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October 4, 2016

M. Moundjour Chérif
Attorney General
Appeal Court of Conakry,
Conakry, Guinea

RE: Cases of Electoral Violence from 2015

Dear Mr. Attorney General,

Please find below an updated annex containing information on serious human rights violations and abuses documented by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. The violations and abuses were committed between April and October 2015, in the run up to and immediate aftermath of the October 2015 Guinea presidential elections, and were allegedly perpetrated by members of the security forces and/or supporters of both the ruling party and opposition. This list is not exhaustive and we have had to withhold information in some of the cases for security reasons.

The annex contains complaints previously filed to the judiciary (by victims, their family members, lawyers, or, in one case, a victims' association), as well as cases that, to the best of our knowledge, have yet to come to the attention of judicial authorities. In July, Amnesty International raised some of these cases with you and we integrated some of the information you kindly shared with us about the status of the legal proceedings.

We urge you to ensure that these cases result in prompt, thorough, transparent and impartial investigations, that suspected perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials, and that victims enjoy access to an effective remedy and receive full reparations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "CDufka".

Corinne Dufka
Directrice adjointe, Division Afrique
Human Rights Watch

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. Tine".

Alioune Tine
Directeur, Bureau régional de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre
Amnesty International

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LIST OF CASES OF ELECTORAL VIOLENCE FROM 2015

INCLUDING COMPLAINTS FILED BY THE VICTIMS, THEIR FAMILIES AND/OR THEIR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES

Sections to follow:

- A. Violations Allegedly Involving Security Forces
- B. Murder, Rape, and Looting Implicating Mobs of Political Party Supporters
- C. Further Information

A. Violations Allegedly Involving Security Forces

Names of victims	Date of the incident and information on the case	Information on the complaint	Family situation
Thierno Souleymane BAH	<p>13 April 2015 Hamdallaye, Conakry Unlawful use of Lethal Force</p> <p>A gendarme armed with a pistol allegedly shot and killed 30-year-old Thierno Souleymane Bah in the Hamdallaye neighborhood. Three witnesses said the gendarme was one of several in charge of security for the local RPG headquarters. The eyewitnesses placed the gendarme just meters away from Souleymane, describing how he was shot while running to put out a fire allegedly started by security forces in local shops. Witnesses told Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch that there was neither an imminent threat to the gendarme nor a threat to others.</p>	<p>The prosecutor sent the file to the Bureau of judicial investigations with the autopsy report in April 2016. Since then, there is no information available about the progress of the investigation.</p>	
Anonymous	<p>14 April 2015 Hamdallaye, Conakry Alleged Sexual Assault, Abduction</p> <p>A 26-year-old Peulh woman was detained by a group of gendarmes, forced onto their vehicle, taken into a building, blindfolded, stripped, and raped by at least two men. "First they shoved a baton into me then two of them used me," the victim recounted to HRW. Before being let go several hours later, and on at least four subsequent occasions via telephone, she was threatened with death if she reported the rape.</p>	<p>She filed a judicial complaint with the Dixinn shortly thereafter but has never been contacted by the judiciary to provide additional evidence. "I've even gone by the tribunal twice. I've almost lost hope in getting justice," she said on July 27, 2016.</p>	

