



THE SIGRID RAUSING TRUST

Annual Report 2016

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25.07.1992.



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(DJULEJMAN) JASMIN	1984
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(HASAN) REFIK	1967
(MEHMED) ASIMA	1969
(REFIK) REFIKA	1987
(ENIZ) ERNA	1970
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(LATIF) ŠIDA	1946
(SALKO) ZIKRET	1976
(SALKO) SABAHUDIN	1979
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(KARANFIL) IBRAHIM	1927
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Front Cover: Izmir, Turkey, February 2016: Thousands of migrants passed through Izmir in early 2016 on the route to Europe; street vendors exploited their presence by selling life vests, many of which were cheaply made or even fake. In June 2016 SRT grantee PICUM and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, in collaboration with the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, organised a high-level meeting on the protection of migrants’ human rights, which brought together over 80 participants including UN member states, human rights mechanisms, and other interested parties.
©Julio Etchart/Panos Pictures

Inside Covers: Carakovo, Bosnia Herzegovina, November 2016: A marble monument with the names of 38 people taken from the small hamlet on the night of 25 July 1992 and killed. Many remain missing. SRT grantee the Institute for International Criminal Investigations trains investigators, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, and human rights organisations in investigatory techniques for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.
©Andrew Testa/Panos Pictures

PREFACE

It is now harder to support human rights than at any time since we started the Trust over twenty years ago. Human rights defenders in many countries are navigating a bewildering array of recent legislative restrictions. They risk defamation, arrest, and physical attacks. It's still possible to fund human rights groups internationally, as you will see from this report. But many governments have enacted 'foreign agent' laws, blocking international funding of groups advocating for human rights and related causes.

We have been spending some time thinking about how to navigate the current political storms. It seems to me that human rights are becoming less bi-partisan, partly because they are under attack from new right-wing movements. But the question of truth in public discourse applies to the left as much as it does to the right. We talk to our staff about distinguishing between facts and views, and between evidence and hearsay, and to be aware of political agendas. There always is one, of course – everything is political – but we need to understand the politics of the groups we support, and the historical and political context of countries and regions.

We also talk about risk. All human rights funders, and human rights organisations, must consider the risk of potentially exposing their own staff, and their colleagues from groups working in repressive environments, to danger. We are security-conscious and take sensible precautions, but the fact remains that everyone who is engaged in protecting human rights – not just funders – may wittingly or unwittingly encourage people in unpredictable political environments to engage with dangerous issues. Individuals make their own choices, of course, but idealistic and courageous people can be inspired to make decisions that may lead them into danger. How far are we responsible for that?

The truth is that grants – solidarity and support – change the odds in terms of how people make decisions. It's hard to resist outside pressure, particularly from the larger human rights organisations. We all believe that adhering to human rights principles and the rule of law is the best form of governance, but that's easy to say in London and New York. We complain about the false dichotomy between the 'people' and the 'elites', which has made attacks on the rule of law easier, but we still live in democracies. The politics of Brexit and the election strategy of President Trump may have appropriated some of the tired old memes from 20th century populist movements, dusted them down, and presented them in new forms, but the populist right-wing in our countries are still facing formidable oppositions.

It is unclear what the new populism in mature democracies will mean for human rights. I don't believe that the anti-European wing in British politics has forgotten its opposition to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. Since the court was established by the Council of Europe, not the European Union, attention shifted to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg – but that must have been a temporary and strategic decision. The British Supreme Court too has been under attack – the idea of 'unelected judges' has featured in the opposition to all these courts, as have sinister hints of judges being 'enemies of the people'.

2016 will be remembered as the time when the concept of 'fake news' and 'alternative facts' passed into the vernacular. The idea of made-up news has now been turned on its head in President Trump's circles – the 'elite media' is presented as an opposition, accused of rolling out fake news stories to undermine the new administration. It is unlikely that the US press will succumb to state regulation, but of course this kind of language is dangerous because it encourages repressive forces in societies which are less scrupulous about the free press. The Russian government, meanwhile, has set up its own 'fake news' watchdog – they might surprise us, of course, but I think it's safe to assume that it will be another weapon in the propaganda war. First you make fake news, then you establish the concept, then you accuse the media of creating it – is that a blueprint for undermining the role of the media in democracies?

Last year, we welcomed our new Executive Director, Poonam Joshi, as well as two new programme officers, Jo Baker and Fabien Maitre-Muhl. Beth Fernandez, who leads our LGBTI and our Xenophobia and Intolerance programmes, has been promoted to Director of Programmes. We have established an International Board, with new board members: Mabel van Oranje, Chris Stone, Jeffrey Jowell and Josh Mailman. Andrew Puddephatt, Geoff Budlender, Margo Picken and Jonathan Cooper are on the International Board as well as the London Board, which meets on a monthly basis to make grant-making decisions. This spring we are engaging in a strategic review of the Trust. I look forward to sharing the results with you in next year's annual report!

Sigrid Rausing

March 2017

THE SIGRID RAUSING TRUST

The Sigrid Rausing Trust is a grantmaking foundation, founded in 1995 to support human rights globally. Since then, the Trust has given away approximately £273 million to human rights organisations all over the world.

Our guiding principles are:

- We recognise the value of core funding.
- We look for good and effective leadership.
- We are flexible and responsive to needs and opportunities.
- We value clarity and brevity in applications and reports.
- We establish long-term relationships with grantees.

The Trust runs nine main programmes:

- Advocacy, Research and Litigation
- Detention, Torture and the Death Penalty
- Free Expression
- Human Rights Defenders
- LGBTI Rights
- Transitional Justice
- Transparency and Accountability
- Women's Rights
- Xenophobia and Intolerance

SUPPORTING THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT

The Sigrd Rausing Trust is a charitable entity, established in 1995 to support causes of interest to its trustees. It has developed particular expertise in the field of human rights. Over time we have increased support to organisations in the Former Soviet Union, Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, building local and national support for the principles of universal human rights.

Our aim, where possible, is to establish long-term relationships with our grantees. By focusing on long-term core funding, we hope to give our partners stability to develop programmes, build up other funding streams, and to work with groups in their region and sector.

The Trust is a registered English charity, and its activities are governed by English and Welsh charity law. Human Rights are regarded as being of public benefit by the Charity Commission:

“There is an obvious public benefit in promoting human rights. For individuals whose human rights are thereby secured, the benefit is immediate and tangible. There is also a less tangible, but nonetheless significant, benefit to the whole community that arises from our perception that the fundamental rights of all members of the community are being protected. That provides sufficient benefit to the community to justify treating the promotion of human rights as a charitable purpose in its own right.”

We do not support organisations which espouse partisan politics or support political parties.

On the following pages we briefly describe our programmes, and give some examples of our current grantees.

ADVOCACY, RESEARCH AND LITIGATION

In this programme we fund grantees who research and document human rights abuses, campaign for human rights, and bring test cases in order to strengthen the global human rights infrastructure.

Forensic Architecture is a research centre based at Goldsmiths, University of London. Founded in 2010 by a group of architects from Goldsmiths, the organisation collates data and evidence from sites of human rights violations to create graphic depictions that can be used as evidence, and for advocacy purposes. Forensic Architecture works with human rights groups investigating or prosecuting crimes under International Humanitarian Law, and environmental justice groups. In August 2016 the group collaborated with Amnesty International and SRT grantee the Human Rights Data Analysis Group on a report titled *'It breaks the human': Torture, Disease and Death in Syria's Prisons*. For the report Forensic Architecture created a virtual 3D reconstruction of Saydnaya Prison using architectural and acoustic modelling and descriptions from former detainees. The model aimed to illustrate the daily terror, abuse and inhumane conditions experienced by the 65 torture survivors who were interviewed by Amnesty following their detention by the Syrian military and security services at Saydnaya between 2011 and 2015.

Budget for 2016: £643,791
2016 grant from SRT: £195,000
over three years (£65,000 per year)

The **Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa** promotes the African human rights system across the continent. In 2016, the Institute filed six new cases of human rights violations before African human rights mechanisms against Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali and Guinea, and provided human rights training to more than 600 lawyers and

human rights defenders across Africa. This year the Institute secured an outstanding achievement in child rights litigation by reaching an amicable settlement in a case against Malawi before the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The case was filed in 2014, challenging the definition of a child in the Malawian Constitution that sets the age of majority at 16. The settlement agreement commits the State to reform its constitution and all relevant laws to comply with the 'definition of a child' as per the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. In practice, this means that the State will have to extend the specific protections guaranteed to children to everyone under the age of 18.

