
TUNISIA

OBSERVATORY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS
ANNUAL REPORT 2010

Political context

In 2009, Tunisian President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali's discourse on respect for human rights remained ambivalent, a sign of the regime's concern for his image among the international community. While on the eve of the announcement of results of the presidential and legislative elections on October 25, 2009, he threatened to take "measures" "against those who issue accusations or doubts about the integrity of the electoral process without providing concrete evidence", in his speech opening the electoral campaign, delivered on October 11 in Rades, south of Tunis, the President reiterated his commitment since his accession to power in 1987 "to protect [human rights], to propagate culture [...] and to support civil society in their fields". He also committed "to advancing the system of protection of human rights". However, during the election campaign and since the re-election of Mr. Ben Ali¹, repression of political activists and human rights defenders was further strengthened. Throughout 2009, the Tunisian authorities indeed implemented various measures of harassment against all dissenters, including defenders: creating obstacles to freedom of movement, blocking means of communication, increased police monitoring, arbitrary detention and acts of violence were daily occurrences for independent civil society.

While more than 250 newspapers, three radio stations and two television channels exist in Tunisia, almost all media remained subject to Government control in 2009. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that, at the time of the creation of media in Tunisia, the administration refused to issue receipts for submission of declarations, transforming it into a system of prior authorisation. On the other hand, opposition newspapers, like *Mouatinoun* and *El mawkif*, continued to suffer severe financial restriction insofar as they do not always have access to public funding granted to newspapers, they are deprived of public advertising, and private advertisers do not place ads with them for fear of reprisal. Finally, distribution is sometimes hampered by a series of measures limiting circulation.

1/ The President was re-elected with 89.62% of votes in presidential elections. The Democratic Constitutional Rally (*Rassemblement constitutionnel démocratique* - RCD), the ruling party, won the elections with a score of 84.59% of the vote, retaining the majority of its seats in Parliament.

Moreover, the response of the Tunisian authorities during the review of Tunisia by the United Nations Human Rights Committee, which requested additional information, reflects the contempt it has for international commitments to human rights. The information provided by Tunisia – including on torture, the protection of defenders' activities and the review of specific requests and refusals of registration of associations defending human rights – were deemed insufficient by the Committee².

Tunisia furthermore continued to observe severe shortcomings in the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms in 2009. State officials accused of torture and violence indeed continued to enjoy impunity on the national territory and those responsible for the violent repression of demonstrations in the Gafsa region during summer 2008 were neither disturbed for their actions³. Tunisian authorities also continued to ignore requests for visits by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, despite his request in 1998 and again in 2005, 2006 and 2007, while they had committed to a visit during the election of Tunisia to the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2006. Similarly, and despite a further request in 2008, the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders has still not been invited by Tunisia.

Ongoing repression of social protest movements

The year 2009 was marked by a succession of unfair trials against human rights defenders involved in movements of social protest. On February 3, 2009, the Gafsa Court of Appeal upheld the conviction of 38 people accused of “criminal conspiracy” for leading social protests in the mining area of Gafsa-Redeyef⁴. The appeal trial, as with that of first instance, was

2/ See Letter from the Special Rapporteur in charge of following up final observations of the Human Rights Committee, July 30, 2009.

3/ In 2008, a broad movement of social protest against corruption, unemployment and poverty emerged in the mining region of Gafsa. This movement, which lasted several months, received widespread support from the local, national and international public. As of the end of 2009, no independent inquiry had been conducted into the death of three demonstrators in Redeyef or allegations of torture reported by the detainees. The judges did not order medical examinations despite repeated requests by the defense as evidence of the mistreatment some prisoners recorded in the appraisal report. See National Council for Freedoms in Tunisia (CNLT) and Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights (LTDH), *rapport de suivi des observations finales du Comité des droits de l'Homme*, March 2009.

