the disappeared have later reappeared, while others were found dead and the fate and whereabouts of some remain unknown. Those who have reappeared reported experiencing torture during their detention. The Working Group recalls that this issue was raised in [JUA KEN 4/2024](#) and we regret the lack of response from your Excellency's Government.

2. According to sources, the proposed bill has provoked widespread indignation among the population due to the economic hardships caused by the introduction of new taxes. In response, residents took to the streets in protest. Reportedly, hundreds of protestors were arbitrarily arrested on the first three days of the protests, with at least two individuals losing their lives as a result of the disproportionate and excessive use of force by the police. As the protests grew, the Kenyan Parliament approved the bill, and protesters forcefully entered the

Parliament building. Sources cite instances of arbitrary killings, abduction and shootings with life and rubber bullets.

3. Based on available information, enforced disappearances continue even as protests have diminished in scale. The reported cases of enforced disappearances reveal systematic patterns in the profiles of the targeted individuals, methods of abduction, reasons for detention, and eventual release. The majority of those disappeared were individuals involved in protests or perceived as key voices in society, including human rights defenders, journalists, medical and legal professionals, bloggers and community leaders. Those considered to be spearheading protests or playing a key role in funding them are reportedly especially targeted.

4. Reports received by the Working Group strongly suggest that targets were often identified through prior surveillance of social media or communications and that security services had unrestricted access to call data for real-time tracking, frequently bypassing legal procedures. These allegations raise further concerns about the role of digital surveillance in these violations.

5. According to the information received, a special team from the National Intelligence Service and from the Directorate of Criminal Investigations is purportedly behind the deprivation of liberty followed by enforced disappearance of protestors. Reports indicate that abductions were typically carried out by plainclothes officers in unmarked vehicles. Victims were forcibly taken from various locations, including their homes and public areas, often using force and methods like handcuffing and blindfolding. Interrogations during detention focused on protest-related activities, such as funding and organization, with reports of mistreatment and torture and detention periods ranging from a few hours to 32 days. The Working Group recalls that duration is not a constitutive element of enforced disappearances and that State's obligations under international human rights law are the same regardless of the duration of the disappearances. Sources further indicated that many victims were released after interventions by professional associations, family members, or civil society groups, with releases often occurring in remote areas or at police stations.

6. The Working Group further noted with concern the challenges highlighted in the information received, notably on surrounding accountability and investigations into enforced disappearances. It appears from the reports that, despite constitutional protections, the lack of a specific legal framework criminalizing enforced disappearances at the domestic level and frequent non-compliance with habeas corpus orders seem to undermine efforts to address these violations. Reports indicate instances of judicial orders being disregarded, with allegations of retaliation against the judiciary further eroding confidence in accountability mechanisms. Additionally, no arrests or prosecutions have been reported for perpetrators of enforced disappearances during or after the 2024 protests. Sources question the veracity of official information on cases being resolved and underscore that no evidence of comprehensive investigations has been provided or rendered publicly available. The allegations brought to the Working Group raise concerns related to the absence of action by oversight bodies, such as the Independent Policing Oversight Authority and the National Police Service.

7. The Working Group would like to bring to the Government's attention articles 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 19 of the Declaration, which are directly related to the present allegation.

8. The Working Group would recall that the absolute prohibition of enforced disappearances and the corresponding obligation to investigate them have attained the status of *jus cogens*, thus triggering obligations *erga omnes*. We also recall the Working Group's thematic studies on the [Thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance](#); [New technologies and enforced disappearances](#), [Standards and public policies for an effective investigation of enforced disappearances](#), as well as, the [Joint statement on so-called "short-term enforced disappearances"](#) and the [Guiding principles for the search for the disappeared persons](#).

9. The Working Group would like to respectfully request the Government's observations on the following questions:

(a) Please provide any additional information and any comment on the allegations mentioned above.

