



THE SIGRID RAUSING TRUST

Annual Report 2013

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Front Cover: Potocari, Bosnia Herzegovina: Relatives mourn at the graveside of victims of the Srebrenica massacres when Bosnian Serb forces, led by General Ratko Mladic, murdered 8,000 mainly Bosnian Muslim men and boys. The cemetery, officially known as the Srebrenica-Potocari Memorial and Cemetery for the Victims of the 1995 Genocide, was opened in 2003. SRT grantees the **Humanitarian Law Center** documents war crimes and human rights violations committed during the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. ©Panos Pictures/ Andrew Testa

Inside Covers: Israel-Egypt border: the shoes of an immigrant caught on a barbed wire fence. African refugees have been travelling in increasing numbers to Israel, where many are then detained in camps for up to three years. In September 2013, the Israeli High Court of Justice ruled that the prolonged imprisonment of asylum seekers in administrative detention is unconstitutional. The High Court ruling was issued jointly on three cases, one of which was brought by a group of Israeli NGOs including SRT grantees the **Hotline for Migrant Workers** and the **Association for Civil Rights in Israel**. ©Panos Pictures/ Robin Hammond

2013 IN REVIEW

It has become somewhat of a cliché in funding circles to assume that human rights progress can't be measured using quantifiable data in the way that development aid can. The lack of 'measurable' progress is a genuine disincentive for funders who might otherwise be sympathetic to human rights. If success can't be measured, the argument goes, it is by definition so intangible as to be meaningless. This year, we are highlighting a small selection of our grantees' stories, to give our readers an idea of their activities. We hope to show that human rights progress (and impediments to progress) can be judged by narratives as well as by measurements.

In January 2013 the **European Roma Rights Centre** won a joint case at the European Court of Human Rights about the discriminatory nature of segregated schooling in Hungary. Advocacy to end discrimination against the Roma – a global population of some 11 million people – continues.

In February 2013, the **European Human Rights Advocacy Centre** and former Trust grantee **Memorial** launched a challenge to the Russian 'Foreign Agent' law, which states that human rights NGOs in receipt of foreign funding must register as foreign agents.

A few months later, **Memorial** was named as a 'foreign agent' for 'being funded from abroad and engaging in political activity', said to be in violation of Russian law. The Foreign Agent law, xenophobia, the imprisonment of individual activists, and the new Russian anti-gay legislation continue to be the focus of human rights advocacy in Russia.

In March, **Reprive** and law firm Leigh Day & Co sued the UK government, as well as Jack Straw and Mark Allen (Foreign Secretary and Director of Counter-Terrorism at MI6 at the time) over their role in the abduction and torture of a Libyan man, Abdul Hakim Belhaj, and his wife. Documents found in Libya after the fall of Gaddafi showed that Mark Allen wrote to the dictator's spy chief, Moussa Koussa, to point out that while the US may have paid the

"air cargo" for the couple's rendition, the "intelligence... was British."

Redress reported, in May 2013, that the Inter-American Court of Human Rights was due to give a judgment on the case of Leopoldo Garcia Lucero, an ally of Salvador Allende who was subjected to enforced disappearance, detention, and physical and psychological torture in Chile under the Pinochet regime. Mr Garcia was permanently disabled due to the torture he suffered. He was expelled from Chile and granted refugee status in the UK in 1975. In November the Court found in Mr Garcia's favour, awarding him £20,000 in compensation and ordering Chile to complete a criminal investigation into his case.

At the end of May, the US government agreed to lift sanctions on the exporting to Iran of technology tools such as mobile devices, laptops, modems, and satellite receivers. The **International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran** had advocated for this change, to enable Iranians to use modern technology to confront digital censorship and government restrictions.

In June **Redress** played a part in the case, run by Leigh Day & Co, which led the UK government to acknowledge for the first time the torture and ill-treatment inflicted by the British colonial administration on thousands of prisoners during the Kenya Emergency (1952-1960). The government agreed to pay compensation of £19.9 million to more than 5,000 survivors. They also agreed to fund a memorial in Nairobi to Kenyan victims of colonial torture.

Also in June, the **European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights** and **Global Witness** submitted a complaint to the German public prosecutor in Tübingen against a senior employee of the German-Swiss timber company Danzer Group. The complaint accused the employee of being in breach of duty by failing to prevent crimes committed by Congolese security forces on 2nd

May 2011 in the village of Bongulu. The Danzer employee was accused of aiding in the commission of crimes of rape, grievous bodily harm, unlawful imprisonment and arson.

EHRAC and **Memorial** launched a case in July at the European Court of Human Rights on behalf of a Russian citizen who was refused permission to hold a demonstration raising awareness of issues faced by LGBT teenagers. The applicant, Mr Aleksandrov, argued that the refusal violated his right to freedom of assembly under Article 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

In August former French resident Nabil Hadjarab, who had been detained without charge at Guantanamo Bay for 11 years, was released following a review of his case directed by President Obama. Mr Hadjarab, a client of **Reprieve**, had in fact been cleared for release since 2007 when American officials confirmed he was ‘not an enemy combatant’. He has been transferred to his country of birth, Algeria, but hopes eventually to return to France, where his family lives. He has consistently denied any links to Al-Qaeda or any other terrorist group.

In September, the Israeli High Court of Justice ruled that the prolonged imprisonment of asylum seekers in administrative detention is unconstitutional and overturned the Third Amendment to the Law for the Prevention of Infiltration, which stated that refugees and asylum seekers could be detained without trial for three years. The ruling was issued jointly on three cases, one of which was brought by a group of NGOs including the **Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI)** and the **Hotline for Migrant Workers**.

In October, **Bytes for All Pakistan** submitted an application to the Lahore High Court for an early hearing of their ‘Internet Freedom’ case against the Pakistani government. Bytes For All filed the case in January 2013, following the blocking in September 2012 of YouTube and other websites deemed to contain ‘objectionable’ material.

Bytes For All argued that attempts to restrict internet access are counterproductive, deprive Pakistanis of their right of access to information, and represent a breach of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In August, Amira Osman, a Sudanese engineer and women’s rights activist, was assaulted and detained by the ‘Public Order police’ in Khartoum for refusing to cover her hair. Ms Osman has led a personal campaign against Sudan’s Public Order regime for over 15 years by refusing to cover her head under any circumstances. In 2012 she was detained for more than a month due to her refusal to comply with women’s dress codes.

According to research by Sudanese activists, over 90% of women detained by Public Order police experience some form of sexual assault. SRT grantee the **Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA)** is calling for reform of Sudan’s Public Order laws. In November, SIHA’s Director, Hala al-Karib, said, “The degradation of women is affecting our society and self esteem and diminishes the respect that we have in our diverse cultures towards women and girls – an aspect of our culture that we do need to promote and enhance.”

In November our grantees the **International Coalition of Sites of Conscience**, the **Center for Legal and Social Studies**, the **Peruvian Forensic Anthropology Team** and others wrote to the mayor of Prijedor, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, asking that he acknowledge the non-Serb victims of atrocities committed in the city in the early 1990s. More than 30 people from the town have been convicted of crimes against humanity and war crimes.

