Reference

Peoples under Threat 2010

Mark Lattimer

Introduction

Over the last five years, Peoples under Threat has pioneered the use of statistical analysis to identify situations around the world where communities are at risk of mass killing. The Peoples under Threat index is created from a basket of ten indicators, all known antecedents to mass violence. On numerous occasions in those five years, countries that have risen sharply up the table have later proved to be the scene of gross human rights violations.

But there is perhaps one factor which more than any other can indicate a propensity to mass killing. It is a crude pointer, but one which is nonetheless often overlooked in the scramble for geo-political alliances or even sometimes in the name of reconciliation: those governments who are most likely to kill their own people are those who have done it before.

The risk from past offenders

The list of states that have risen most prominently in the Peoples under Threat table this year (see table below) highlights this problem of recidivism. It includes a number of states which have been the scene of past violence, and whose fall down the risk register in recent years has now suddenly been reversed.

A decrease in conflict in Sudan's Darfur region and the recent signing of a peace accord between the government and the Justice and Equality Movement, the main rebel faction, have given rise to new hopes for the human rights situation in Sudan. However, the primary threat now moves to the country's south. A re-ignition of the north–south war, which until 2005 was Africa's longest conflict and claimed some 2 million lives, could be catastrophic. The last year has seen clashes in disputed areas and thousands of deaths in Jonglei from inter-ethnic fighting – fuelled by the Sudanese government, the south alleges. In Sudan's spring elections, a partial boycott by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the main party in the south, has further heightened tensions. In the run-up to a referendum on independence for the south in 2011, it is reported that both sides are re-arming. Sudan, which in recent years fell from 2nd place to 3rd in the Peoples under Threat table, has now risen again, with the new risk coming in particular to the peoples of the south, including the Dinka and Nuer.

Perhaps the most startling riser in the table this year is the Russian Federation, which has risen seven places. Although under-reported, conflict has escalated again both in Chechnya and in the neighbouring Russian republics of Ingushetia and Dagestan. In March 2010, suicide bombers believed to be from the North Caucasus killed 39 people on the Moscow underground, prompting Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to vow that the security services would scrape those responsible from the bottom of

---

Major risers since 2009

Rank	Rise in rank since 2009	Country	Group	Total
2	1	Sudan	Dinka, Nuer and others in the South; Fur, Zaghawa, Massalit and others in Darfur; Nuba, Beja	21.95
16	7	Russian Federation	Chechens, Ingush and others in North Caucasus; indigenous northern peoples, Roma, Jews	15.57
17	2	Philippines	Indigenous peoples, Moros (Muslims), Chinese	14.82
20	5	Yemen	Zaydi Shia	14.35
26	3	Equatorial Guinea	Bubi, Annobon Islanders	13.39
27	6	Georgia	Adzhars, Abkhazians, South Ossetians	13.37
36	17	Thailand	Chinese, Malay-Muslims, Northern Hill Tribes	12.35
42	7	China	Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongols, Hui, religious minorities	11.77
49	11	Venezuela	Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants	11.10
51	New entry	Mauritania	Haratins ('Black Moors'), Kewri	10.97

the sewers. The combination of circumstances is dangerously close to those that prevailed in 1999 before the start of the second Chechen war, which caused the deaths of at least 25,000 civilians.

Russia's influence is also a central factor in the continued rise to the threat level in Georgia, which has jumped a further six places in the table this year. Tensions between the two countries over Georgia's breakaway republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia has remained high. An independent fact-finding mission sponsored by the EU concluded in September 2009 that the 2008 war between Russia and Georgia had been triggered by the Georgian offensive against South Ossetia, but found violations of international law committed by both sides. The prospects for tens of thousands of displaced ethnic Georgians from both South Ossetia and Abkhazia in particular appear grim. There have been few reports of human rights violations against ethnic Russians in Georgia, but stunts such as the simulated news report of a Russian invasion broadcast by Georgian television in March 2010 have not improved the atmosphere.

Across the globe, another old conflict threatens to escalate once more in the Philippines. Failure of a peace deal between the government and Muslim separatists in Mindanao led to renewed military operations in 2009. Fifty-seven people on their way to file election papers were killed in a massacre in November. Some peace talks have resumed with the return of international monitors, but the proliferation of different armed groups in conflict with the Phillipines army, and violence associated with the scheduled elections in May 2010 both pose threats to communities in Mindanao.

In both the Philippines and in Yemen, which uniquely have risen in the ranking four years in a row, parts of the armed opposition have been linked with al-Qaeda, drawing international attention. The Yemeni government called on the West for more help to fight al-Qaeda at the end of the year, although its greater security concerns stem from the conflict with al-Houthi rebels in the north, a group pushing for autonomy for the Zaydi Shia community. With fresh fighting in September, aid agencies warned the country was facing a 'full-blown humanitarian crisis'. Cross-border incursions prompted the military involvement of Saudi Arabia in November. Some 250,000 people are internally displaced.

China has also highlighted the influence of radical Islam on Uighur separatists in the autonomous region of Xinjiang, pointing to the presence of Uighur fighters in the Afghanistan war. In July 2009, a protest in Urumqi led to days of rioting and violence between Uighurs and China's majority Han, millions of whom have moved to Xinjiang in state-sponsored migration. Nearly 200 people were killed in the violence; dozens of Uighurs later disappeared in a wave of arrests by the Chinese authorities.

Ethnic wars, religious wars?

The perspectives of the post-9/11 world have recast as wars of religion minority struggles that are in many cases decades old. Whether in South Sudan, the North Caucasus, Mindanao, Yemen or Xinjiang, there is a tendency, particularly in the United States, to highlight the religious aspects of situations which only a few years ago were regularly described as ethnic conflicts. In fact, it could be argued that both ethnic and religious differences have primarily been abused by politicians – national and international – either to mobilize or to stigmatize particular communities, and that the real roots of such conflicts lie not in religious ideology but in peoples' long-term economic marginalization and their aspirations for greater autonomy over their own affairs.

This point should be carefully borne in mind should widespread conflict return to these parts of the world. There are clear dangers inherent in exaggerating the religious nature of community divisions. For one thing, since 9/11 governments of every political hue have become adept at justifying the violent repression of minorities, particularly but not exclusively Muslim minorities, under the banner of the 'war on terrorism'. At the same time, for governments or the international community to see complex conflicts primarily through a religious lens suits the agenda of Islamic extremists, who can claim impacts far beyond their often very limited military capacities. Finally, and perhaps most worryingly, if governments behave as if conflicts are all about religion, then increasingly they become about religion. And once religious divisions become entrenched, conflicts can be much harder to resolve.

All these factors are apparent in the continuing conflict in Afghanistan and the tribal areas of Pakistan, where MRG has reported that the local Pashtun community, as well as smaller minorities, have suffered mass displacement and serious human rights violations as a result of military operations. US and NATO forces have long admitted the necessity of negotiating with tribal leaders, but the appalling human cost of the war on civilians continues to radicalize new generations of people who face grinding poverty and a lack of other economic or political opportunity.