Budget for 2016: £391,397
2016 grant from SRT: £270,000
over three years (£90,000 per year)

Legal Clinic Adilet was founded in 2002 with the aim of protecting human rights and democracy in Kyrgyzstan. Its main focus is protecting the legal interests of vulnerable people, including refugees, people without documentation, and minors, through legal aid, monitoring, education, and information campaigns. In 2016 Adilet's analysis of the Kyrgyz government's draft 'foreign agent' law was discussed in parliament and by parliamentary committees, which subsequently requested the organisation's feedback on legislative proposals. To the surprise of many observers, the Kyrgyz parliament rejected the 'foreign agent' concept in May 2016, adopting only minor provisions of the draft law. The rejection of the law is largely attributed to the joint efforts of civil society.

Budget for 2016: £ 422,007
2016 grant from SRT: £195,000
over three years (£65,000 per year)



Above: Guatemala, 2013: Indigenous Ixil people await the verdict in the trial of former President Efraín Ríos Montt. SRT grantee Forensic Architecture documented the human rights crimes committed by Montt, and in May 2013 he was convicted of crimes against humanity and genocide in what was seen to be a landmark ruling. Though his sentence was later overturned on a legal technicality, the work done by Forensic Architecture to recreate and identify where Guatemalan troops had massacred indigenous communities was fundamental to the initial conviction. ©Forensic Architecture



Above: Kirinya, Uganda: Inmates taking primary-level biology lessons in Kirinya Main Prison. The inmate on the right of the group is on death row. The facility was built for 336 inmates but now holds 898. SRT grantees the Death Penalty Project has worked with local partners in Uganda since 2003, when they assisted in the preparation and coordination of a constitutional challenge brought on behalf of all prisoners under sentence of death. In a landmark judgment delivered in 2005, the majority of the Constitutional Court declared the death sentences passed on all the petitioners unconstitutional. ©Jan Banning/Panos Pictures

DETENTION, TORTURE AND THE DEATH PENALTY

In this programme we support grantees working on detention, torture, and the death penalty. We work with organisations campaigning against human rights violations in the field, and rehabilitation for victims of torture. We also fund legal actions to strengthen the prohibition on torture.

Founded in 1992, the **Death Penalty Project** works for the abolition of the death penalty, as well as undertaking legal work on behalf of prisoners sentenced to death or detained without parole. It undertakes pro bono legal cases around the world, focusing particularly on countries within the jurisdiction of the Privy Council (Crown Dependencies, British Overseas Territories, and some independent Commonwealth states). The Project helps legal teams to develop and build on rulings they have won, and creates networks of experts to train doctors, lawyers and judges around the world on mental incapacity and the death penalty. Its recent work on surveying public opinion in Trinidad, Malaysia and Japan has provided important evidence to counter arguments in defence of capital punishment and provided a basis for dialogue with many governments on the issue. In 2016 the Death Penalty Project supported local lawyers in Zimbabwe and Belize to bring successful constitutional challenges to life imprisonment without parole.

Budget for 2016: £635,282

2016 grant from SRT: £390,000

over three years (£130,000 per year)

The **Instituto de Defesa do Direito de Defesa** (the Institute for the Defence of a Right to a Defence) was founded in 2000 in São Paulo, Brazil. Made up of over 300 lawyers, its mission is to promote the right to an effective defence, in accordance with the principles of presumption of innocence, a fair trial and the right to serve any sentence with dignity. For the last five years the Institute has worked for the introduction of custody hearings, which ensure that all detainees are presented before a judge within 24 hours to ensure

the legality of their detention as well as to allow for any reports of torture or ill-treatment to be heard and investigated. The Institute, in collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Justice and the National Council of Justice, managed to ensure the implementation of custody hearings in Brasília and all 26 state capitals, which contributed to a reduction in the indiscriminate and abusive use of preventive detention between 2015 and 2016.

Budget for 2016: £598,017

2016 grant from SRT: £225,000

over three years (£75,000 per year)

The **NGO Coalition against Torture and Impunity in Tajikistan** was established in 2011 by leading Tajik human rights NGOs and activists in order to document cases of torture and ill-treatment, provide victims with legal and psychosocial support, and conduct advocacy and strategic litigation. In 2016 the Coalition worked with health professionals on how to document and analyse possible torture-related injuries in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol. Members of the Istanbul Protocol working group are now assisting the Ministry of Health to train health staff working in the prison system on how to implement these standards. This was achieved in the face of extensive opposition from the Ministry of Justice. The Coalition's advocacy work in Tajikistan and internationally contributed to strong recommendations from treaty bodies that led the government finally to produce its National Action Plan on Torture.

Budget for 2016: £353,458

2016 grant from SRT: £60,000 over one year

FREE EXPRESSION

Our grantees in this programme provide media and investigative journalism training, run public service channels or websites, and investigate censorship issues. Some grantees look at the question of free expression in the digital environment, whilst others are focused on the legal aspects of it.

Platform for Independent Journalism

(P24), based in Turkey, was founded in 2013 to foster Turkish media independence, define and promote best journalistic practice, and advocate for free expression. In response to the increased criminalisation of journalists, academics and activists, P24 has begun providing pro bono legal support to people falsely charged with defamation and terrorism, including assisting 100 academics charged with “making terrorist propaganda” in March 2016. Following the failed military coup on 15 July 2016 and subsequent crackdown, P24 has become the main monitor of imprisoned journalists and the closure of media outlets. On 10 September 2016 a prominent novelist and journalist, Ahmet Altan, and his brother Mehmet Altan, a writer and professor of economics, were arrested. P24 collected over 12,000 signatures, including leading writers, academics and publishers worldwide, to a letter of protest.

Budget for 2016: £409,649

2016 grant from SRT: £75,000 over one year

The **Small Media Foundation** is a London-based group which provides digital advocacy support to civil society organisations and at-risk communities using training, technology and policy research. In 2016 it hosted a workshop in Beirut bringing together data researchers, coders, and designers with human rights organisations to create data visualisations and innovative advocacy strategies. Small Media helped SRT grantee the Marie Colvin Journalists’ Network, a new organisation for female journalists in the Middle East and North Africa, to build its online network and deliver a new online cyber-security course.

Budget for 2016: £3,085,451

2016 grant from SRT: £150,000

over three years (£50,000 per year)

StopFake was set up in March 2014 as a reaction to fake news about Ukraine, following Russia’s annexation of Crimea and the start of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine. The project, based at the Media Reforms Center, highlights media disinformation, mainly from Russia. Ukrainian trust in Russian media continues to decline. In 2016 StopFake was successful in distributing debunking materials to eastern Ukraine via radio channels. StopFake’s website now includes material in French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Czech and German, and it currently has 10 language services. StopFake.org has around 20,000 unique users per day and more than 179,700 followers across various social networks.

Budget for 2016: £338,077

2016 grant from SRT: £180,000

over three years (£60,000 per year)



Above: Istanbul, Turkey, June 2016: People protest attacks on press freedom outside the offices of the Kurdish-focused newspaper *Özgür Gündem*, in response to the arrest of three prominent human rights lawyers who were arrested for 'colluding with terrorists' for their part in guest-editing the newspaper.
©Guy Martin/Panos Pictures



Above: Human rights defender Berta Cáceres, who was murdered in 2016, rallied the indigenous Lenca people of Honduras and waged a grassroots campaign that successfully pressured the world's largest dam builder to pull out of the Agua Zarca Dam project. SRT grantee Front Line Defenders, which protects human rights defenders at risk, recorded at least 12 killings of defenders in Honduras between January and November 2016. ©Goldman Environmental Prize

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

In repressive societies, human rights defenders risk harassment, detention, torture and sometimes their lives. Some of our grantees in this programme provide security and media training to human rights activists at risk. Others offer scholarships and bursaries in other countries, and help with visas and immigration. In some cases grantees are able to reduce threats against individuals by bringing them to the attention of the media.

Since 2007 the **Barys Zvozkau Belarusian Human Rights House** has promoted human rights in Belarus from its base in Vilnius, Lithuania. The Human Rights House serves as a venue for respite, trainings, meetings and discussions. The group also works to increase the digital safety of human rights defenders, activists and journalists from other post-Soviet countries. In 2016 human rights advocacy led to the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Belarus – the only international mechanism for monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in the country – for the fourth consecutive year. Also in 2016, together with other human rights groups, Human Rights House members called for the release of blogger Eduard Palchys, who was detained in May on politically motivated charges of “incitement to hatred”, based on articles he had written on his website. Palchys was later given a non-custodial sentence, which was viewed as a small victory by the human rights movement.

