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Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1

Honduras*

The present report is a summary of 16 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations

1. The Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de las Víctimas de Tortura y sus Familiares (CPTRT) indicates that, with regard to the issue of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, Honduras should make an effort to harmonize its domestic legislation, adopt the recommendations of United Nations bodies and implement effective mechanisms to monitor progress.²

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. On 28 June 2009, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, (IACHR), noted that the democratic and constitutional order was interrupted in Honduras.³ Given the hundreds of complaints it received on 28 June and thereafter alleging grave human rights violations, the IACHR granted precautionary measures and requested information on the risk that certain persons faced as a consequence of the coup d'état.⁴

3. Invoking mechanisms recognized by the Inter-American Democratic Charter, the Organization for American States (OAS) General Assembly resolved, on 4 July 2009, to suspend the Honduran State from the exercise of its right to participate in the Organization. It further resolved to “reaffirm that the Republic of Honduras must continue to fulfil its obligations as a member of the Organization, in particular with regard to human rights; and to urge the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to continue to take all necessary measures to protect and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms in Honduras”.⁵ On 30 June, the IACHR asked to conduct an urgent visit to Honduras, which was agreed on 13 July by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Honduras.

4. The IACHR visit took place between 17 and 21 August 2009. In its report of the visit the IACHR,⁶ which confirmed that since the coup d'état serious human rights violations had occurred, including killings, an arbitrary declaration of a state of emergency, suppression of public demonstrations through disproportionate use of force, criminalization of public protest, arbitrary detentions of thousands of persons, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and grossly inadequate conditions of detention, militarization of Honduran territory, a surge in incidents of racial discrimination, violations of women's rights, serious and arbitrary restrictions on the right to freedom of expression, and grave violations of political rights.⁷ The IACHR also established that the judicial remedies were ineffective in protecting human rights.⁸ The Commission therefore considered that the restoration of democratic institutions in Honduras was a condition *sine qua non* for the effective protection and observance of the human rights of all inhabitants of Honduras.⁹

5. Joint Submission 6 (JS6) points out that the situation of human rights in Honduras — in respect of both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights — is deteriorating.¹⁰ The decline in the rule of law, exacerbated by the disruption of democracy in June 2009, has revealed serious limitations in the ability of institutions to promote and protect human rights, which, together with the failure to implement the recommendations made by treaty monitoring bodies, completes the cycle of impunity and general absence of protection under the law.¹¹

6. JS6 is concerned at the existence of domestic legal provisions that are incompatible with international standards. These are to be found in legislation that encourages detention “on suspicion”; criminalizes unlawful association and public protest as aspects of the

offence of sedition, terrorism and unlawful demonstration;¹² fails to define enforced disappearance as an offence; and fails to define the crimes of torture, sexual exploitation or discrimination, *inter alia*.¹³ CPTRT considers it necessary to revise the definition of torture and to repeal all corresponding legislation on penalization, in strict compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and including a commitment to make the crime of torture imprescriptible.¹⁴

7. The Coordinadora de Instituciones Privadas por los Derechos de la Niñez (COIPRODEN) points to the existence of legislation that continues to regard children as objects, such as the amendments to article 332 (the “anti-gang law”) of the Criminal Code and the Police and Harmonious Social Relations Act, which contains specific provisions concerning the detention of “adolescents”. COIPRODEN indicates that in 2000, 2007 and 2010, amendments were proposed to lower the age of criminal responsibility.¹⁵

8. Reporters without Borders (RSF) recommends that Honduran legislation be brought into line with international standards relating to access to information and press offences.¹⁶

9. Human Rights Watch (HRW) called on Honduras to adopt a comprehensive law on non-discrimination based on international human rights standards¹⁷ and to revise the Law on Police and Social Affairs to eliminate ill-defined references to “morality” as well as other vague language that can be used to justify the discriminatory targeting of transgender people.¹⁸