In Thailand, which has risen 17 places in the table, political demonstrations in the capital have captured international attention. But the greatest threat of violence against civilians comes in the country's south, where a state of emergency has been in force since 2005 in response to the challenge from Malay-Muslim separatists. Credible allegations of widespread torture against Muslims have been denied by the government, but some 4,000 people have died in a conflict whose roots, once again, lie in grievances about regional economic underdevelopment and political exclusion.

Those at greatest risk

Highlighting the states that have risen in the table, where there are *new or increased* threats, should not, however, detract attention from those states that have remained at the head of the table, where peoples face the greatest threats. In Somalia, Iraq, Burma/Myanmar and the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as in some of the states already discussed, gross violations of the rights of minorities, including multiple or mass killings, are ongoing.

Despite claims of recent progress, Somalia and Iraq remain entrenched in the top three. In Somalia, the Bantu minority and the Gaboye or occupational 'caste' groups have both fared very badly in the country's long-running conflict, a long history of marginalization being compounded by the lack of any effective security protection. In a war which rarely makes the front pages, they are truly Somalia's forgotten people. But other communities remain at risk too, including from the inter-clan rivalry that has taken so many Somali lives in recent decades.

In Iraq, a welcome decline in Sunni–Shia violence, and the formation of more plural political groupings in the recent elections are all cause for hope. But tension between Kurds and Arabs over disputed territories in the north now means that Nineveh and Kirkuk have become Iraq's most dangerous governorates. It is here that many of the smaller minority communities live. Chaldo-Assyrians, Shabak, Turkmen and Yezidis have all suffered violent attacks in the last year and remain at grave risk of mass displacement.

Can international justice help?

On 4 March 2009 the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for the President of Sudan, Omar al-Bashir, on charges of war crimes and

Peoples most under threat – highest rated countries 2010

Rank	Country	Group	Total
1	Somalia	Bantu; Gabooye (Midgan) and other 'caste' groups	23.63
2	Sudan	Dinka, Nuer and others in the South; Fur, Zaghawa, Massalit and others in Darfur; Nuba, Beja	21.95
3	Iraq	Shia, Sunnis, Kurds, Turkmen, Christians, Mandaeans, Yezidis, Shabak, Faili Kurds, Baha'is, Palestinians	21.90
4	Afghanistan	Hazara, Pashtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmen, Baluchis	21.39
5	Burma/Myanmar	Kachin, Karenni, Karen, Mons, Rakhine, Rohingyas, Shan, Chin (Zomis), Wa	21.06
6	Pakistan	Ahmaddiya, Balochis, Hindus, Mohhajirs, Pashtuns, Sindhis, other religious minorities	20.55
7	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Hema and Lendu, Hunde, Hutu, Luba, Lunda, Tutsi/ Banyamulenge, Twa/Mbuti	19.91
8	Ethiopia	Anuak, Afars, Oromo, Somalis, smaller minorities	19.23
9	Nigeria	Ibo, Ijaw, Ogoni, Yoruba, Hausa (Muslims) and Christians in the North	18.58
10	Chad	'Black African' groups, Arabs, Southerners	18.15

crimes against humanity in Darfur. The prosecutor's decision to seek an open warrant against Bashir followed the failure of the Sudanese government to enforce arrest warrants against two more junior Sudanese leaders accused over Darfur. Eliciting a storm of controversy, the prosecutor's move could be seen in the light of his oft-repeated comments that the ICC has a role not just in securing justice for past crimes but also in deterring future abuses.

Can the threat of being held accountable before the ICC stay the hand of Sudan's leaders over this defining year for the country's future? In particular, can the sort of mass killings that characterized the Darfur conflict and the earlier north–south war be averted? It is not only in Sudan that such questions will be put this year. Ever since it became apparent in 2003 that the ICC's first cases would be in the DRC, discussion of the Court's next move has become a feature of Congolese politics. While four Congolese warlords are currently facing trial in the Hague, another high-profile indictee remains at large, fighting in the current conflict in the Kivus as a general in the Congolese army.

Guinea, which suddenly rose eight places in the Peoples under Threat table last year, was later the scene of what the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights described as a 'bloodbath', as over 150 people were massacred at a demonstration in September. The ICC confirmed within a month that its prosecutor had begun a preliminary examination of the 'serious allegations'. And in Kenya, where over 1,200 people were killed in inter-ethnic violence after the 2007 elections, failure by the Kenyan government to put those responsible on trial has prompted the ICC to approve the opening of a formal investigation. The Kenyan government announced in November that it will cooperate.

The Russian government called the Bashir warrant 'a dangerous precedent'. Like two other permanent members of the UN Security Council, the US and China, Russia has not ratified the ICC Statute, making its leaders harder to prosecute if they commit war crimes. But that does not mean that the Russian government is entirely immune from the processes of international justice, at least in its civil form. In a series of damning judgments this decade, the European Court of Human Rights has censured Russia for gross violations of human rights committed during the second Chechen war, confirming that the obligation to respect the right to life that prevails in peacetime cannot simply be ignored when a state faces a military threat.

The potential deterrent effect of international justice is still hard to gauge. Some of the key mechanisms are new, particularly with regard to criminal law, and the evidence base is small. But as mass violence threatens to return to some of the most notorious past killing grounds, this year will be a signal test.

How is *Peoples under Threat* calculated?

Since the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, our ability to identify those situations most likely to lead to genocide or mass killing has improved. A number of comparative studies of the factors preceding historic episodes of political mass killing had been undertaken since the 1970s, including by Helen Fein and Ted Robert Gurr, but it was not until the 1990s that researchers such as Rudolf Rummel and Matthew Krain pioneered quantitative longitudinal analysis of a wide range of such factors, enabling the testing of different causal hypotheses. Rummel, for example, showed the very strong relationship between concentration of government power and state mass murder; Krain demonstrated the correlation between exist

ing armed conflict or political instability and the onset and severity of mass killing.

Following the early work of the Clinton administration's policy initiative on genocide early warning and prevention, Professor Barbara Harff, a senior consultant with the US State Failure Task Force, constructed and tested models of the antecedents of genocide and political mass murder and her results were published in 2003 ('Assessing Risks of Genocide and Political Mass Murder since 1955', *American Political Science Review 97*, February 2003). Her optimal model identifies six preconditions that make it possible to distinguish, with 74 per cent accuracy, between internal wars and regime collapses in the period 1955–1997 that did, and those that did not, lead to genocide

and political mass murder (politicide). The six preconditions are: political upheaval; previous genocides or politicides; exclusionary ideology of the ruling elite; autocratic nature of the regime; minority character of the ruling elite; and low trade openness.

Minority Rights Group International (MRG) has drawn on these research findings to construct the Peoples under Threat table, although responsibility for the final table is exclusively our own. Peoples under Threat is specifically designed to identify the risk of genocide, mass killing or other systematic violent repression, unlike most other early warning tools, which focus on violent conflict as such. Its primary application is civilian protection.

Indicators of conflict are included in the table's construction, however, as most, although not all, episodes of mass ethnic or religious killing occur during armed conflicts. War provides the state of emergency, domestic mobilization and justification, international cover and, in some cases, the military and logistic capacity, that enable massacres to be carried out. Some massacres, however, occur in peacetime, or may accompany armed conflict from its inception, presenting a problem to risk models that focus exclusively on current conflicts. In addition, severe and even violent repression of minorities may occur for years before the onset of armed conflict provides the catalyst for larger-scale killing.