Budget for 2016: £646,287
2016 grant from SRT: £150,000
over three years (£50,000 per year)

Front Line Defenders was founded in Dublin in 2001 to protect human rights defenders at risk. During 2016, Front Line established that at least 281 human rights defenders had been killed worldwide, notably the environmental human rights defender Berta Cáceres in Honduras. Front Line provided 450 grants globally to human rights defenders for practical security measures and medical fees, as well as temporary relocation grants to enable defenders to continue

their work in places of safety. Through its annual Award for Human Rights Defenders at Risk, Front Line also seeks to strengthen the legitimacy and visibility of activists. In 2016 the award was given to Honduran activist Ana Mirian Romero in recognition of the extreme threats she faces fighting for the environment and her community’s land rights in Santa Elena, La Paz, Honduras.

Budget for 2016: £4,717,143
2016 grant from SRT: £600,000
over three years (£200,000 per year)

Established in 2007, **Protection International** provides tools and strategies to help people who defend human rights to protect themselves. It provides support to individuals, organisations, networks, and communities who face threat, judicial harassment, or stigmatisation. Protection International works with local partners in over 30 countries, including the Democratic Republic of Congo, where it has developed strong relations with civil society. In the east of the country, in isolated areas with little government protection, armed groups continue to operate. On 10 February 2016, the Governor of South Kivu enacted a bill to protect human rights defenders and journalists in the province, following advocacy by Protection International and Congolese civil society.

Budget for 2016: £1,920,000
2016 grant from SRT: £240,000
over three years (£80,000 per year)

LGBTI RIGHTS

In this programme we support organisations working to enhance the legal standing and social acceptance of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex people. We have a particular interest in the relationship between discriminatory laws, homophobia and violence.

The **LGBTI Support Centre (Macedonia)** began as a programme of the Macedonian Helsinki Committee in 2010 and became an independent organisation in 2012. It promotes the legal and social standing of LGBTI people, and defends LGBTI rights, equality, and the rule of law in Macedonia. During protests in May 2015 sparked by wire-tapping and other illegal activities by the government, the Centre, and other LGBTI organisations, marched alongside other civil society and opposition groups for the first time. The rainbow flag was visible at the protests, confirming the role that LGBTI people and the movement are playing in the fight for equality and justice in Macedonia. The Centre has since organised up to 30 events with more than 1,000 attendees in 2016. It has also set up local activists' groups in seven areas outside the capital, and has opened a 24-hour telephone hotline to allow LGBTI people to report police misconduct and social or legal problems.

Budget for 2016: £227,114
2016 grant from SRT: £90,000
over three years (£30,000 per year)

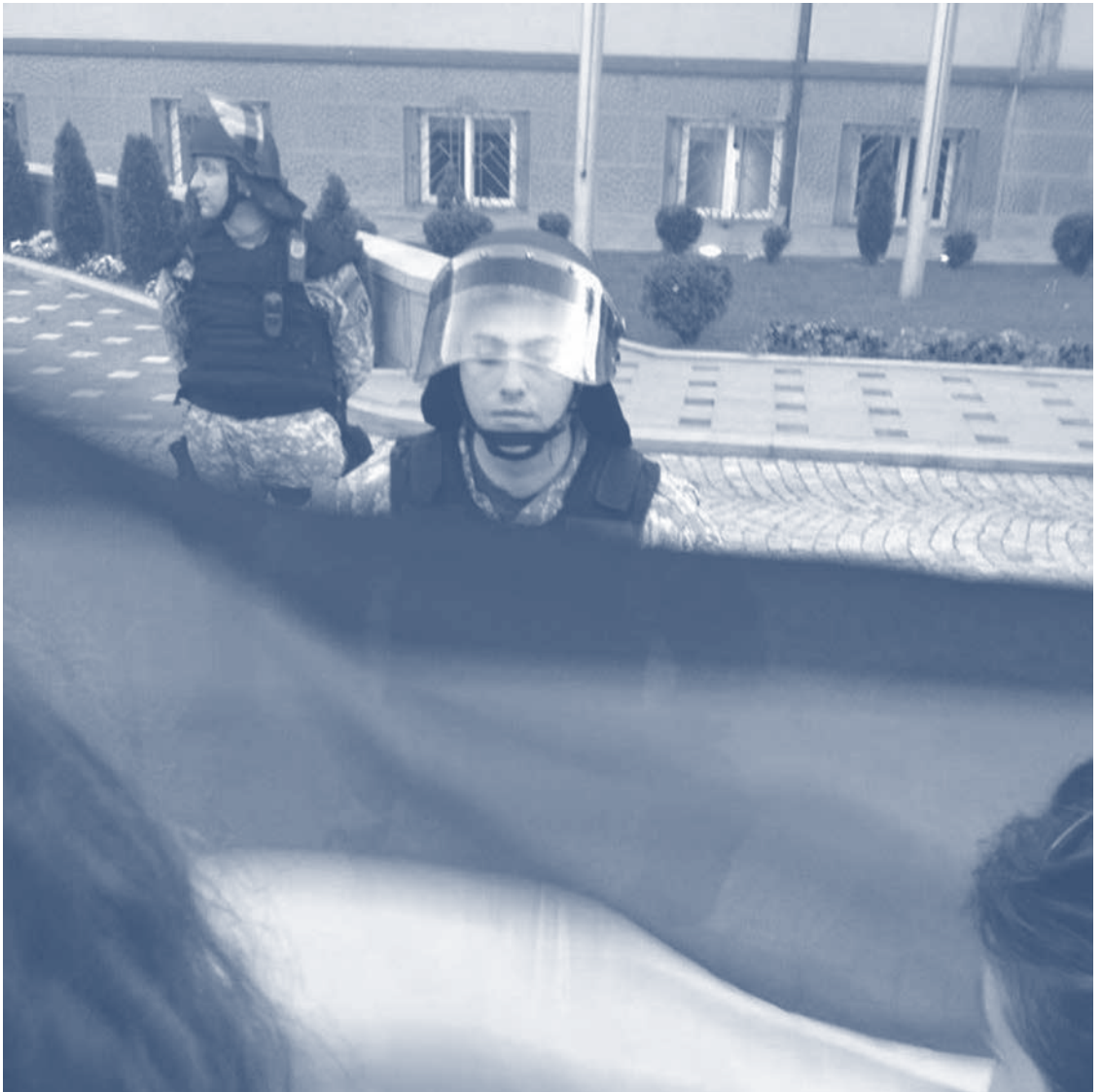
Founded in 1993, the **UK Lesbian & Gay Immigration Group (UKLGIG)** supports more than 1,500 lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals every year to gain fair and equal treatment under UK immigration law. It provides emotional and legal support to LGBT asylum seekers and refugees, and campaigns to change the way the UK Home Office deals with asylum claims from LGBT people. Until now, there has been no organisation responding to the specific needs of detained LGBT asylum seekers, who experience poor conditions as well as abuse and harassment. To fill this gap UKLGIG has set up a team of staff and volunteers who visit LGBT asylum seekers in detention centres twice a month, and carry out country research to support their asylum claims.

In October 2016 UKLGIG published a joint research report with Stonewall, *No Safe Refuge*, on the experiences of LGBT people in detention.

Budget for 2016: £150,000
2016 grant from SRT: £105,000
over three years (£35,000 per year)

Established in 1978, **Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)** is a non-partisan international network of members of parliament in 143 countries who are committed to promoting human rights, international justice and accountability. Its Campaign against Discrimination based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, launched in 2013, is supported by a grant from the Trust. The campaign aims to sensitise parliamentarians on the grounds for equality and non-discrimination for LGBTI people in order to increase political will; strengthen communication and cooperation between MPs and LGBTI civil society; promote the introduction of anti-discrimination legislation; and decriminalise laws that penalise same-sex consensual relations. In 2016, PGA jointly launched *Advancing Human Rights and Inclusion of LGBTI People: a Handbook for Parliamentarians* with UNDP, and encouraged conversations on non-discrimination legislation among MPs in Belize, the Dominican Republic, and Suriname.

Budget for 2016: £1,780,442
2016 grant from SRT: £150,000
over three years (£50,000 per year)



Above: Skopje, Macedonia: Protesters wave a rainbow flag at police during anti-government protests in May 2015. SRT grantee the LGBTI Support Centre, along with other LGBTI organisations, was allowed for the first time to march alongside other civil society and opposition groups at these protests. The visibility of the rainbow flag confirmed the role that LGBTI people and the movement are playing in the fight for equality and justice in Macedonia. ©LGBTI Support Centre of the Macedonian Helsinki Committee



Above: Douma, Syria, November 2016: Students at the school Lahen Al-hayat, run by SRT grantee the Syrian Non-Violence Movement, attend a class session. Under its Child Protection programme, the Movement runs three centres to provide education and psychosocial support to children denied access to schools due to the civil war. ©Syrian Non-Violence Movement Child Protection Program

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

In the aftermath of extreme violence, states struggle to protect human rights and promote reconciliation while addressing the legacy of past violations. In this programme we support organisations which seek accountability and redress for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, as well as truth and reconciliation initiatives. We also support the documentation of witness testimonies and their dissemination through exhibitions, museums and memorials. In the long term, we believe that such initiatives contribute to the strengthening of the rule of law and human rights in transitional societies.

