

# '15 ANNUAL REPORT



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About Right to Life (R2L)

Right to Life Human Rights Centre commenced in 2002. Before 2002 it functioned as "Kalape Api", "Kalape Api Sahayogithawaya", "Niweka Sewaka Sangamaya". Since 1991 Kalape Api was working for the protection of the Rights of the labourers in the Free Trade Zones (FTZs) and the Rights of the disappeared. Right to Life was an initiative of Mr. Brito Fernando, Mr. Philip Dissanayake, Ms. Jayanthi Dandeniya to work beyond labour Rights and to stand for Human Rights including democratic Rights. There were several reasons for our specific focus and attention on the field of Human Rights in general. Firstly we were working collectively against enforced disappearances since 1996, and built up a monument against all kinds of disappearances at the Seeduwa Raddoluwa junction in 2000 with the aid of the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC). And direct interference by the police to control labour riots and brutally assaulting the strikers resulted in forming Right to Life.

Soon after forming the organization we started giving legal aid to the workers of two companies - North Pole and Ceylon Green Elevators, tortured during 2000 and 2001. We constantly fought for the Rights of those workers and influenced the Attorney General to file a case on torture against the alleged police officers under the Torture Act. Thereafter we started to stand against torture and other Human Rights violations cooperatively with other like-minded organizations, and in 2004 we formed the committee against Torture with 7 other organizations. Through this committee we were able to strengthen activism against torture, especially we made the public aware about the non-implementation of the Torture Act, pressurized the Attorney General to try under this Act, and pressurized to appoint a dynamic Human Rights Commission and Police Commission.

Our efforts contributed to making certain changes in the existing system; it made the legal system become more active, made authorized officers and institutions address violations of Human Rights, made a little space for the Officers to do their duties in an unbiased and independent way. However, in a short period of time all the independent commissions were not functioning and it caused a massive increase in Human Rights violations. Suppressions were made against Human Rights defenders and persons who gave information to the media. In such a pathetic situation two victims, Gerald Mervin Perera from Wattala and Sugath Nishantha from Dalupotha who were supported by Right to Life were killed. After this our organization had to face lots of threats and pressures, and hence we closed our office for one week for the sake of our staff members. With the regime change on 8 January 2015 Right to Life had a more conducive environment to carry out its activities during the latter part of 2015.

## Executive Director's Message

With the new political context we gained more space for working on torture and extra judicial killings in 2015. In the earlier political context we were unable to make use of the government institutions such as the Attorney General's department, police, judiciary and relevant independent commissions such as the National Human Rights Commission and National Police Commission to combat torture.

The AG's department failed to file cases under the torture Act. Thus we sought for a Writ of Mandamus against the Attorney General. There are so many other accusations against the AG's department stating that they are inefficient, bias and politicized. We held a People's Tribunal on the theme 'Role of Attorney General in the future'. Some of the recommendations given by the tribunal were to have a more precise and trustworthy crime investigation mechanism, gazette the recruitments to the AG's department, prepare a policy for police promotions and recruitments, develop technical capacity and skills of the AG's department, etc. A public petition was signed and handed over to the Secretary of the Ministry of Justice as part of the campaign against the role of the Attorney General.

We have also filed a Writ Mandamus case (Writ No. WRIT473/15) on 30 November 2015 against the Inspector General of Police/ National Police Commission for failing to take action against the perpetrators regarding the torture and extra judicial killing of Mr. Dasanayakage Nimal Chandrasiri Appuhami, a 43 years old resident from Thalpitaya, Wadduwa.

We should also create awareness among people to generate a public opinion for combating torture. We prepared a 3 year strategic plan from 2016-2018 on how R2L should engage on issues on torture and extra judicial killings as an individual organization and as a network member.

