Sri Lanka

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA
PRESS RELEASE

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Amnesty International Calls for Urgent Action to Protect Civilians in Sri Lanka

(Washington, DC) -- Amnesty International is alarmed that escalating fighting in Sri Lanka has resulted in the death and injury of scores of civilians, the displacement of more than 160,000 people, and the destruction of homes, schools, and places of worship. The organization is dismayed that neither the government security forces nor the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) appear to be taking adequate precautions to protect civilian lives. Even when serious violations of international humanitarian law are reported, both sides trade accusations and counter-accusations rather than take steps to address or put a halt to violations.

"The organization is concerned by the extent and seriousness of the violations reported, the lack of adequate protection for civilians, and restrictions on access to the worst affected areas," said Jim McDonald, Amnesty International USA's Sri Lanka Country Specialist. "Persistent uncertainty about what has actually occurred and who is responsible for alleged war crimes and other violations of international law are fueling fear and panic among the civilian population."

This past June, Amnesty International issued a report, Sri Lanka: Waiting to Go Home -- The Plight of the Internally Displaced, describing how as insecurity increases, people who have been displaced several times are being forced to move again. Many have been unable to return home for decades and the increase in military activity is a major barrier preventing them from resettling and rebuilding their lives. A total of 39,883 people have been displaced in the north and east of Sri Lanka since April 2006, according to United Nation figures.

Amnesty International believes that the establishment of a strong and effective international human rights monitoring operation is urgently needed to respond to the dramatic deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation. Such a monitoring mission must have the full cooperation of both the government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE, and the support of the United Nations and its member states.

Recent incidents recorded by Amnesty International that demand further investigation by independent human rights experts include:

- On August 3, at least 17 civilians, including children, were killed and 80 injured when four schools in Muttur were hit by shelling, according to reports.
- On August 6, the bodies of 15 aid workers with the French aid agency Action Against Hunger (Action Contre la Faim, or ACF) were discovered lying face-down on the front lawn of ACF's Muttur office, with bullet wounds indicating that they had been shot at close range. The bodies of two more staff members were found on 8 August in a car nearby, indicating that they may have been killed while trying to escape. The government has invited an Australian forensic expert to assist with the investigation, but has prevented international truce monitors from visiting the site.
- On August 10, renewed aerial bombardment by the Sri Lankan air force of LTTE-controlled areas in Trincomalee district reportedly resulted in a number of civilian casualties. The LTTE claimed that at
At least 50 civilians were killed and more than 200 wounded in aerial attacks on populated areas. A military spokesman told the Associated Press news agency that the army does not target civilians but added that the LTTE were “known for using human shields and they placed their gun positions around civilian villages.” Casualty figures and competing accounts of the bombardment could not be independently verified.

On August 14, as many as 51 teenage girls were reportedly killed and more than 100 wounded when Sri Lankan air forces dropped between 12 to 16 bombs on a compound in the northern district of Mullaitivu, in LTTE-controlled territory. UNICEF reported that the victims had come from various schools in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts to attend course in first aid. The Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission, an international team of experts charged with monitoring the compliance of both parties with the 2002 ceasefire agreement, said the target of the air strikes was a former orphanage with no evidence of military installations or weapons nearby. A national security spokesperson said the air force had conducted air strikes on an LTTE training base at Puthukudiyurippu in Mullaitivu, and that “between 50 and 60 young LTTE terrorist cadres were killed and many were injured.”

There also have been a series of attacks in the capital, Colombo, the nature and targets of which strongly suggest the involvement of the LTTE.

On August 8, a car bomb attack on S. Sivathasan, a senior member of the Eelam People's Democratic Party and former Member of Parliament, killed the politician's bodyguard and a three-year-old child who happened to be standing near the roadside. S. Sivathasan and five other civilians were injured in the blast.

On August 12, unidentified gunmen assassinated Ketheshwaran Loganathan, the deputy secretary general of the government's Secretariat for Coordinating the Peace Process (SCOPP) and former director of the Colombo-based Centre for Policy Alternatives, a research centre that specializes in conflict resolution and good governance.

On August 14, a bomb hit a convoy carrying the Pakistan's High Commissioner Bashir Wall Mohamed; the ambassador escaped without injury, but at least seven people were killed in the blast including four military bodyguards and three civilian bystanders.

Amnesty International appeals to both the government and the LTTE to comply with international humanitarian law, which prohibits murder or other violence to those taking no active part in hostilities. As a matter of urgency, both parties to the conflict must ensure that their forces comply with the principle of distinction between civilian and military targets and do not target civilians or carry out indiscriminate attacks.

Read the report, Sri Lanka: Waiting to Go Home -- The Plight of the Internally Displaced