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

10. CPTRT says that State institutions responsible for the protection of human rights have meagre budget allocations, making it impossible for them to carry out their work effectively.¹⁹

11. CPTRT also says that Honduras should take measures to make the Office of the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH) into a genuine mechanism for the defence of human rights, beginning with the appointment of a new commissioner with qualifications that will earn them the support of civil society.²⁰

12. Amnesty International (AI) called on the Government to conduct — in liaison with an independent third party, such as the United Nations or the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and with the full participation of civil society — an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman with a view to strengthening its independence and ability to contribute to respect for human rights.²¹

13. AI indicated that the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Human Rights and other prosecutors with mandates for investigating human rights violations require strengthening.²²

D. Policy measures

14. AI called on Honduras to establish a comprehensive national plan for human rights with the participation of all sectors of civil society.²³

15. The Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IMMA) welcomed the adoption of the National Plan of Action for the Social Integration of Children and Women Dependent on the Street, but remained concerned about the high number of street children and by the lack of coordinated activities in this area.²⁴ COIPRODEN notes that Honduras has made progress in approving various public policies²⁵ but that the lack of budget resources means that these have negligible effect on children.²⁶

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

16. COIPRODEN indicates that, despite its obligation to report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the State still does not have a system of data collection, rendering the situation of children in the country virtually invisible.²⁷

2. Cooperation with special procedures

17. AI called on Honduras to issue a standing invitation to all United Nations and Inter-American Special Rapporteurs, in particular the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture; the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women; and the Rapporteur on Women and the Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression of the IACHR.²⁸

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

18. The Centre for Justice and International Law (CEJIL) indicates that the human rights situation in Honduras warrants ongoing international observation and monitoring. It therefore suggests that a local office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights be established.²⁹ Joint Submission 5 (JS5) recommends the establishment of a permanent office of the High Commissioner or, failing that, the establishment and maintenance of a special commission, made up of members of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, that would foster the development and advocacy of public policies in keeping with the State's obligation to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights.³⁰

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

19. JS6 says that the main challenges facing women are the effective implementation of equal opportunity policies, lack of compliance with quotas for access to public office and failure to publish information on sexual and reproductive health.³¹

20. COIPRODEN points out that boys and girls living in poverty are identified as being responsible for violence whereas, paradoxically, it is they who are most directly confronted with violence, in addition to being discriminated against by the system of protection and justice itself, which lacks the resources needed to implement effective protection processes.³²

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

21. JS6 draws attention to the increase in social, organized and political violence that took place between 2004 and 2009 and following the ousting of the President in June 2009.³³ A number of dissidents have gone into exile as a result of serious attempts on their life and physical integrity. According to reports cited by JS6, from 28 June to December 2009, some 53 politically motivated offences occurred.³⁴ The pattern of the deaths reveals the involvement of what could be paramilitary structures.³⁵ The victims' profiles include trade union leaders, members of professional associations such as teachers' unions and of

student federations, human rights defenders, leaders of left-wing political parties and journalists opposed to the coup d'état.³⁶

22. AI expressed serious concern at the disproportionate and excessive use of force by the police and military to suppress opposition and, in particular, by the methods employed by the police in response to the widespread demonstrations which occurred since 28 June 2009, in the months following the coup d'état.³⁷ AI recommended ensuring police officials are trained and accountability mechanisms strengthened in accordance with the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.³⁸

23. JS6 indicates that, following the coup d'état, thousands of persons were arbitrarily detained³⁹ and illegal detention centres were set up.⁴⁰ JS6 also points to an increase in arbitrary detentions and a lack of judicial supervision,⁴¹ noting that the groups most affected are young people, the LGBT population, immigrants and dissidents ideologically opposed to the Government.⁴² CEJIL indicates that a mechanism is needed to verify the legality of detentions and that the legislation that makes it possible for these practices to continue needs to be repealed.⁴³