4/ Arrested during the months of June and July 2008, they were subsequently convicted on December 11, 2008 for “belonging to a gang, participating in an agreement established for the purpose of preparing or committing an attack against persons or property” and “distribution of [...] leaflets and bulletins that may be detrimental to public order”. On appeal, five of those who were convicted in the first instance to 10 years in prison had their sentences reduced to six to eight years in prison. Nine other defendants initially sentenced to six years' imprisonment had their sentences reduced to three or four years. The Court of Appeal also reduced to one-year the four years' sentences for four defendants and issued or renewed conditional sentences for others.

marred by irregularities. Issues relating to allegations of torture, procedural deficiencies and non-hearing for defendants during the investigation phase were not addressed. The Presiding Judge also refused to read the indictment at the beginning of one hearing and the defendants had only a very short time to present their case. On August 22, 2009, the Tunis Court of Cassation rejected an appeal in cassation brought by lawyers for the defendants. However, on November 4-5, 2009, inmates still in prison were granted conditional release to mark the 22nd anniversary of accession to power of President Ben Ali. However, they could be returned to prison to finish their sentences if, within five years, they are convicted of having committed a crime punishable by deprivation of liberty. However, a case was still maintained against Mr. **Fahem Boukaddous**, correspondent for *al-Hiwar* satellite television and the online newspaper *al-Badi3*, and Mr. **Mohieddine Cherbib**, founding member of the Committee for the Respect of Freedoms and Human Rights in Tunisia (*Comité pour le respect des libertés et des droits de l'Homme en Tunisie* – CRLDHT) and President of the Federation of Tunisians for a Two-Banks Citizenship (*Fédération des Tunisiens pour une citoyenneté des deux rives* – FTCR), who resides in France, was convicted in absentia.

Furthermore, a wave of repression in 2009 targeted unionised Tunisian students, including activists of the General Union of Tunisian Students (*Union générale des étudiants de Tunisie* – UGET). On December 14, 2009, a trial was scheduled before the Court of Manouba, a suburb of Tunis, for 20 students arrested on November 1, 2009 for holding a peaceful sit-in at al-Bassatine University in support of students of the Faculty of Manouba who claimed their right to university housing. When the court was meant to consider the case, the police beat several of the defendants with batons, as well as their lawyers. On December 22, 2009, 17 students were sentenced to terms ranging from twelve to 37 months in prison

5/ In December 2008, Mr. Fahem Boukaddous was convicted *in absentia* and sentenced to six years' imprisonment after he published a series of articles and news stories describing the mobilisation of the inhabitants of the region. This decision was upheld on appeal on February 3, 2009. In the context of the repression of the protest movement and its relays, Mr. Boukaddous went into hiding. Following the release of prisoners of the Gafsa-Redeyef movement, Mr. Boukaddous went to the police for objecting to the sentence against him, although the authorities had not announced any leniency in his favour. On January 13, 2010, the Gafsa Court of First Instance sentenced Mr. Boukaddous to four years in prison for "participating in an agreement to prepare and commit attacks against persons and property". The decision was not accompanied by an order of imprisonment, pending appeal, which was set for February 23, 2010. Similarly, Mr. **Hassen Ben Abdallah**, an activist of the Local Committee of the Unemployed (*Comité local des chômeurs*) and the Gafsa-Redeyef Protest Movement, on the run since June 2008, was also sentenced *in absentia* to ten years in prison for the same charges on February 4, 2009. He was scheduled to be brought before the Court of Appeal on February 23 and before the Court of First Instance on February 24, 2010, for the official implementation of his sentence.

and a fine of 9.6 dinars (about five euros) for “restrictions on freedom of work”, “theft”, “degradation of property of others” and “noise”⁶. The cases of the other three were dismissed. On December 4, 2009, police stopped Mr. **Najeh Saghrouni**, Secretary General of the Federal Bureau of UGET in the Sfax Faculty of Economics and Legal Studies, a few days after he signed an international petition of solidarity with the UGET activists victims of repression. On December 14, 2009, he was sentenced to two months’ imprisonment by the Court of Sfax⁷. The 17 UGET members and Mr. Saghrouni appealed their convictions. As of late 2009, they remained detained at the Mornaguia prison in the outskirts of Tunis, where they began a hunger strike on December 24, 2009 to protest against the unfairness of their trial⁸.