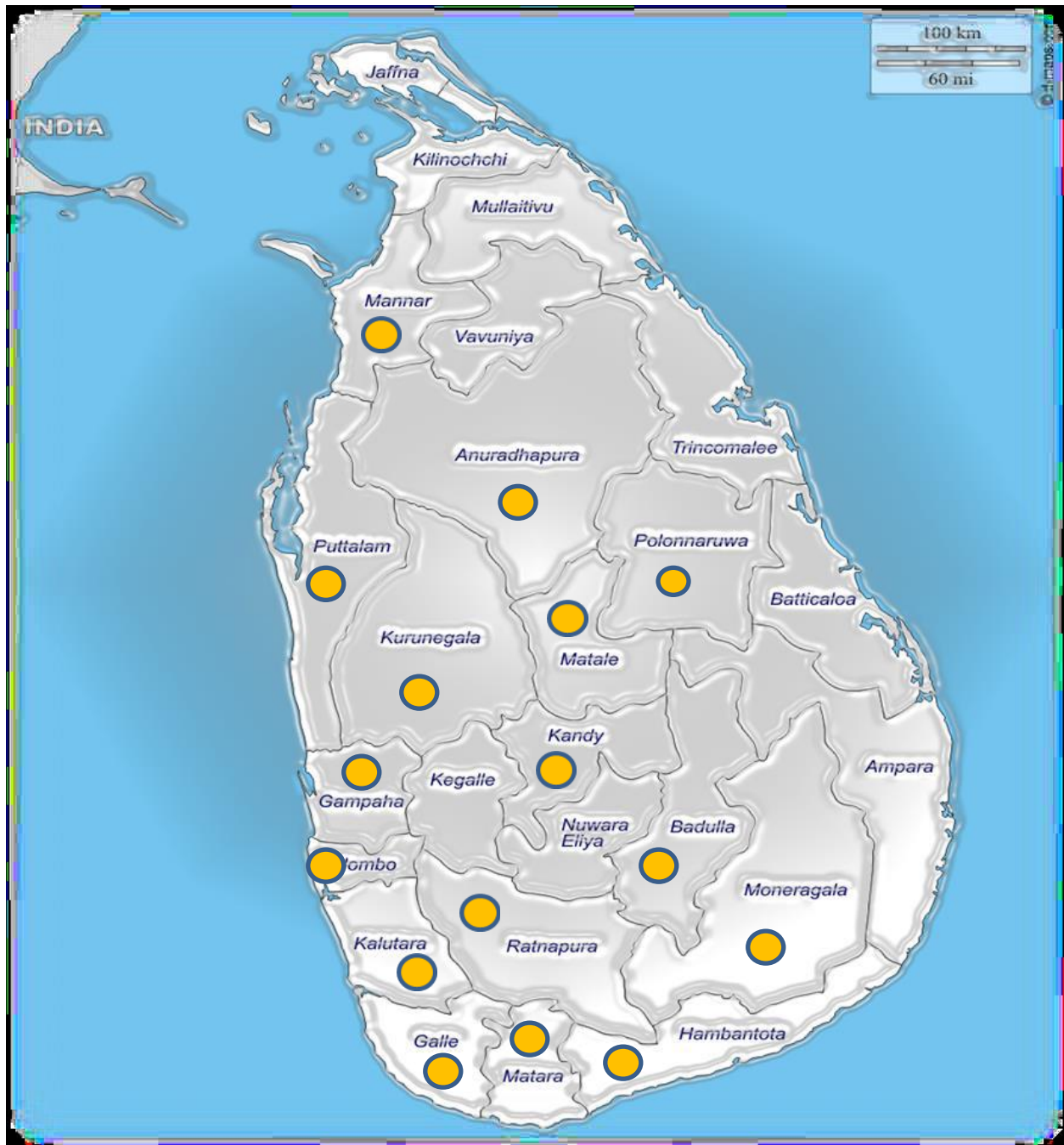
Mr. Philip Dissanayake  
Executive Director

## Vision, Mission Values and Objectives





## Geographic Areas of Operation



## Operational Context in 2015



The majority of the general public who were expecting a change was able to make it a reality and change the path of the country on 8 January 2015 which was directed towards cruelty and barbarianism. The civil society played a major role in this change. The pioneers in this change were “Veediye Virodaya” Movement which included Right to Life and 112 other civil society organizations and the Platform for Freedom.

The theme of “Veediye Virodaya” was *‘let’s make this change in to a policy change’*. The above organizations took the initiative and prepared a reforms document based on 15 areas and presented to the Prime Minister on 2014 November 25 and on 10 December 2014, the International day for Human Rights. In preparing this reforms document we gave priority to issues such as promoting human rights, preventing torture, extra judicial killings and disappearances, building up independence in judiciary etc.

Some of the victories achieved during the era of the new government are the civil society is able to conduct their programs and activities without any hindrance, the appointment of independent commissions, the enactment of victims and witness protection act.

However the civil society collective held a huge protest named Black protest on 25 July 2015 in Colombo for not providing sufficient resources for the independent commissions, not being pro-active on crime and corruption committed by the previous regime, giving a second change to the officials who were guilty for corruption and crime charges which were rejected by the people.

In paying some attention for these protests the government took the initial steps to legalize disappearances as a crime and also bringing up the Right to Information bill. At the commemoration of the Human Rights Day on 10 December 2015 as the Guest of Honor Prime-Minister Ranil Wickramasinghe invited the civil society to engage with the government in drafting a new constitution, constructive engagement with the independent commissions and having awareness raising programs on human rights education targeting school children and youth.

With our experience in 1994 we should take the maximum benefit as civil society within the space opened in 2015. Taking this in to consideration Right to Life had long discussions and fact finding missions on how to get the maximum benefit within this space.

## Programs & Campaigns

### Project Interventions

#### *Training programs for Human Rights Defender Groups*

10 trainings for HRDs were carried out in Hambantota, Matara, Gampaha, Mannar, and Anuradhapura Districts (2 per district) targeting 125 HRDs. The purpose of these trainings was to develop knowledge of HRDs on the issues of extra judicial killings and the requirement of police to use minimum force in handling suspects. These HRDs, together with HRDs in the other districts in the country, create a potential for vigilant and active citizenry against torture in their regions. The HRDs report torture cases as those occur. There also have been instances where HRDs had intervened to prevent torture when suspects were in custody of the police. In a context, where the country did not have such active citizenry against torture, these HRDs are a significant initiative.



#### *Advance Training for Human Rights Defenders*

Following these preliminary trainings, two advanced trainings for senior HRDs on the use of local and international redress mechanisms was carried out on 27, 28 March 2015 at Honors Club Hotel, Negombo and 4,5 July 2015 at Chintana Centre Nainamadama. In parallel, two coordination meetings were held to facilitate the formation of a network amongst HRDs of selected districts. These meetings also contributed for stressing the importance of reporting torture incidents from districts which are inter alia to be included in the Shadow Report. Overall, 58 participated (14 were females and 44 were males).



### ***Awareness raising for the Public on Torture .***

### ***People's Tribunals***

Three people's tribunals against torture to highlight the weaknesses and gaps in the legal system and the role of Attorney General (AG) and judges were held. Overall, 357 participated (137 were females and 220 were males).