Established in The Hague in 2003, the **Institute for International Criminal Investigations** trains investigators in breaches of international criminal and humanitarian law and egregious human rights violations, including personnel from international criminal courts, UN bodies, civil society and national authorities. In 2016, it trained over 220 people in interviewing skills, crime scene documentation, analysis and research skills, as well as in how to investigate sexual violence. This year it has provided training in The Hague, Somalia, Kosovo, Liberia, Palestine, Turkey, Qatar and Jordan. The Institute has also produced ground-breaking guidelines for the investigation of sexual violence against men and boys.

Budget for 2016: £776,100
2016 Grant from SRT: £255,000
over three years (£85,000 per year)

The **Human Rights Data Analysis Group** (HRDAG) uses technology and statistical methodology to document human rights violations. HRDAG has published statistical analyses of mass violence in Syria, Guatemala and other countries, helping to shift arguments away from ideology and towards facts, accountability, and patterns of violence. In 2015-16 HRDAG served as an expert witness in the prosecution of former Chadian

president Hissène Habré, giving testimony about the mortality rates in government prisons. In May 2016 the Extraordinary African Chambers found Habré guilty of crimes against humanity.

Budget for 2016: £967,864
2016 Grant from SRT: £300,000
over three years (£100,000 per year)

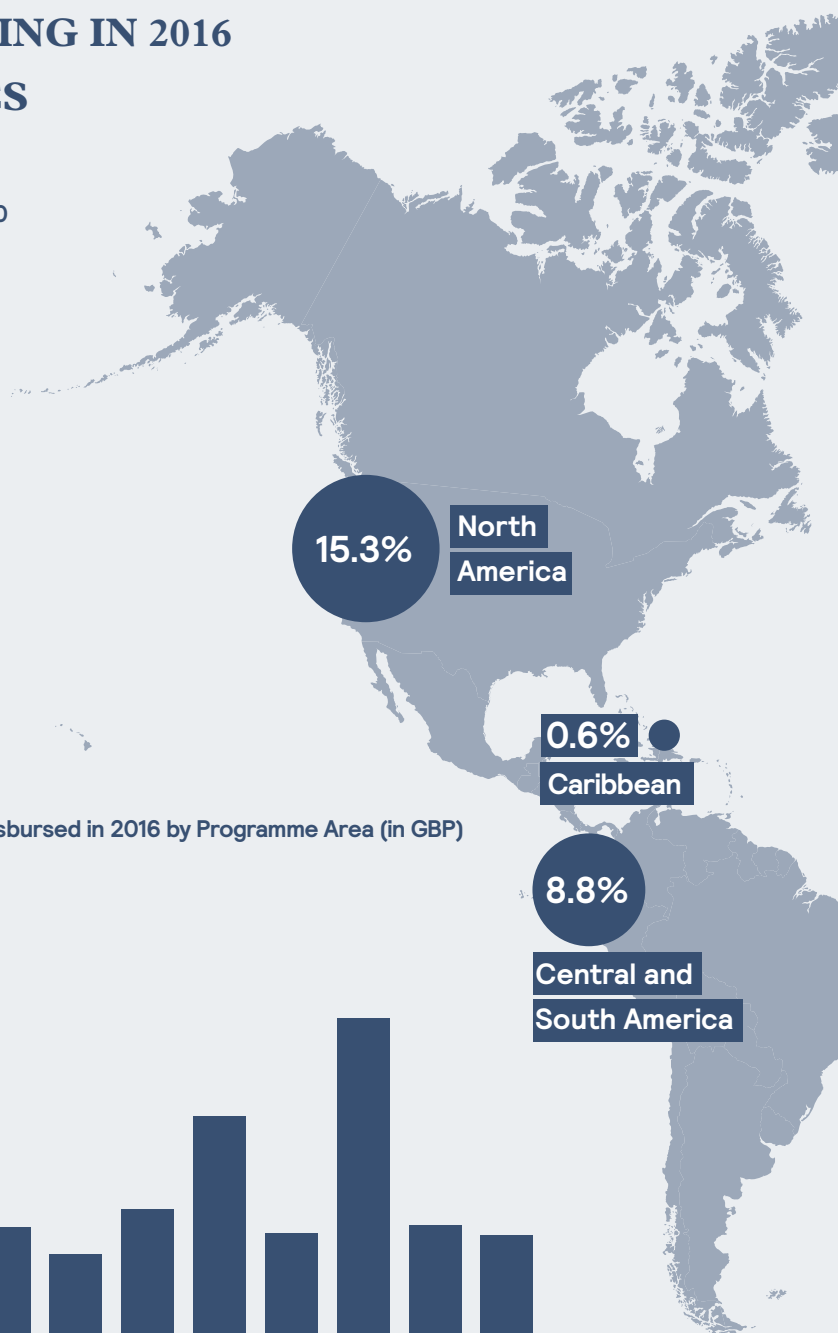
The **Syrian Non-Violence Movement** is a membership organisation committed to non-violent struggle and civil resistance to achieve change in Syria. The Movement was set up in 2012 and is involved in local community development, capacity-building, peace-building, reconciliation, child protection and education. Under its Child Protection programme, it runs centres in the towns of Douma, Namar and Ma'ra al No'man, to provide education and psychological support to children between the ages of six and 16 who were denied access to school due to the war. In 2016, the Movement provided educational and psychological support, directly and through referral to 18 community-based organisations, to 16,000 children. The Movement also distributed 24 issues of *Tayaret Waraq (The Kite)*, a children's magazine which covers a range of issues including human rights and non-violence. The Movement also provides training to teachers on various issues including children's rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Since January 2016, 732 teachers and other community members have received this training.

Budget for 2016: £452,000
2016 Grant from SRT: £150,000
over three years (£50,000 per year)

