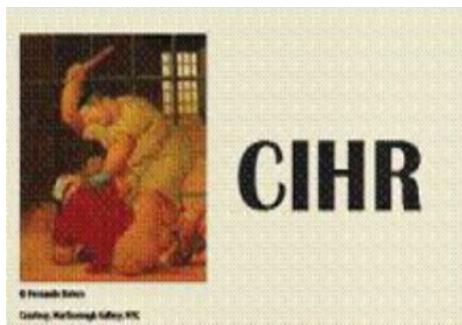




**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

**SEPTEMBER 2016**

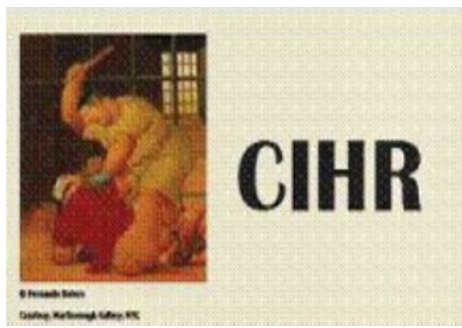
<b>BRIEF STATEMENT</b>	<b>LINKS</b>
<p>This alternative report submitted to the UN Human Rights Committee considers the status of Western Sahara as it reviews Morocco’s human rights record, and includes detailed recommendations for the HRC.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Report On The Occasion Of HRC's 2016 Review Of Morroco's Implementation Of the ICCPR</u></a></p>
<p>As the presidential term of President Joseph Kabila nears an end, due to expire on December 19, 2016, and as plans for a presidential election remain stalled, this article examines the arising tensions in the Democratic Republic of Congo and offers recommendations to prevent a broader crisis.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Democratic Republic of Congo At Precipice: Ending Repression And Promoting Democratic Rule</u></a></p>
<p>This article details the contributions of Asian states to humanitarian crises, calling particularly on the wealthier nations to improve their national and regional efforts to open borders to refugees and asylum seekers.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Why Is Asia MIA on Refugees?</u></a></p>
<p>This report examines the evolution of extremist groups in the Sahel and the complicated interplay of political, social, and economic pressures that have shaped their strategies, and capabilities, and their sources of potential resilience.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Military And The Arc Of Instability</u></a></p>
<p>This comprehensive report on Colombia focuses on the challenges of a successful plebiscite, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) handover of arms, and the UN mission, and offers recommendations to assure an effective transition from war to post-conflict.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Colombia's Final Steps To The End Of The War</u></a></p>
<p>This article highlights the role of natural disasters in the global displacement crisis and recommends greater investment in disaster risk reduction strategies.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Disasters Are Fuelling Displacement And Migration</u></a></p>
<p>This report details the human rights violations committed by the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS), a branch of the Nigerian police created to fight violent crime. Amnesty International’s research exposes the widespread torture used to extract information and “confessions,” and shows that officers involved in the “extractions” are rarely held accountable.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Nigeria: You Have Signed Your Death Warrant</u></a></p>



**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

**SEPTEMBER 2016**

<p>This report presents major threats posed by transnational organized crime in the Pacific region, focusing on drug and precursor trafficking; trafficking in persons &amp; amp; smuggling of migrants; environmental crimes; and small arms trafficking.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Transnational Organized Crime the Pacific: A Threat Assessment</u></a></p>
<p>This article explores the prevention of torture and ill treatment in prisons by opening closed institutions to unannounced visits by independent experts. Citing success stories that have implemented the practice, the article elaborates on the “[Jean-Jacques] Gautier proposal” and the prospect of reformed detention practices worldwide.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Four Countries That Opened Their Closed Institutions--And Prevented Torture</u></a></p>
<p>Reflecting on the shift in European politics and culture after the largest humanitarian crisis since World War II, this report examines the behaviors of the European Union member states amidst the evolving refugee crisis, from a rise in right-wing politics to the closing of national borders within the Schengen zone, leaving an imbalance in burden-sharing. Among other recommendations, the report calls for a holistic effort to settle the crisis and to expand the response further than two-sided agreements, such as that with Turkey, which leaves room more vulnerability especially during a time of political instability in the nation.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Migration in Europe: Bridging the Solidarity Gap</u></a></p>
<p>This comprehensive article details the recent UN authorization to deploy a regional protection force (RPF) of 4,000 troops as part of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Author Paul D. Williams considers the rationale of the RPF, the necessary conditions for the mandate’s success—of which there are many—and proposes the establishment of a transitional administration in South Sudan to ease the civil war, which is currently nearing its third year in the country’s five-year existence.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Key Questions for South Sudan's New Protection Force</u></a></p>
<p>After a two-year investigation into the financial assets of the heads of warring political parties in South Sudan, the Sentry exposes the wealth of government officials built upon an empire of civil instability. In light of the redirection of public funds to personal bank accounts or to the weaponizing of armed groups, the organization calls for a new approach to dismantling the web of</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>War Crimes Shouldn't Pay: Stopping the Looting and Destruction in South Sudan</u></a></p>



**CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

**SEPTEMBER 2016**

nepotism and corruption. The Sentry offers in its inaugural report the possibility of “targeted asset freezing” for top government officials in order to promote good governance, protection of human rights, and increased accountability.

In this report from the Human Rights Watch (HRW), the organization examines the gender-based and socioeconomic drivers and consequences of child marriage in Nepal, the country with the third highest rate of child marriage in Asia. Despite outlawing child marriage since 1963, the financial incentives for forcing young girls to marry combined with the discrimination against women who are viewed as a “burden” result in a population plagued with poor education, poverty, and widespread violations of children’s and women’s rights. The Nepalese government’s attempts to fight child marriage through improved educational and medical facilities has proven ineffective, as the victims of child marriage in rural communities often lack the access or funding to state-led initiatives. The report offers respective recommendations to the Nepalese government, its ministries, the UN, and to international donors to remobilize the campaign against child marriage, including tethering the initiative to its commitments to the 2030 Agenda under goal five, “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”; strengthening age-verification procedures; raising awareness in local communities on the dangers of child marriage; improving access to education for young girls; and providing information on reproductive health to marginalized communities.

[Our Time to Sing and Play: Child Marriage in Nepal](#)