24. The Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH) expresses its concern at illegal detentions, house searches, psychological torture, abuse of authority and other human rights violations committed by the army and the police in rural settlements in the Valle de Aguan, department of Colón.⁴⁴ It also supplies information concerning the deaths of members of cooperatives. COFADEH requests that an independent, thorough and impartial investigation be carried out in order to identify the culprits.⁴⁵

25. According to Joint Submission 1 (JS1) physical attacks against journalists, human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations have been increasing in recent years, especially since the beginning of 2010.⁴⁶

26. CPTRT notes that torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are commonplace in the National Police and the army and carried out with impunity – a situation exacerbated by the coup d'état.⁴⁷ CPTRT indicates that it is necessary to constitute the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture, in accordance with the National Preventive Mechanism Act adopted in 2008, and to allocate sufficient budget resources to that body to enable it to begin functioning.⁴⁸ CPTRT says that Honduras should publicly repudiate torture, institute a prevention policy and prepare a public awareness-raising strategy.⁴⁹

27. CPTRT indicates that, although there has been some relief in the situation of prison overcrowding following the adoption of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, there is still a large number of prisoners in pretrial detention and they are still there for long periods. That, and the fact that it is so easy for prisoners to obtain firearms and narcotics, continues to give cause for concern.⁵⁰ CPTRT recommends fast-tracking the adoption of the prisons bill, and retaining the essential aspects of the preliminary bill, including the establishment of the National Prison Institute.⁵¹ CPTRT says that prison conditions should be brought up to international standards through the application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.⁵²

28. According to HRW, following the 2009 coup, international and national human rights organizations documented gender-based violence against women by State agents and private third parties.⁵³

29. JS6 draws attention to the increase in the rate of femicide, 54 per cent of which are committed by hired killers.⁵⁴ JS6 adds that the institutional response to domestic violence is weak, and points to the lack of budget allocations for implementing the National Plan to

Combat Violence against Women (2006–2010), as well as to the lack of State shelters and domestic violence tribunals, which exist in only two cities in Honduras.⁵⁵

30. COIPRODEN indicates that the rights of children and adolescents to life, liberty and physical integrity are threatened by the abuse of power by adults and the State, and that control and repression have increased over the course of the past year. According to COIPRODEN, from July 2009 to January 2010, the monthly average of child deaths was 15.57.⁵⁶

31. IIMA noted that youths related to gangs experience terrible detention conditions.⁵⁷

32. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) noted that corporal punishment is lawful in the home.⁵⁸ The GIEACPC indicated that corporal punishment was explicitly prohibited in schools by the Public Education Code and the General Public Education Act. The prohibitions are however not reiterated in more recent laws.⁵⁹ As noted by GIEACPC, in the penal system, corporal punishment is unlawful as a sentence for crime but is not explicitly prohibited as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions.⁶⁰ Corporal punishment is lawful in alternative care settings.⁶¹

33. COIPRODEN indicates that an estimated 10,000 children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation in its various forms and in various regions and border areas of Honduras.⁶²

34. COIPRODEN reports that a procedure has been developed for the assisted repatriation of child and adolescent victims of trafficking or at risk of trafficking, but its application is ineffective in ensuring proper protection and care of the victims.⁶³

35. The Red Lésbica Cattrachas (RLC) draws attention to the killings of transgender women, of human rights defenders and of leaders of the lesbian, gay, transsexual, transvestite, bisexual and intersex community.⁶⁴

36. HRW reported that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons are often victims of violence, and that their complaints go unanswered.⁶⁵ HRW recommended to issue a written directive from the Ministry of Security to all law enforcement institutions reaffirming that violence, abuse, and discrimination against women and LGBT people based on gender identity or expression, as well as sexual orientation, will not be tolerated.⁶⁶

37. HRW referred to the use of the Law on Police and Social Affairs to detain transgender women for violating “public morality”. HRW noted that there is no definition in the law of what public morality means or cases before the courts that help to define it in a concrete manner.⁶⁷ HRW recommended to conduct independent, impartial, and effective investigations into acts of extortion and unlawful use of force against transgender people and women by law enforcement officials.⁶⁸