For more information, go to the impact pages on our website, www.sigrid-rausing-trust.org.

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 £208.3 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 look to establish long-term relationships with grantees.

The Trust runs nine programmes:

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

SUPPORTING THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT

The Sigrid Rausing Trust was established to advance the cause of human rights by providing core support to organisations in this field. Human rights NGOs in North America and Western Europe are now complemented by a growing number of organisations in the Former Soviet Union, Asia, Africa and Latin America, building local and national support for the principles of universal human rights.

The Trust supports three regional programmes: our MENA programme, Turkey programme, and Mexico programme. They all focus on civil society capacity-building to encourage the principles of human rights and anti-discrimination in those regions.

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 grantees stability to develop their programmes, to build up other funding streams, and to work more effectively with groups in their region or sector. We know how hard it is for organisations to raise money for core costs, so most of our funding is not earmarked for particular activities.

The best human rights organisations are those which combine clarity of thinking with energy and imagination. We look for leaders who take clear and principled decisions, empower and inspire their teams, and are measured and articulate spokespeople for their causes.

The Trust is a registered English charity, and its activities are governed by English and Welsh charity law. Human Rights is 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. Since all political parties or movements, and all governments, have the potential to abuse human rights, we have to ensure that our grantees’ commitment to human rights transcend political loyalties.

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

ADVOCACY, RESEARCH AND LITIGATION

This programme supports research and the documentation of human rights abuses. Our grantees advocate for human rights, and bring test cases in order to strengthen the global human rights infrastructure.

The European Human Rights Advocacy Centre (EHRAC), based at Middlesex University, conducts litigation at the European Court of Human Rights in partnership with organisations from Russia and the South Caucasus. The situation of Russian human rights groups has deteriorated in 2013, with the introduction of a new law identifying NGOs that receive foreign funding and are engaged in ‘political activities’ as ‘Foreign Agents,’ and requiring them to register as such. In February 2013, EHRAC and its Russian partner, Memorial, filed an application with the European Court on behalf of 11 Russian human rights organisations to challenge the law on the basis of the rights of freedom of association and expression.

The Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL) is one of the leading regional human rights organisations in the Americas. With local partners, it conducts litigation and advocacy through the Inter-American Human Rights System to promote compliance with international human rights standards. In December 2012, following a decade of litigation led by CEJIL, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ruled that El Salvador bears responsibility for the El Mozote massacre, the largest modern-day massacre in Latin American history in which 900 people were murdered. In the ruling, the Court also determined that El Salvador’s amnesty law is incompatible with its human rights obligations, thus pushing El Salvador to end impunity for the crimes committed during the 12-year internal armed conflict.

Breaking the Silence was established in 2004 by a group of Israeli veteran combatants. It collects the testimonies of veterans who have served in the Occupied Palestinian Territories since the start of the Second Intifada, with the aim of breaking society’s silence regarding the realities of life in the Occupied Territories and stimulating public debate about the Occupation. In June 2013, as part of a campaign regarding the experience of women serving in the Occupied Territories, Breaking the Silence released 46 testimonies from female soldiers. They have also recently published a book, *Our Harsh Logic*, which brings together testimonies collected since the start of the Second Intifada in 2000 and has been published in Israel, the US and a number of European countries.



Above: Guatemala, June 2013: Vigil against impunity and in solidarity with victims of the Guatemalan genocide, organised by CEJIL in conjunction with FAMDEGUA and H.I.J.O.S. de Guatemala. On 18th July 2013 CEJIL participated in a hearing of the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, denouncing the current Guatemalan government for their failure to pursue justice for the victims of forced disappearances. ©CEJIL



Above: Freetown, Sierra Leone: Juvenile inmates look through the bars of their cell door in Pademba Central Prison. Many child detainees suffer violence and sexual exploitation. The **Association for the Prevention of Torture's** Detention Monitoring programme provides training and expertise on visiting places of detention in order to monitor and reduce the risk of torture and other ill-treatment. ©Panos Pictures/Fernando Molerés

DETENTION, TORTURE AND THE DEATH PENALTY

In this programme we support grantees working on detention, torture, and the death penalty. We support rehabilitation for victims of torture, and help grantees to undertake strategic litigation to strengthen the prohibition on torture and ill-treatment.

REDRESS is a London-based human rights organisation working to seek reparation for torture survivors worldwide through litigation and advocacy. In March 2013, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights found Zimbabwe responsible for the torture of human rights defender Gabriel Shumba, a client of REDRESS. He was arrested, beaten, hooded and tortured by interrogators, forced to sign a confession, and charged with conspiring to overthrow the government. He fled the country, and filed a complaint against Zimbabwe with the African Commission. The Commission ordered Zimbabwe to pay compensation and to bring those responsible to account.

The **Helen Bamber Foundation** is a UK-based charity which provides medical, therapeutic, and practical support to survivors of torture, human trafficking for sexual exploitation, and other forms of extreme cruelty. The Foundation also aims to improve the system that should protect these individuals, and strengthen underlying legal standards against torture and ill-treatment. From November 2012 to September 2013 the Foundation's staff worked with 461 clients aged between six and 70, produced 160 medico-legal reports, and conducted over 2,000 clinical appointments. In June 2013, together with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights and the OSCE, they published a landmark report on the legal and clinical links between human trafficking and torture.

The **Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT)** is a Swiss organisation which works to prevent torture and other ill-treatment worldwide. Its main focus is advocating for the adoption and implementation of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention Against Torture (OPCAT), which establishes a system of unannounced visits to places of detention by independent experts in order to monitor the use of torture and prevent future abuses. APT reported in October 2013 that 70 states worldwide have now ratified the Optional Protocol, and on 9th October Tunisia became the first country in the Middle East and North Africa to establish an independent domestic mechanism to prevent torture.

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.

The Centre for Applied Human Rights (CAHR) at the University of York provides support and protection for human rights defenders, including protective fellowships for defenders at risk, education, training, and applied research. CAHR has hosted 36 fellows since 2008. Defenders have described the experience as ‘liberating and energising’. In 2013 CAHR welcomed its largest-ever intake, including human rights defenders from Bangladesh, Honduras, Iran, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Zimbabwe. Their work covers a wide range of topics including international human rights advocacy, grassroots youth mobilisation for social justice, violence against women, and LGBT rights.

The International Cities of Refuge Network (ICORN) is an association of member cities and regions in Europe and beyond which offers refuge to writers who have been persecuted or threatened in their own countries. In 2013 ICORN handled 41 new applications and placed 16 new individuals in ICORN member cities. One recent beneficiary is Fadi Hassan, a well-known Palestinian cartoonist based in Syria, who was arrested and tortured by the Assad regime for a cartoon commenting on the hunger crisis in the country. After his home was destroyed he fled to Algeria where he was living without a legal visa. In September 2013 ICORN paired him with the city of Drøbak in Norway – home to a gallery for political cartoons and cartoonists – which had the resources to help Fadi’s family join him.