The first tribunal was held on 29th of January 2015 from 3.30 to 6.30 at CSR, Maradana. Elements of an independent judiciary and challenges to be faced were discussed at the event. Mr. Basil Fernando, Executive Director of Asian Human Rights Commission was very critical on the role of the police and the Attorney General's department. Mr Upul Jayasuriya, President of Sri Lanka Bar Association said no one has a license to commit extra judicial killings or torture. It is ill-legal and immediate action should be taken for such crimes. Mr. J.C.Weliamuna said there should be a system to monitor the conduct of the judiciary and the judges to see if they act independently. Mr. Shiral Lakthilaka said although there is a general feeling that the revolution is now over with the election of the new president, it is the time that citizens should be more alert and challenge the system. Mr. Brito Fernando said we are blaming others but have we done our duty and taken up our responsibilities as citizens of this country. When the Tamils were arbitrary detained and killed we were silent. We should speak up and challenge the system. Finally Mr. S.G. Punchihewa, the Chairperson of the Tribunal summarized the key points of the speakers and provided with recommendations. The first recommendation was to investigate incidents of involuntary disappearances such as Lalith and Kugan incidents. It should also investigate about the money given to the government by LTTE. Also the atrocities committed by Karuna and his alleged groups should be investigated. Also it was recommended to have an independent investigation on Rathupaswala incident.



The second tribunal was held at National Library Services Board Auditorium, Colombo on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2015 from 3:00 pm to 6:00 pm. The theme was "19<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution: a myth or reality?" Ms.

Upendra Gunasekera, Attorney at Law from the legal section Right to Life Human Rights Centre welcomed all participants and the jurists of the tribunal. Mr. Philip Dissanayake, Executive Director, Right to Life said it's impossible to protect human rights with the 1978 constitution. After the 1978 constitution was enacted a large number of torture and extra judicial incidents have taken place. Mr. Brito Fernando, Mr. Lakshan Dias, Mr. J. C. Weliamuna and Mr. Harishaka Samaranayake also spoke. Mr. Harishaka Samaranayake said every Bill shall be published on gazette 14 days prior. This seems a reality now. Mr. Lakshan Dias said that a good thing which was brought forward by the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment is that the government officials could work without political interference now. A summary and recommendations were given by Mr. S. G. Punchihewa, Chairperson of the tribunal.



The 3<sup>rd</sup> Peoples Tribunal was held on 29 September 2015 at Mahaweli Centre. The theme was “*Role of Attorney General in the future*”. A public complaint was presented by Mr. Joseph Stalin, All Ceylon Teachers Union. Mr. Nimal Punchihewa, Legal Consultant, Human Rights Commission, Mr. Geoffrey Alagaratnam, P.C. – President Sri Lanka Bar Association, Hon. Mano Ganesan, Minister of National Dialogue also spoke. The members of the tribunal were Ms. Upendra Gunasekera, Mr. Upul Kumarapperuma (AAL) and Mr. Lakshan Dias, Chairperson. Mr. Brito Fernando delivered the public sharing. The recommendations given by the tribunal were as follows:

- To have a more precise and trustworthy crime investigation mechanism
- To increase the number of lawyers in the AG's department
- To have a mechanism to protect the AG's department from being a government/politicized institution
- To prepare a policy for police promotions and recruitments to AG's department
- To gazette the recruitments to the AG's office
- To have a people friendly approach with more visibility
- To develop technical capacity and skills in the AG's department





As follow up a petition was handed over to the Ministry of Justice incorporating the recommendations of the tribunal. It is also scheduled to have two discussions with the Ministry of Justice to monitor the progress of the recommendations.

### ***Street Campaigns***

A street campaign on torture related issues was held in Gampaha District on 20 June 2015. Overall, more than 60 attended the campaign. The aim was to create awareness among the public in Negombo town and suburbs on police torture.

### ***Lawyers & Journalist Collective***

Three collective meetings for lawyers and journalists were held. Purpose of holding these collective discussions was to build consensus for providing a wider coverage on torture issues through media publicity. Overall 81 participated (27 were females and 54 were males). The first was held at R2L on 24 January 2015. Mr. Basil Fernando from Asian Human Rights Commission was the key note speaker.

The second Lawyers & Journalist Collective was held on 10 June 2015 at N. M. Perera Centre. The theme for this meeting was the incident of Vithya and the behaviour of media. Mr. K. W. Janaranjana, Editor of Ravaya Newspaper, Mr. Sudarshana Gunawardena, Ms. Lakshitha Kithsiri, Attorney at law spoke and a discussion followed.

The third Lawyers & Journalist collective was held at the national library and documentation centre auditorium on 19 November 2015 from 4-6 pm. The theme for the discussion was “Does human rights contribute to the release of criminals?”



### **Civil Society against Torture:**

Two network and five district meetings were organized to strengthen civil activism leading the reform campaign for domestic torture remedial mechanisms and democratic change in the political context of the country. The network meetings were facilitated by the civil society organizations and activists to collate information and contribute to the drafting of the Shadow Report for UNCAT sessions. At the two meetings, 76 participated (19 were females and 57 were males). Five meetings were held in

Anuradhapura, Matara, Hambantota, Gampaha and Mannar districts. Overall 402 participated. (160 were females and 242 were males.)