38. IMMA noted that there are approximately 10,000 street children in cities such as Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. These children lack the most basic human rights, including an adequate standard of health care, food, housing and education.⁶⁹

3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

39. AI recommended to ensure that immediate, independent, transparent and thorough investigations are conducted into all reports of human rights violations since 28 June 2009, bringing those responsible to justice in proceedings which meet international fair trial standards; to provide reparation to the victims of abuses, based on the principles of restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition; to ensure that police and military authorities cooperate fully with judicial investigations into human rights violations, including by providing full information and access to records and personnel.⁷⁰

40. Reporters without Borders recommends that justice be administered in the recent cases involving murders of journalists and that a genuine truth commission be set up in response to the repression resulting from the 28 June 2009 coup d'état.⁷¹
41. AI reported that some judges viewed as critical of the de facto authorities have experienced a series of arbitrary transferrals and disciplinary proceedings. Members of the organization "Judges for Democracy", which works to promote judicial independence and principles of fairness and transparency in legal proceedings, were among those targeted.⁷²
42. CPTRT points to the lack of independence in the judiciary and the institutions responsible for investigating such offences as torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.⁷³ CPTRT expresses concern at the recent repeal by Congress of Decree No. 287-2009,⁷⁴ which would have created a technical directorate for criminal investigation attached to the Public Prosecutor's Office and independent of the National Police. It recommends that the Decree be reinstated.⁷⁵
43. JS5 recommends that the Supreme Court be required to introduce transparent and impartial procedures for the selection, appointment and promotion of judges, as well as for their evaluation, in order to clean up the judiciary. JS5 recommends requiring the Attorney-General to respect the bar and to properly investigate all complaints of human rights violations received as from 28 June 2009.⁷⁶
44. JS5 recommends that policemen, judges and prosecutors start receiving training programmes on human rights and international human rights law. It also recommends the enactment of legislation concerning the Council of the Judicature effectively separating the judicial and administrative branches and strengthening the independence of the judiciary.⁷⁷
45. JS6 refers to the entrenched impunity that has tainted judgements in cases of enforced disappearance from the 1980s, extrajudicial killings of children and adolescents and crimes against environmentalists and indigenous persons involving property rights and natural resources.⁷⁸
46. JS6 says that the Truth Commission has been rejected by national and international human rights organizations. There has been no consultation or dialogue with civil society and no transparency in electing the members of the Commission, and there is no clear position on the scope of its mandate regarding the investigation of human rights violations.⁷⁹
47. CPTRT highlights the importance of speedy adoption of the bill on comprehensive compensation for victims of human rights violations and its corresponding regulations.⁸⁰
48. JS6 stresses that human rights violations are committed in a climate of tolerance, in which oversight bodies such as the Office of the National Commissioner, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the judiciary and the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court are highly politicized. This has resulted in impunity and an absence of protection under the law, owing to the ineffectiveness of such remedies as *amparo*, habeas corpus or criminal complaint.⁸¹ JS6 also draws attention to the promulgation, following the coup d'état, of ambiguously worded self-amnesty laws that have been applied in favour of those who ordered or committed human rights violations.⁸²
49. HRW recommended to urge the Government to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all detainees, including guarantees to due process.⁸³
50. IIMA remained deeply concerned by the sharp increase of children deprived of their liberty, due to the adoption of the new anti *maras* measures, such as article 332 of the Penal Code, which contemplates the offence of "illicit association".⁸⁴

51. CEJIL says that proposals aimed at lowering the age of criminal responsibility from 18 to 16 should be rejected, along with *mano dura* (“iron fist”) policies that criminalize the poor and the young.⁸⁵

52. AI recommended to ensure the strengthening and effectiveness of the witness protection programme.⁸⁶

4. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly

53. AI called on Honduras to recognize and support the key role of human rights defenders in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.⁸⁷