The Tactical Technology Collective (Tactical Tech) is an international NGO which helps human rights advocates, anti-corruption advocates and human rights bloggers to use information, communications and digital technologies safely, and to maximise the impact of their advocacy work. It provides advocates with guides, tools, training and consultancy to help them develop the skills they need to increase the impact of their campaigning. In 2013 Tactical Tech’s Evidence and Action programme ran a series of ‘pop-up institutes’ supporting pro-democracy and human rights activists working in Burma and organisations working on election observation and political violence in Zimbabwe, enabling them to develop new skills in collecting and using data for advocacy.

Right: Ciudad Juarez, Mexico: A memorial for Susana Chavez, a well-known human rights activist and poet who was the driving force behind a campaign to stop the killings of women in Juarez and bring the perpetrators to justice. Most of the cases have never been solved, in part because the authorities never launched serious investigations. SRT grantee **Protection International** has been working with the Mexican government on the development and implementation of a national law on protection for human rights defenders and journalists.

©Panos Pictures/Teun Voeten





Above: Moscow, Russia: Mourners pay tribute outside the home of murdered journalist Anna Politkovskaya, one wearing a gag which says 'Silence' to symbolise the restriction of press freedom. IFEX raises awareness of, and campaigns against, the harassment and assault of journalists worldwide. ©Panos Pictures/Justin Jin

FREE EXPRESSION

This programme is concerned with freedom of expression, and the freedoms of thought, conscience and religion. Our grantees investigate censorship issues, and work on public interest journalism, public service channels and websites.

International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) is a network of 80 free expression organisations from 60 countries which aims to enhance its members' work through capacity-building, advocacy, and increased visibility. IFEX recently intervened to help stop threats against anti-corruption reporter Khadija Ismayilova in Azerbaijan and to free Kazakh journalist Igor Vinyavsky from jail. It also responds rapidly to situations where member organisations are under threat. When the Bahrain Center for Human Rights was targeted in 2012, IFEX coordinated a joint action with over 100 organisational signatories. BCHR President Nabeel Rajab wrote to IFEX in June 2013 thanking them for their support: "I'm sure one day I will be out of prison thanks to IFEX and other groups. Knowing about the support of those lobbying for my release is making my spirit high – no matter how much they keep me inside."

Bytes for All (B4A) is a south Asia-wide network of professionals and human rights defenders which supports vulnerable groups, including women's rights activists and LGBT people, through digital technology and security training. B4A received acclaim in 2013 for its flagship Take Back the Tech project, which uses the spread of Information and Communication Technology in Pakistan to combat and raise awareness of violence against women. The project equips women and girls to use digital technology to promote their rights and to evade surveillance. In March 2013 Take Back the Tech received an Avon Communications Award for its outstanding contribution to tackling gender-based violence.

Access Now works internationally on online security, access to information, and free expression. It provides support to human rights and pro-democracy activists in closed and semi-closed countries to build their technical capacity and help them advocate for their digital rights. In July 2013 Access, with Privacy International and the Electronic Frontier Foundation, released the International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance, outlining governments' obligations under international law to protect privacy and human rights in the digital age. These principles are a response to governments' increasing use of digital surveillance, in violation of the right to privacy. They are the result of collaboration by privacy experts, human rights lawyers and civil society, and have so far been endorsed by over 100 organisations worldwide.

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

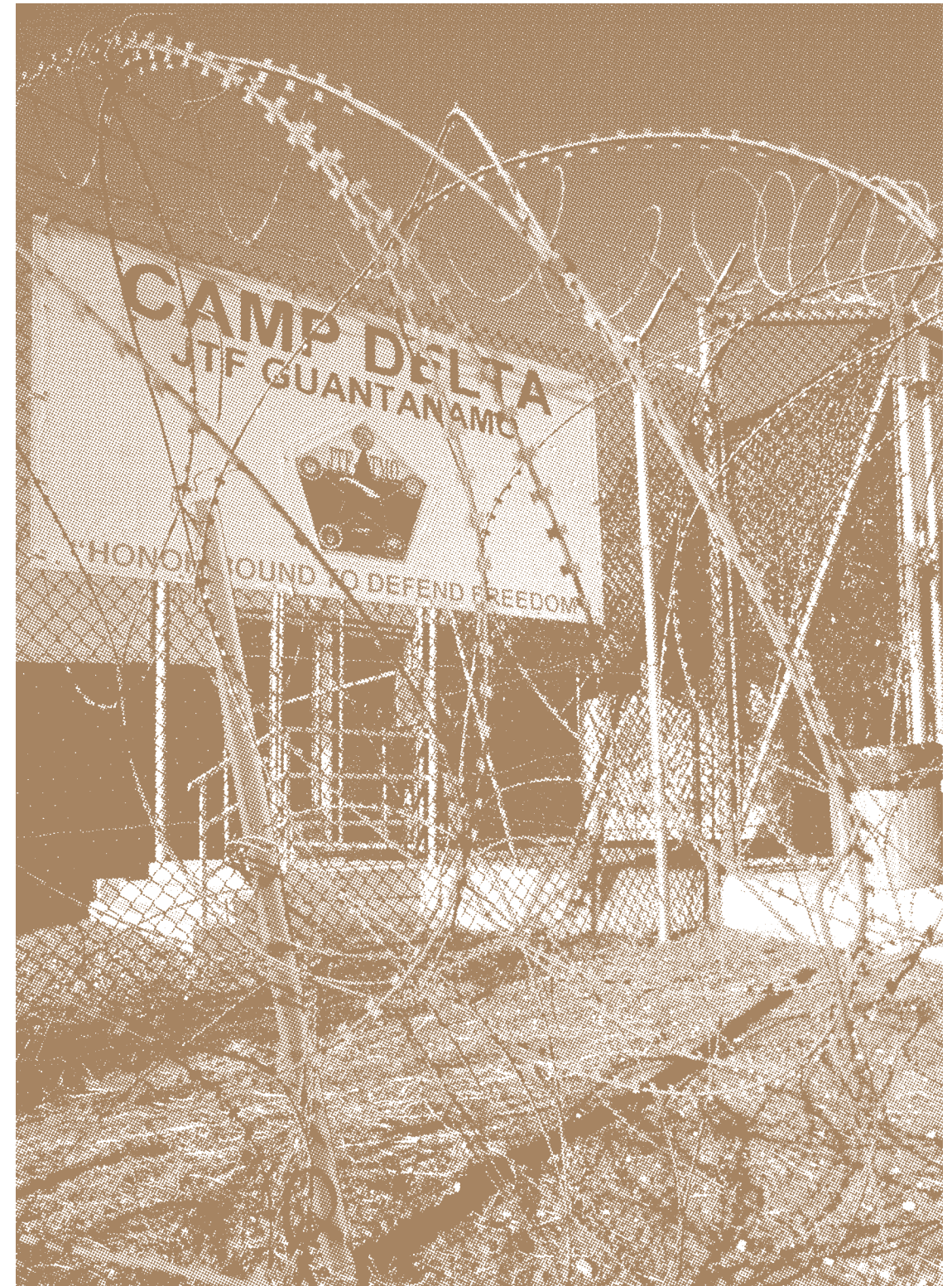
In this programme we support organisations which seek accountability and redress for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, as well as truth and reconciliation initiatives. We also support the documentation of witness testimonies, exhibitions, museums and memorials.