## **Reform Campaign:**

### ***UN International day against Torture***

Hosted UN International Day against Torture (on June 26, 2015) to intensify the campaign for domestic legal reforms and the inclusion of international recommendations in local redress mechanisms against torture. At the commemoration of the UN International Day against Torture, 100 participated (29 were females and 71 were males).

### ***Campaign against Attorney General***

The campaign against AG was a main activity in the reform campaign. This was carried out during October and November 2015. This included four actions, i.e. a public protest with a participation of 100 people, signing of a petition, holding a press conference/ media briefing (40 attended), and handing over the public petition to Secretary of Ministry of Justice (on 30th November 2015).





### ***Writ Mandamus against AG & IGP***

The other man activity of the reform campaign was filing two writs against the AG (Case no. 375/15) and Police Commission/ Inspector General of Police (Case no. 473/2015) on negligence and not taking actions against two torture cases. The cases have been filed and ongoing (third hearing of one case and the first hearing of the other already happened).



Yet again, the Gerald Mervin Perera case highlighted the weakness and lethargy in the country's judicial system in hearing cases and delivering justice to the public. In this context, the two writs filed against AG and the Police Commission / IGP are significant to pressurize these institutions to carry out their functions and duties for the public. Winning these cases against them would create a significant impact in these institutions. The signature campaign and submission of petition to the Ministry of Justice would add on to the pressure on AG.

### **Supporting Torture Victims/ Survivors:**

#### ***Victims Meetings***

Three meetings were facilitated to support torture survivors to help each other in their pursuit of justice and remedial measures. On an average, 29 participated (10 females and 19 males). Supportive actions of R2L for torture survivors and victims' families seeking justice proved to be effective in the case of convicting the perpetrators of Jerad Marvin Perera's murder, after a long and relentless battle. The meetings were held on 28 February, 31 May and 15 August 2015.



#### ***Community Monitoring Pilot Project:***

A 10-member community group was formed to monitor incidents of torture occurring in a selected police division. This was a pilot project. Six meetings were facilitated for this group to discuss and plan actions. On average, nine participated regularly at these meetings (three females and six males). The main issue focused was the unfair tax imposed on constituencies in the Negombo Municipal Council.



Right to Life Human Rights Center in collaboration with Human Rights Watch organized a Round table discussion on October 23, 2015 from 16:00-18:00 pm at BMICH Committee room E on the recent report published by Human Rights Watch, *We Live in Constant Fear: Lack of Accountability for Police Abuse in Sri Lanka*. The report documents police torture and ill-treatment of criminal suspects in and around greater Colombo, and outlying districts. The report also documents the devastating impact of torture on the lives of victims and their families and the failure of the prevention of torture law and other mechanisms to provide redress. Mr Brad Adams, Director Asia, Human Rights Watch, Mr Lakshan Dias, Attorney At Law and Mr Philip Dissanayake, Executive Director Right to Life were the speakers.



#### Meeting with Ms Elisabeth Kvitashvili, Mission Director of USAID at Mirijjawila, Hambantota

On 8<sup>th</sup> July 2015 the new mission Director of USAID Ms Elisabeth Kvitashvili met the Human Rights Defender group in Hambantota at Viharamahadevi Training Centre, Mirijjawila, Hambantota. She had a long discussion with the Defenders about their work in the district and how the political situation affects their work in the area of torture prevention and extra judicial killings. A video documentary produced by R2L on the Suriyawewa torture and extra judicial killing was screened at the event. A copy of the documentary was presented to Ms Elisabeth Kvitashvili by the wife of the deceased victim.

#### Networking

### “Veediye Virodaya” – Change with Reforms

On the 25<sup>th</sup> November 2014 Veediye Virodaya Movement started the street protest on the theme of Change with Reforms. And the first phase of the movement was successful and it ended with the Presidential Election. Then the second phase was “Dothata Ganimu – Cultural and Street Discourse” protest on the 10<sup>th</sup> July 2015 Veediye Virodaya Movement took its 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase was also successful and it ended in the latter part of June. Then the third phase is the “Black Protest” which commenced on the 10<sup>th</sup> of July 2015. Since Police have not given permission to have the March as we planned the Black March was done in front of Colombo Fort Railway Station. There were 750 participants from all around the country representing the organizations Right to Life, Families of the disappeared MONLAR and NAFSO. All who are in the protest was in black and the protest took the attention of all in the country through public media.

The theme of the Black protest is “Again We don’t want Mahinda” and “Don’t betray the People’s Victory”. On the 8<sup>th</sup> January people gained victory over Mahinda’s regime and the movement wanted to prevent Mahinda Rajapakshe regaining power since he is not willing to make reforms in the constitution and to safe guard Democracy. Mahinda Rajapakshe and his government had ruined the Democracy of the country as well as the real freedom of the people. So the movement took initiative to bring the Black protest to 36 Towns / Places in just 14 days which covered Colombo, Kurunegalle, Badulla, Galle, Matara, Chilaw, Gampaha, Rathnapura and Polonnaruwa Districts.

At latter part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of the Veediye Virodaya Movement was highlighting that “Again we don’t want crazy Regime”. Since the government of Maithripala Sirisena and Ranil Wickramasinghe’s is a minority government, they were unable to bring the full flesh of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment. So, we need to give them more strength to make them the majority in the government. So, Veediye Virodaya Movement took the initiative as like before in the crucial moments of the political situation of the country to establish democracy in the country where all people can get their rights equally by changing the needed reforms in the constitution.

And the third phase of the Veediye Virodaya Movement (Black Protest) came to an end with the General Election 2015.