The statistical indicators used all relate to the state. The state is the basic unit of enquiry, rather than particular ethnic or religious groups at risk, as governments or militias connected to the government are responsible for most cases of genocidal violence. Formally, the state will reserve to itself the monopoly over the means of violence, so that where non-state actors are responsible for widespread or continued killing, it usually occurs with either the complicity of the state or in a 'failed state' situation where the rule of law has disintegrated. Certain characteristics at the level of the state will greatly increase the likelihood of atrocity, including habituation to illegal violence among the armed forces or police, prevailing impunity for human rights violations, official tolerance or encouragement of hate speech against

particular groups and, in extreme cases, prior experience of mass killing. Egregious episodes of mass killing targeted principally at one group have also seen other groups deliberately decimated or destroyed.

However, some groups may experience higher levels of discrimination and be at greater risk than others in any given state. MRG has identified those groups in each state that we believe to be under most threat. (This does not mean that other groups, or indeed the general population, may not also be at some risk.) It should be noted that, although these groups are most often minorities, in some cases ethnic or religious majorities will also be at risk and in relevant cases are therefore also listed in the table. In some cases, all the groups in the country are at risk of ethnic or sectarian killing.

One indicator that has been tested and discarded by a number of studies is the general level of ethnic or cultural diversity in a society. Krain did not find any correlation between 'ethnic fractionalization' and the onset of genocide or political mass killing. Similarly, neither of the patterns of ethnic diversity tested by Harff had any effect on the likelihood of mass killing (although she did find the minority character of the ruling elite to be significant). These findings are supported by research on the relationship between diversity and conflict.

The overall measure is based on a basket of ten indicators. These include indicators of democracy or good governance from the World Bank, conflict indicators from the Center for Systemic Peace and other leading global conflict research institutes, indicators of group division or elite factionalization from the Fund for Peace and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the State Failure Task Force data on prior genocides and politicides, and the country credit risk classification published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (as a proxy for trade openness). For citations and further information, see the notes to the table. For a fuller discussion of the methodology, see *State of the World's Minorities 2006*.

Based on current indicators from authoritative sources, Peoples under Threat seeks to identify those groups or peoples most under threat in 2010. ■

Table 1
Peoples under threat 2010

Country	Group	Conflict indicators			Indicators of group division			Democracy/governance indicators				Total
		A. Self-determination conflicts	B. Major armed conflict	C. Prior genocide/politicide	D. Massive movement – refugees and IDPs	E. Legacy of vengeance – group grievance	F. Rise of factionalized elites	G. Voice and accountability	H. Political stability	I. Rule of law	J. OECD country risk classification	
Somalia	Bantu; Gabooye (Midgan) and other 'caste' groups	4	2	1	9.9	9.7	10	-1.85	-3.28	-2.690	7	23.63
Sudan	Dinka, Nuer and others in the South; Fur, Zaghawa, Massalit and others in Darfur; Nuba, Beja	5	2	1	9.8	9.9	9.5	-1.77	-2.44	-1.500	7	21.95
Iraq	Shia, Sunnis, Kurds, Turkmen, Christians, Mandaeans, Yezidis, Shabak, Faili Kurds, Baha'is, Palestinians	5	2	1	8.9	9.7	9.6	-1.26	-2.69	-1.870	7	21.90
Afghanistan	Hazara, Pashtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmen, Balochis	4	2	1	8.9	9.6	9.1	-1.26	-2.64	-2.010	7	21.39
Burma/ Myanmar	Kachin, Karenni, Karen, Mons, Rakhine, Rohingyas, Shan, Chin (Zomis), Wa	5	2	1	8.8	8.9	8.7	-2.24	-1.56	-1.480	7	21.06
Pakistan	Ahmaddiya, Balochis, Hindus, Mohajirs, Pashtuns, Sindhis, other religious minorities	5	2	1	8.6	9.6	9.6	-1.01	-2.61	-0.920	7	20.55
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Hema and Lendu, Hunde, Hutu, Luba, Lunda, Tutsi/Banyamulenge, Twa/Mbuti	2	2	1	9.6	8.9	8.7	-1.48	-2.34	-1.680	7	19.91
Ethiopia	Anuak, Afars, Oromo, Somalis, smaller minorities	5	2	1	8	8.2	8.8	-1.3	-1.79	-0.600	7	19.23
Nigeria	Ibo, Ijaw, Ogoni, Yoruba, Hausa (Muslims) and Christians in the North	5	2	1	5.3	9.7	9.6	-0.6	-2.01	-1.120	6	18.58
Chad	Black African groups, Arabs, Southerners	3	2	0	9.4	9.8	9.8	-1.45	-1.92	-1.570	7	18.15
Israel/OPT	Palestinians in Gaza/West Bank, Israeli Palestinians	5	2	0	8	9.3	8.0	-0.94	-1.76	-0.810	8	17.73
Zimbabwe	Ndebele, Europeans, political/social targets	2	0	1	9.1	9.1	9.5	-1.52	-1.56	-1.810	7	16.88
Sri Lanka	Tamils, Muslims	4	1	1	9.3	9.8	9.2	-0.44	-2.04	0.010	6	16.19
Iran	Arabs, Azeris, Baha'is, Balochis, Kurds, Turkmen	5	0	1	8.5	7.6	9.1	-1.48	-1.06	-0.800	6	15.79
Central African Republic	Kaba (Sara), Mboum, Mbororo, Aka	0	2	0	9	8.6	9.5	-1.00	-1.77	-1.440	7	15.60
Russian Federation	Chechens, Ingush and others in North Caucasus; indigenous northern peoples, Roma, Jews	5	2	1	5.9	7.5	8.0	-0.97	-0.62	-0.910	4	15.57
Philippines	Indigenous peoples, Moros (Muslims), Chinese	5	2	1	6.3	7.5	7.9	0.2	-1.41	-0.490	4	14.82
Burundi	Hutu, Tutsi, Twa	0	1	1	8.1	7.5	7.7	-0.66	-1.43	-1.070	7	14.67
Cote d'Ivoire	Northern Mande (Dioula), Senoufo, Bete, newly settled groups	0	1	0	7.8	9	8.5	-1.24	-1.91	-1.520	7	14.51
Yemen	Zaydi Shia	0	2	0	7.9	7.7	9.0	-1.18	-1.89	-0.930	6	14.35
Lebanon	Druze, Maronite Christians, Palestinians, Shia, Sunnis	2	1	0	9	9.2	9.1	-0.4	-1.94	-0.730	7	14.25
Angola	Bakongo, Cabindans, Ovimbundu, Pastoralists, San and Kwisi	4	0	1	7	6.1	7.3	-1.07	-0.43	-1.280	6	13.93
Nepal	Madheshis (Terai), Dalits, linguistic minorities	2	1	0	6.8	8.7	8.4	-0.79	-1.69	-0.760	7	13.85