The **Humanitarian Law Centre** documents human rights violations committed during the armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, and provides legal representation to victims. The Centre's Documentation and Memory Unit documents war crimes, victims, and perpetrators of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia in order to prevent historical revisionism, particularly in relation to the number of victims on all sides. In a recent court case, the Centre represented Roma survivors of an attack by a militia group. The children were taken as slaves after 27 members of their village were killed. In February 2013, 20 years after the attack, seven members of the militia unit were convicted and sentenced for their crimes.

Witness to Guantanamo is a video documentation project collecting filmed testimonies of detainees and witnesses of the detention centre in Guantanamo Bay. The project documents systematic human rights and rule of law violations, provides a record of torture and abuse, and educates current and future generations about what occurred at Guantanamo. So far it has collected over 100 testimonies from individuals in 16 countries, including interrogators and prison guards. The number of testimonies has grown over the past year, and the project has been covered widely in the international press. This effort has resulted in an invaluable archive on one of the darkest aspects of the war on terror.

Buenos Aires-based **Memoria Abierta** is committed to preserving knowledge about the repression and crimes committed during Argentina's military dictatorship from 1976 to 1983. Through its work with victims and collection of historical documentation, it has reconstructed the network of clandestine detention centres that operated throughout the country. It has mapped out the leadership structures of the repression, the specific functions of each centre, and the physical layout of centres that the military destroyed in order to prevent investigation. These reconstructions are critical to establishing responsibility for historic crimes, and Memoria Abierta has been providing expert testimony in recent efforts to hold the military accountable. Over the next year it plans to develop partnerships with organisations in the Middle East, Asia and Africa in order to share experiences of memorialisation and transitional justice.

Right: Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: The Camp Delta prison at the American naval base at Guantanamo Bay, where over 600 alleged al Qaeda members and Jihadis have been held indefinitely. Described by the US as 'unlawful enemy combatants', they were captured primarily in Afghanistan during the 'war against terror'. **Witness to Guantanamo** is documenting the testimonies of detainees and other witnesses, with the aim of preserving a record of the violations of human rights and the rule of law that have occurred at Guantanamo. ©Panos Pictures/Jez Coulson

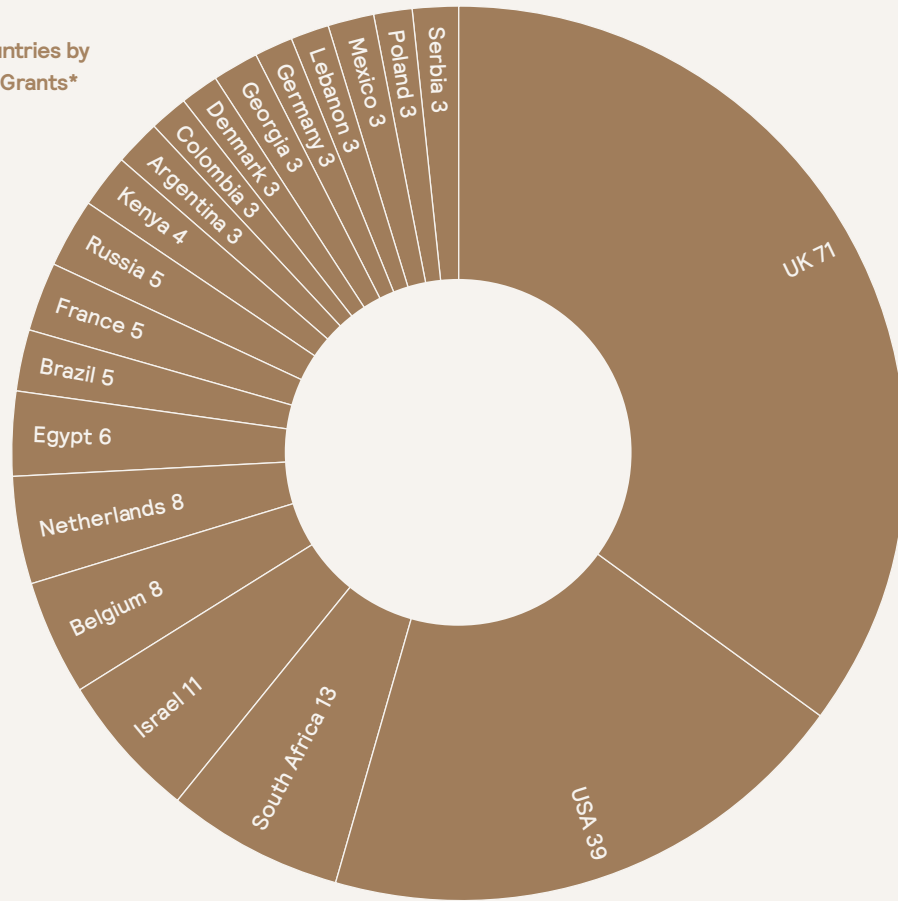


SRT GRANTMAKING IN 2013

– THE STATISTICS

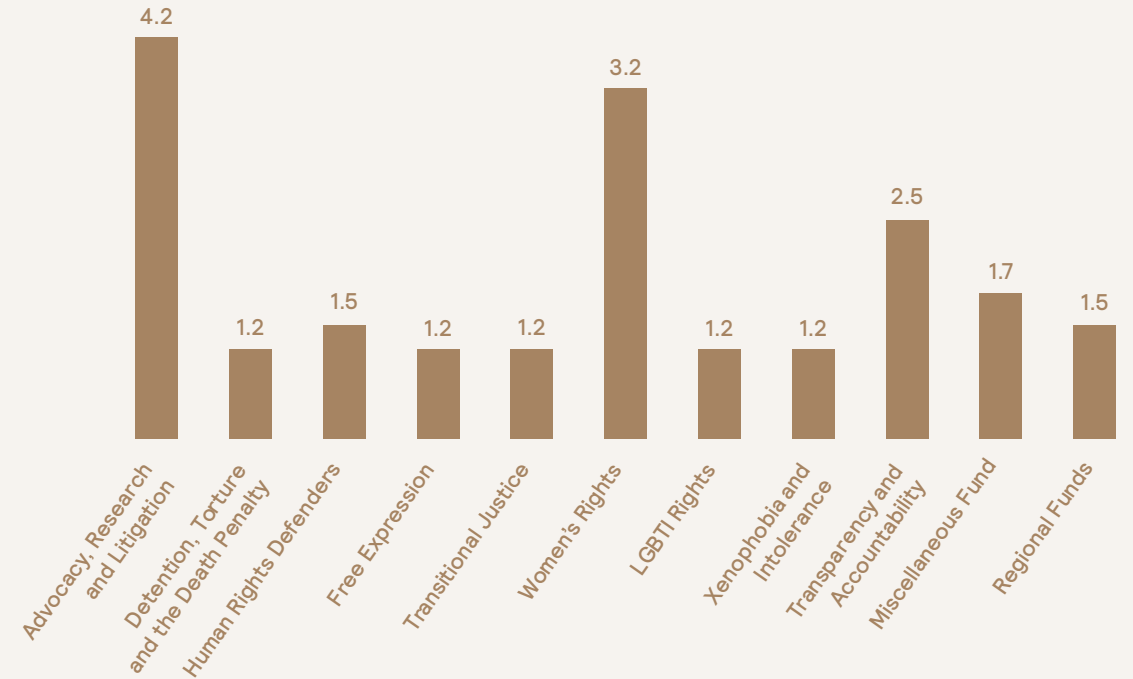
The Trust currently supports more than 200 grantees working in the human rights field around the world.