The Network was able to present the current issues that the people of the country are facing, which has to be met immediately by the government.



### **“Vediye Virodaya” in collaboration with “Platform For Freedom”**

After the General Election Vediye Virodaya movement convened by Right to Life Human Rights Center joined the Platform For Freedom movement and staged the 67<sup>th</sup> Human Rights Day commemoration at BMICH in Colombo on December 10, 2015. Honorable Ranil Wickramasinghe, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka coloured the event with his presence and several other Government Ministers, Representatives of the Embassies, Human Rights Activists, NGO leaders & General public representing respected districts were also present.

#### **The 67<sup>th</sup> Human Rights Day Commemoration**

On 10<sup>th</sup> December 2015 the 67<sup>th</sup> Human Rights Day was commemorated jointly by Veediye Virodaya movement and Platform for Freedom at Mihilaka centre, BMICH. The guest of honour was Hon. Ranil Wickramasinghe, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. Mr. Brito Fernando Co-convenor of “Platform for Freedom” highlighted the major issues such as the land Issue, Disappearances, Political Prisoners and the Torture issue. The Prime Minister in his speech invited the civil society organizations to work in collaboration with the government on human rights issues. Hon. Mano Ganesan, Dr Vicramabahu Karunaratne, and Hon. Eran Wickramaratne were among the guests.



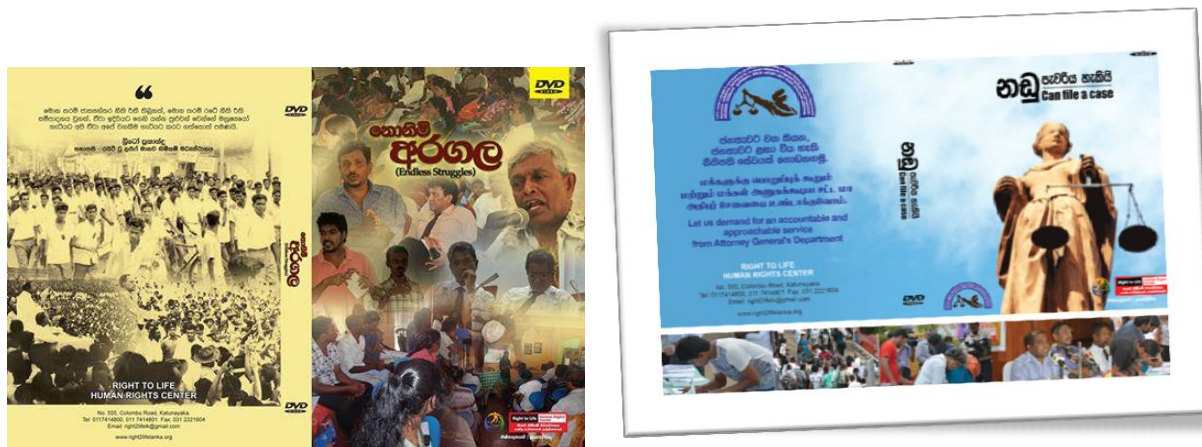
### **Media & Publicity**

#### **Video Documentaries**



Two short documentaries on high profile cases of torture and extra judicial killings were produced and uploaded on YouTube in the two websites, i.e. Aythiya ([www.aithiya.lk](http://www.aithiya.lk)) and right2lifelanka.org (<http://www.right2lifelanka.org>) for wider dissemination. The first documentary was based on the Suriyawewa and Dummalasooriya torture and extra judicial killings. The 2<sup>nd</sup> video documentary named as "Nadu Pawariya Hakiya" depicts the 2 cases of Sandun Malinga and Nimal Chandrasiri. The cases filed against the AG and IGP on these two cases were highlighted in the video.

A 25 minute short video on Right to Life history was produced name as "Nonimi Aragala".



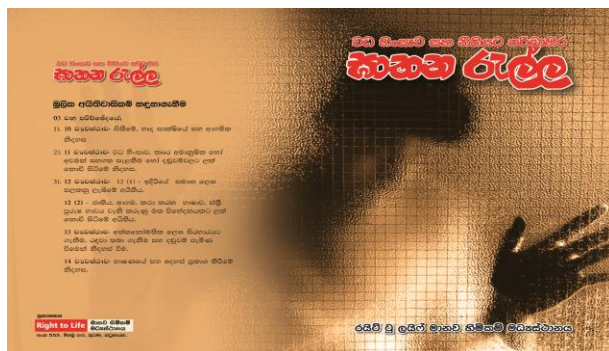
### Web Uploading

The two websites Aithiya and Reforms were periodically uploaded with information on torture incidents and events related to political reform.



### Publications

Two issues of booklets on recent reported cases of torture and extra judicial killings, reforms in remedial mechanisms for human Rights protection, and abuse of power by police in performing duties were published (4,000 copies in Sinhala and Tamil languages) and distributed at various events, amongst the other civil society organizations, and to several police stations.



- **Pramada wee Labuna Yukthiya...**

A publication was done on the Gerald Mervin Perera case named “*Pramada wee labunu yukthiya*”. R2L Legal Officer Ms Upendra Gunasekera is the author.