Table 1 Cont...
Peoples under threat 2010

Country	Group	A. Self-determination conflicts	B. Major armed conflict	C. Prior genocide/politicide	D. Massive movement – refugees and IDPs	E. Legacy of vengeance – group grievance	F. Rise of factionalized elites	G. Voice and accountability	H. Political stability	I. Rule of law	J. OECD country risk classification	Total
Uganda	Acholi, Karamojong	1	1	1	9.3	8	8.2	-0.47	-0.88	-0.510	6	13.61
Indonesia	Acehnese, Chinese, Dayaks, Madurese, Papuans	4	1	1	6.7	6.3	7.3	-0.14	-1.00	-0.660	5	13.56
Equatorial Guinea	Bubi, Annobon Islanders	2	0	1	2	6.8	8.6	-1.89	0.09	-1.310	7	13.39
Georgia	Adzhars, Abkhazians, South Ossetians	5	1	0	8.3	8.5	8.9	-0.25	-1.00	-0.340	6	13.37
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croats, Bosniac Muslims, Serbs, Roma	4	0	1	7.2	8.2	8.7	0.000	-0.57	-0.350	7	13.31
Guinea	Fulani, Malinke	0	0	0	7.1	8.2	9.2	-1.32	-1.91	-1.600	7	13.29
Colombia	Political/social targets, Afro-descendants, indigenous peoples	3	2	0	9.2	7.2	8.0	-0.26	-1.66	-0.500	4	12.99
Syria	Kurds	0	0	1	9.2	8.2	7.8	-1.75	-0.56	-0.540	6	12.80
Haiti	Political/social targets	0	1	0	5.8	7.3	8.3	-0.71	-1.39	-1.350	7	12.64
Algeria	Berbers, Sahrawi	2	1	1	6.7	7.7	6.7	-1.05	-1.15	-0.700	3	12.54
Laos	Hmong, other highland peoples	4	0	0	5.9	7	8.3	-1.71	-0.01	-0.900	7	12.53
Serbia	Ethnic Albanians, Croats, Roma, Ashkali, Serbs and other minorities in Kosovo	4	0	1	7.3	7.9	7.9	0.190	-0.50	-0.460	6	12.37
Thailand	Chinese, Malay-Muslims, Northern Hill Tribes	5	2	0	6.5	8	8	-0.56	-1.19	0.030	3	12.35
Rwanda	Hutu, Tutsi, Twa	0	0	1	6.9	8.7	8.0	-1.24	-0.14	-0.500	7	12.19
Eritrea	Afars, Saho, Tigre, religious minorities	0	0	0	7	5.8	7.7	-2.2	-0.84	-1.240	7	12.07
Turkey	Kurds, Alevis, Roma, Armenians and other Christians	5	2	0	6.6	7.7	7.8	-0.19	-0.73	0.090	4	12.01
Uzbekistan	Tajiks, Islamic political groups, religious minorities, Karakalpaks, Russians	1	0	0	5.3	7.4	9.0	-1.90	-0.91	-1.180	6	11.86
Kenya	Borana, Kalenjin, Kikuyu, Luyha, Luo, Muslims, Turkana, Endorois, Masai, Ogiek, other indigenous groups	0	1	0	9	8.6	8.8	-0.16	-1.25	-0.980	6	11.79
China	Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongols, Hui, religious minorities	5	0	1	6.8	7.9	7.2	-1.72	-0.32	-0.330	2	11.77
Azerbaijan	Armenians	4	0	0	8.2	7.9	7.9	-1.23	-0.48	-0.760	5	11.60
Niger	Djerema-songhai, Hausa, Tuaregs	3	0	0	6.4	8.5	7.1	-0.41	-0.75	-0.800	7	11.50
Djibouti	Afars	3	0	0	6.4	5.7	6.9	-1.12	-0.13	-0.540	8	11.46
Cambodia	Cham, Vietnamese, indigenous hill tribes (Khmer Leou)	0	0	1	5.2	7	7.5	-0.94	-0.27	-1.080	6	11.32
Cameroon	Westerners	2	0	0	7.5	7.2	8.7	-1.02	-0.53	-0.990	6	11.19
Tajikistan	Uzbeks, Russians	0	0	0	6.4	6.9	8.4	-1.32	-0.74	-1.120	7	11.17
Venezuela	Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants	0	0	0	5	7	7.7	-0.62	-1.23	-1.590	7	11.10
Ecuador	Afro-descendants, Indigenous peoples	2	0	0	6.3	6.3	7.8	-0.22	-0.83	-1.230	7	11.06
Mauritania	Haratins ('Black Moors'), Kewri	0	0	0	6.2	8.2	8.0	-0.92	-0.93	-1.010	7	10.97
Bolivia	Indigenous Highland, Indigenous Lowland, Afro-Bolivians	2	0	0	4.9	7.5	8.2	-0.01	-1.02	-1.120	7	10.96

204 Reference

State of the World's Minorities
and Indigenous Peoples 2010

State of the World's Minorities
and Indigenous Peoples 2010

Reference 205

Table 1 Cont...
Peoples under threat 2010

Country	Group	A. Self-determination conflicts	B. Major armed conflict	C. Prior genocide/politicide	D. Massive movement – refugees and IDPs	E. Legacy of vengeance – group grievance	F. Rise of factionalized elites	G. Voice and accountability	H. Political stability	I. Rule of law	J. OECD country risk classification	Total
Congo (Rep.)	Lari, M'Boshi, Aka	0	0	0	7.8	6.5	7.1	-1.16	-0.61	-1.160	7	10.87
Vietnam	Montagnards (Degar), other highland peoples, religious minorities	2	0	1	5.3	5.5	7.1	-1.62	0.32	-0.430	5	10.84
Kyrgyzstan	Uzbeks, Russians	1	0	0	5.3	7.2	7.3	-0.72	-0.68	-1.260	7	10.84
North Korea	Political/social targets, religious minorities	0	0	0	6	7.2	7.8	-2.21	0.35	-1.060	7	10.79
Moldova	Trans-Dniester Slavs	4	0	0	4.2	7.1	8.0	-0.27	-0.38	-0.460	7	10.70
Liberia	Dan, Krahn, Ma, other groups	0	0	0	8	6.1	7.9	-0.29	-0.99	-1.230	7	10.55
Nicaragua	Indigenous peoples, Creoles	3	0	0	5.2	6.3	7.2	-0.14	-0.39	-0.860	7	10.38
Guinea Bissau	Balanta, Fula (Fulani), Manjaco (Manjack or Mandyako), Mandinga (Mandinka), Papel (Pepel), Ejamat (Felupe), Jola (Diola), Susu, Cape Verdeans	0	0	0	6.5	5.8	8	-0.79	-0.38	-1.430	7	10.36
India	Assamese, Bodos, Nagas, Tripuras, other Adivasis, Kashmiris, Sikhs, Muslims, Dalits	5	2	0	4.9	7.3	6.0	0.453	-0.99	0.122	3	10.32
Guatemala	Indigenous peoples, Garifuna	0	0	1	5.8	6.7	6.3	-0.26	-0.58	-1.100	5	10.20
Cuba	Political/social targets, Afro-Cubans	0	0	0	5.9	5.5	7.1	-1.85	0.04	-0.850	7	10.12
Armenia	Armenians, Yezidi Kurds, Russians, Assyrians, Kurds, Ukrainians, Greeks	4	0	0	7.2	6	6.9	-0.66	0.01	-0.360	6	10.11
Turkmenistan	Uzbeks, Russians, Kazakhs, religious minorities	0	0	0	4.8	6.5	7.7	-2.06	0.23	-1.300	6	10.04
Belarus	Poles	0	0	0	4.1	6.9	8.1	-1.60	0.45	-1.000	7	9.71
Togo	Ewe, Kabre	0	0	0	6	5.8	7.3	-1.13	-0.10	-0.800	7	9.59
Sierra Leone	All groups incl. Krio, Limba, Mende, Temne	0	0	0	6.9	6.6	7.7	-0.28	-0.23	-1.030	7	9.45
Fiji	East Indians, Fijians	0	0	0	4.3	7.3	8.2	-0.65	0.05	-0.520	8	9.42
Bhutan	Lhotshampa, Nepalese	2	0	0	7.5	7.9	7.7	-0.73	0.89	0.37	8	9.33