Top 20 Countries by Number of Grants*

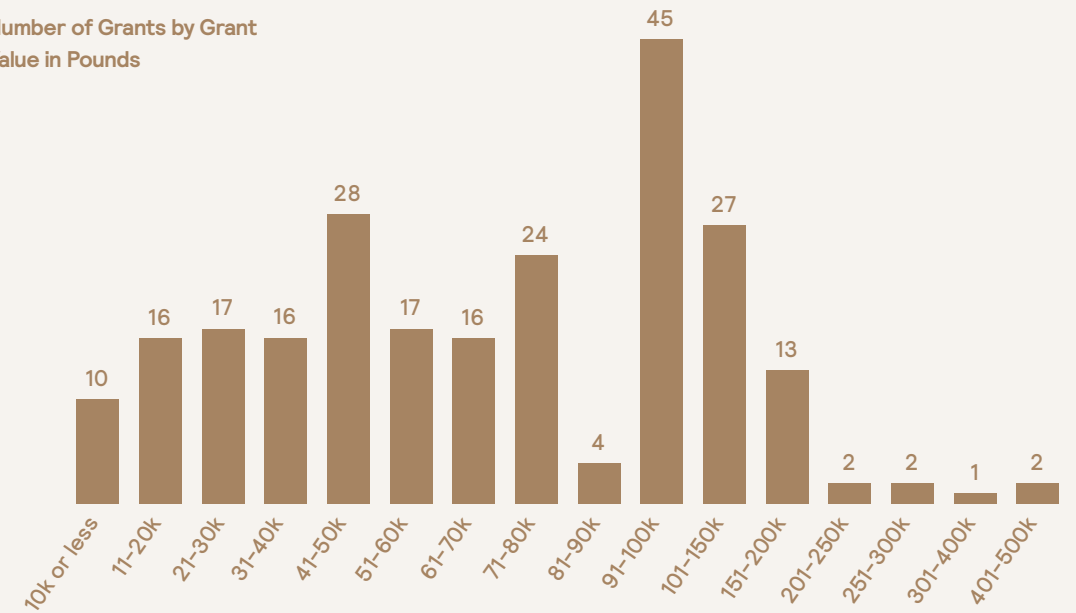


* This chart excludes organisations supported through our Turkey and Mexico regional funds.

Budget per Programme
(in millions of pounds)



Number of Grants by Grant Value in Pounds





Above: Bukavu, Democratic Republic of Congo: Dr Denis Mukwege, a gynaecologist who specialises in treating victims of sexual violence, hugs a patient. His clinic helps women with the physical and psychological injuries caused by rape. Around 250,000 women have been raped during the DRC's civil war. **Physicians for Human Rights** is developing a standardised method for collecting data from rape and sexual violence survivors in DRC, which they hope will lead to increased accountability as well as greater justice and dignity for victims.

©Panos Pictures/Sven Torfinn

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

In this programme we fund grantees working on gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, female genital mutilation and sexual violence in conflict. Other grantees work on sexual and reproductive rights where those are non-existent or at risk, support women's access to justice, and provide leadership training. We also fund organisations providing small grants to grassroots women's groups.

Women's Link Worldwide works to advance women's rights through the implementation of international human rights law. In the historic 2013 judgement that found former Guatemalan president Efraín Ríos Montt guilty of genocide and war crimes, the presiding judge quoted Women's Link's Senior Attorney Paloma Soria. She appeared in April as an expert witness on gender and international human rights, and testified about the military's targeting of women and girls. Her testimony gave context to earlier statements by 10 Mayan women, who spoke about the physical and sexual violence they had suffered. The verdict against Ríos Montt was later overturned on a technicality, and a retrial postponed until 2015. Women's Link will monitor the situation and provide input leading up to the retrial.

Physicians for Human Rights conducts research and advocacy to help health professionals use their medical expertise to document, investigate and expose human rights violations including torture, genocide, and rape in wartime. In 2013, together with medical and legal networks in Democratic Republic of Congo, PHR has developed an intake certificate to help clinicians standardise data collected from sexual violence survivors in urban and remote areas. The data is court-admissible, and useful for police investigations, lawyers presenting cases in court, and judges handing down verdicts. PHR will soon pilot a digital version of the certificate through MediCapt, their award-winning mobile application. MediCapt will allow clinicians to photograph injuries and transmit evidence of mass atrocities to legal authorities.

Raising Voices uses community-led methods to combat violence against women and children in Uganda. For five years it has partnered with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on a controlled trial of SASA!, its flagship scheme for preventing gender-based violence. SASA! ('now' in Kiswahili) seeks to change social conventions perpetuating the imbalance of power between women and men. The trial, conducted in eight communities in Kampala, showed a 52% reduction of physical violence in areas where SASA! was implemented, and decreased social acceptability, with 76% of people surveyed in SASA! communities believing physical violence in relationships is not acceptable compared to 26% in control communities. Over 35 organisations in 13 countries now use SASA!

LGBTI RIGHTS

In this programme we support organisations working to combat homophobic discrimination. We have a particular interest in the relationship between discriminatory laws and homophobic violence.

African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMSHeR) is a coalition of 18 organisations working to improve the human rights situation of LGBTI people in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2013 it led a campaign to get the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to address violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity. It has also supported its member organisation **Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ)**, which has suffered ongoing harassment by the authorities including the beating, arrest and detention without charge of 44 members, the confiscation of human rights reports and advocacy materials, and the arrest of two staff. AMSHeR lodged complaints with the UN and the African Union Special Rapporteurs on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders.

The Council for Global Equality, a coalition of 22 human rights and LGBT rights organisations, advocates for an inclusive human rights agenda from the US government, corporations, and religious leaders. In March 2013, the Council organised a Congressional sign-on letter from 62 members of the US House of Representatives – both Democrats and Republicans – to send a clear message to their Ukrainian counterparts not to pass anti-gay legislation outlawing 'homosexual propaganda'. The US letter was coordinated with Ukrainian civil society leaders and timed to coincide with the UN review of Ukraine's human rights record, where the UN Human Rights Council similarly opposed these bills.

The European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans & Intersex Association (ILGA-Europe) is an umbrella organisation, representing 408 LGBTI rights groups in 45 countries. It lobbies European institutions, raises awareness, and strengthens the capacity of LGBTI organisations through networking, training and information exchange. An important current challenge for the European LGBTI movement is several new legal bans on so-called 'homosexual propaganda' in the former Soviet Union. ILGA-Europe is working with national LGBTI groups to report on these developments to European and international institutions, and considering strategies for protecting human rights in the context of such laws.