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<p>Mamadou Baillo DIALLO</p>	<p>4 May 2015 Cimenterie, Conakry Unlawful use of Lethal Force A 33-year-old auto electrician was killed by security forces in Cimenterie (T8). His family and eyewitnesses interviewed by Amnesty International said he would have received a severe blow at the neck by the police who charged at protesters. He had been already injured (a dislocated shoulder) by security forces during a previous event on 13 April at Sonfonia Gare II.</p>	<p>Mamadou Baillo Diallo filed a complaint to the Tribunal de Dixinn on 11 May. The case was referred to the Bureau of judicial investigations. The family has received no information about the progress of the investigation.</p>	<p>Married, two young children.</p>
<p>Ibrahima Sory DIALO, Cellou Binani DIALLO, and Youssouf BAH</p>	<p>7 May 2015 Cosa, Conakry Assault Against Journalists Three journalists, Ibrahima Sory Diallo, Cellou Binani Diallo and Youssouf Bah, went to Cosa, Conakry, to interview people about alleged excessive use of force by the gendarmerie and the police in the context of demonstrations. Once there, police officers ordered one of them, a cameraman, to stop filming and to hand over his equipment. One of the police officers hit Cellou Binani Diallo with his helmet and four others punched and kicked Ibrahima Sory Diallo. They also threatened the journalists, saying that next time they would be killed.</p>	<p>After local and international media organizations denounced the incident, the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection announced disciplinary measures against two police officers, including a temporary suspension. However, one year later, no legal proceedings have been brought against any of the police officers. The journalists have yet to be compensated for the damages suffered.</p>	
<p>Thierno Sadou DIALLO</p>	<p>7 May 2015 Hamdallaye, Conakry Unlawful use of Lethal Force Thierno Sadou Diallo, a 34-year-old welder, who was not a member of a political party and did not take part in demonstrations, was on the porch of his house in the Hamdallaye neighborhood with friends and family, according to witnesses, when five gendarmes passed by on patrol. After a gendarme aimed his rifle at the group, Mr. Diallo ran into a side street and was moments later allegedly shot in his lower back, killing him. (See Section C for reports with further information.)</p>	<p>His family filed a complaint to the Tribunal de Dixinn on 8 May 2015. The case was referred to the Bureau of judicial investigations, but the family has received no information about the progress of the investigation.</p>	<p>Married, three young children.</p>
	<p>April and May 2015 Bambeto, Hamdallaye, Koloma, Matam and Wanindra, Conakry Theft, Destruction of Merchandise and Property For several days both during and after multiple protests in April and May, policemen and some gendarmes operating in Bambeto, Hamdallaye, Koloma, Matam and Wanindara smashed windshields of cars in auto-repair shops, set fire to or destroyed several market stalls and small businesses, and stole cell phones, cash, household items, and merchandise. (See Section C for reports with further information)</p>	<p>Victims have not filed judicial complaints.</p>	

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<p>Karamo Momoudou CONDE</p>	<p>9 October 2015 Wanindara, Conakry Unlawful use of Lethal Force A 6-year-old child was shot dead in Wanindara. He was out of the house for shopping. There were demonstrations throughout the day. He was shot in the chest. The autopsy report made available to the family confirmed that this is a violent death by firearm. The medical staff informed the family that it could be a stray bullet. The injury noted in the autopsy report corresponds to the injuries caused by firearms used by security forces.</p>	<p>His family filed a complaint in October to the Commissariat de Wanindara. An autopsy report dated October 14 was given to the family and to the Commissariat de Wanindara. The family has received no information ever since.</p>	
<p>Boubacar BAH</p>	<p>10 October 2015 Sonfonia Gare Unlawful use of Lethal Force Boubacar Bah, a 24 year-old driver, was shot dead in Sonfonia Gare II on his way to his brother’s house a few hundred meters away. According to information from his family, eyewitnesses and medical personnel who examined him, it’s a gendarme who shot him. He had a transfixing wound in the right shoulder blade. Four other people were injured during the shooting, including three minors out of the Koranic school. These witnesses confirmed to HRW and Amnesty International that there had been violence in the neighborhood earlier in the day. However, they said that at the time of the shooting, there were no clashes and that the police and gendarmerie forces were busy taking away the roadblocks from the road when they opened fire. We found a socket in the rubble a few meters from where Boubacar Bah was killed. The same type of bullet was extracted from the body of one of the wounded. It is war ammunition matching those used by security forces in Guinea. (See Section C for reports with more information.)</p>	<p>Boubacar Bah’s family filed a complaint on 16 October 2015 to the Tribunal de Dixinn. The case was referred to the Bureau of judicial investigations on October 23. The family has received no information about the progress of the investigation. No one came to interview them.</p>	<p>Single, no children.</p>
<p>Momadou Moudeen BAH</p>	<p>10 October 2015 Matoto, Conakry Unlawful use of Lethal Force A 20-year-old student was killed in Matoto. Several eyewitnesses claim to have seen six police officers violently clubbing Mamadou Bah Moudeen, including the head, neck and kidneys. The death certificate delivered to his family says he died of hypovolemic shock, which is the type of injury that can result from excessive use of manual kinetic impact weapons such as batons.</p>	<p>The family filed a complaint to the Tribunal de Mafanco in October 2015. However, they say they never received the complaint.</p>	<p>Single, no children.</p>
<p>Ibrahima Sory KOULIBALY</p>	<p>13 to 14 October 2015 Sonfonia Gare, Conakry Unlawful use of Lethal Force A 24-year-old carpenter, killed in Sonfonia Gare I on the night of October 13 to 14. According to information gathered from family and eyewitnesses, he was chatting with friends when a</p>	<p>The family filed a complaint on October 16 2015 to the Tribunal de Dixinn. The case was referred to the Bureau of judicial investigations on</p>	<p>Single, no children.</p>