Restrictions on human rights defenders’ freedom of movement

In 2009, human rights defenders, both Tunisian and foreign, were again subjected to severe restrictions on their freedom of movement. Mr. **Abdelhamid Amine**, Secretary General of the Moroccan Human Rights Association (*Association marocaine des droits humains – AMDH*), was intercepted on January 23, 2009 by several officers of the border police upon his arrival at Tunis airport from Casablanca (Morocco). The agents then told him without explanation that he was “undesirable in Tunisia” and he was forced to re-embark for Casablanca. Mr. Amine went to Tunisia to present the Maghreb Coordination of Human Rights Organisations (*Coordination maghrébine des organisations des droits humains – CMODH*) to the authorities and public in Tunisia. Mr. Amine sent an open letter to the President of the Tunisian Republic to protest against his illegal removal and ask for an investigation but, as of late 2009, he had received no response. On October 20, 2009, Ms. **Radhia Nasraoui**, lawyer and President of the Tunisian Association Against Torture (*Association tunisienne de lutte contre la torture – ALTT*) and former member of OMCT Assembly of Delegates, was informed by officials of the border police at Tunis airport that she was prohibited from leaving the territory due to a criminal complaint filed against her and her husband in 2008 by an unknown person. Ms. Nasraoui was to go to France to participate on October 21 in a conference on “the situation in Redeyef and in the mining area of Gafsa”, held during the plenary session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Despite her efforts, as of late 2009 she had not obtained information about neither the author of the complaint nor its purpose. In late 2009, Mr. **Ali Ben Salem**, Vice-President of the Bizerte section of

6 / See LTDH Statement, December 24, 2009 and CRLDHT.

7 / See UGET Solidarity (*UGET Solidarité*) Statement, December 14, 2009.

8 / See UGET Solidarity Statement, January 1, 2010. The strike ended at the end of 2009.

the Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights (*Ligue tunisienne pour la défense des droits de l'Homme* – LTDH), remained banned since 2006 from leaving the country, sometimes Bizerte and even his home when he tries to move.

Acts of harassment against *Radio Kalima* and its contributors

Since *Radio Kalima*, radio and online journal founded by Ms. **Sihem Bensedrine**, a journalist and Spokesman for the National Council for Freedoms in Tunisia (*Conseil national pour les libertés en Tunisie* – CNLT), began on January 26, 2009 to broadcast via satellite, several acts of harassment and intimidation targeted its journalists. Thus, on January 30, 2009, after three days of the office of *Kalima* being blockaded and encirclement by a large police presence throughout the neighbourhood, the police entered the offices of *Kalima*, confiscated all communications equipment (computers, telephones, video equipment, etc.) and put the location under seal in the presence of the Deputy Prosecutor of the Republic. A judicial inquiry was opened concerning a radio transmission without prior authorisation and a broadcast satellite from Italy, even though only the radio transmission is regulated and no law in Tunisia regulates Internet broadcasting. The radio journalists subsequently experienced various acts of intimidation by the authorities. For example, on January 29, a police officer threatened Mr. **Omar Mestiri**, Managing Editor of *Kalima*, by brandishing a knife while the latter was leaving the building. In addition, on February 1, Mr. Mestiri was unable to board a flight at Tunis airport. His business was confiscated, and upon his refusal to undergo a body search, his belongings were only returned to him after his departure of the aircraft. As of late 2009, *Kalima's* premises remained under seal and no information had been given on the progress of the criminal investigation opened against *Kalima*.