Above: St. Petersburg, Russia, 29th June 2013: LGBT activist Daniil Grachev is arrested after he was involved in scuffles with anti-gay protestors during a Gay Pride rally. On 30th June, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed into law an ambiguous bill banning the 'propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations to minors'. The law met with widespread condemnation from human rights and LGBT groups and has since been used to ban Gay Pride rallies. **ILGA Europe** and the **Council for Global Equality** are working to challenge such 'propaganda bans' at the national and international level.
©Panos Pictures/Mads Nissen



Above: Iraq, near Dohuk, Kurdistan: Children stand outside their family's tent. Domiz Refugee Camp, run by UNHCR, was established by local authorities in April 2012 to host Syrian Kurds. The Kurdish authorities are keeping their borders open for Syrians of Kurdish origin. According to UNHCR statistics about 67,000 people have come to the camp. **Asylum Access** promotes fairness, transparency and accountability in Refugee Status Determination proceedings run by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in over 50 countries, including Iraq. ©Panos Pictures/Hossein Fatemi

XENOPHOBIA AND INTOLERANCE

In this programme we fund organisations advocating against discrimination, racism, xenophobia, and intolerance. Some of our grantees are focusing on anti-Roma prejudice. Others work on xenophobia in Europe, or focus on discrimination against ethnic minorities.

The **Asylum Support Appeals Project (ASAP)** was set up in 2005 to assist asylum seekers who are denied basic welfare support by the UK Border Agency and have no access to legal aid. Its volunteer legal advocates, drawn from city law firms, take on arguable cases and advise and represent several hundred destitute asylum seekers a year. In April 2013 ASAP successfully lobbied the Home Office to publish guidance for Iranian refused asylum seekers on what 'reasonable steps' they must take to leave the UK in order to qualify for Section 4 emergency support. This guidance has resulted in many destitute Iranians now receiving emergency assistance.

Founded in 2005, **Asylum Access** provides legal information, advice and representation to refugees in their first countries of refuge, and advocates for the rights of refugees worldwide. It has offices in the United States, Ecuador, Thailand and Tanzania. Asylum Access's successes in 2013 include lobbying the Tanzanian government on urban refugees. Following their advocacy, the government is now discussing the development of a formal urban refugee policy. In Thailand, Asylum Access advocated for a draft amendment to the country's Immigration Act that would grant refugees temporary asylum until they can be resettled. If the amendment is passed later this year it would be a significant step forward for Thailand, where asylum seekers are currently subject to arrest and indefinite imprisonment while their claims are determined.

The **Hotline for Refugees and Migrants** is an Israeli human rights organisation that helps undocumented migrant workers, unaccompanied foreign minors and refugees, and advocates for the elimination of trafficking in Israel. They provide information and paralegal representation, file precedent-setting lawsuits and petitions, and educate the public and government through reports, training, lectures, and advocacy. In June 2013 Hotline secured the release of 10 Eritrean children and their mothers detained in the Saharonim immigration detention facility, after a court ruled in favour of one of their clients who had been detained with her daughters for 10 months. The verdict agreed that detention is potentially harmful to children and ordered their release if deportation is not imminent.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Some of our grantees in this programme are working to build human rights safeguards into the public and private financing of large development and infrastructure projects. Others are developing new international mechanisms for corporate accountability. All of them are committed to reducing the impact of corruption on human rights.

The **Environmental Defender Law Centre (EDLC)** provides legal services to people in developing countries fighting against harm to their human rights and environment. In September 2013 EDLC and a team of lawyers filed a suit against Swedish mining company Boliden for shipping 20,000 tons of lead and arsenic-contaminated mining waste to Chile. The lawyers represent 707 victims, including many children, who have suffered contamination and subsequent serious health problems. Sweden's largest bank, SEB, which is also one of the largest shareholders in Boliden, publicly called on Boliden to compensate the victims, citing the company's moral obligation to remedy the harm it had caused.

Accountability Counsel works to defend the human rights of communities affected by extractive operations and large infrastructure projects. In 2013, in partnership with two local indigenous rights organisations, Accountability Counsel represented tea plantation workers in Assam, India in their case against the management of a corporation called Amalgamated Plantations. Because the tea operation received financing from the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC), the workers were eligible to file a complaint directly with the IFC's accountability mechanism. The complaint cites several violations of the IFC's rules, including lack of overtime pay and inadequate compensation, poor hygiene and health conditions on the plantations where workers live, required use of harmful agricultural chemicals without protection, coercion of plantation workers who speak out against abuses, and threats to freedom of association.

The **Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA)** for short, based on the Spanish name) uses the law to protect the environment and communities suffering from environmental harm throughout Latin America, focusing on indigenous and other particularly vulnerable, under-served communities. AIDA strengthens environmental and human rights laws and precedents, and enhances understanding of the link between human rights and the environment. In 2012, AIDA exposed alleged violations of human rights and environmental law in the consultation process for the Belo Monte dam in Brazil, which, if built, will displace at least 20,000 indigenous Amazonians. AIDA's efforts led the government and the Brazilian National Development Bank to begin considering measures to protect human rights, and the United Nations to begin monitoring the situation.



Above: La Oroya Metallurgical Complex, Peru: For decades, the people of La Oroya have been exposed to high levels of air pollution stemming from the complex's emissions of toxic substances including lead, cadmium, arsenic, and sulphur dioxide. In the mid-2000s La Oroya was identified by the Blacksmith Institute as one of the 10 most polluted cities in the world. Since 1998, AIDA has used varied strategies to protect public health in La Oroya. Most recently, they brought a case and a request for precautionary measures before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on behalf of local citizens.

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REGIONAL FUNDS

The Trust supports three regional funds, for Mexico, Turkey and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). In Mexico and Turkey we work through intermediaries who know the situation on the ground, and can identify and monitor small groups. We run the MENA programme ourselves, working with grantees to develop the human rights infrastructure in this transitional region.

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Strategic Fund is a Trust initiative founded in 2011 to support established and emerging human rights organisations in the region. It supports civil society and the democratic transition in Egypt and Tunisia, and documents human rights violations in Libya, Bahrain, Yemen and Syria. It also funds groups advocating for freedom of assembly, association and expression. Some grantees support victims of arbitrary arrest, detention and torture, and seek justice for those who died in the conflicts. Others advocate for the rights of women, religious and sexual minorities, and refugees. In 2013, grantee **Lawyers for Justice in Libya** has been advocating for an inclusive, representative drafting process for the new Libyan constitution. Through its Destoori ('my constitution') campaign, LFJL has helped raise awareness of the constitution and encouraged the public to take ownership of it.

The **Strategic Fund for Turkey** supports local Turkish groups in order to encourage a culture of respect for human rights and to help cement the foundations of civil society. It was developed for SRT in 2005 by our Trustee Andrew Puddephatt, and since 2008 has been based in Istanbul. The Fund currently supports 32 grantees. Organisations funded by the SRT grant include **Helsinki Citizens' Assembly** for legal and psychosocial support to refugees; the **Association for Social Change** for a project on preparing a draft law on hate crimes; **Van Women's Organisation**, which informs women of their rights and provides information on domestic violence and health; and LGBT group **Pink Life** for a report on violation of transgendered people's rights.