(b) Please provide detailed information on the guarantees to prevent enforced disappearances in the context of manifestations and protests.

(c) Please provide information on State measures and protocols to ensure that the use of force in manifestations and protests is proportionate, necessary and reasonable to prevent arbitrary detentions that might amount to enforced disappearances.

(d) Please provide details on the measures taken to search for individuals who have disappeared during or after the protests, including information on coordination between relevant agencies and the outcomes of these efforts.

(e) Please outline the steps taken to investigate allegations of enforced disappearances, including the status of any ongoing investigations, the involvement of oversight or accountability mechanisms, and the prosecution of perpetrators.

(f) Please provide information on the applicable legal framework regarding enforced disappearances and indicate whether there are any ongoing or planned initiatives to amend the legislation to codify enforced disappearance as a standalone crime.

(g) Please provide information on the use of digital technologies to identify individuals targeted in connection with protests, including how these technologies are regulated to ensure compliance with data protection and privacy laws and international human rights standards.

(h) Please identify the Government units or agencies responsible for operations resulting in the alleged enforced disappearances and explain the measures in place to ensure accountability and oversight for their actions.

10. The Working Group requests your Excellency's Government to provide a response to the above questions within 60 days. The text of the general allegation will be published alongside the Working Group's post-session report on its website, and also any responses received from your Government.

## Annex III

[English only]

### Press releases and statements

1. On 7 October 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling for the end of violence and accountability after one year of human losses and suffering and blatant disregard for international law in Gaza.<sup>1</sup>
2. On 8 October 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling on Rwanda to provide answers on the fate of disappeared brothers Jean Nsengimana and Antoine Zihabamwe.<sup>2</sup>
3. On 10 October 2024, the Working Group, other special procedures mechanisms, and the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights issued a press release concerning abducted human rights defenders Mamadou Billo Bah and Oumar Sylla in Guinea, at risk of torture, ill-treatment and extrajudicial execution for defending democracy and human rights.<sup>3</sup>
4. On 14 October 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release expressing concern over the safety of migrants, refugees and victims of trafficking in Tunisia.<sup>4</sup>
5. On 16 October 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release alerting Thailand of a court ruling putting a human rights defender in danger, if extradited to Viet Nam.<sup>5</sup>
6. On 17 October 2024, the Working Group and other special procedures mechanisms issued a press release calling on Tanzania for urgent action amid a crackdown on civil society ahead of elections.<sup>6</sup>
7. On 21 October 2024, the Working Group addressed the UN General Assembly, and issued a press release highlighting how enforced disappearances have a ripple effect on the communities and societies where they occur due to the continuous nature of the crime.<sup>7</sup>
8. On 22 October 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release urgently seeking confirmation by Russia of reports of the death of Victoria Roshchyna, a Ukrainian journalist and woman human rights defender.<sup>8</sup>
9. On 24 October 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release stressing that the statute of limitations must not deny justice to families of 85 victims killed in the Tak Bai incident in Thailand.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/7-october-un-experts-call-end-violence-and-accountability-after-year-human>.

<sup>2</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/rwanda-must-provide-answers-fate-abducted-brothers-jean-nsengimana-and>.

<sup>3</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/guinea-growing-concern-health-and-well-being-disappeared-human-rights>.

<sup>4</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/tunisia-un-experts-concerned-over-safety-migrants-refugees-and-victims>.

<sup>5</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/thailand-court-ruling-puts-human-rights-defender-danger-if-extradited-viet>.

<sup>6</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/tanzania-experts-call-urgent-action-amid-crackdown-civil-society-ahead>.

<sup>7</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/victims-must-be-core-action-combat-enforced-disappearance-says-working-group>.

<sup>8</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/russia-must-confirm-news-ukrainian-journalists-death-custody-un-experts>.

<sup>9</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/thailand-statute-limitations-must-not-deny-justice-families-85-victims>.