Notes to Table

Sources of the indicators are as follows:

- *Conflict indicators*: The base data used was Monty G. Marshall, 'Major episodes of political violence 1946–2009' (Center for Systemic Peace, 2009) and, for self-determination conflicts, Monty G. Marshall and Ted R. Gurr, 'Peace and conflict 2005' (CIDCM, University of Maryland, 2005) updated for 2009 using figures from Center for Systemic Peace, MRG and the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research.

Self-determination conflicts in 2009 were ranked on a scale of 0–5 as follows: 5 = ongoing armed conflict; 4 = contained armed conflict; 3 = settled armed conflict; 2 = militant politics; 1 = conventional politics. Major armed conflicts were classified as 2 = ongoing in late 2009; 1 = emerging from conflict since 2005 or ongoing conflict with deaths under 1,000.

- *Prior genocide or politicide*: Harff, US Political Instability Task Force (formerly State Failure Task Force). 1 = one or more episodes since 1945.

- *Indicators of Group Division*: Failed States Index, Fund for Peace and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2009.
- *Democracy/Governance Indicators*: Annual Governance Indicators, World Bank, 2009.
- *OECD country risk classification*: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 'Country risk classifications of the participants to the arrangement on officially supported export credits', January 2010. Where no classification is given, a value of 8 was accorded.

Indicators were rebased as necessary to give an equal weighting to the five categories above, with the exception of the prior geno-/politicide indicator. As a dichotomous variable this received a lesser weighting to avoid too great a distortion to the final ranking. Resulting values were then summed.

The full formula is:
$(A/2) + (B \times 1.25) + (C \times 2) + (D + E + F)/6 + (G + H + I)/ - 1 + (J \times 0.625)$

Status of ratification of major international and regional instruments relevant to minority and indigenous rights

as of 17 February 2010

■ Ratification, accession or succession.

□ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

■▶ Ratification of ICERD and Declaration on Article 14.

■▷ Ratification of ICERD and Signature of Declaration on Article 14.

■● Ratification of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

■○ Ratification of ICCPR and Signature of Optional Protocol.

□○ Signature of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989	ILO 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958	ILO 169 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries 1989	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990	ICC Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights 2003	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 1990
Africa												
Algeria	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		■	□	■	■
Angola			■●	■	■	■	■			□	■	■
Benin		■	■●	■	■	■	■		□	■	■	■
Botswana		■	■		■	■	■			■	■	■
Burkina Faso	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Burundi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Cameroon		■	■●	■	■	■	■		□	□	■	■
Cape Verde		■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	□	■	■
Central African Republic		■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	□
Chad		■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Comoros	■	■	□	□	■	■	■		□	□	■	■
Congo		■	■●	■	■	■	■		□	■	■	■
Côte d'Ivoire	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			□	■	■
Democratic Republic of the Congo	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Djibouti		□	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	□
Egypt	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	□	■	■
Equatorial Guinea		■	■●	■	■	■	■				■	■
Eritrea		■	■	■	■	■	■			□	■	■
Ethiopia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	■
Gabon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		□	■	■	■
Gambia		■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Ghana	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Guinea	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Guinea Bissau		□	□	■	■	■	■		□	□	■	■
Kenya		■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Lesotho		■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Liberia	■	■	■○	■	■	■	■		□	■	■	■
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■		■	■
Madagascar		■	■●	■	□	■	■			■	■	■
Malawi		■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Mali	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Mauritania		■	■	■	■	■	■		■		■	■
Mauritius		■	■●	■	■	■				■	■	■
Morocco	■	■▶	■	■	■	■	■		■	□	■	■
Mozambique	■	■	■		■	■	■			□	■	■
Namibia	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Niger		■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■

■ Ratification, accession or succession.

□ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

■▶ Ratification of ICERD and Declaration on Article 14.

■▷ Ratification of ICERD and Signature of Declaration on Article 14.

■● Ratification of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

■○ Ratification of ICCPR and Signature of Optional Protocol.

□○ Signature of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989	ILO 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958	ILO 169 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries 1989	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990	ICC Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights 2003	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 1990
Nigeria	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Rwanda	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic											■	□
São Tomé and Príncipe		□	□○	□	■	■	■		□	□	■	
Senegal	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Seychelles	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	□	■	■
Sierra Leone		■	■	■	■	■	■		□	■	■	■
Somalia		■	■	■		□	■				■	□
South Africa	■	■▶	■●	□	■	■	■			■	■	■
Sudan	■		■	■		■	■			□	■	■
Swaziland		■	■	■	■	■	■				■	□
Togo	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		□	■	■	■
Tunisia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	
Uganda	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
United Republic of Tanzania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	■
Zambia		■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Zimbabwe	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			□	□	■

For the Americas region, the final two columns change to:

- American Convention on Human Rights 1969
- Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1988

Americas	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989	ILO 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958	ILO 169 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries 1989	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990	ICC Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998	American Convention on Human Rights 1969	Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1988
Antigua and Barbuda	■	■			■	■	■			■		
Argentina	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bahamas	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			□		
Barbados	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■●	
Belize	■	■	■	□	■	■	■		■			
Bolivia	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Brazil	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Canada	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■		
Chile	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	□
Colombia	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Costa Rica	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Cuba	■	■	□	□	■	■	■					
Dominica			■	■	■	■	■			■	■	

Status of ratification of major international and regional instruments relevant to minority and indigenous rights

as of 17 February 2010

■ Ratification, accession or succession.

□ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

■► Ratification of ICERD and Declaration on Article 14.

■▷ Ratification of ICERD and Signature of Declaration on Article 14.

■● Ratification of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

■○ Ratification of ICCPR and Signature of Optional Protocol.