54. JS1 noted that Executive Order No. 16-2009 issued by the de facto government, derogated from diverse constitutional rights, among them the right to freedom of expression. From 28 June to 15 November 2009, violations of the right to freedom of expression and access to information were registered.⁸⁸ AI called on Honduras to ensure that journalists, opinion formers and members of the opposition are free to express their criticisms and views and to put an end to the intimidation of those who opposed the coup.⁸⁹

55. JS6 points to a pattern of intimidation of journalists, either because of their profession, or because their editorial opinion is opposed to the current Administration.⁹⁰ JS6 stresses that the legal definitions of some offences are ambiguous and criminalize the work of the press. They include defamation, slander and libel, in addition to the infractions relating to thought and expression in the Criminal Code, as well as the Telecommunications Act, which grants the State legal powers to revoke or cancel audio-visual broadcasting licences for reasons of national security.⁹¹

56. JS1 indicated that Honduras suffers from severe media concentration that is not effectively regulated.⁹²

57. JS1 reported that the implementation of the Transparency and Access to Public Information Law has faced numerous obstacles. Many state institutions have not complied with the publication of the minimum information required by the law.⁹³

5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

58. JS5 draws attention to poor employment conditions in maquilas and points out that Honduras should implement public policies providing for inspection and improvement of conditions of employment, occupational health and social security.⁹⁴

59. CEJIL says that Honduras should design, implement and regularly evaluate a public policy for the prevention of occupational accidents to fishermen divers, guarantee their right to social security and ensure that measures are taken to provide them with access to justice in the event of an occupational accident.⁹⁵

6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

60. IMMA indicated that approximately 53 per cent of the population resides in rural areas and it is estimated that 75 per cent of the rural population lives below the poverty line and is unable to meet basic needs.⁹⁶

61. COIPRODEN points out that Honduras presents alarming data on social and economic inequality: 61.8 per cent of the population lives in poverty and 42.5 per cent in extreme poverty.⁹⁷ The chronic, rural and feminine nature of child poverty exacerbates health problems.⁹⁸ JS6 draws attention to the highly polarized and conflictual nature of

Honduran society, attributable in particular to the unequal distribution of income, land and natural resources.⁹⁹

62. JS6 indicates that Honduras continues to penalize therapeutic abortion and abortion where pregnancy is the result of rape or incest – victims of which, moreover, do not have access to an effective system of protection and rehabilitation or to emergency contraception, which was prohibited by a decree issued by the de facto regime.¹⁰⁰

63. Joint Submission No. 4 (JS4) draws attention to the threat to the ecosystem and to the population of the municipality of Omoa posed by the operation of a mega receiving terminal for liquefied petroleum gas, which places 8,000 inhabitants and visitors at risk.¹⁰¹

7. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

64. COIPRODEN points out that, from the legislative standpoint, progress has been made towards guaranteeing the right to universal free primary education, which has helped boost net and gross rates of enrolment in basic education.¹⁰²

65. IMMA recommended to ensure equal access to quality education, literacy, health care and facilities; to provide subsidies for families and implement a programme to reduce the poverty level among the communities of indigenous people; to devote more and better-targeted resources to education in the national budget; and to strengthen controls over public schools.¹⁰³

66. COIPRODEN says that, despite the existence of public education policies for children and young people with disabilities, the doors to educational facilities remain closed to such children, and teachers are not being trained.¹⁰⁴

8. Minorities and indigenous peoples

67. Cultural Survival (CS) indicated that Honduras's indigenous people risk loss of their ancestral homelands and their natural resource base and face violence and intimidation.¹⁰⁵ CS indicated that Honduras must take a stronger stand against the illegal logging industry; mitigate the negative effects of hydroelectric projects and tourism on indigenous groups, and ensure that a voice is given to the indigenous populations affected by these projects. CS recommended to re-evaluate the PATH Project and respond to indigenous concerns with the privatization of communal lands; and strengthen the rule of law to provide a safe environment for indigenous groups to enjoy their rights to freedom of speech and expression without fear of hostility.¹⁰⁶