10. On 31 October 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release concerning inmate ill-treatment and possible enforced disappearances in Belarus.<sup>10</sup>

11. On 15 November 2024, the Working Group and other special procedures mechanisms issued a press release calling Mozambique to stop post-electoral violence and repression.<sup>11</sup>

12. On 25 November 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling for the immediate end of Russian attacks on Ukraine's electricity system to avoid the risk of nuclear disaster.<sup>12</sup>

13. On 26 November 2024, the Working Group issued a press release at the end of an official country visit to Lithuania, acknowledging the country's solid legal framework as sound basis to continue progress in preventing enforced disappearance and sharing its preliminary findings.<sup>13</sup>

14. On 26 November 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release urging full compliance with the International Criminal Court's (ICC) arrest warrants issued against Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former Defence Minister Yoav Gallant, and against Hamas commander Mohammed Diab Ibrahim Al-Masri (Deif) for war crimes and crimes against humanity.<sup>14</sup>

15. On 2 December 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling for a "course correction" in the international response to the escalating crisis in Myanmar, as the civilian death toll eclipsed 6,000.<sup>15</sup>

16. On 11 December 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release highlighting how enforced disappearances and arbitrary detentions are still used to silence opposition and critics in Nicaragua.<sup>16</sup>

17. On 20 December 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling for unified support for Syria in its critical transition following the fall of the Assad regime.<sup>17</sup>

18. On 23 December 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling for the release of activist Idris Khattak after five years in detention in Pakistan.<sup>18</sup>

19. On 23 December 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release highlighting the documentation and preservation of evidence of gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed during years of conflict and authoritarianism in Syria, as critical to ensure truth and accountability in pivotal moment of early transition in Syria.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>10</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/belarus-inmate-ill-treatment-and-possible-enforced-disappearances-ongoing>.

<sup>11</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/11/mozambique-post-election-violence-and-repression-must-stop-say-un-experts>.

<sup>12</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/11/un-experts-call-immediate-end-russian-attacks-ukraines-electricity-system>.

<sup>13</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/11/lithuania-solid-legal-framework-sound-basis-continue-progress-preventing>.

<sup>14</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/11/icc-arrest-warrants-can-help-save-lives-must-be-respected-and-complied-un>.

<sup>15</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/12/myanmar-un-experts-urge-course-correction-civilian-deaths-exceed-6000>.

<sup>16</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/12/nicaragua-enforced-disappearances-and-arbitrary-detentions-still-used>.

<sup>17</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/12/syria-experts-advocate-sovereignty-democratic-reconstruction-and-respect>.

<sup>18</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/12/pakistan-experts-call-release-activist-idris-khattak-after-five-years>.

<sup>19</sup> See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/12/syria-evidence-gross-human-rights-violations-and-international-crimes-must>.

20. On 23 December 2024, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release expressing serious concern at what appears to be an increase in systematic targeting of women belonging to the Baha'i religious minority throughout the country in Iran.<sup>20</sup>

21. On 8 January 2025, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling on Lebanon to stop the extradition of Abdulrahman Al-Qaradawi to the United Arab Emirates.<sup>21</sup>

22. On 8 January 2025, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling on the United States for the release of Guantánamo Bay detainee Abu Zubaydah, arbitrarily detained for over two decades.<sup>22</sup>

23. On 10 January 2025, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, issued a press release calling on Venezuela to respect the right to peaceful protest and democratic dissent as new presidential term begins.<sup>23</sup>

24. On 15 January 2025, the Working Group, together with other special procedures mechanisms, endorsed a press release by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, expressing concern about the use of anti-terrorism legislation against human rights defenders in Egypt.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> See:<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/12/iran-experts-alarmed-systematic-targeting-bahai-women>.

<sup>21</sup> See:<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/01/lebanon-must-stop-extradition-abdulrahman-al-qaradawi-united-arab-emirates>.