Attempts to cripple civil society organisations

In 2009, the authorities continued to build barriers against the action of independent organisations of civil society. Thus, on June 11, 2009, the Court of Appeals upheld the decision of the courts of first instance and appeal of 2001 annulling the fifth congress of the LTDH, held in October 2000, and invalidating the proceedings and the resulting decisions. The proceedings had been launched following a complaint by four militants close to the ruling party who had applied to the fifth congress to serve on governing bodies within the LTDH. As they had not been elected, they had challenged the legality of the congress. Furthermore, on September 8, 2009, the Tunis Court of First Instance attributed the offices of National Union of Tunisian Journalists (*Syndicat national des journalistes tunisiens* – SNJT) to the new union's executive board, whose members, close to the

Government, were appointed on the basis of an extraordinary illegal congress. Even before the verdict, the local SNJT was surrounded by police. The Chairman of the legitimate board, Mr. **Neji Bghouri**, was also physically and verbally assaulted by police. These measures came after the publication in May 2008 of the SNJT first annual report on freedom of the press in Tunisia. Moreover, a large number of independent human rights associations remained illegal in 2009.

Judicial harassment, unfair trials and violence against journalists in the electoral context

Journalists were victims of violence, acts of harassment and judicial sentences in prison because of their mobilisation in 2009 for denouncing human rights violations and practices and acts contrary to international standards that proliferated in the electoral context. On November 26, 2009, the Criminal Chamber of Tunis Tribunal of Great Instance sentenced Mr. **Taoufik Ben Brik**, a journalist and co-founder of CNLT, to six months in prison for “violating morality”, “defamation”, “aggression”, “damage to the property of others” and “blasphemy.” The accusation followed a complaint from a woman claiming to have been assaulted after a collision between her vehicle and that of Mr. Ben Brik, when in fact the opposite occurred. Mr. Ben Brik was arrested on October 2. His lawyers appealed the decision⁹. In late 2009, he remained detained in the Siliana prison, 200 km from Tunis. In addition, on December 1, 2009, the Criminal Chamber of the Court of First Instance of Grombalia found Mr. **Zouhair Makhoulf**, independent Tunisian journalist and Secretary General of the association for the defence of freedoms “Freedom and Equality” (*Liberté et équité*), jailed since October 21, 2009 in Mornaguia prison near Tunis, guilty of “having damaged a third party through a public telecommunications network”. He was sentenced to three months in jail, a 200 dinars (about 104 euros) fine and ordered to pay 6,000 dinars (about 3,114 euros) in damages to the complainant. His lawyers appealed the decision¹⁰. This conviction followed the production by Mr. Makhoulf and dissemination on “Facebook” of a documentary denouncing pollution and environmental degradation of the city of Nabeul because of certain industrial activities. During the trials of Mr. Ben Brik and Mr. Makhoulf, which took place on November 19 and 24, 2009 respectively, several violations of the right to a fair trial were reported. Lawyers for both defendants were repeatedly prevented from visiting their clients in prison, at the expense of preparing

9/ On January 30, 2010, the Tunis Court of Appeals upheld the sentence imposed by the court of first instance.

10/ On February 3, 2010, the Court of Appeal of Nabeul lengthened the sentence imposed by the court of first instance of one month in prison.

their defence. The principle of public hearings was not respected, and all members of civil society were denied access to the courthouse. Lawyers for the defendants were barely allowed to plead and they were constantly interrupted during the hearing. Furthermore, on October 28, 2009, Mr. **Slim Boukhdir**, journalist and founding member of the association “Freedom and Equality”, was kidnapped outside his home by unknown assailants in civilian clothes, who blindfolded him, forced him to board a vehicle and then drove to the hills of Belvedere, in the heights of Tunis, where they beat him. Mr. Boukhdir, stripped of his clothes, his wallet and his phone, was left at the scene, suffering from a broken nose and multiple bruises. Finally, Mr. **Mohamed Soudani**, a member of UGET, was arrested on October 22, 2009 following an interview on the situation of human rights in the electoral context with French journalists, and sentenced on October 24 for “violating morality”, “state of inebriety” and “blasphemy” to four months in prison, violating all principles of fair trial. Detained in the al-Mernaqia prison in a suburb of Tunis, he was finally released on December 31, 2009, after having served his sentence.