Gerald was arrested on mistaken identity and severely tortured at the Wattala police station. He was in the intensive care unit for nineteen days. He filed a Fundamental Rights case against the police officers. In reporting his decision justice Mark Fernando ruled that Gerald’s Fundamental rights had been violated and he was awarded a compensation of nearly 15 lakhs. The Supreme Court ordered the Attorney General to file a case under the Convention against Torture Act of Sri Lanka, Act No. 22 of 1994. Thus the Attorney General filed a case in 2003 against the two suspects mentioned above and six other police officers. While the case was being heard at the Negombo High Court and Gerald was to give evidence before the courts on 2 December 2004 he was shot dead in the bus while travelling to work on 21 November 2004 by the two suspects. The story of Gerald is brought out through this booklet.

### Newsletter

R2L published six bi-monthly newsletters (6,000 copies), in Sinhala and Tamil languages, to the network members, the other Civil Societies, torture survivors, and HRDs.



## Financial Position

During the year 2015 we received funds from the following donors;

#	Project Period	Donor	Project Title	Total Grant Amount (LKR)	Description of Project
1	2014 - 2015	USAID - Support for Professional and Institutional Capacity Enhancement (SPICE) project	Sensitize and strengthen communities to reform mechanisms for protection of civil rights	6,872,512.00	The overall aim of the proposed project is to build up a people's force to influence the State for the full and fair implementation of local legislation and international recommendations for the prevention of torture, and thereby significantly reduce the legislative and political factors that have underpinned and could in

					the future exacerbate issues of torture and other Human Rights violations.
2	2014-2015	The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	You are not alone – support torture victims	2,641,781.00	To minimize torture incidents taking place in the country through government organizations by lobbying and creating awareness to form a conducive environment, in which fundamental human rights are protected and promoted to create a culture of zero tolerance on torture.
3	2015	Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC)	A project to promote actual implementation of the UNCAT in the target countries in Asia.	984,375.00	To improve rule of law as a pre-condition for the prevention of torture.

