



Nobel Prize nominee and human rights defender Mutabar Tadjibayeva files key complaint against Uzbek government for forcible sterilisation and torture

Mutabar Tadjibayeva, one of Uzbekistan’s best known human rights defenders, has filed an important complaint against Uzbekistan for her brutal torture and forced sterilisation when she was serving an eight-year prison sentence for her human rights activities in 2005-2008.

International human rights organisations FIDH and REDRESS recently filed the complaint on her behalf before the UN Human Rights Committee, one of the main UN bodies that monitor states’ compliance with their human rights obligations. This is the first known case before the Committee involving an Uzbek human rights defender being forcibly sterilised.

“Uzbekistan is widely known for its atrocious human rights record, including the systematic torture and ill-treatment of human rights defenders and other perceived enemies of the government. We hope Mutabar Tadjibayeva’s case before the UN Human Rights Committee will help her receive the remedies she deserves from Uzbekistan for the grave damage and suffering caused by years of torture and ill-treatment as well serve to bring attention to the plight of human rights defenders in Uzbekistan,” said Dadimos Haile, Interim Director of REDRESS.

Tadjibayeva has repeatedly sought an investigation from Uzbek authorities into the serious human rights violations that she has suffered since 2002, but her claims have never been investigated and no-one has ever been prosecuted for them. Tadjibayeva is asking the Committee to order Uzbekistan to conduct an effective investigation, punish those found responsible and provide her with reparation, including compensation, as well as her full medical records about the surgery that left her infertile, among other things.

“The authorities have transformed my life into a nightmare, they didn’t succeed in silencing me – this is the only flaw in their campaign to break my body and my soul. They have succeeded, though, in making me feel not a woman anymore, not a woman like before,” said Tadjibayeva.

The Uzbek government has a well-documented record of serious human rights violations, including systematic torture and ill-treatment of human rights defenders and political prisoners. There have also been recent reports by rights organisations of a government campaign to forcibly sterilise women in Uzbekistan.

Tadjibayeva, 50, had been denouncing human rights violations in eastern Uzbekistan for several years and had forcibly condemned the shooting and killing of hundreds of unarmed civilians by government forces in the city of Andijan in May 2005. She also founded and headed the human rights organisation Fiery Hearts Club in eastern Uzbekistan; it now runs from Paris, where she has been living as a refugee since 2009.

In 2005, five months after the Andijan massacre, she was arrested by masked and armed security forces who rushed into her home as she was preparing to travel to Ireland for a human rights conference. She was charged on 18 counts of criminal activity, including tax fraud and membership of an illegal organisation – her own human rights group.

In 2006, she was sentenced to eight years in prison following a trial that violated fair standards. She was denied the right to prepare a proper defence or cross-examine key prosecution witnesses. Her conviction was upheld on appeal.

After her sentencing, Tadjibayeva spent almost two years and eight months in prison, where she suffered severe torture and ill-treatment, including being beaten, hung from a hook, forced to stand naked in the cold until she fell unconscious, and encouraged by prison guards to commit suicide. She was also forced to undergo an operation to remove her uterus. Up to this day, she has not been able to see her full medical records or know the reason for her operation.

Tadjibayeva also endured torture and ill-treatment in the years prior to her imprisonment. In April 2005, she was kidnapped by several law enforcement officials and taken to the Department of Internal Affairs, where was interrogated about her human rights activities, beaten and gang-raped by several men.

In 2005, Tadjibayeva was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize and in 2008 she received the Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders while the Fiery Hearts Club she founded was awarded the Médaille de la République Française de la Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité. She was freed in June 2008, after intensive efforts by diplomats and human rights organisations.

“Human rights defender Mutabar Tadjibayeva shared the fate of hundreds of Uzbek citizens who are being tortured and ill-treated in prisons in Uzbekistan. Because of her human rights activities, she spent two and a half years behind bars, was raped and forcibly operated on while in detention. Despite all this, she continues to fight for justice and dignity,” said FIDH President Souhayr Belhassen.

For further information, please contact Arthur Manet at FIDH on +33 6 72 28 42 94 and press@fidh.org or Eva Sanchis at REDRESS on +44 (0) 20 7793 1777 or eva@redress.org.

Note to editors:

About FIDH: FIDH is an international NGO defending all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It acts in the legal and

political field for the creation and reinforcement of international instruments for the protection of Human Rights and for their implementation. FIDH represents 164 human rights organisations on five continents.

About REDRESS: REDRESS was founded by a British torture survivor in 1992. Since then, it has consistently fought for the rights of torture survivors and their families in the UK and abroad. It takes legal challenges on behalf of survivors, works to ensure that torturers are punished and that survivors and their families obtain remedies for their suffering. REDRESS cooperates with civil society groups around the world to eradicate the practice of torture once and for all and to ensure that survivors can move forward with their lives in dignity. It has intervened in a range of leading torture cases. More information on our work is available on our website: www.redress.org.

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Press release

REDRESS

Ending torture, Seeking justice for survivors

REDRESS LONDON

87 Vauxhall Walk, London SE11 5HJ, UK

Tel: +44 (0)20 7793 1777 **Email:**

info@redress.org

Registered Charity Number 1015787

A Limited Company Registered in

England Number 2774071

REDRESS NEDERLAND

Laan van Meerdervoort 70, 5th floor,

Rm 5.33, 2517 AN,

Den Haag, the Netherlands

Tel: +31 708 919 317 **Email:**

info.nederland@redress.org

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