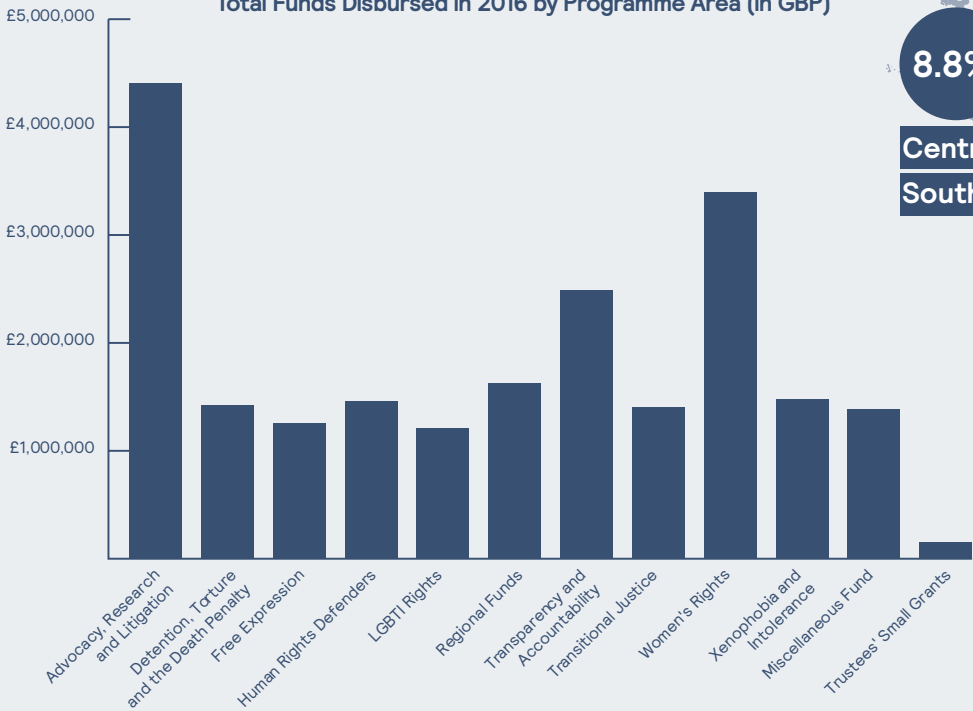
SRT GRANTMAKING IN 2016

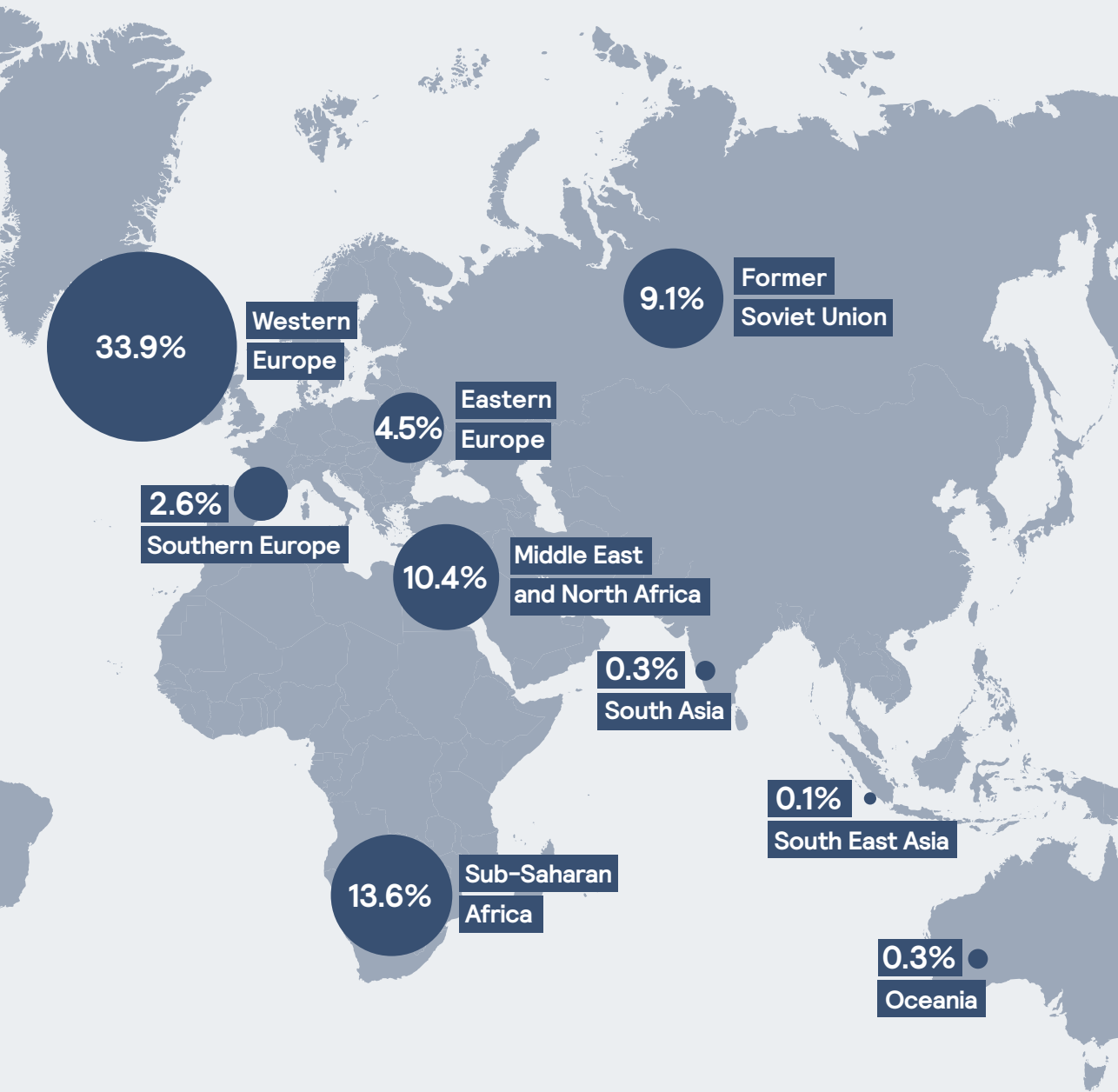
- THE STATISTICS

Total grant payments made: 280
 Total funds disbursed: £21,673,500



Total Funds Disbursed in 2016 by Programme Area (in GBP)





TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In this programme the Trust supports the movement to hold governments and the private sector to account. Some of our grantees focus on corruption. Others are working to build human rights safeguards into the public and private financing of large development and infrastructure projects, and to develop international mechanisms for corporate accountability.

Campaign Against Arms Trade (CAAT) works to end the international arms trade and promote demilitarisation in arms-producing countries. CAAT exposes and documents the activities of arms companies, challenges government support for the arms trade, and mobilises the public. In the UK, arms companies have long enjoyed a close relationship with government. In 2016 CAAT launched the Political Influence Browser, a web-based tool containing data on thousands of meetings between arms and security companies, the military, and the government. Gained almost entirely through Freedom of Information requests, the data illuminates how arms companies have inserted themselves into the day-to-day machinery of public policy-making. The browser also contains employment profiles of 128 key ministers, officials, and senior military figures, capturing the trend of a 'revolving door' between government and the military industry.

Budget for 2016: £464,352
Current grant from SRT: £135,000
over three years (£45,000 per year)

Equal Education is a movement of learners, parents, teachers and community members in South Africa, working for quality and equality in education. Equal Education's campaigning work is complemented by a programme of strategic litigation, carried out by an independent sister organisation, the Equal Education Law Centre. Following the major success of compelling the National Department of Basic Education to publish acceptable Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure, Equal Education has monitored the

implementation of the regulations throughout the country. After sleep-ins outside three government offices by over 600 Equal Education members, and assistance from the Law Centre in filing freedom of information requests, provincial implementation plans were released seven months after the deadline. Both Equal Education and the Law Centre continue to work to hold both provincial and national governments to account for the implementation of the plans.

Budget for 2016: £1,401,959
Current grant from SRT: £450,000
over three years (£150,000 per year)

The **Institute for Policy Studies** is a Washington-based think tank, founded in 1963 to support the anti-war and civil rights movements in the US. The Institute now focuses on the promotion of peace, justice and environmental protection locally and internationally, with a particular emphasis on working with communities in the global south on issues of democracy and development. In 2009, mining company Pac Rim Cayman brought an 'investor-state dispute settlement' case against El Salvador. The company sued El Salvador for alleged losses of potential profits as a result of not being granted a mining concession for a gold mine. The government of El Salvador did not issue the concession because the company did not meet key regulatory requirements. In October 2016, the World Bank's international arbitration mechanism ruled that the claim was without merit. The Institute for Policy Studies supported Salvadoran activists throughout the nine-year process as well as conducting international advocacy around the case.

Budget for 2016: £2,001,326
Current grant from SRT: £60,000 over one year



Above: Libode, South Africa, November 2016: Pupils at Xhentse Senior Secondary School are forced to sit exams outside due to a shortage of classrooms. Following the publishing of acceptable Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure after three years of campaigning, SRT grantee Equal Education has monitored the implementation of the regulations throughout the country. After sleep-ins outside government offices by Equal Education members, and assistance from the EE Law Centre in filing access to information requests, provincial implementation plans were released over seven months after the deadline. ©Equal Education



Above: Issyk-Kul Oblast, Kyrgyzstan: Dinarkul holds a photograph of her 19-year-old daughter, Urus Kasymbay, who committed suicide after she was kidnapped and forced into marriage. SRT grantee Open Line uses research, public education, lobbying and training to combat Bride Kidnapping and other types of routine violence against women in Kyrgyzstan.
©Noriko Hayashi/Panos Pictures

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

In this programme we fund grantees working on the social and cultural oppression of women, particularly in countries characterised by serious and systemic violations of human rights. We have a particular interest in gender-based violence, ranging from domestic abuse to sexual violence in conflict.

Established in Brazil in 2001, **ELAS Fundo de Investimento Social** (Social Investment Fund) provides funding and training to women's groups at the local and national levels, and advocates for greater philanthropy for women's and girls' rights. ELAS's *Fale Sem Medo* fund, operated in conjunction with Avon, provides funding to support, train and empower women and girls fighting against domestic violence in Brazil. One of ELAS' grantees, the Feminist Women Activists' Collective (ACMUN), is the first Brazilian group exclusively dedicated to training women activists in protection and resilience. In 2015-16, as well as training over 80 women and partnering with around 10 NGOs, the Collective began work on a new safe house for women activists in Brazil which is due to open in 2017.

Budget for 2016: £1,136,324

**2016 grant from SRT: £210,000
over three years (£70,000 per year)**

Founded in Zimbabwe in 1988, **Musasa** addresses violence against women and girls through counselling, legal and financial support, shelter services, and medical assistance, and conducts awareness-raising activities at the national and community levels. It is the sole provider of specialist shelter services for survivors of gender-based violence in Zimbabwe and operates 12 shelters across the country. Musasa played a central role in Zimbabwe's Domestic Violence Act, and since the law's enactment in 2008 has been advocating for its effective implementation. In March 2016, Musasa led the drafting of a position paper on minimum mandatory sentencing for rape and sexual violence, leading a consortium of about 20 civil society organisations. This led to the tabling of a motion on minimum mandatory sentencing in the Zimbabwean Parliament in May 2016.