In Mexico, our partner the **Angelica Foundation** supports organisations working for democratic change, environmental sustainability, and social justice. Through selective support of small groups, Angelica has incubated grassroots and indigenous human rights networks in Oaxaca and Guerrero, contributed to electoral transparency, and supported women's and minorities' movements and grassroots activists. Grantee **Movimiento por la Paz con Justicia y Dignidad** successfully advocated in 2013 for a memorial to victims of murder and forced disappearance, and played a leading role in the creation of the new **Victims' Law** mandating social and legal support for families of the dead and disappeared.

Left: Tripoli, Libya: Pupils at a girls' school learn about the proposed new Libyan constitution at a session run by **Lawyers for Justice in Libya's** Destoori campaign. Destoori aims to educate Libyan citizens on the constitution-making process, to gather public opinion, and to create a connection and sense of ownership between the Libyan people and their constitution.

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MISCELLANEOUS FUND

Trustees established the Miscellaneous Fund in order to support projects and organisations which fall outside the remit of the Trust's thematic programmes. Some organisations currently funded through the Miscellaneous Fund have created innovative projects for children; others are theatre companies or film projects. One helps homeless people. The Fund retains flexibility for the Trust, and is not intended to have a particular focus other than that of charitable public benefit.

The **Bulgarian Abandoned Children's Trust (TBACT)** is a UK-based charity dedicated to helping disabled and disadvantaged children in Bulgaria. It was founded in 2007 in response to the BBC documentary 'Bulgaria's Abandoned Children', which documented the conditions inside Bulgaria's state-run children's homes. SRT's grant supports TBACT's 'Baba Programme'. Recognising that children need love, attention, and an attachment figure to enable them to develop a secure foundation to explore life and build relationships, the programme matches retired women with disabled children growing up in institutional care. Over 80 children have benefitted from the programme, which has been acknowledged as a valuable intervention by both the Bulgarian government and state agencies.

First Story was founded in 2008 by a teacher and a writer who saw the potential of using creative writing to raise confidence, aspiration and literacy in disadvantaged young people. Since then, First Story writers-in-residence have led year-long creative writing projects for nearly 2,000 young people attending 32 challenging secondary schools in London, Oxfordshire and Nottingham. In 2012-13, the year's cohort attended the annual First Story Young Writers' Festival in Oxford with writers including Philip Pullman and Mark Haddon. Two First Story participants won the Tower Poetry Competition and the Foyle Young Poet of the Year Award. In September 2013, First Story expanded within the East Midlands and launched in Bradford, West Yorkshire.

Teskedsorden ("The Order of the Teaspoon"), founded in Sweden in 2006, works for tolerance and against fanaticism. Its inspiration is the book 'How to Cure a Fanatic', by Israeli writer Amos Oz, in which he says that we can all contribute to extinguishing a fire if we each throw "a teaspoon of water" on it. Teskedsorden works with young people in Sweden to help them reflect on important questions relating to the rise of intolerance and fanaticism. Their methods include lectures, distributing books and films to schools, and giving grants to individuals or groups who have contributed to countering fanaticism. They also run the Tolerance Project, which helps young people with an intolerant world view to change their attitude over the course of an academic year. The model has been highlighted by the UN as an effective strategy to counter extreme intolerance amongst young people.

Right: A 'Granny' from the **Bulgarian Abandoned Children's Trust's** Baba Programme, which matches retired women with young children in institutional care. Over 80 children have benefitted from the Baba Programme since it was founded in 2008.
©TBACT



The following list shows the organisations which have received funding from the Sigrid Rausing Trust in 2013. A small number of grantees, operating in Egypt, Syria, and Russia, are not listed in this report (or on our website) for security reasons.

A Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation
Washington DC, USA

Access Now
New York, USA

Accountability Counsel
San Francisco, USA

Adalah
Haifa, Israel

Addameer
Ramallah, Palestine

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

African Men for Sexual Health and Rights
Johannesburg, South Africa

African Refugee Development Center
Tel Aviv, Israel

African Prisons Project
London, UK

AIDS Free World
New York, USA

AIRE Centre
London, UK

Al Mezan
Gaza City, Palestine

Amera
Chipping Norton, UK

American Civil Liberties Union
New York, USA

Angelica Foundation
Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA

Animage Films Ltd
London, UK

ANNA Center
Moscow, Russia

Arab Human Rights Fund
Beirut, Lebanon

Ariadne
London, UK

Asociación Bufete Jurídico Popular Rabinal,
Guatemala

Association for Civil Rights in Israel
Tel Aviv, Israel

Association for the Prevention of Torture
Geneva, Switzerland

Association SHERPA
Paris, France

Associazione 21 Luglio
Rome, Italy

ASTRA
Warsaw, Poland

ASTRA Anti-Trafficking Action
Belgrade, Serbia

ASWAT
Haifa, Israel

Asylum Access
Oakland, USA

Asylum Support Appeals Project
London, UK

B Bank Information Center
Washington DC, USA

BankTrack
Nijmegen, Netherlands

Belarusian Human Rights House in Exile
Vilnius, Lithuania

The Bike Project
London, UK

Breaking the Silence
Jerusalem, Israel

BRITDOC
London, UK

British Shalom Salaam Trust
London, UK

B'Tselem
Jerusalem, Israel

Bulgarian Abandoned Children's Trust
Mountnessing, Essex, UK

Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation
Sofia, Bulgaria

Bush Theatre
London, UK

Bytes for All
Islamabad, Pakistan

C Campaign Against Arms Trade
London, UK

Center for Economic and Social Rights
New York, USA

Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance
Giza, Egypt

Center for International Environmental Law
Washington DC, USA

The Center for Justice and Accountability
San Francisco, USA

Center for Justice and International Law
Washington DC, USA

Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS)
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Central European University
Budapest, Hungary

Centre for Child Law
Pretoria, South Africa

Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations (SOMO)
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Centro de Derechos Humanos
Santiago, Chile

Child Rights International Network
London, UK

China Dialogue
London, UK

Coalition for Sexual and Bodily Rights in Muslim Societies
Beirut, Lebanon

Coalition for the International Criminal Court
New York, USA

Colectivo de Abogados Jose Alvear Restrepo
Bogotá, Colombia

Comision Mexicana de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos
Mexico City, Mexico

Commission for Looted Art in Europe
London, UK

Committee Against Torture
Nizhny Novgorod, Russia

Conectas Direitos Humanos
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA)
Bristol, UK

Corner House
Dorset, UK

Corporate Europe Observatory
Brussels, Belgium

Corruption Watch
Johannesburg, South Africa

Council for Assisting Refugee Academics (CARA)
London, UK

Council for Global Equality
Washington DC, USA

Crisis Action
London, UK

Crude Accountability
Alexandria, Virginia, USA

D Death Penalty Project
London, UK

Dejusticia
Bogota, Colombia

Disability Rights Fund
Boston, USA

Doctors of the World UK
London, UK

E EarthRights International
Washington DC, USA

End Violence Against Women Coalition
London, UK

ELAS Fundo de Investimento Social
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

English PEN
London, UK

Environmental Defender Law Center
Bozeman, Montana, USA

Environmental Law Service
Moravia, Czech Republic

Equal Education
Elonwabeni, South Africa

Equal Opportunities Initiative
Sofia, Bulgaria

Equipo Argentino de Antropologia Forense
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Euro Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders
Copenhagen, Denmark