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	gendarmerie pick-up raided the street outside the carpentry workshop. The gendarmes were armed. As there had been violence in the day of 13 October, the young people were frightened and tried to run away. The gendarmes fired several shots. Ibrahima Sory Koulibaly was hit by a bullet in the back that left a transfixing wound to his chest. The death certificate available to the family confirmed that he has experienced violent death by firearm. His body was placed on a pile of junk where it was found in the morning. Two of his friends were arrested and subjected to torture.	October 21. There has been no progress ever since.	
Yagouba DIALLO	<p>7 October, 2015 Carrefour Wanindara, T5, Conakry Unlawful use of Lethal Force</p> <p>A 23 year-old driver, was shot dead by security forces in Carrefour Wanindara, T5, from the opposition. His family said he was shot dead by a gendarme while he was not violent. The security forces vehicle parked near the incident bore the registration number 350646 AG. (See Section C for reports with further information.)</p>	A complaint was filed to the Tribunal de Dixinn in October 2015. The family has received no information ever since.	Single, no children.

B. Alleged Murder, Rape, and Theft by Groups of Political Party Supporters

Names of victims	Date of the incident and information on the case	Information on the complaint	Family situation
Koumandjan KEITA	<p>9 October 2015 Near Kankan-Coura Market in Conakry Murder by Mobs Allegedly Supporting the Opposition</p> <p>Three witnesses described how Koumandjan Keita, 35, a refrigerator repair man, was pulled off his motorcycle as he passed near a mob of opposition supporters who were clashing with ruling party supporters near the Kankan-Coura Market in Conakry. One witness told Human Rights Watch, “They beat him with rocks and wood, and one stabbed him with scissors. I heard him say ‘leave me... please don’t kill me.’ His body, bloodied, lay in the road... they even stole his KTM motor bike.”</p>		
Djibril Hassan SYLLA	<p>9 October 2015 T-8 junction in the Cimenterie neighborhood, Conakry Murder by Mobs Allegedly Supporting the Opposition</p> <p>Businessman Djibril Hassan SYLLA, 61, was pulled from his car after being stopped by mobs supporting the political opposition at the T-8 junction in the Cimenterie neighborhood of Conakry. He was brutally beaten and clubbed to death with rocks, wood spiked with nails,</p>	The family has not filed a judicial complaint.	Married with several adult children