<sup>22</sup> See:<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/01/experts-call-release-guantanamo-bay-detainee-abu-zubaydah-arbitrarily>.

<sup>23</sup> See:<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/01/venezuela-must-respect-right-peaceful-protest-and-democratic-dissent-new>.

<sup>24</sup> See:<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/01/egypt-special-rapporteur-concerned-about-use-anti-terrorism-legislation>.

## Annex IV

[English only]

### Intersessional activities of the members

1. On 2 October 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez met with ex-political prisoners exiled from Nicaragua to Guatemala.
2. On 2 October 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a meeting with Indigenous leaders in Guatemala.
3. On 16 October 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez met with different areas of the Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City, such as the Human Rights Program and the Migration Program.
4. On 16 October 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a meeting with students of Berkeley's Human Rights Program who are providing support to the thematic study on "Enforced Disappearances in the context of the defense of land, natural resources and the environment".
5. On 24 October 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez delivered a lecture at the Diplomado de Formación en el Sistema Interamericano de Derechos Humanos "Héctor Fix Zamudio" at the Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, about the Special Procedures mechanisms.
6. From 28 to 31 October 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez attended the United Nations Biodiversity Conference "COP 16" in Colombia, where she had the opportunity to meet with several civil society organizations and victims.
7. On 27 October 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a meeting with Indigenous leaders from the Amazon, in Bogotá.
8. On 29 October 2024, in the framework of the COP16 on Biodiversity, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez, with the support of Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional, CEJIL, Nomadesc, and the Berkeley Lay Human Rights Clinic, held the Americas regional consultation on "Enforced Disappearances in the context of the defense of land, natural resources and the environment".
9. On 5 November 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez met with the director of the Red de Derechos Humanos Todos los Derechos para Todos, México.
10. On 5 November 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez met with Justice Defenders Sub-Saharan Africa Program of the American Bar Association Center for Human Rights, to plan the Africa consultation for the thematic study on "Enforced Disappearances in the context of the defense of land, natural resources and environment."
11. On 5 November 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez met with the organization Serapaz from México.
12. On 9 November 2024, Ms. Aua Baldé delivered a lecture on "os mecanismos de proteção de direitos humanos na ONU: o Grupo de Trabalho sobre Desaparecimentos Forçados e Involuntários", Universidade Catolica Portuguesa, Faculdade de Direito, Escola do Porto.
13. On 13 November 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a meeting on the thematic study on "Enforced Disappearances in the context of the defense of land, natural resources and environment" with the Mexican Human Rights Network.
14. On 14 November 2024, Mr. Mohammed T Al-Obaidi delivered a video message to a conference organized by the Asian Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD).
15. On 20 November 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez met with El Banco de Datos Forenses de Migrantes No Localizados of Honduras.