Foreign journalists also suffered reprisals in the context of presidential and legislative elections. Ms. **Florence Beaugé**, Head of the Maghreb international department of the French newspaper *Le Monde*, was expelled from Tunisia on October 21, 2009. Upon her arrival at Tunis airport, she was banned from Tunisian soil by the Tunisian authorities, which had put forward, in a statement, her “systematically hostile bias” against Tunisia, without giving further details. On the occasion of a previous mission, in early October, Ms. Beaugé had in particular interviewed the Minister of Justice and of Human Rights, Mr. Bechir Tekkari, and reported the daily life of an opponent, Mr. Hama Hammami, and his wife, lawyer Ms. Radhia Nasraoui.

Continuation of smear campaigns to discredit human rights defenders

At the end of 2009, slanderous and defamatory articles against several defenders appeared each week in newspapers close to the regime. In its December 12, 2009 edition, the weekly *Koll Ennass* launched a smear campaign against Mr. **Kamel Jendoubi**, Chairman of the CRLDHT, member of OMCT Executive Council and President of EMHRN, Ms. Sihem Bensedrine, Ms. **Sana Ben Achour**, President of the Tunisian Association of Democratic Women (*Association tunisienne des femmes démocrates* – ATFD), Mr. **Mokhtar Trifi**, President of the LTDH, and Mr. **Khemais Chammari**, board member of the Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders (EMHRF) and former Vice-President of FIDH, accusing them of collusion with the Israeli secret services and European intelligence agencies, and plotting

against the Palestinian resistance and Arab States by revealing secrets about them to reporters. The paper then shifted focus to Mr. **Michel Tubiana**, Honorary President of the French League of Human Rights (*Ligue des droits de l'Homme* – LDH, Executive Committee member of EMHRN and former Vice-President of FIDH, describing him as “a Jewish lawyer who enlists Tunisians”. The newspaper also stated that these revelations might trigger violent reactions in Beirut and Palestinian circles, thus justifying the form of a thinly disguised call for violence that might ensue from such statements. Several of these defenders lodged a complaint but, as of the end of 2009, no action had been taken.

Intensification of verbal and physical attacks against human rights defenders by State agents

Violence against defenders also increased in 2009. On October 20, the police violently assaulted Ms. Sihem Bensedrine as she was preparing to attend a training course in Tunis organised by a coalition of five local NGOs in the ATFD office – which itself is undergoing continuing harassment (arbitrary restrictions on activities, freezing of grants from abroad, etc.) – on the evaluation of media coverage of electoral processes. Ms. Bensedrine was brutally thrown out of her vehicle by several members of the police, beaten and brutally expelled from the Ilhem Marzouki Institute. Moreover, on June 23, 2009, lawyers Ms. Radhia Nasraoui, Mr. **Abdelraouf Ayadi**, former Secretary General of CNLT and member of the Executive Committee of “Freedom and Equality”, and Mr. **Samir Dilou**, lawyer and member of the International Association to Support Political Prisoners (*Association internationale de soutien aux prisonniers politiques* – AISPP), were welcomed at Tunis airport by plainclothes police who asked them to submit to a body search. Faced with the refusal of the lawyers who stated that, rightly, this procedure was illegal, the policemen dragged them off in rooms isolated from the airport, where they inspected the contents of their luggage. The police then deliberately tore the clothes of Mr. Ayadi and stained the contents of Mr. Dilou’s baggage. Inside and at the exit of the control area, Mr. Ayadi and Ms. Nasraoui were publicly insulted, and Mr. Ayadi received a violent blow to the knee. That same day, Mr. **Abdelwahab Maatar**, member of the AISPP, experienced similar acts upon his arrival at Sfax airport, where he was detained for two hours and violently assaulted. These acts followed the constituent congress of the International Organisation for the Return of Political Exiles (*Organisation internationale pour le retour des exilés politiques*), on June 20 and 21 in Geneva, Switzerland, which these lawyers attended. In addition, on May 19, 2009, Ms. Radhia Nasraoui returned from Paris where she had intervened on the state of freedom in Tunisia and in particular on the events of mining in response to an invitation from the “Europe-Ecologie” list.