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	and machetes. One witness told Human Rights Watch, “He died a few hours after being taken to a local clinic. His eyes had been punctured in the incident; he had lost too much blood.” Another said, “I saw him surrounded at the checkpoint; I too had been stopped and only survived because I was able to speak their language.”		
Anonymous	<p>9 October 2015 Ansoumanya Plateau neighborhood, Conakry Sexual Assault</p> <p>Several witnesses described how a young woman coming from Dubreka to visit family members was stopped at a checkpoint manned by members of the political opposition armed with rocks and machetes in the Ansoumanya Plateau neighborhood of Conakry. “They forced the driver to run away, commandeered his car and after driving a short distance at least two of them violated her,” a witness told Human Rights Watch.</p>	The victim has not filed a judicial complaint	Single
	<p>7 May 2015 Cimenterie-Sonfonia neighborhood, Conakry Looting, Theft, Destruction</p> <p>A mob of hundreds of opposition supporters destroyed, looted and burned the home, bar and video center of local resident named, who lived in the Cimenterie-Sonfonia neighborhood. Interviewed in the charred remains of his home, he told Human Rights Watch, “They stripped our place before setting it on fire... stealing fridges, money, generators, TVs... And in the fire, we lost the history of my family’s entire life. And for what? What did we do to them?” (See Section C for reports with more information.)</p>		
	<p>8 October 2015 Casse Market, Conakry (Marche de Casse) Looting, Theft, Destruction</p> <p>A mob of men many wearing tee-shirts from the opposition attacked and burned several shops, cars and motorcycles within the Marche de Casse, a market of spare auto parts. A resident of a house who hid while his house was attacked told Amnesty International that the mob stole the family’s belongings and set the furniture on fire in two different rooms. He said the police was stationed about 20 meters from the house but did not attempt to prevent the crowd from breaking into their house or to stop the attack. He told Amnesty International that he wrote to the authorities but chose not to file a complaint to the police as they were on site when the pillage happened and did not do anything.</p>		

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	<p>9 October 2015 Pharma Guinea Market, Conakry Looting, Theft, Destruction A mob of men many wearing tee-shirts from the opposition attacked the Pharma Guinea market. During the attack, 6 containers were partially burned and 34 market stalls were looted.</p>	<p>The victims have not filed a judicial complaint.</p>	
	<p>8, 9 and 10 October 2015 Several markets in the Commune of Matoto, Matam and Conakry Ville Looting, Theft, Destruction Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International interviewed dozens of victims of looting, pillage and destruction perpetrated by civilian mobs from ethnic groups that largely supported the ruling party as they attacked business people perceived to support the opposition.</p> <p>The widespread looting and destruction took places in the markets of Madina, Matoto, Anta, Kissosso, Dixinn; the Centre Commercial Koumi and the Ultimo Building near Madina market. The losses impacting hundreds of primarily Peuhl businessmen are estimated to be in the billions of Guinean Francs. Shop owners described how the mobs stole mattresses, phones, electronics, food, industrial machines, tires, motors and huge sums of money from the stalls of several currency traders.</p> <p>Numerous victims said their businesses, property or vehicles were set on fire. On several occasions witnesses described how security services stood by and watched or appeared to collaborate with the mobs, including by destroying safes, using their vehicles to break through market doors, and then looting and stealing merchandise and money themselves.</p>	<p>Some 400 victims of looting, theft and destruction of markets and businesses in the Madina, Matoto, Anta, Kissosso, Dixinn neighborhoods, as well as the Centre Commercial Koumi, formed a victim's association. On December 15, 2015, they filed a judicial complaint (or civil case) with the court of first instance of Mafanco.</p>	

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C. Further Information

For further information and background relating to many of the cases detailed, please see the following previous reports:

1. “Guinea: Use New Term to Boost Rule of Law” (Dec 12, 2015), <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/12/12/guinea-use-new-term-boost-rule-law>
2. “Guinea: Excessive and lethal force by security forces must not be repeated during election period” (Sept 3, 2015): <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/09/guinea-excessive-and-lethal-force-by-security-forces-must-not-be-repeated-during-election-period/>
3. “Guinea: Security Force Excesses, Crimes” (July 30, 2015): <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/07/30/guinea-security-force-excesses-crimes>
4. “Guinea must investigate the shooting of protesters” (April 14, 2015): <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/04/guinea-must-investigate-the-shooting-of-protesters/>