

致：北京海淀区车公庄西路 22 号院
中国水利水电建设集团国际工程有限公司
刘凤秋 总工程师

主题：关于洪都拉斯反抗 Agua Zarca 水坝引起伤亡事件

尊敬的刘先生，

您好！

我们这次紧急致信是想让您了解在洪都拉斯里奥布兰科因为 Agua Zarca 水坝的建造发生的流血冲突事件。尽管中国水电仅为 Agua Zarca 水坝的建造承包商，但由于当地形势的不断恶化，我们担心中国水电的利益甚至中国水电工人的安全会在当地不稳定的军事政治冲突中受到影响，希望中国水电作出妥善决策。

由于水坝影响到神圣土地和原住民社区，当地的原住居民反对 Agua Zarca 水电站的建设已有一些时日，最近当地社区已长达 100 天阻拦了当地道路交通以反抗水坝。但就在最近几天，一名参与反抗的人员被洪都拉斯警方射击而亡。他的儿子也受到了重伤，一些国际媒体对此进行了报道。

最近，一行国际人权观察员访问调查了当地的情况并准备了一份报告，以向各利益相关方解释当地的形势。报告中写明了当地的军备武装和流血冲突。形势还在不断恶化，洪都拉斯的环境组织已经宣称他们对于反对洪都拉斯的挖矿和水电项目抱有“开战”的决心。洪都拉斯国家环保网络联合会于 7 月 12 日发布声明，强烈反对政府和军事武装，由于大型矿产和能源开发项目对国民以及该网络成员进行威吓和袭击。

在这样严重的形势下，工程建造商通常都会停止施工考虑撤出工程，来减缓紧张形势，并使当地情况得到详实的调查。我们相信拉丁美洲市场对中国水电的重要性，我们担心在这样紧张的政治情况下，中国水电的利益甚至工人的安全都会受到损害。我们希望中国水电高层领导能对此事件引起重视，及时作出合理的决策，体现有远见的公司风范。

我们随信附上人权观察员给中国水电的报告，如若对洪都拉斯形势还有任何问题，请随时联系我们。

此致。

敬礼，

孟方华
国际河流组织
2013 年 7 月 17 日

致：

北京市海淀区车公庄西路 22 号

100048

中国水电建设集团国际工程有限公司

总工程师，刘凤秋 先生

您好，

我们对里奥布兰科已动荡不稳定状况的进一步恶化表示极度的担心,特别是此区域的武装化，以及在近期媒体报道中洪都拉斯警方和试图在靠近里奥布兰科的 Gualcarque 河上修建 Agua Zarca 水电站的 Sinohydro 和 DECA 公司对当地原住民 Lenca 社区和其支持者的指责。流血事件已经发生，并且冲突在不久的将来很有可能会继续恶化。许多媒体不负责任地多次报道这些声明和指责，尽管警方自身也承认其职责有待证实。我们对事件发生的官方版本有诸多疑问。我们对可能进一步加剧的暴力，恐吓，镇压和法律迫害表达最强烈的担忧。

我们是一个十五人的国际人权观察者代表团。我们的组织者 La Voz de los de Abajo 十五年来致力于支持洪都拉斯社会正义运动和报道人权侵犯事件。我们的代表团由来自美国伊利诺伊州芝加哥市的教师，青年和经验丰富的人权观察者组成。我们也与联合国准军事化活动工作组，美国国会成员，以及世界各地其他的人权监察机构有着沟通。我们于七月二日和三日在里奥布兰科调查关于当地 lenca 群体受到人权侵犯，恐吓和暴力的指控。Lenca 人民经受这些遭遇的缘由是他们对由中国水利水电建设公司(Sinohydro)和洪都拉斯 Desarrollos Energéticos 公司 (DECA) 修建的 Agua Zarca 水坝提出反对。我们也调查了针对里奥布兰科社区成员，里奥布兰科原住民委员会及其上属组织洪都拉斯大众和原住民委员会(包括其总协调员 Berta Cáceres) 的一系列指控。

我们的代表团参访了几十名不同年龄段的 Lenca 社区成员，以及来自里奥布兰科原住民委员会和洪都拉斯大众和原住民委员会的代表。同时我们也采访了警方，军方，政府，DECA 和 Sinohydro 公司的工作人员，以及被公司雇佣的 Lenca 社区成员。我们见证了由洪都拉斯大众和原住民委员会以及里奥布兰科主持，有超过一百名社区成员参与的，针对公司对里奥布兰科社区作出的提议方案进行的一次