## Organizational Structure

### Chairman

**Mr. Brito Fernando**

### Executive Director

**Mr. Philip Dissanayake**



## **Board of Directors**

**Mr. Jayathilaka Bandara**

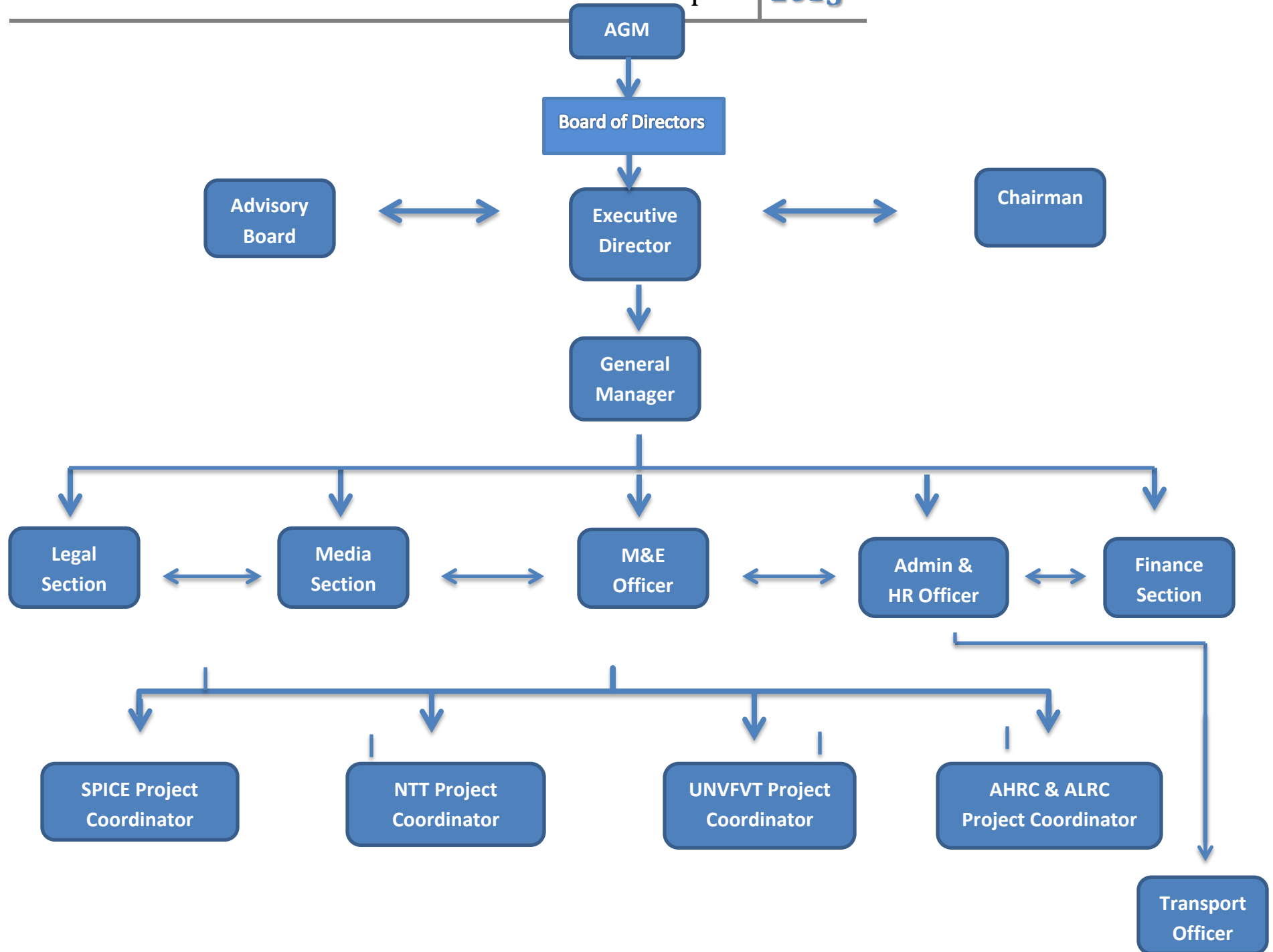
**Mr Herman Kumara**

**Ms Chamari Mahanayake, Attorney At Law**

## **General Manager**

**Mr. Wasantha Ranil**

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## The Staff

Mr Prasanga Fernando - **Network Coordinator**

Mr Vinoth Anthony - **Administration & HR Officer**

Ms Kalpani Perera – Accounts Officer

Ms Vinudi Sehansa – Accounts Assistant

Ms Upendra Prabashini – Legal Officer

Mr Sudesh Silva – Media Officer

Ms Buddhika Mendis – Project Coordinator (SPICE) & Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

Mr Mahesh Fernando - Transport Officer

## Annexure 1

### Supreme Court Cases - 2015

No	Name of the victim	Case Number
Torture		
01	Mr. Asantha Aravinda- Galle	FR-29/2008
02	Mr. Amitha Ariyaratna- Ragama	FR/123/09
03	Mr. K.A.Hemasiri –Hakmana	FR/12/10
04	Mr. Sameera Sadaruwan (FTZ)	FR/346/11
05	Mr. Jayathilaka (FTZ)	FR/347/11
06	Mr. Pradeep kumara (FTZ)	FR/348/11
07	Mr. R.H.M Keerthirathna	FR/491/2011
08	Mr. Thusitha Rathnayaka	FR/521/12
09	Mr. Susil Priyanka	FR/690/12
10	Mr. Jerald Mervin Perera	FR/259/12
Murder		
11	Mr. Seninur Miswer- Periyamulla	FR-342/2008
12	Mr. Nimal Chandrasiri	FR/260/12

### High Court Cases – 2015

No	Name of the victim	Category	Case Number	Court
01	Mr. Jerald Mervin Perera	Murder	HC/445/2005	Negombo
02	Mrs. Niluka Krishanthi	Rape	HC/162/2009	Negombo
03	Mr. Asantha Aravinda (fire Arms)	Torture	HC/44/2012	Matara
04	Mrs. Annandi Sasidaran	Disappearance	HC/507-8-9-10-11	Vavuniya
05	Mr. Seninur Miswer- Periyamulla	Murder		Negombo

### District Court Cases - 2015

No	Name of the victim	Category	Case Number	Court
01	Mrs. Niluka Krishanthi	Rape	12242/M	Negombo
02	Mr. Brito Fernando & Philip Dissanayake (Elsuma)	Stay Order (Elsuma)	2835/SP	Negombo
03	Mr. Asantha Arvinda	Torture	149/M	Matara
04	Mr. Jeesus Denisias	Harassment	14239/M	Negombo

### Magistrate Court Cases - 2015

No	Name of the victim	Category	Case Number	Court
01	Asantha Aravinda	Torture	B/2111/08	Galle
02	Asantha Aravinda/Thushara – Galle	Filing a false case	B/2113/08	Galle
03	Asantha Aravinda	Torture	B/33921	Galle
04	Asantha Aravinda - Galle (Azid)	Torture	B/4860	Galle
05	Negombo Lagoon Case Aruna Roshantha	Torture	B/3329/MC	Negambo

06	Roshen Shanaka FTZ	Murder	1577	Negambo
07	David Amarasingja	Murder	577/NS-B/678/10	Pugoda
08	Roail Greshan Case (chandrani padma)	Murder	11829-11825	Minuwangoda
09	Nimal Chandrasiri	Murder	B/04561	Panadura
10	Jesus Denisious	Torture	B/2455/11	Negombo
<b>11</b>	<b>Chamila Dissanayaka</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>404/10</b>	<b>Negombo</b>
12	R.P. Susil Priyanka	Torture	B/896/12	Anuradhapura
13	Anil Thushara	Torture	B/896/12	Anuradhapura
14.	Mr.Anuradha Champika	Police torture & Extrajudicial killing	B/200/2013	Mahawa
15	Mr. S.A.P Samantha Dasanayake	Tortured by Prison Officers	B/3276/2013	Negombo
16	Mr.A.S.P Fonseka	Police torture	B/15142	Negombo
17	Mr. D.M Punchibanda	Disappearance – Matala Mass grave	B/1810/12	Matala

### Cases filed at the National Human Rights Commission - 2015

1.	Rasika Madushani
2.	S G Jayasiri
3.	H B Sarath
4.	Chanimda Pushpakumara
5.	Samson Milroy
6.	L A Samantha
7.	A P Sarath
8.	Yohan Periyasami
9.	L R Prasanna
10.	S M Gunadasa
11.	S Aluthge
12.	Lalith Roshantha
13.	Thushari Sanjeewani
14.	P Tennakoon
15.	Janaka Kumara
16.	Wasantha Manel
17.	Roshan Rajapakse
18.	Sri Warnasinghe
19.	Darshani Dasanayake
20.	Thushari Sanjeewani
21.	Prasanga Fernando
22.	R Pathiraja

23.	Isuru Madumal
24.	Wimalasiri Mathangaweera
25.	Susila Liyanage
26.	Sriyani Leela
27.	Dammika Pushpakumara

## Annexure 2

### Events/forums

#### 1 January - Roshen Chanaka campaign in FTZ

Every 1<sup>st</sup> a campaign is held at the FTZ in memory of Roshen Chanaka.