68. IMMA recommended to provide bilingual education; to implement school curricula with Aboriginal Studies in order to instil into the population the recognition of the indigenous culture as a national heritage; to ameliorate the access to school for indigenous children and children living in rural areas.¹⁰⁷

9. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

69. COIPRODEN indicates that the number of immigrant children and adolescents, particularly those unlawfully present in the territory, is seriously under-reported.¹⁰⁸

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

N/A

IV. Specific recommendations for follow-up

70. JS6 indicates that in 2005 an Inter-Agency Commission on Human Rights was set up to implement the recommendations of international bodies and mechanisms and has a mandate to, inter alia, promote legislative harmonization, follow up on precautionary measures issued by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and make recommendations to the Government.¹⁰⁹ However, the Inter-Agency Commission on Human Rights does not have clearly stipulated rules of procedure, its recommendations are not binding and it does not have its own permanent staff.¹¹⁰

71. According to CEJIL, Honduras should comply with the compensation measures ordered by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, as well as establish a policy for the protection of human rights defenders¹¹¹ and a mechanism to comply with the precautionary measures ordered by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.¹¹²

72. CPTRT indicates that Honduras has failed to give full effect to the various international human rights instruments for the protection of human rights it has ratified or to the recommendations of the human rights treaty bodies regarding torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.¹¹³

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

N/A

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council).

Civil society

- AI Amnesty International,* London (United Kingdom);
 Art19-C-Libre Joint submission No. 1 – Article 19, United Kingdom and Committee for Free Expression (C-Libre) in Honduras;
 CEJIL Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional, Honduras;
 COFADEH Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Municipio del Distrito Central, Honduras;
 COIPRODEN Joint submission No. 2 – Coordinadora de Instituciones Privadas por los Derechos de la Niñez. Suscriben como miembros: Aldeas Infantiles (S.O.S.), APANJE, Asociación Nuevo Amanecer, Asociación Brigadas de Amor Cristiano (Hogar Renacer), Asociación Compartir, Asociación Hondureña de Apoyo al Autista (APOAUTIS), Asociación Juventud Renovada (Hogar Diamante), Asociación Libre Expresión, Asociación para una Sociedad más Justa. (ASJ), Asocian Cristiana de Jóvenes (A.C.J.), Casa Alianza de Honduras, Casa del Niño, Casa Domingo, Centro de Formación, Capacitación y Gestión Social (CENFODES), Centro San Juan Bosco, Fundación Abrigo, Fundación Desarrollo, Amistad y Respuesta (FUNDAR), Fundación Hondureña de Rehabilitación e Integración del Limitado (FUHRIL), GOAL, Hogar San Jerónimo Emiliano, Instituto Psicopedagógico “Juana Leclerc”, K.N.H. Honduras, Médicos sin Fronteras, Muchachas Guías de Honduras, Nuestros Pequeños Hermanos, Olimpiadas Especiales, ONG-GAVITOA, PREPACE, Prevención de Discapacidades (Pre-Natal Honduras), Proyecto Alternativas y Oportunidades, Proyecto Victoria,