冗长的民主讨论。我们也见证了 Lenca 社区压倒性的决定结果，他们选择不接受任何低于取消建设 Agua Zarca 水坝并且让外国公司撤出的方案。他们多次强调，基于联合国国际劳工组织第 169 条规定，他们拥有受咨询权，和自己文化和精神宗教受到尊重的权利。

社区成员已经阻拦通向坝址道路超过九十天了。许许多多社区成员，包括小孩，年轻人，成年人和老人，在各自接受采访时都同样提到了在他们阻拦道路后受到的一系列镇压和恐吓事件，并且表达了担忧，这些事件包括：

- 超过一百五十名警方和军方成员于六月二十三日（周日）来到阻碍带，并曾将高口径自动武器对准了小孩和老人。
- 军方和警方随意进出社区成员的家，带着重型武装装备在社区内徘徊以恐吓社区成员。
- 一些据称受雇于筑坝公司，来自附近另一社区的居民来到阻碍带恐吓人群，像喝醉酒似的挥舞着砍刀，向 Lenca 社区的领导者和支持者发出死亡威胁。
- 一名社区成员被砍刀砍伤。伤者手部残缺，面部毁容，目前状况危机，受治于圣佩德罗苏拉医院中。
- 军方和警针对阻碍水坝修建行动支持者的一系列行为。最近的一例发生于我们代表团造访的第一天。当日，Berta Cáceres 和其他来自洪都拉斯大众和原住民委员会的成员被阻拦。警方和军方命令他们下车，向他们厉声喊叫并对他们搜身，这一行为之后多次重复发生。
- Berta Cáceres, Aureliano Molina, Tomas Gomez, Francisco Javier Sanchez, Lucio Sanchez 和社区其它成员受到了死亡威胁。
- 国家警察和军队与公司保安紧密合作：警方和军方监管着公司私人雇用的保安人员。警方和军方使用公司提供的住房，食物和车辆。我们相信这种合作关系会使警方和军方在此事件中不能保持一个客观的立场，同时也会让社区居民认为公司控制着国家军警，从而更加对公司感到恐惧。

我们对警方有限的调查和其针对洪都拉斯大众和原住民委员会和里奥布兰科社区成员的种种指控深表怀疑。与我们交谈过的警方和军方声称他们驻扎在此区域是为了大众的安全起见，但是他们却呆在公司的领地里，由公司提供他们的伙食，

并且与公司管理者以及少数受雇于公司的社区成员关系友好。一位代表受雇于公司的当地居民的发言人被引荐给了我们，他的家人就是之前所提到的砍刀袭击中砍伤一名社区成员的人。发言人和警方都告诉我们那场意外完全是出于正当防卫。据他们称，那名如今已住院治疗的社区成员想要推倒袭击者的房子，但他们却提供不出任何证据以支持这种说法。更重要的是，警方说他们未曾与任何其他反对水坝修建的社区成员谈论过此次袭击事件。我们呼吁解除里奥布兰科及其附件区域的军备武装，同时也提醒洪都拉斯政府，国际机构，和 DECA，Sinohydro 公司有义务听取原住民的意见，并且尊重他们的文化，精神和土地权利。这些权利在联合国国际劳工组织第 169 条规定中被明确规定。我们也想提醒相关机构，由于 Berta Cáceres 是遭受迫害风险极高的目标人士，她具有美洲人权组织支持的一系列预防措施以应对压迫和恐吓。另外，警方和媒体针对 Berta Cáceres 女士，洪都拉斯大众和原住民委员会，和里奥布兰科社区成员毫无根据的间接和直接指责只会加剧充满恐惧和恐吓的氛围。针对 Berta Cáceres 女士和其他社区成员的多次死亡威胁也不应该受到轻视，同时这些威胁也营造的充满压迫和恐惧的氛围也应受到重视。我们担心当前媒体试图通过罪犯化洪都拉斯大众和原住民委员会以及里奥布兰科社区，以为今后进一步违反人权的进行辩护。

作为人权观察者，我们会继续密切关注里奥布兰科的情况。我们也急切盼望得到洪都拉斯国家，媒体，国家与地方警察，美国政府（其为洪都拉斯警方和军方提供资金援助），中国 Sinohydro 公司，洪都拉斯 DECA 公司以及区域性，国家级的和国际上的人权组织就里奥布兰科危机作出回应。