□○ Signature of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989	ILO 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958	ILO 169 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries 1989	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990	ICC Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998	American Convention on Human Rights 1969	Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1988
Dominican Republic	□	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	□
Ecuador	■	■►	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
El Salvador	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■		■	■
Grenada		□	■	■	■	■	■				■	
Guatemala	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Guyana		■	■●	■	■	■	■		□	■		
Haiti	■	■	■		■	■	■			□	■	□
Honduras	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Jamaica	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		□		■	
Mexico	■	■▷	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nicaragua	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	□
Panama	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Paraguay	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Peru	■	■▷	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Saint Kitts and Nevis		■			■	■						
Saint Lucia		■			■	■				□		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	
Suriname		■	■●	■	■	■				■	■	■
Trinidad and Tobago	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	
United States of America	■	■	■	□	□	□				□	□	
Uruguay	■	■►	■●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Venezuela	■	■►	■●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□
Asia												
Afghanistan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■		
Bangladesh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		□	□		
Bhutan		□			■	■						
Brunei Darussalam					■	■						
Cambodia	■	■	■○	■	■	■	■		□	■		
China	■	■	□	■	■	■	■					
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	■		■	■	■	■						
India	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
Indonesia		■	■	■	■	■	■		□			
Japan		■	■	■	■	■				■		
Kazakhstan	■	■►	■●	■	■	■	■					
Kyrgyzstan	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	□		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					

Status of ratification of major international and regional instruments relevant to minority and indigenous rights

as of 17 February 2010

■ Ratification, accession or succession.

□ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

■▶ Ratification of ICERD and Declaration on Article 14.

■▷ Ratification of ICERD and Signature of Declaration on Article 14.

■● Ratification of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

■○ Ratification of ICCPR and Signature of Optional Protocol.

□○ Signature of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989	ILO 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958	ILO 169 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries 1989	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990	ICC Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages 1992	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities 1995
Malaysia	■				■	■						
Maldives	■	■	■●	■	■	■						
Mongolia	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■			
Myanmar	■				■	■						
Nepal	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■	■				
Pakistan	■	■	□	■	■	■	■					
Philippines	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■	□		
Republic of Korea	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		■			
Singapore	■				■	■						
Sri Lanka	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■			
Tajikistan		■	■●	■	■	■	■		■			
Thailand		■	■	■	■	■				□		
Timor Leste		■	■	■	■	■			■	■		
Turkmenistan		■	■●	■	■	■	■					
Uzbekistan	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		□			
Viet Nam	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
Europe												
Albania	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■			■
Andorra	■	■▶	■●		■	■			■			
Armenia	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		□		■	■
Austria	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		■		■	■
Azerbaijan	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■			■		□	■
Belarus	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■					
Belgium	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		■			□
Bosnia and Herzegovina	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■		■		□	■
Bulgaria	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■					■
Croatia	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■				■	■
Cyprus	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■				■	■
Czech Republic	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■				■	■
Denmark	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■	■			■	■
Estonia	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■					■
Finland	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■				■	■
France	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		■		□	
Georgia	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		■			■

214

Reference

State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples 2010

State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples 2010

Reference

215

Status of ratification of major international and regional instruments relevant to minority and indigenous rights

as of 17 February 2010

■ Ratification, accession or succession.

□ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

■▶ Ratification of ICERD and Declaration on Article 14.

■▷ Ratification of ICERD and Signature of Declaration on Article 14.

■● Ratification of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

■○ Ratification of ICCPR and Signature of Optional Protocol.

□○ Signature of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989	ILO 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958	ILO 169 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries 1989	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990	ICC Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages 1992	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities 1995
Germany	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Greece	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■		□
Holy See		■				■						
Hungary	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Iceland	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	□	□
Ireland	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■		■
Italy	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	□	■
Latvia	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■		■
Liechtenstein	■	■▶	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Lithuania	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■		■
Luxembourg	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	□
Malta		■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	□	■
Monaco	■	■▶	■	■	■	■	■			□		
Montenegro	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		□	■	■	■
Netherlands	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Norway	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Poland	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■		■
Portugal	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■		■
Republic of Moldova	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			□	□	■
Romania	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Russian Federation	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			□	□	■
San Marino		■	■●	■	■	■	■			■		■
Serbia	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■		□	■	■	■
Slovakia	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Slovenia	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Spain	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Sweden	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Switzerland	■	■▶	■	■	■	■	■			■		■
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■	□	■
Turkey	■	■	■○	■	■	■	■		■			
Ukraine	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			□	■	■
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■
Middle East												
Bahrain	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			□		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	■	■	■	■		■	■			□		

Status of ratification of major international and regional instruments relevant to minority and indigenous rights

as of 17 February 2010

■ Ratification, accession or succession.

□ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

■▶ Ratification of ICERD and Declaration on Article 14.

■▷ Ratification of ICERD and Signature of Declaration on Article 14.

■● Ratification of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

■○ Ratification of ICCPR and Signature of Optional Protocol.

□○ Signature of ICCPR and Optional Protocol.

	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989	ILO 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958	ILO 169 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries 1989	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990	ICC Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998
Iraq	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Israel	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			□
Jordan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Kuwait	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			□
Lebanon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Oman		■			■	■				□
Qatar		■			■	■	■			
Saudi Arabia	■	■			■	■	■			
Syrian Arab Republic	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	□
United Arab Emirates	■	■			■	■	■			□
Yemen	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			□
Oceania										
Australia	■	■▶	■●	■	■	■	■			■
Cook Islands					■	■				■
Fiji	■	■			■	■	■	■		■
Kiribati					■	■	■			
Marshall Islands					■	■				■
Micronesia (Federated States of)					■	■				
Nauru		□	□			■				■
New Zealand	■	■	■●	■	■	■	■			■
Niue						■				
Palau						■				
Papua New Guinea	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Samoa			■		■	■				■
Solomon Islands		■		■	■	■				□
Tonga	■	■				■				
Tuvalu					■	■				
Vanuatu			■		■	■	■			

Compiled by Marusca Perazzi

Sources:
http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/docs/RatificationStatus.pdf
http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet
http://www.iccnow.org/?mod=romesignatures
http://www.achpr.org/
http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/b32.html
http://www.cidh.oas.org/
http://conventions.coe.int/

Who are minorities?

Minorities of concern to MRG are disadvantaged ethnic, national, religious, linguistic or cultural groups who are smaller in number than the rest of the population and who may wish to maintain and develop their identity. MRG also works with indigenous peoples.

Other groups who may suffer discrimination are of concern to MRG, which condemns discrimination on any ground. However, the specific mission of MRG is to secure the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples around the world and to improve cooperation between communities.