2 January – Change with Reform Campaign in Maligawatta and Dematagoda.

28 January – Campaign against Chief Justice at Aluthkade.

9 February – Right to Life strategic plan meeting at Paradise Beach Hotel, Negambo

25 February – Press Conference on Port City

3 March – Campaign against Port City

12 March – ‘Just Society’ Committee Meeting at MDDR

27 April – Campaign in support of 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment

28 April – Veediye Virodaya activity plan meeting at CSR

13 May – Veediye Virodaya organizing committee meeting in Kandy

16 May - Veediye Virodaya organizing committee meeting Matara, Hambantota

17 May - Veediye Virodaya organizing committee meeting Hakmana and Galle

29 May – IMADR/EU workshop at SLIDA

4 June – Discussion with civil organizations at the Presidential Secretariat

15 June – Commemoration of Darga town attack by Muslim community at Kadiragamar center

15-17 June – Training on Rights Based Approach at HARTI

16 June – Picketing in front of Welikada prison

## Picketing in front of Myanmar Embassy

29-30 June – Media workshop organized by SPICE at Global Tower Hotel, Wellawatte

8 July – Meeting with Ms Elisabeth Kvitashvili, New Mission Director of USAID at Viharamaha Devi Training centre, Mirijjawila, Hambantota

23 July – ChandraGupta Tenuwara's exhibition at Lionel Wendt

24 July – Black protest to mark black July at Colombo Fort railway station

24 August – Kadiragamar Memorial lecture at Lakshaman Kadiragamar institute

25 August – Civil group discussion at CPA

31 August – Accounts training organized by SPICE at Sapphire Hotel Wellawatta.

17-18 September – Workshop on Environmental Impact organized by SPICE

15 October – Meeting with Human Rights Watch representative Thejashree Thapa

17 October – Veediye Virodaya Colombo group meeting at CSR

23 October – Round table discussion on HRW report launch at BMICH

27 October – 25<sup>th</sup> National commemoration of the disappeared

29 October – Civil society forum at Hotel Janaki

31 October – Veediye Virodaya district meeting in Galle

1-2 November – Veediye Virodaya district meeting in Matara and Hambantota

4 November – Verite Research discussion on civil society at Galadari Hotel.

16-18 November – AHRC workshop in Lewella

30 November – Veediye Virodaya meeting at CSR

3 December – Discussion on Land Laws organized by LST at SLFI

10 December – Commemoration of International human rights day at BMICH organized by Veediye Virodaya and PFF

14 December – Workshop on South Asian Regional Mechanisms organized by LST at Hotel Renuka.

16 December – Protest in Galleface green organized by MONLAR

Samabima Radio program at SLBC



22 December – Workshop on Constitutional Reform organized by CPA

### Annexure 3

#### Veediye Virodaya Black Protest (July – August 2015)

No	Date	Program	Place	Provincial Organizers	Main organizers	Participants
01	July 10 Colombo	Black Protest	Colombo Fort	All Org.	R2L/Monlar /Nafso/	over 750
	<b>July 22</b>	<b>Court case</b>	<b>Hambantota</b>	<b>R2L</b>	<b>Philip</b>	<b>8</b>
02	July 24 Colombo	Black July	Colombo Fort	Sampath	R2L/Monlar /Nafso/	100

03	July 25 Kurunegala	Black Protest	Kurunegala, Polpitiyagama Abanpola	Nimal, Sarath	R2L	80
04	July 30 (Thursday) Badulla	Black protest	Balangoda - 10 am Bandarawela – 2:00 pm	P. Somasiri	MONLAR & R2L	120
05	July 31 (Friday – Poya day) Monaragala	Black protest	Wellawaya – 10 am Buttala – 2:00 pm Aththiliwewa – 5:00 pm	KP Somalatha	MONLAR R2L, NAFSO	110
06	August 2 (Sunday) Galle	Black protest and meeting	Karapitiya Imaduwa, Yakakalamulla Galle	Gamini Amarasinhe, Abevikrama	R2L, NAFSO	70
07	August 3 (Monday) Matara	Black protest	Thihagoda Kirinda Weligama Welipitiya	Peris, Hemasiri, Maduka	R2L, NAFSO	65
08	August 5 (Wednesday) Kurunegala	Black protest	Wariyapola 9:30 am Mahava Abanpola	K.M. Nimal, Wijekoon, Jayathilaka, Herath, Sarath	R2L,	80
09	August 6 (Thursday) Kurunegala	Black protest	Nikavaratiya Pothuhara Polgahawela	Sarath	R2L	60
10	August 7 (Friday) Puttalam	Black protest and meeting	Wennappuwa – 9:00 Chilaw, Marawila	Loyel Peiris Viyani	NAFSO & R2L	120
11	August 8 (Saturday) Gampaha	Black protest and meeting	Negombo,	Herman, Brito	NAFSO & R2L	100
12	August 9 (Sunday) Rathnapura	Black protest	Rathnapura Kiriella Eheliyagoda	Kelum	R2L	70
13	August 10 (Monday) Kaluthara	Black protest	Matugama, Aluthgama	Sarath, Dr Richard	R2L	60
14	August 12 (Wednesday) Polonnaruwa	Black protest	Polonnaruwa Kaduruwell Walipitiya	Jayatissa	MONLAR	80
<b>Days 14</b>			<b>Covered Place36</b>			