	REPAHDEG, puerta al Mundo, Save The Children Honduras, Visión Mundial Honduras. Colaboradores: Plan Internacional, Honduras, Honduras;
CPTRT	Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de las Víctimas de Tortura y sus Familiares, Honduras;
CS	Cultural Survival, [*] Massachusetts, USA.
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (UK);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, [*] Geneva (Switzerland);
IIMA	Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, [*] Geneva (Switzerland);
JS4	Joint submission No. 4 – CIPRODEH, Centro de Investigación y Promoción de Derechos Humanos, Honduras; FundAmbiente y Gran Alianza por Omoa, Honduras;
JS5	Joint submission No. 5 – Colectiva de Mujeres Hondureñas: Asociación de Jueces por la democracia, AJD; Colectiva de Mujeres Hondureñas, Codemuh; Equipo de Reflexión, Investigación y Comunicación, Honduras;
JS6	Joint submission No. 6 – Comité por la Libre Expresión, C-libre, Centro de Derechos de Mujeres, CDM; Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de las Víctimas de la Tortura y sus Familiares, CPTRT; CATTRACHAS; Observatorio Ecueménico de las Iglesias, CLAI; Frente de Abogados contra el Golpe; Centro de Estudios de la Mujer-Honduras, CEM-H; Asociación Casa Alianza; Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras, CUTH; Asociación Nacional de Escritoras de Honduras, ANDE-H; Centro de Investigación y Promoción de Derechos Humanos, CIPRODEH, Honduras;
RLC	Red Lésbica Cattrachas, Honduras;
RSF	Reporters sans Frontières, [*] Paris (France);

Regional intergovernmental organization

IACHR	Inter-American Commission of Human Rights, USA;
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Annexes:

1. Report No. 28/06, Petition 721-00, Rigoberto Cacho Reyes, Honduras, March 14, 2006.
2. Report No. 78/08, Petition 785-05, Rafael Arturo Pacheco Teruel et al, Honduras, October 17, 2008.
3. Report No. 29/06, Petition 906-03, Garifuna Community of “Triunfo de la Cruz” and its members, March 14, 2006.
4. Report No. 30/06, petition 2570-02, Nasry Javier Ictech Guifarro, Honduras, March 14, 2006.
5. Report No. 118/06, petition 848-04, Ángel Pacheco León, Honduras, October 26, 2006.
6. Report No. 121/09, petition 1186-04, Opario Lemonte Morris et al. (Miskito divers), Honduras, November 12, 2009.
7. Report No. 63/10, petition 1119-03, Garifuna Community of Punta Piedra and its Members, Honduras, March 24, 2010.
8. Honduras: Derechos Humanos y Golpe de Estado, 30 Diciembre 2009.
9. Precautionary Measures Granted by the Commission during 2009.
10. Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Case of Kawas- Fernández v. Honduras, Judgement of April 3, 2009 (Merits, reparations and costs).
11. Order of the IA Court of Human Rights of August 5, 2008, Monitoring Compliance with Judgement, Case of Servellón-Garcia.
12. Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Case of Servellon-Garcia et al. v. Honduras, Judgement of September 21, 2006 (Merits, reparations and costs).
13. Report No. 39/07, Petition 1118-03, Garifuna Community of Cayos Cochinos and its Members, Honduras, July 24, 2007.

² CPTRT, p. 5.

³ IACHR, annexe 8, Executive Summary, para. 2.

⁴ IACHR, annexe 8, Executive Summary, para. 3.