Selected abbreviations

ACHPR – African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACtHPR – African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
ADRIP – American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
AFROL – African News Agency
AI – Amnesty International
CAT – UN Committee Against Torture
CEDAW – UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CERD – UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR – UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CoE – Council of Europe
CRC – UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
ECHR – European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
ECRI – Council of Europe's European Commission against Racism and Intolerance
ECtHR – European Court of Human Rights
ENAR – European Network Against Racism
EU – European Union
FAO – UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FCNM – Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
FRA – EU's Agency for Fundamental Rights
HRC – UN Human Rights Committee
HRW – Human Rights Watch
IACHR – Inter-American Court of Human Rights
ICC – International Criminal Court
ICCPR – International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights
ICERD – International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICG – International Crisis Group
ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP – Internally Displaced People
IEMI – UN Independent Expert on Minority Issues
IFRCRCS – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGLHRC – International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission
ILO – International Labour Organization
IMF – International Monetary Fund
IOM – International Organization for Migration
IP – Indigenous Peoples
IRIN – Integrated Regional Information Network
IWPR – Institute for War and Peace Reporting
LGBT – lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender
MDGs – Millennium Development Goals
MSF – Médecins Sans Frontières
MRG – Minority Rights Group International
NGO – non-governmental organization
OCHA – UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR – Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
OSCE – Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe
OSJI – Open Society Justice Initiative
PRSPs – Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RAE – Roma, Ashkalia and Egyptian minority communities
RI – Refugees International
UDHR – Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN – United Nations
UNDRIP – UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UN Forum – UN Forum on Minority Issues
UNAIDS – UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDM – UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
UNDP – UN Development Programme
UNHCR – UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF – UN Children's Fund
UNIFEM – UN Development Fund for Women
UNRWA – UN Relief and Works Agency
USCIRF – US Commission on International Religious Freedom
USIP – United States Institute of Peace
WFP – World Food Programme

Contributors

Suzan Ayyildiz *(Europe Case Study)* has a BA degree in Political Science and International Relations from Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul and completed her Masters degree in Human Rights at the University of Essex in 2009. She recently completed an internship at MRG in Programmes and in Publications.

Maurice Bryan *(Americas)* is a Caribbean-born writer and communications consultant who has worked in a variety of countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and Africa.

Lucy Claridge *(Legal Cases, Europe)* is Head of Law at MRG. A practising human rights lawyer with an MA in International Peace and Security from King's College London, She was Legal Officer and then Legal Director at Kurdish Human Rights Project between 2004 and 2009. She has also worked at Liberty and as Deputy Director of the London-based British Irish Rights Watch.

Felix Corley *(Central Asia),* a graduate of Russian and German from Bristol University, has worked on religious freedom issues in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia since the 1980s. He is editor of Forum 18 News Service, which covers religious freedom issues, mainly in the former Soviet republics.

Lena El-Malak *(Middle East)* is a Middle East-based freelance consultant in public international law. She holds a PhD and an LLM from the School of Oriental and African Studies as well as law degrees from McGill University, Canada. She has also worked at UNRWA and the UNHCR in Jordan.

Jared Ferrie *(South East and East Asia)* is a journalist based in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. He holds a graduate degree in journalism from the University of British Columbia where he completed a thesis examining media, peace-building and democratization efforts in Afghanistan. He has contributed reports to international media from South and South East Asia, West Africa and North America.

David Fickling *(Oceania)* has covered Australia and the Pacific for *the Guardian* and *Observer* newspapers, as well as working as the *Financial Times'* US and Americas editor during the 2008 election campaign and the global financial crisis. He is now covering commodities markets for Dow Jones in Sydney.

Nazila Ghanea *(Contributor – Religious Minorities in a Post-9/11 World)* is a Lecturer in International Human Rights Law at the University of Oxford. She is the founding editor of the international journal, *Religion and Human Rights*. Her publications include nine books, including *Minorities, Peoples and Self-Determination* and *Human Rights, the UN and the Bahá'ís in Iran* (2003).

James A. Goldston *(Contributor – Religious Minorities in a Post-9/11 World)* is Executive Director of the Open Society Justice Initiative. A leading practitioner of international human rights and criminal law, Goldston has litigated ground-breaking cases before the European Court of Human Rights and the United Nations treaty bodies, and has served as a prosecutor at the International Criminal Court and in the United States.

Katalin Halász *(Europe)* is a researcher, writer and activist with specific expertise in anti-racism, minority rights protection and anti-discrimination legislation. She holds a law degree, a Masters' in social policy and an art diploma. Over the last decade she worked for national and international human rights organizations, including the European Network Against Racism.

Rahnuma Hassan *(Case Studies Editor)* has recently completed her MSc in Development Planning and Administration at University College London. Alongside her internship with MRG in Publications she is assisting with fund- and awareness-raising activities for the UK branch of the South African charity, Education Africa.

Susan Hayward *(Interfaith Dialogue)* is a Senior Program Officer in the Religion and Peacemaking program at the United States Institute of Peace where she supports field projects in Sri Lanka, Iraq, and Colombia.

Asma Jahangir *(Preface)* is an advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and has been twice elected as Chairperson of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. She is also one of the Directors of AGHS Legal Aid Cell. At present she is serving as United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief of the Human Rights Council.

Hannah Kaplan *(Preface Box Contributor)* is a recent graduate of the University of St Andrews where she received a BA in Sustainable Development. Following an internship at MRG in Publications, she is pursuing a Masters' in Media and Development at the London School of Economics and hopes to work in the areas of development journalism and documentary making.

Nurcan Kaya *(Turkey)* is Turkey/Cyprus Coordinator at MRG and Director of Turkey programme at Global Dialogue. She is specializes in human rights – in particular minority rights, equality, anti-discrimination remedies under international human rights and European Union law – and violence against women. She holds an LLM in international human rights law from the University of Essex.

Samia Liaquat Ali Khan *(Africa Case Studies)* has worked in the development and human rights sector since 1993, including over eight years of senior management experience both overseas and in the UK. She is the founder of DevelopmentSense, an independent consultancy that focuses on innovation in development, accountability in practice and the management of effective partnerships to achieve sustainable improvements.

Mumtaz Lalani *(Contributor – Religious Minorities in a Post-9/11 World)* is the Conflict Prevention Programmes Assistant at MRG. She has worked previously as a researcher at Kalayaan and the International Organization for Migration. She holds a BA in Philosophy, Politics and Economics and an MPhil in Middle Eastern Studies from the University of Oxford.

Mark Lattimer *(Peoples under Threat)* is the Executive Director of Minority Rights Group International. Formerly he worked with Amnesty International. Recent publications include (as editor) *Genocide and Human Rights* (Ashgate 2007).

Corinne Lennox *(Religious Minorities and the MDGs)* is a Lecturer in Human Rights at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London. Her research focuses on minority rights protection and on human rights and development. She has worked as a human rights practitioner and consultant, including for MRG, UNDP and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Farah Mihlar *(South Asia)* has worked as a journalist covering South Asia for over ten years. Since 2004 she has worked on human rights, including at the UN Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights. She currently works as media officer/Sri Lanka Programmes Coordinator at MRG.

Zohra Moosa *(Religious Freedom and Women's Rights)* is Women's Rights Adviser at ActionAid. She is the author of *Destined to Fail: How Violence against Women Is Undoing Development* (February 2010). Previously, she was Senior Policy and Campaigns Officer at the Fawcett Society before which she was Senior Policy Adviser to the Director of Strategy and Communications at the Commission for Racial Equality.

Marusca Perazzi *(China and Mongolia)* is Programmes Officer at MRG specialized in Chinese language and Oriental cultures, international relations and global governance. She lived and worked with ethnic minority communities in northwest China.

Abraham Korir Sing'Oei *(Africa)* is Co-founder of CEMIRIDE and was executive director of the organization for six years. Sing'Oei studied law, human rights and democracy at the Universities of Nairobi, Pretoria and Minnesota Law School. He served as Co-Counsel for the Endorois community, the first ever indigenous peoples claim successfully litigated at the ACHPR.