2016 Budget: £810,564

**Current grant from SRT: £270,000
over three years (£90,000 per year)**

Public Fund Open Line was set up in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, to give counselling and legal support to victims of Bride Kidnapping, a common, widely accepted practice in which a man abducts a woman and pressures her into marriage, often forcibly and sometimes violently. The NGO uses research, public education, lobbying and training to combat this practice and other types of routine violence against women in Kyrgyzstan. Open Line has placed Bride Kidnapping on the agenda of the Kyrgyz government and the UN Human Rights Council. Open Line is also lobbying against child marriages, which still take place in unregistered religious ceremonies known as *nike*. In May 2016 Kyrgyzstan's mostly male parliamentary body rejected a draft law to criminalise *nike*, tabled by a female MP. Open Line campaigners appealed to each dissenting parliamentarian individually, explaining the impact of *nike* on the lives of girls, and united with other NGOs to raise public awareness. The draft law passed on the second reading and was signed by the President in November 2016.

2016 Budget: £116,000

**Current Grant from SRT: £105,000
over three years (£35,000 per year)**

XENOPHOBIA AND INTOLERANCE

In this programme we fund organisations (primarily in Europe, MENA and sub-Saharan Africa) defending the rights of populations who, due to their ethnic identity or their refugee status, are discriminated against, subject to hate speech and demonisation or denied access to justice.

The **European Network on Statelessness**, launched in 2012, is a civil society alliance that coordinates over 100 NGOs, academic groups, and experts in 39 countries with the aim of addressing statelessness in Europe. The Network is dedicated to strengthening the often unheard voice of stateless people and to advocate for full respect of their human rights. Currently over half of European states do not have adequate safeguards in place to protect children from statelessness, including those born to refugees in exile. As a result, in July 2016 the Network organised a congress of 50 youth ambassadors and Network member organisations from across Europe as part of its Stateless Kids campaign, which seeks to eradicate childhood statelessness in Europe. In October 2016 the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security issued a new instruction to the immigration authorities that stateless people born in Norway have the right to acquire citizenship as long as they were living in Norway at the time of the application and had continuously resided there for three years previously. The Network provided campaigning and technical support to UNHCR and the Norwegian Organization for Asylum Seekers in their case against the Norwegian government.

Budget for 2016: £236,621
2016 grant from SRT: £120,000
over three years (£40,000 per year)

Equal Opportunities Initiative was established in 2006 by Roma rights activists with the aim of strengthening equal opportunities for the Roma community in Bulgaria. It offers legal assistance and representation for Roma people in cases of alleged discrimination or police mistreatment, prepares thematic reports, and advocates for improvements to legislation on housing, health, employment and

education. In 2016 the Initiative challenged the process of forced evictions and home demolitions, saving hundreds of Roma homes throughout the country. Cases were taken before the Bulgarian administrative courts and the European Court of Human Rights, resulting in one case being given priority by the latter and instructing the Bulgarian authorities to demonstrate ‘a definite commitment to ensure accommodation to the vulnerable’ Roma. This will further result in advocacy for the banning of these practices in Bulgarian law.

Budget for 2016: £185,000
2016 grant from SRT: £90,000
over three years (£30,000 per year)

The **Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)** was founded in 2001 by frontline civil society organisations to promote respect for the human rights of undocumented migrants in Europe. PICUM has significantly expanded over the years and now leads an independent network of 155 member organisations providing humanitarian support and assistance to undocumented migrants in 30 countries across Europe and globally. In June 2016, PICUM and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, in collaboration with the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, organised a high-level multi-stakeholder meeting on the protection of the human rights of migrants, which brought together over 80 participants. These discussions provided key input to a set of ‘Principles and practical guidance on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations and within large mixed movements’, which were produced in preparation for the UN High-Level Meeting on Large Movement of Refugees and Migrants, the first summit of its kind, which was held in September 2016.

Budget for 2016: £723,998
2016 grant from SRT: £255,000
over three years (£85,000 per year)



Above: Idomeni, Greece: A Syrian refugee family sit outside their tent as a train passes by at a railway station on the Macedonian border. In 2015 the station became home to an unofficial migrants' camp containing around 12,000 people. In June 2016 SRT grantee PICUM and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, in collaboration with the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, organised a high-level meeting on the protection of migrants' human rights, which brought together over 80 participants including UN member states, human rights mechanisms, and other interested parties. ©Alfredo D'Amato/Panos Pictures

MISCELLANEOUS FUND

Trustees established the Miscellaneous Fund to enable them occasionally to support projects and organisations which fall outside the remit of the other thematic programmes of the Trust. The Fund retains flexibility for the Trust, and is not intended to have a particular focus other than that of charitable public benefit.

The **Cape Town Holocaust Centre** opened in 1999, and includes sections on the pseudo-science of race, the roots of anti-Semitism, and the institutionalised racism of apartheid. Since the Centre was set up it has reached over 375,000 people, and its schools programme brings 110 groups to the Centre each year. Students receive an introduction to the Holocaust before going through the permanent exhibition, which shows the connections between the discrimination that led to the Holocaust and South Africa's history of racism and prejudice. The Centre reports that the school visits programme is so popular that there is a waiting list of schools wishing to participate each year. From October to December 2016 the Centre hosted the travelling exhibition *Seeking Refuge*, commemorating the 80th anniversary of the arrival of the ship the Stuttgart which brought German-Jewish refugees to Cape Town.

Budget for 2016: £211,729

2016 grant from SRT: £18,000 over one year

Sunday Times journalist Marie Colvin, who was killed on assignment in Syria in 2012, was a passionate advocate for women's right to speak out. Established in her name, the **Marie Colvin Journalists' Network** provides a secure online platform where women journalists from the MENA region can meet peers and mentors, share experiences, and seek advice on personal and professional issues. The Network's website went live in English and Arabic in September 2016, offering advice on digital security, emergency aid, psychological trauma, and health and safety in the field.

Budget for 2016: £240,000

2016 grant from SRT: £15,000 over one year

The Trust's grant to **St Antony's College, University of Oxford** supports the Aung San Suu Kyi Senior Research Fellowship in Modern Burmese Studies. The current Fellow, Dr Matthew J Walton, conducts research on religion and politics in Southeast Asia with a particular focus on Buddhism in Burma. He regularly briefs NGOs and diplomats on Burmese politics, and was a senior policy consultant on Burma for the think tank The Elders. His first book, *Buddhism, Politics and Political Thought in Myanmar*, was published in November 2016 with Cambridge University Press and explores traditions of Burmese Buddhist political thought and their influence on the country's democratic transition. His current book project is a comparative study of the traditions of Buddhist political thought across South and Southeast Asia. Dr Walton has also received a prestigious grant from the UK Economic and Social Research Council for a two-year study that will critically analyse and disaggregate 'Buddhist nationalism' in Myanmar, paying particular attention to ethnic and gendered dimensions of the phenomenon.

Budget for 2016: £112,000 (for Fellowship only)
2016 grant from SRT: £560,000 over five years
(£112,000 per year)



Above: Cape Town, South Africa: High school pupils visit SRT grantee the Cape Town Holocaust Centre for an educational programme and tour of the permanent exhibition. One pupil observed: "I don't believe human beings should treat each other that way. Being here today was a touching and memorable experience."
©Orli Barnett

The following alphabetical list shows the organisations which received funding from the Sigrid Rausing Trust in 2016. Some of our grantees, working in difficult environments, have asked us not to publicise their work for security reasons and are therefore not listed in this report (or on our website).