此致

敬礼

Matthew Ginsberg-Jaeckle

La Voz de los de Abajo

2013 年 7 月 4 日

22 Chegongzhuang West Road
Haidian District, Beijing 100048
Sinohydro Corporation Limited

Mr Liu Fengqiu
Chief Engineer

Dear Mr Liu,

We are extremely worried about the deterioration of the already volatile situation in Rio Blanco, in particular the militarization of the area and recent accusations made in the Honduran media against indigenous Lenca community members and their supporters by the police and the SINOHYDRO and DECA companies who seek to build the Agua Zarca dam on the Gualcarque River near Rio Blanco. Blood has already been shed and there is grave danger of a broader bloodbath in the near future. Many media reports have irresponsibly repeated serious claims and accusations that police themselves admit have yet to be corroborated and we have serious questions regarding the official version of events and express our concern in the strongest terms possible about the potential worsening of violence, intimidation, repression, criminalization and legal persecution.

We are a 15-person delegation of international Human Rights observers organized by La Voz de los de Abajo, an organization that has been working for 15 years accompanying social justice movements in Honduras and reporting on human rights violations. Our delegation is made up of teachers, youth and experienced human rights observers from Chicago, Illinois, United States. We are in communication with the United Nations Working Group on Paramilitary Activity and members of the United States Congress as well as human rights monitors around the world. We visited Rio Blanco on July 2nd and 3rd, 2013 to investigate allegations of human rights abuses, intimidation and violence faced by the

indigenous Lenca community of Rio Blanco because of that community's opposition to the construction of the Agua Zarca hydroelectric dam by the Chinese company SINOHYDRO and the Honduran company Desarrollos Energéticos (DECA) as well as the allegations made against Rio Blanco community members, the Rio Blanco Indigenous Council, and the organization with which the community is affiliated, the Civil Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras (COPINH), including its General Coordinator Berta Cáceres.

Our delegation was able to interview dozens of members of the community of all ages, representatives of the Rio Blanco indigenous council and COPINH, as well as police, military, administration and personnel of DECA and SINOHYDRO, and community members employed by the company. We were witness to a lengthy and democratic discussion by over 100 community members facilitated by the Indigenous Council of Rio Blanco together with COPINH about the offers made by the company to the Rio Blanco community. We were witness to the community's overwhelming decision not to accept anything less than the withdrawal of the Agua Zarca dam and the foreign companies seeking to build it and repeated insistence on their right to consultation and respect for their cultural and spiritual rights under Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization of the United Nations.

The community has been blocking one of the access roads to the site for the dam construction for over 90 days. Numerous community members including children, youth, adults and elders during separate interviews shared the same concerns and versions of events about numerous acts of repression and intimidation that have occurred since the beginning of the blockade including:

- Over 150 police and military appearing at the blockade on Sunday June 23rd and pointing high caliber automatic weapons at small children and elders

- Police and military arbitrarily entering the homes of many community members and circulating the community with heavy armament intimidating community members
- Residents of a nearby community allegedly employed by the dam company intimidating people at the blockade, arriving at the site appearing drunk and wielding machetes and making death threats to community leaders and supporters
- A machete attack on one community member leaving him in grave condition missing part of his hand and with a severely disfigured face. This community member was in the hospital at San Pedro Sula at the time of our visit
- The targeting of supporters of the blockade by military and police operations, the most recent of which was on the first day of our delegation's visit when Berta Cáceres and other members of COPINH on their way to Río Blanco were stopped, told to all exit their truck, yelled at and searched, as has happened on numerous other occasions
- Death threats against Berta Cáceres, Aureliano Molina, Tomas Gomez, Francisco Javier Sanchez, Lucio Sanchez and other members of the community
- Close collaboration with private security by the national police and military, who are supervising the company's privately contracted guards and are being housed and fed by the company as well as using company vehicles. We believe this negatively affects any possibility of the military and police acting objectively and it serves as a further intimidation of the community who see the company as controlling the national security forces.