Preti Taneja *(SWM Editor, Contributor – Religious Minorities in a Post-9/11 World)* is Commissioning Editor at MRG and has written extensively on minorities in Iraq. As a journalist she contributes to Guardian Unlimited, Reuters Alertnet and Open Democracy among others. She also works for ERA Films as a filmmaker for NGOs worldwide. She holds an MA in Theology from Cambridge University.

222   Reference

State of the World's Minorities
and Indigenous Peoples 2010

State of the World's Minorities
and Indigenous Peoples 2010

Reference   223

Acknowledgements

A report of this size involves contributions from a large number of people – including MRG staff. Special thanks to Carl Soderbergh for editorial input, Kristen Harrison for production coordination, Sophie Richmond for copy editing and Tom Carpenter for design. We wish to gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who have contributed their thoughts, comments, advice and expertise to this edition of State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples.

Professor Abu-Nimer, Katharine Adeney, Hassan Mohammed Ahmed, Suzan Ayyildiz, Daniel Balint-Kurti, Mushfig Bayram, Snježana Bokulić, Kevin Boyle, Sandra Brunegger, Chris Chapman, Neil Clarke, Centre for Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Sri Lanka, Jaco Cilliers, Morgan Clarke, Sara Rich Dorman, June Teufel Dreyer, Aimee Griffin, Tom Hadden, Rahnuma Hassan, Leo Igwe, Hannah Kaplan, John Kinahan, Arun Kundnani, Erin Leigh, Demetri Lowe, Rita Manchanda, John MacLeod, Joseph Paul Martin, Fiona McCallum, Roberta Medda, Marta Medusa, Erik Mobrand, George Mukundi, Ian Neary, Francisco Panizza, Leena Patel, Edward Porokwa, Scott Radnitz, Richard Rathbone, Murtaza Shaikh, Fauzia Shariff, David Smock, Michael Walls, Declan Walsh.

Right: A Dinka girl in the village of Alek, in the Bahr el Ghazal region of Southern Sudan. *Sven Torfinn/Panos.*
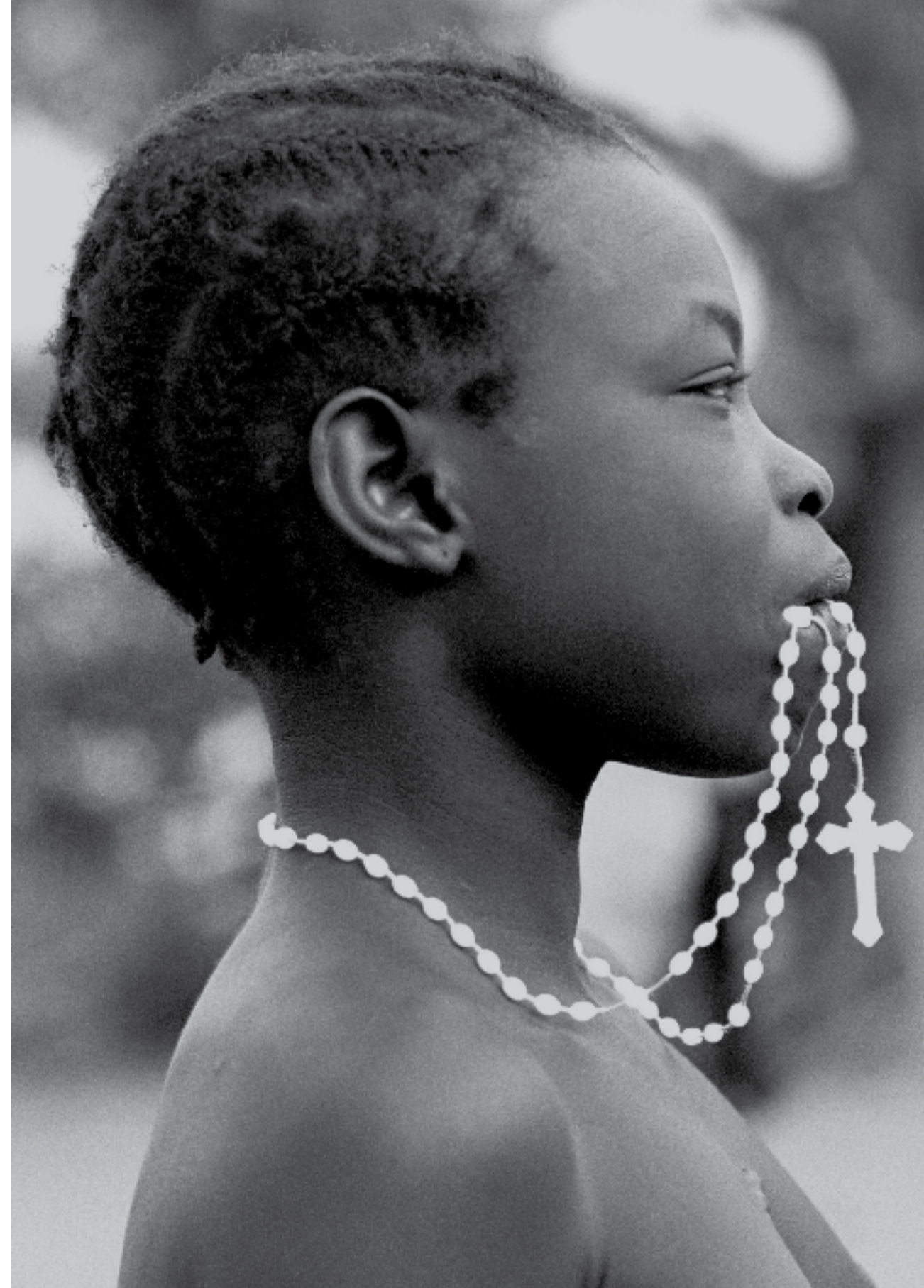
State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples 2010

Events of 2009

A decade into the new century sees religious minorities confronting serious violations of their rights around the globe. Following the violent attacks of 11 September 2001, governments of every political hue have used "war on terror" rhetoric to justify the repression of religious communities. Other religious minorities have faced a violent backlash, often unjustly accused of siding with belligerents. In Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America, armed conflict and land seizures have forced minority and indigenous communities away from locations central to their religious beliefs. Europe has witnessed gains by extreme right-wing political parties which are targeting religious minorities with their inflammatory language. In Central Asia, governments have introduced tough new registration requirements for religious communities and prevented the building of places of worship.

In *State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples 2010*, Minority Rights Group International offers a comprehensive overview of the situation faced by minorities in a world increasingly divided along religious lines. It includes:

- An analysis of government initiatives that contribute to the marginalisation of religious minorities, such as religious profiling and registration laws.
- First-hand accounts, from around the world, of the discrimination and exclusion faced by those belonging to minorities who wish to exercise their right to freedom of religion and belief.
- An exploration of grassroots efforts through interfaith dialogue to ease tensions, overcome conflicts, and promote peaceful and equitable development.
- An overview of the human rights situation of minorities and indigenous peoples in every major world region.
- The unique statistical ranking and analysis, Peoples under Threat 2010.

State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples is an invaluable reference for policy makers, academics, journalists and everyone who is interested in the human rights situation of minorities and indigenous peoples around the world.

Cover photo: A Uighur woman in Xinjiang Province, China. *Yann Mingard/Panos.*