A
— Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation
Washington DC, USA

Above Ground
Ottawa, Canada

Access Now
New York, USA

Accountability Counsel
San Francisco, USA

Adalah
Haifa, Israel

Adil Soz
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Adilet
Bishkek City, Kyrgyzstan

African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies
Kampala, Uganda

African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
Kampala, Uganda

African Men for Sexual Health and Rights
Johannesburg, South Africa

Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme
Lyon, France

ALEF
Beirut, Lebanon

Alexandria Trust
London, UK

Al Mezan
Gaza City, Palestine

Angelica Foundation
Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA

Anti-Violence Network of Georgia
Tbilisi, Georgia

Arab Human Rights Fund
Beirut, Lebanon

Ariadne
London, UK

Asociacion Bufete Juridico Popular
Rabinal, Guatemala

Association des Jeunes Avocats à Khemisset
Khemisset, Morocco

Association for Civil Rights in Israel
Tel Aviv, Israel

Association for Democracy and Human Rights
Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Association Pour la Prevention de la Torture
Geneva, Switzerland

Associazione 21 Luglio
Rome, Italy

ASTRA
Warsaw, Poland

ASWAT
Haifa, Israel

Asylos
Paris, France

Asylum Access
Oakland, USA

Asylum Support Appeals Project
London, UK

B
— B'Tselem
Jerusalem, Israel

Bahrain Center for Human Rights
Copenhagen, Denmark

Barys Zvozkau Belarusian Human Rights House
Vilnius, Lithuania

Batonga Foundation
Washington DC, USA

The Bike Project
London, UK

Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law
London, UK

Bir Duino Human Rights Movement
Bishkek City, Kyrgyzstan

Bisi Alimi Foundation
London, UK

Breaking the Silence
Jerusalem, Israel

Bytes for All
Islamabad, Pakistan

C
— Campaign Against Arms Trade
London, UK

Cape Town Holocaust Centre
Cape Town, South Africa

Center for International Environmental Law
Washington DC, USA

Center for Legal and Social Studies
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Central European University
Budapest, Hungary

Centre for Child Law
Pretoria, South Africa

Centre for Civil Liberties
Kiev, Ukraine

Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation
Braamfontein, South Africa

Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres
Chihuahua, Mexico

China Dialogue
London, UK

Citizen Lab, University of Toronto
Toronto, Canada

Citizens UK (Safe Passage)
London, UK

Civil Society Prison Reform Initiative
Cape Town, South Africa

Civitas Maxima
Geneva, Switzerland

CLADEM
Lima, Peru

Coalition for Sexual and Bodily Rights in Muslim Societies Beirut, Lebanon	End Violence Against Women Coalition London, UK	Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya Nairobi, Kenya
Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo Bogotá, Colombia	Engine Room Oslo, Norway	First Story London, UK
Comision Mexicana de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos Mexico City, Mexico	English PEN London, UK	Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres Managua, Nicaragua
Commission for Looted Art in Europe London, UK	Environmental Defender Law Center Bozeman, Montana, USA	Forensic Architecture London, UK
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative London, UK	Equal Education Elonwabeni, South Africa	Foundation for Freedom of the Press Bogotá, Colombia
Community Foundation for Northern Ireland Belfast, UK	Equal Opportunities Initiative Sofia, Bulgaria	Foundation for Human Rights Johannesburg, South Africa
Conciliation Resources London, UK	Equality Now Africa Programme Nairobi, Kenya	Foundation for Women's Health Research and Development (FORWARD) London, UK
Conectas Direitos Humanos Sao Paulo, Brazil	Equipo Argentino de Antropologia Forense Buenos Aires, Argentina	Frank Bold Moravia, Czech Republic
Corruption Watch Johannesburg, South Africa	Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders Copenhagen, Denmark	Front Line Dublin, Ireland
Corruption Watch UK London, UK	Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network Copenhagen, Denmark	Fund for Global Human Rights Washington DC, USA
Council for At-Risk Academics (CARA) London, UK	European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights Berlin, Germany	<hr/> G GenderDoc-Moldova — Chişinău, Moldova
Council for Global Equality Washington DC, USA	European Coalition for Corporate Justice Brussels, Belgium	Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims Tbilisi, Georgia
Crisis Action London, UK	European Council on Refugees and Exiles Brussels, Belgium	Georgian Young Lawyers' Association Tbilisi, Georgia
Crude Accountability Alexandria, Virginia, USA	European Environmental Bureau Brussels, Belgium	Gisha Tel Aviv, Israel
<hr/> D Death Penalty Project — London, UK	European Human Rights Advocacy Centre London, UK	Global Justice Center New York, USA
Dejusticia Bogota, Colombia	European Network Against Racism Brussels, Belgium	Greek Council for Refugees Athens, Greece
DEMUS Lima, Peru	European Network on Statelessness London, UK	Green Salvation Almaty, Kazakhstan
Disability Action Belfast, UK	<hr/> F Fe-Male — Beirut, Lebanon	Groupe Antiraciste d'Accompagnement et de Defense des Etrangers et Migrants Rabat, Morocco
<hr/> E ELAS-Fundo de Investimento Social — Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Federation Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme Paris, France	

	Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida Mexico City, Mexico	Institute for Policy Studies Washington DC, USA	International Service for Human Rights Geneva, Switzerland
	Gulf Centre for Human Rights Beirut, Lebanon	Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion Eindhoven, Netherlands	Internet Democracy Project New Delhi, India
H	Hafiza Merkezi — Istanbul, Turkey	Instituto de Defesa do Direito de Defesa São Paulo, Brazil	Irish Council for Civil Liberties Dublin, Ireland
	HaMoked Jerusalem, Israel	Instituto Terra, Trabalho e Cidadania São Paulo, Brazil	Israel Social TV Tel Aviv, Israel
	Helen Bamber Foundation London, UK	Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense Mexico City, Mexico	J J-FLAG — Kingston, Jamaica
	Helsinki Citizens' Assembly Vanadzor, Armenia	International Accountability Project San Francisco, USA	Justiça Global Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
	Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights Warsaw, Poland	International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran New York, USA	Justice for Iran London, UK
	HOPE Not Hate Education Ltd London, UK	International Coalition of Sites of Conscience New York, USA	K Kadyr-Kassiyet — Astana, Kazakhstan
	Hotline for Refugees and Migrants Tel Aviv, Israel	International Cities of Refuge Network Stavanger, Norway	Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law Almaty, Kazakhstan
	Human Dignity Trust London, UK	International Commission of Jurists Geneva, Switzerland	L Labrys — Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
	Human Rights Data Analysis Group San Francisco, USA	International Consortium of Investigative Journalists Washington DC, USA	LandWorks Totnes, UK
	Human Rights Law Centre Melbourne, Australia	International Corporate Accountability Round Table Washington DC, USA	Lawyers For Human Rights Braamfontein, South Africa
	Humanitarian Law Center Belgrade, Serbia	International Human Rights Funders Group Amherst, USA	Lawyers for Justice in Libya London, UK
	Hungarian Civil Liberties Union Budapest, Hungary	International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) European Region Brussels, Belgium	Lebanese Center for Human Rights Beirut, Lebanon
I	IFEX — Toronto, Canada	International Network for Economic Social and Cultural Rights New York, USA	Legebitra Ljubljana, Slovenia
	Independent Medico-Legal Unit Nairobi, Kenya	International Partnership for Human Rights Brussels, Belgium	LGBTI Support Centre Skopje, Macedonia
	Insight Kiev, Ukraine	International Refugee Assistance Project New York, USA	Liberty London, UK
	Inspire London, UK		London Mining Network London, UK
	Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa Banjul, The Gambia		M Mama Cash — Amsterdam, Netherlands
	Institute for International Criminal Investigations The Hague, Netherlands		Marie Colvin Journalists' Network Newcastle Upon Tyne, UK
	Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti Boston, USA		

Media Legal Defence Initiative London, UK	P Pacific Environment — San Francisco, USA	Refugee Consortium of Kenya Nairobi, Kenya
Media Reforms Center Sumy, Ukraine	Parliamentarians for Global Action New York, USA	René Cassin London, UK
Medica Mondiale e.V Köln, Germany	PAX Utrecht, Netherlands	Repórter Brasil Sao Paulo, Brazil
Medical Justice London, UK	Peacebuilding UK Bude, UK	Reporters Without Borders Paris, France
Mediterranean Women's Fund Montpellier, France	Pembe Hayat Ankara, Turkey	Réseau Amazigh pour la Citoyenneté Rabat, Morocco
Memoria Abierta Buenos Aires, Argentina	PEN International London, UK	Russian Justice Initiative Moscow, Russia
Mesoamerican Initiative for Women Human Rights Defenders Mexico City, Mexico	People In Need Prague, Czech Republic	S Sahar Speaks — London, UK
Migration Museum Project London, UK	Physicians for Human Rights Boston, USA	Samir Kassir Foundation Beirut, Lebanon
Migration Policy Institute Europe, Brussels, Belgium	Physicians for Human Rights - Israel Tel Aviv, Israel	Section27 Braamfontein, South Africa
Mining Watch Canada Ottawa, Canada	PILnet New York, NY	SIPD Kampala, Uganda
Mosaic Beirut, Lebanon	PINK Armenia Yerevan, Armenia	Sisma Mujer Bogotá, Colombia
Musasa Harare, Zimbabwe	Platform for Independent Journalism Istanbul, Turkey	Sistema Scotland Stirling, UK
N NGO Coalition Against Torture — in Kyrgyzstan Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants Brussels, Belgium	Small Media London, UK
NGO Coalition Against Torture in Tajikistan Dushanbe, Tajikistan	Protection International Brussels, Belgium	Socio-Economic Rights Institute Johannesburg, South Africa
No Borders Kiev, Ukraine	Public Fund 'Open Line' Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	SOFEPAD Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
O Oakland Institute — Oakland, USA	R Raising Voices — Kampala, Uganda	Southall Black Sisters Southall, Middlesex, UK
Omega Research Foundation Manchester, UK	Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust Cape Town, South Africa	Southern Africa Litigation Centre Johannesburg, South Africa
Open Knowledge Cambridge, UK	Re:Common Rome, Italy	St Antony's College, Oxford Oxford, UK
Order of the Teaspoon (Teskedorsorden) Stockholm, Sweden	Reconstruction Women's Fund Belgrade, Serbia	Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa Kampala, Uganda
Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina	Redress London, UK	Syrian Non-Violence Movement Cergy, France
	Refugee Action London, UK	