Upon her arrival at Tunis airport, a group of officials and security agents in plain clothes stopped her. After conducting a search of her luggage and her briefcase, the officers forcibly pushed her into a small office during which time a customs official asked her to undergo a body search, which she refused. Following this, several officers insulted her and then followed her outside the airport. Similarly, on November 28, 2009, while Ms. **Néziha Rejiba**, Vice-President of the Observatory for Freedom of the Press, Publishing and Creation in Tunisia (*Observatoire pour la liberté de la presse, d'édition et de création en Tunisie* – OLPEC), was returning from the United States where she had just received a award from the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), she suffered a humiliating body search at Tunis Carthage airport¹¹.

Increased police surveillance of human rights defenders

Close monitoring of defenders intensified in 2009, with police blocking their means of communication (telephone, Internet and mail) and encircling their private homes. Thus, the residence of Mr. Khemais Chammari was repeatedly surrounded by plainclothes police officers, preventing visitors from accessing it. On June 24, police physically blocked such access to the home of Mr. Chammari by Mr. **Ayachi Hammami**, Secretary General of the Tunis section of the LTDH, and Mr. **Lotfi Hajji**, a journalist and Vice-President of the Bizerte section of the LTDH. On July 7, 2009, Mr. Nejb Chebbi, a lawyer and Secretary General of the Democratic and Progressive Party (*Parti démocratique et progressiste* – PDP), and his wife were prevented from entering the home of Mr. Chammari. As of late 2009, the home of Mr. Ali Ben Salem and the local section in Bizerte of LTDH also remained prohibited from receiving any external visitors. Similarly, police surveillance increased outside the homes and offices of lawyers Mr. Abderraouf Ayadi, Mr. Ayachi Hammami, Mr. Mohamed Abbou and Ms. Radhia Nasraoui. Pressure was also put on their clients for them to stop using the lawyers' services, preventing them from exercising their legal work and depriving them of their livelihoods. For instance, on May 21, 2009, police officers forbade Ms. Nasraoui to speak with her client, Mr. Ammar Amroussia, at the entrance to the town of Gafsa. The latter reportedly tried to enter Ms. Nasraoui's vehicle but was refused by the police. Mr. Amroussia had solicited the services of Ms. Nasraoui for representation in a complaint filed against policemen who allegedly assaulted him on May 15 and 16, 2009. Finally, from October 2009 onwards, Ms. Nasraoui has been denied the right to visit her clients detained either by the courts or by the prison administration.