16. Further to Thailand's ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of Enforced Disappearances, from 25 to 29 November 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez participated in a dialogue on enforced disappearances with UN member States in the region. She also met with victims, civil society organizations and State representatives of Viet Nam, Philippines, Timor Leste, Malaysia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Thailand.
17. On 25 November 2024, with the support of the OHCHR Regional Office in South-East Asia, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo held a consultation with civil society organizations for the thematic study on "Enforced disappearances in the context of the defense of land, natural resources and the environment."
18. On 4 December 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez delivered a presentation on the so-called short-term enforced disappearances at the XXV Jornadas sobre Justicia Penal ([https://www.youtube.com/live/uy00j\\_uZuDY](https://www.youtube.com/live/uy00j_uZuDY)), Homenaje a Sergio García Ramírez.
19. On 5 December 2024, Ms. Gabriella Citroni delivered a presentation on the forthcoming study on the use of universal criminal jurisdiction in cases of enforced disappearances to the students of the Legal Clinic and the Master 2 in Human Rights and Humanitarian Law of the Université Paris 2 – Panthéon-Assas.
20. On 10 December 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a training on enforced disappearances with civil society organizations of Venezuela.
21. On 18 December 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez participated in the webinar organized by Asia Europe People's Forum and ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, Facing the Corporate-Government Nexus: Defending People's and Community Rights ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_ITmVluH7Es](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ITmVluH7Es)), around the 12 years since the enforced disappearance of Sombath Somphone.
22. On 19 December 2024, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a meeting with members of the academia from Nüremberg University who will contribute to the report on "Enforced Disappearances in the context of the defense of land, natural resources and the environment."
23. On 8 January 2025, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a meeting with the Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por Desaparecidas from Colombia to advance on the technical cooperation.
24. From 6 to 10 of January 2025, Ms. Aua Baldé participated in a training to 20 Bissau-Guinean human rights defenders on the use of United Nations and the African Union human rights protection mechanism, titled "Improving the human rights protection system in Guinea-Bissau", Bissau, Guinea-Bissau.
25. On 10 January 2025, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a meeting with the organization Cristosal from El Salvador.
26. On 10 January 2025, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez held a meeting with the Argentinian Forensic Anthropology Team.
27. On 15 January 2025, Ms. Grażyna Baranowska contributed to the panel on universal jurisdiction and enforced disappearances during the World Congress on Enforced Disappearance in Geneva.
28. On 15 January 2025, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez participated in the panel Connecting victims and CSOs to United Nations mechanisms: how to foster effective engagement (<https://www.edworldcongress.org/post/the-video-recordings-the-1st-wced-are-available-t>) during the World Congress on Enforced Disappearance in Geneva.
29. On 16 January 2025, Ms. Grażyna Baranowska moderated a panel on children and enforced disappearances during the World Congress on Enforced Disappearance in Geneva.
30. On 16 January 2025, Ms. Grażyna Banowska moderated the closing ceremony of the World Congress on Enforced Disappearance in Geneva.
31. On 16 January 2025, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez participated on the closing ceremony of the World Congress on Enforced Disappearance in Geneva.



32. On 20 January 2025, Ana Lorena Delgadillo, member of the Working Group provided capacity building to public officials working in the Search Unit for Missing Persons of Colombia (Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por Desaparecidas) on “Transitional search and Investigation Mechanisms”, which is part of a technical cooperation agreement with this entity.<sup>25</sup>

33. On 22 January 2025, as part of the Technical cooperation agreement with the Government of Chile, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez met with academics and non-governmental organizations working in the country.

34. On 23 January 2025, Ms. Gabriella Citroni participated as a panellist in the event “SOS Ecuador. Niñez y adolescencia en peligro”, organised by Integración Ciudadana Suiza and National Human Rights Network at the University of Geneva.

35. On 23 January 2025, Ms. Aua Baldé delivered a presentation on “Grupo de Trabalho sobre Desaparecimentos Forçados e Involuntários da ONU” in a Brown Bag Lunch at UN House, Bissau, Guinea-Bissau.

36. On 24 January 2025, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez attended the 16th anniversary of the disappearance of José Antonio Robledo Fernández ([https://x.com/wgeid/status/1889770525200642190?s=46&t=YRknTvL81V3\\_GFXsGPwi3Q](https://x.com/wgeid/status/1889770525200642190?s=46&t=YRknTvL81V3_GFXsGPwi3Q)) in Mexico City.

37. On 27 January 2025, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez gave an interview with El Pitazo about the situation of enforced disappearances in Venezuela. (<https://www.youtube.com/live/0t4BI7HfMFk>).

38. On 28 January 2025, Ms. Ana Lorena Delgadillo Pérez gave an interview on (<https://www.youtube.com/live/0t4BI7HfMFk>) Noticias con Carmen Aristegui (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fBAAEGVfaJ4>) about enforced disappearances in Venezuela.

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<sup>25</sup> A/HRC/WGEID/133/1, para. 11 and A/HRC/WGEID/134/1, para. 14.