<p>T</p> <p>— Tactical Technology Collective Berlin, Germany</p> <p>Transgender Equality Network Ireland Dublin, Ireland</p> <p>Transgender Legal Defense Project Tallinn, Estonia</p> <p>Transparency International EU Liaison Office Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>TRIAL International Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Trust Africa Dakar, Senegal</p> <p>Tunisian Institute for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims Tunis, Tunisia</p> <hr/> <p>U</p> <p>— UHAI Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>UK Lesbian & Gay Immigration Group London, UK</p> <p>Ukrainian Women's Fund Kiev, Ukraine</p> <p>UNCAC Coalition Berlin, Germany</p> <p>Union of Crisis Centers Almaty, Kazakhstan</p>	<p>University College, London London, UK</p> <p>University of California – Berkeley (Human Rights Center) Berkeley, USA</p> <p>University of Cape Town – Law Clinic Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p>University of York York, UK</p> <p>Urgent Action Fund – Latin America Bogotá, Colombia</p> <hr/> <p>V</p> <p>— Videre Est Credere London, UK</p> <hr/> <p>W</p> <p>— West Ukrainian Center Women's Perspectives Lviv, Ukraine</p> <p>Witness to Guantanamo San Francisco, USA</p> <p>Women's Fund in Georgia Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p>Women's Human Rights Training Institute Sofia, Bulgaria</p> <p>Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice The Hague, Netherlands</p> <p>Women's Initiatives Supporting Group Tbilisi, Georgia</p>	<p>Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Women's Legal Aid Centre Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania</p> <p>Women's Legal Centre Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p>Women's Link Worldwide Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Women's Resource Centre Armenia Yerevan, Armenia</p> <p>World Organisation Against Torture Geneva, Switzerland</p> <hr/> <p>Y</p> <p>— Youth Information Service Kazakhstan Almaty, Kazakhstan</p> <hr/> <p>Z</p> <p>— Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum London, UK</p> <p>Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights Harare, Zimbabwe</p>
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Above: Cairo, Egypt: Journalist Marie Colvin photographed in Tahrir Square in early 2011. Colvin was killed on assignment in Syria in 2012. SRT grantee the Marie Colvin Journalists' Network, established in her name, provides a secure online platform where women journalists from and working in the MENA region can share experiences and seek advice on personal and professional issues. ©Ivor Prickett/Panos Pictures

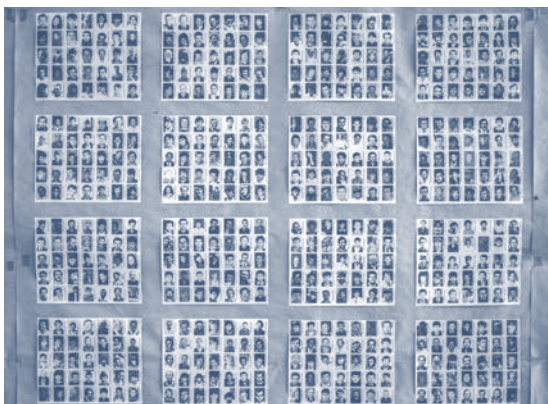
GALLERY



Brazil, February 2016: Participants in a dialogue on safety and self-care for women's rights activists organised by SRT grantee ELAS. ELAS's *Fale Sem Medo* fund, operated in conjunction with Avon, provides funding to support, train and empower women and girls fighting against domestic violence in Brazil. In 2016 the fund granted a total of £744,752 to 33 projects across the country. ©Flavia Viana



Guatemala City, September 2015: Stacks of boxes containing human remains exhumed from hundreds of clandestine graves stored at the headquarters of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala. SRT grantee the Human Rights Data Analysis Group has published statistical analysis of mass violence in Guatemala and other contexts, helping to shift arguments away from ideology and towards facts about killings, accountability, and patterns of violence. ©James A Rodriguez/Panos Pictures



Sanski Most, Bosnia Herzegovina, November 2016: Photographs of missing people at the Krajina Identification Project, where the remains of people murdered during the Bosnian wars are identified. SRT grantee the Institute for International Criminal Investigations trains investigators, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, and human rights organisations in investigatory techniques for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. ©Andrew Testa/Panos Pictures



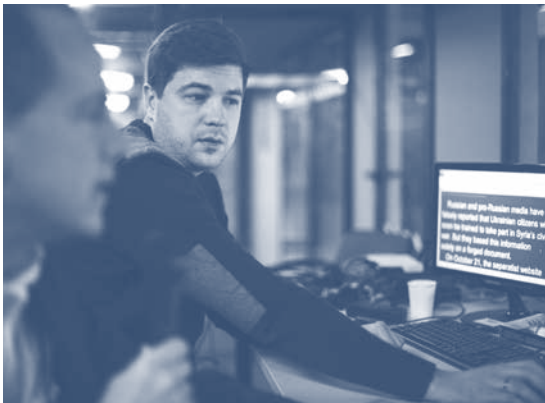
Conakry, Guinea, February 2016: Mamadou Taslima Diallo at the entrance to the national stadium where he was beaten by police during the massacre of 28 September 2009, one of many human rights violations perpetrated by the Guinean government. At least 157 people were killed and dozens of women raped. SRT grantee the Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa has filed cases of human rights violations with African human rights mechanisms against the government of Guinea. ©Tommy Trenchard/Panos Pictures



Magdalena Medio, El Guayabo, Colombia: Human rights defenders from five indigenous communities going to an exchange organised by SRT grantee Protection International. PI provides support to individuals, organisations, networks, and communities whose right to defend human rights is being violated through threats, judicial harassment, stigmatisation, or other forms of repression. ©Protection International



Zimbabwe: A group of women sits outside a community-based domestic violence shelter run by SRT grantee Musasa. Musasa addresses violence against women and girls through counselling, legal and financial support, shelter services, and medical assistance, and conducts awareness-raising activities at the national and community levels. ©Musasa



Kiev, October 2016: Staff of SRT grantee StopFake, including production manager Iurii Panin, prepare their weekly video digest. According to a survey by Internews, Russian TV news consumption in Ukraine fell from 27% in 2014 to 6% in 2016, while online consumption declined from 21% to 11%. StopFake believe that their efforts to increase media literacy have in part brought about these changes. ©StopFake



Guatemala City, February 26th 2016: Indigenous Maya Q'eqchi' women take part in the landmark Sepur Zarco trial, where former army officers were found guilty of the murder, rape and sexual enslavement of 15 women on a military base. SRT grantee Breaking the Silence and Impunity Alliance (funded from 2015–16 and from 2017 onwards) provided the women with vital psychosocial and legal support before and during the trial. Lieutenant Colonel Esteelmer Reyes Girón, former commander of the Sepur Zarco base, was given prison sentences totaling 120 years and former military commissioner Heriberto Valdez Asij was given sentences totaling 240 years. ©Sigrid Rausing Trust/Tom Lee

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Radha Wickremasinghe
Senior Programme Officer,
Women's Rights

Jo Baker
Programme Officer,
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Back Cover: Sanski Most, Bosnia Herzegovina, November 2016: human skeletons are laid out on tables at the Krajina Identification Project, where the remains of people murdered during the Bosnian wars are identified. SRT grantee the Institute for International Criminal Investigations trains investigators, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, and human rights organisations in investigatory techniques for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.
©Andrew Testa/Panos Pictures

NA ALLAHOVU PUTU POGINULI:
ŽIVI, ALI VI TO NE ZNATE"!
GRADINE
GODINE



BAČIĆ

(DEDO) DJULA	1957
(FERID) FERIDA	1979
(FERID) ELVISA	1981
(ŠEMSO) ZIBA	1930

HOROZOVIĆ

(MUHAREM) HAŠIJA	1933
(IBRAHIM) RAMIZA	1960
(MESUD) NERMINA	1976
(MESUD) NERMIN	1981

BEHLIĆ

(IBRAHIM) RAZA	1962
(REDŽO) SENADIN	1983
(REDŽO) ALADIN	1980

SEFEROVIĆ

(OKAN) GOPA	1928
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KAHTERAN

(EMIN) FATIMA	1938
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SLIKE PRIJAVLJENIH 'NESTALIH OSOBA SA PODRUČJA „KRAJINE“

PRILJEVCI

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