- 5 IACHR, annexe 8, Executive Summary, para. 4.
- 6 OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 55, 30 December 2009. Honduras: Human Rights and the Coup d'État.
- 7 IACHR, annexe 8, Executive Summary, para. 5.
- 8 IACHR, annexe 8, Conclusions, para. 551. See also paragraphs 552 to 559.
- 9 IACHR, annexe 8, Conclusions, para. 560.
- 10 JS6, p. 9.
- 11 JS6, p. 9.
- 12 JS6, p. 2. See submission from IACHR, annexe 1.
- 13 JS6, p. 2.
- 14 CPTRT, p. 2.
- 15 COIPRODEN, pp. 1–2.
- 16 RSF, p. 2.
- 17 HRW, p. 3.
- 18 HRW, p. 3. See also submission from the Red Lésbica Catrachas.
- 19 CPTRT, p. 1.
- 20 CPTRT, p. 1.
- 21 AI, p. 8.
- 22 AI, p. 2.
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- 24 IMMA, p. 5.
- 25 COIPRODEN, p. 2.
- 26 COIPRODEN, p. 2.
- 27 COIPRODEN, p. 2.
- 28 AI, p. 8.
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- 30 JS5, p. 9.
- 31 JS6, pp. 8–9.
- 32 COIPRODEN, p. 3.
- 33 JS6, pp. 3–4. See also submissions from AI, JS5, JS6, CEJIL, HRW, RSF.
- 34 JS6, pp. 3–4. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 9.
- 35 JS6, pp. 3–4.
- 36 JS6, pp. 3–4. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 9.
- 37 AI, pp. 3–4. See submission for cases cited. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 9.
- 38 AI, p. 8.
- 39 JS6, pp. 4–5. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 9.
- 40 JS6, pp. 4–5.
- 41 JS6, pp. 4–5.
- 42 JS6, pp. 4–5. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 12.
- 43 CEJIL, p. 3.
- 44 COFADEH, pp. 1–2. See submission for cases cited. See also submission JS6.
- 45 COFADEH, p. 3. See also submission JS6.
- 46 JS1, pp. 1–2. See submission for cases cited. See also submissions from JS6 and AI.
- 47 CPTRT, p. 2. See also submission JS6.
- 48 CPTRT, p. 2. See also submission JS6.
- 49 CPTRT, p. 4.
- 50 CPTRT, p. 4.
- 51 CPTRT, p. 4.
- 52 CPTRT, p. 4. See also submission from CEJIL.
- 53 HRW, p. 3. See also submission from the Red Lésbica Catrachas.
- 54 JS6, p. 3.
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- 56 COIPRODEN, p. 4. See also submissions from JS6, CEJIL.
- 57 IMMA, pp. 4–5.
- 58 GIEACPC, p. 2.
- 59 GIEACPC, p. 2. See also submission from IMMA and COIPRODEN.
- 60 GIEACPC, p. 2.

- 61 GIEACPC, p. 2.
62 COIPRODEN, p. 8.
63 COIPRODEN, p. 9.
64 RLC, pp. 1–5. See submission for cases cited.
65 HRW, p. 2. See also submission from the Red Lésbica Catrachas, JS6 and IACHR, annexe 9.
66 HRW, p. 4.
67 HRW, p. 2.
68 IMMA, p. 5.
69 IMMA, p. 5.
70 AI, p. 7. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 9.
71 RSF, p. 2.
72 AI, pp. 6–7. See submission for cases cited.
73 CPTRT, p. 5.
74 CPTRT, p. 5.
75 CPTRT, p. 5.
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77 JS5, p. 8.
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79 JS6, p. 2. See also submission JS5.
80 CPTRT, p. 5. See also submission JS6.
81 JS6, pp. 1, 2, 6, 7. See also submission from AI.
82 JS6, pp. 1–2.
83 HRW, p. 4. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 12.
84 IMMA, p. 5.
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86 AI, p. 7.
87 AI, p. 8.
88 JS1, p. 2. See submission for cases cited. See also submission JS6 and IACHR, annexe 9.
89 AI, p. 8.
90 JS6, pp. 7–8. See submission for cases cited.
91 JS6, pp. 7–8.
92 JS1, p. 2. See also submission JS6.
93 JS1, p. 4. See also submission JS6.
94 JS5, pp. 3–5.
95 CEJIL, p. 5. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 6.
96 IMMA, p. 2.
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100 JS6, p. 8.
101 JS4, pp. 1–5.
102 COIPRODEN, p. 7.
103 IMMA, p. 5.
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105 CS, p. 1. See submission for cases cited. See also IACHR annexes 3, 7 and 13.
106 CS, p. 5.
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109 JS6, p. 2. See also submission from IACHR, annexe 9.
110 JS6, p. 2.
111 CEJIL, p. 3. See also submission from IACHR, annexes 9 and 10.
112 CEJIL, p. 3. See also submission from IACHR, annexes 9 and 10.
113 CPTRT, p. 2.