European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
Berlin, Germany

European Coalition for Corporate Justice
Brussels, Belgium

European Council on Refugees and Exiles
Brussels, Belgium

European Environmental Bureau
Brussels, Belgium

European Human Rights Advocacy Centre
London, UK

F Federation Internationale des Ligues des Droites de l'Homme
Paris, France

Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya
Nairobi, Kenya

FERN
Moreton-in-Marsh, UK

First Story
London, UK

Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres
Managua, Nicaragua

Forest Peoples Project
Moreton in-Marsh, UK

Foundation for Women's Health Research and Development (FORWARD)
London, UK

freeDimensional
New York, USA

Freemuse
Copenhagen, Denmark

Front Line
Dublin, Ireland

Fund for Global Human Rights
Washington DC, USA

G GenderDoc Moldova
Chisinau, Moldova

Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
Tbilisi, Georgia

Georgian Young Lawyers' Association
Tbilisi, Georgia

Gisha
Tel Aviv, Israel

Global Dialogue
London, UK

Global Doctors for Choice
New York, USA

Greek Council for Refugees
Athens, Greece

Green Salvation
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida
Mexico City, Mexico

Gulf Centre for Human Rights
Beirut, Lebanon

H	Halifax Initiative Coalition — Ottawa, Canada	International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran New York, USA
	HaMoked Jerusalem, Israel	International Cities of Refuge for Persecuted Writers Network Stavanger, Norway
	Helen Bamber Foundation London, UK	International Coalition of Sites of Conscience New York, USA
	Helsinki Citizens' Assembly Vanadzor, Armenia	International Consortium of Investigative Journalists Washington DC, USA
	Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights Warsaw, Poland	International Corporate Accountability Round Table Washington DC, USA
	HOPE Not Hate Education Ltd London, UK	International Disability Alliance Brussels, Belgium
	Hotline for Refugees and Migrants Tel Aviv, Israel	International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) Toronto, Canada
	The Human Dignity Trust London, UK	International Human Rights Funders Group Amherst, USA
	Human Rights Data Analysis Group San Francisco, USA	International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) European Region Brussels, Belgium
	Human Rights First Washington DC, USA	International Network for Economic Social and Cultural Rights New York, USA
	Human Rights Lawyers Association London, UK	IntoUniversity London, UK
	Human Rights Library, University of Minnesota Minneapolis, USA	Israel Social TV Tel Aviv, Israel
	Human Rights Watch New York, USA	J
	Humanitarian Law Center Belgrade, Serbia	Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society Tokyo, Japan
I	INDEX on Censorship — London, UK	Justica Global Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
	Institute for International Criminal Investigations The Hague, Netherlands	Justice for Iran London, UK
	Institute for War and Peace Reporting London, UK	K
	Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense Mexico City, Mexico	KARAT Coalition — Warsaw, Poland
	International Accountability Project San Francisco, USA	Kids Company London, UK

L	La Strada International — Amsterdam, Netherlands
	Lawyers for Human Rights Braamfontein, South Africa
	Lawyers for Justice in Libya London, UK
	Liberty London, UK
	Likhaan Quezon City, Philippines
	London Mining Network London, UK
M	Mama Cash — Amsterdam, Netherlands
	Masimanyane Women's Support Centre East London, South Africa
	Media Legal Defence Initiative London, UK
	Media Rights Agenda Lagos, Nigeria
	Medica Mondiale e.V Köln, Germany
	Medical Justice London, UK
	Mediterranean Women's Fund Montpellier, France
	Memoria Abierta Buenos Aires, Argentina
	Mental Disability Advocacy Center Budapest, Hungary
	Mining Watch Canada Mines Alert Ottawa, Canada
O	Object — London, UK
	Odanadi UK London, UK
	The Odysseus Trust London, UK
	Omega Research Foundation Manchester, UK

	Open Rights Group London, UK
	Open Society Foundations (Foundation SolidarityNet) London, UK
	Order of the Teaspoon Stockholm, Sweden
	Organisation for Refuge, Asylum and Migration San Francisco, USA
	OUT Pretoria, South Africa
	Oxford Pro Bono Publico Oxford, UK
P	Pacific Environment — San Francisco, USA
	Partners for Democratic Change Belgrade, Serbia
	Peace Brigades International London, UK
	People in Need Prague, Czech Republic
	Peruvian Forensic Anthropology Team Lima, Peru
	Physicians for Human Rights Boston, USA
	Physicians for Human Rights Israel Tel Aviv, Israel
	PLnet New York, USA
	PINK Armenia Yerevan, Armenia
	PLATFORM: London London, UK
	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants Brussels, Belgium
	Privacy International London, UK
	Protection International Brussels, Belgium
R	Raising Voices — Kampala, Uganda

	Re:Common Rome, Italy
	Redress London, UK
	Refugee Consortium of Kenya Nairobi, Kenya
	Refugee Therapy Centre London, UK
	René Cassin London, UK
	Reporter Brasil Sao Paulo, Brazil
	Reporters Without Borders Paris, France
	Reprieve London, UK
	Rights and Accountability in Development Oxford, UK
	Russian Justice Initiative Moscow, Russia
S	Sandpaper Films — London, UK
	Scholars at Risk Network New York, USA
	Section27 Braamfontein, South Africa
	Socio Economic Rights Institute Johannesburg, South Africa
	Sou da Paz Institute São Paulo, Brazil
	Southall Black Sisters Southall, Middlesex, UK
	St Antony's College, Oxford Oxford, UK
	Stonewall London, UK
	Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) Kampala, Uganda
	Syrian Non Violence Movement Cergy, France

T	Tactical Technology Collective — Berlin, Germany
	The Advocates for Human Rights Minneapolis, USA
	TRIAL Geneva, Switzerland
	Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre Braamfontein, South Africa
U	UHAI — Nairobi, Kenya
	UK Lesbian & Gay Immigration Group London, UK
	Ukrainian Women's Fund Kiev, Ukraine
	University of California – Berkeley (Human Rights Center) Berkeley, USA
	University of Cape Town – Law Clinic Cape Town, South Africa
	University of Essex – Human Rights Centre Colchester, UK
	University of York – Centre for Applied Human Rights York, UK
	Urgent Action Fund – Africa Nairobi, Kenya
	Urgent Action Fund – Latin America Bogota, Colombia
V	Videre Est Credere — London, UK
W	Witness to Guantanamo — San Francisco, USA
	Women's Fund in Georgia Tbilisi, Georgia
	Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice The Hague, Netherlands
	Women's Legal Centre Cape Town, South Africa
	Women's Link Worldwide Madrid, Spain
Z	Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum — London, UK

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Back Cover: Visoko, Bosnia Herzegovina. Attempts to identify a body exhumed from a shallow grave, where it was buried after the victim was murdered by Serb paramilitaries. The village of Visoko was ethnically cleansed in 1992, and most of the men were shot on their doorsteps by Serbs from the next village. 18 people were killed. SRT grantee The **Humanitarian Law Center** documents war crimes and human rights violations committed during the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. A number of other grantees use forensics to identify victims of war crimes and other mass atrocities.

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