Urgent Interventions issued by The Observatory in 2009

Names	Violations / Follow-up	Reference	Date of Issuance
Ms. Sihem Bensedrine / <i>Radio Kalima</i>	Defamation campaign / Harassment	Urgent Appeal TUN 001/0109/OBS 001	January 6, 2009
Mr. Dhafer Otay / <i>Radio Kalima</i>	Forced disappearance / Harassment / Intimidation	Urgent Appeal TUN 001/0109/OBS 001.1	January 27, 2009
	Release / Harassment / Intimidation	Urgent Appeal TUN 001/0109/OBS 001.2	January 28, 2009
<i>Radio Kalima</i> / Mr. Omar Mestiri, Ms. Faten Haamdi, Mr. Hatem Boukersra and Ms. Zakia Dhifaoui	Search and seizure / Closure / Arbitrary arrest / Threats / Judicial harassment / Obstacle to freedom of movement	Urgent Appeal TUN 001/0109/OBS 001.3	February 3, 2009
The "Gafsa 38"	Judicial harassment	Press Release	January 9, 2009
	Conviction in appeal / Violation of the right to a fair trial	Press Release	February 11, 2009
Tunisian League for Human Rights (LTDH) / Mr. Mohamed Ben Saïd, Mr. Lotfi Hajji, Mr. Salam Haddad and Mr. Abderahman Hedhili	Obstacles to freedom of movement	Press Release	June 2, 2009
The "Gafsa 38", including Mr. Béchir Labidi	Judicial harassment / Arbitrary detention	Joint Open Letter to the authorities	July 17, 2009
	Conviction / Arbitrary detention	Urgent Appeal TUN 004/0408/OBS 049.3	August 27, 2009
The "Gafsa 38", including Mr. Fahem Boukaddous and Mr. Mohieddine Cherbib	Conditional release / Judicial harassment	Joint Press Release	November 5, 2009
Mr. Abdelhamid Amine	Refoulement / Obstacles to freedom of movement	Urgent Appeal TUN 002/0109/OBS 016	January 28, 2009
Mr. Taoufik Ben Brik	Obstacles to freedom of movement	Urgent Appeal TUN 003/0509/OBS 067	May 6, 2009
Messrs. Taoufik en Brik, Slim Boukhdar and Mouldi Zouabi	Arbitrary arrest / Judicial harassment / Aggression / Intimidations	Joint Press Release	October 29, 2009
Mr. Taoufik Ben Brik, Ms. Sihem Bensedrine, Messrs. Omar Mestiri, Lotfi Hajji, Abdelkrim Harrouni and Mohamed Soudani	Judicial harassment	Joint Press Release	November 20, 2009
	Conviction	Joint Press Release	November 26, 2009
	Arbitrary detention	Joint Press Release	December 2, 2009
Ms. Radhia Nasraoui	Burglary / Acts of harassment	Urgent Appeal TUN 004/0509/OBS 079	May 15, 2009
		Urgent Appeal TUN 004/0509/OBS 079.1	June 2, 2009
		Joint Press Release	October 21, 2009

Names	Violations / Follow-up	Reference	Date of Issuance
LTDH		Press Release	June 15, 2009
Ms. Radhia Nasraoui, Messrs. Abdelraouf Ayadi, Samir Dilou, Abdelwahab Maatar, Khemais Chammari, Ayachi Hammami and Lotfi Hajji		Joint Press Release	June 25, 2009
Mr. Khemais Chammari	Acts of harassment	Urgent Appeal TUN 005/0709/OBS 101	July 8, 2009
National Union of Tunisian Journalists (SNJT)	Obstacles to freedom of association	Press Release	September 9, 2009
Ms. Sihem Bensedrine	Ill-treatments / Harassment / Obstacles to freedoms of peaceful assembly and association	Urgent Appeal TUN 006/1009/OBS 152	October 22, 2009
Mr. Zouhair Makhoulouf	Arbitrary detention / Fear for physical and psychological safety / Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal TUN 007/1009/OBS 154	October 26, 2009
		Joint Press Release	October 29, 2009
Mr. Zouhair Makhoulouf and Mr. Said El Jazi	Judicial harassment	Joint Press Release	November 26, 2009
	Conviction	Joint Press Release	December 2, 2009
Ms. Sihem Bensedrine, Mr. Mohamed Abbou, Mr. Chouki Tebib, Mr. Ayachi Hammami, Mr. Nejib Chebbi and Mr. Zouhair Makhoulouf	Aggression / Non respect for defence rights	Joint Press Release	November 3, 2009
Mr. Abdelkrim Harouni, Mr. Hamza Hamza, Mr. Omar Mestiri and Mr. Abdelraouf Ayadi	Arbitrary arrests / Aggression / Harassment	Joint Press Release	November 17, 2009
Ms. Sihem Bensedrine, Ms. Sana Ben Achour, Mr. Khemais Chammari, Mr. Michel Tubiana and Mr. Kamel Jendoubi	Defamation	Joint Press Release	December 18, 2009