On the morning of July 3rd we conducted a thorough interview with police, military and company administration and personnel as well as community members who were with them on company property and were identified to us as family of the person accused of the recent machete attack. The police and dam engineer claimed that on the night of Saturday June 29th there were shots fired at the site

of dam construction next to the Gualcarque River and that the night of July 2nd (the night before we interviewed them) at approximately 8pm there were shots fired at the cafeteria and offices for the company at the site across from the blockade. Our delegation was present at the blockade until 7pm at which point we went to the town of Rio Blanco because a severe storm with a heavy downpour of rain and loud and frequent thunder and lightening that lasted well into the night. According to the engineer and police version of events, they heard shots and hit the floor, though they mentioned nothing of the thunder and rain storm that was taking place at the exact time of the alleged gun fire and showed us no bullet shells or bullet holes. They explicitly blamed Berta Cáceres, General Coordinator for COPINH, for inciting the alleged violence, saying, "every time she comes something happens." They had no answer when asked if she was present before the alleged gunfire on Saturday. They had nothing to say about the judge throwing out their last case against her due to lack of evidence. Our delegation explained that throughout the meeting at which she was present on Tuesday afternoon she repeatedly reminded people that the Rio Blanco struggle has been and must remain a non-violent struggle. Our delegation asked the police, military and company personnel if they had interviewed any community members opposed to the dam about the alleged violence and they said that they had not. Our delegation asked them if they had looked into the possibility of involvement from potentially competing interests in the Gualcarque River such as the Grupo Terra energy company associated with Miguel Facussé's son-in-law Freddy Nasser, which has expressed interest numerous times in building a dam on the Gualcarque River. They responded that they had not. Our delegation asked if they would be providing jobs to those community members that had been collaborating with the company. They said that they would provide as many as they could, looked at the community members who were amongst them and nodded reassuringly.

As we were finishing the interview, two truckloads of additional police from Santa Barbera bearing high caliber automatic weapons arrived and they informed us

that more were on the way, supposedly to investigate the alleged gunfire of the previous night.

The day after we left, accusations appeared in the mainstream Honduran media accusing the community of Rio Blanco and COPINH of somehow making their way past all of the police, military and private security and burning down part of the infrastructure of the dam site. The police appear in these reports also accusing COPINH and Rio Blanco community members of additional gunfire. The mainstream media reports are using the word “terrorism” and denouncing community members for supposed use of violence, mentioning only briefly that community members repeatedly say that their struggle is non-violent and the only thing they carry are the machetes they carry as work instruments. The only firearms our delegation saw or heard of the entire time we were present in the community, at the blockade, in the very small houses of key community leaders and around the site of the company were the high power weapons wielded by the army, police and private security.

We call into question the credibility of the allegations being made against COPINH and the Rio Blanco community and the credibility of the limited investigations by the police. The police and military we spoke with claimed to be there for the general safety of the area yet are staying on company premises, guarding company property, being fed by the company and are very friendly with both company administrators and the handful of community members employed by the company. The spokesperson for the local residents employed with the company was introduced to us as a family member of the person involved in the machete attack that sent one community member to the hospital. He and the police said that attack was in self-defense because the now-hospitalized community member was supposedly trying to “knock down his house” but said they couldn’t show us any evidence of that supposed attempt and more importantly the police said they had not spoken to any of the other community members opposed to the dam about that incident.

We call for the de-militarization of the Rio Blanco community and surrounding areas and remind the Honduran and international authorities as well as the DECA and SINOHYDRO companies of the duty to consult indigenous peoples about projects that affect them and respect their cultural, spiritual and land rights as is clearly outlined in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization of the United Nations. We also remind the authorities that Berta Cáceres has precautionary measures from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States as a high-risk target of repression and that unsubstantiated implicit and direct accusations against her, COPINH and Río Blanco community members by police and media are contributing to a climate of fear and intimidation. The numerous death threats against her and other community members and supporters should not be taken lightly nor should the possibility that accusations against them are fuelling these threats and the overall climate of repression, intimidation and criminalization. We fear that the current media campaign is aimed at criminalizing COPINH and the Río Blanco community in order to justify further human rights violations.

As human rights observers we will continue to closely monitor the situation and eagerly await a response from the Honduran state, media, local and national police, the U.S. government (who provides funding to the Honduran military and police), the Chinese company SINOHYDRO, the Honduran company DECA and regional, national and international human rights bodies to the human rights crisis unfolding at Rio Blanco.

Yours Sincerely,

Matthew Ginsberg-Jaeckle

La Voz de los de Abajo