



THE SIGRID RAUSING TRUST

Annual Report 2014

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FRONT COVER: Cambodia, Phnom Penh: Photographs on the wall of the Tuol Sleng museum, formerly the S-21 Khmer Rouge detention centre, where over 16,000 inmates were killed between 1975 and 1979. SRT grantee the Center for Justice and Accountability recently represented 45 US-based civil parties before the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia. In 2014 the Chambers found two senior Khmer Rouge officials guilty of crimes against humanity, their first judgment against senior officials for the crimes committed in Cambodia. The judgment recognised the right to reparations for the 3,866 victims admitted as civil parties to the trial. ©Panos Pictures/Nic Dunlop

INSIDE COVERS (FRONT AND BACK) Colombia, Bogota: Letters from 73-year-old Amalia de Marques to her son, who has been missing, believed kidnapped, since 1999. Over the past decade Mrs de Marques has read her son around 2,500 messages via the radio programme Voice of Kidnapping, in the hope that he is listening. SRT grantee Dejusticia works with victims of the Colombian conflict and their families to advocate for truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation. ©Panos Pictures/Jacob Silberberg

PREFACE

The year of 2014 ended with the declassification and publication of a redacted version of the findings on the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program by the US Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

In her foreword, Chairman Dianne Feinstein reminds us of the heated atmosphere after 9/11. "Nevertheless", she writes, "such pressure, fear, and expectation of further terrorist plots do not justify, temper, or excuse improper actions taken by individuals or organizations in the name of national security. The major lesson of this report is that regardless of the pressures and the need to act, the Intelligence Community's actions must always reflect who we are as a nation, and adhere to our laws and standards. It is precisely at these times of national crisis that our government must be guided by the lessons of our history and subject decisions to internal and external review.

"Instead, CIA personnel, aided by two outside contractors, decided to initiate a program of indefinite secret detention and the use of brutal interrogation techniques in violation of U.S. law, treaty obligations, and our values."

Feinstein continues: "It is my sincere and deep hope that through the release of these Findings and Conclusions and Executive Summary that U.S. policy will never again allow for secret indefinite detention and the use of coercive interrogations. As the Study describes, prior to the attacks of September 2001, the CIA itself determined from its own experience with coercive interrogations, that such techniques 'do not produce intelligence', 'will probably result in false answers', and had historically proven to be ineffective. Yet these conclusions were ignored. We cannot again allow history to be forgotten and grievous past mistakes to be repeated."

The Committee made the following 20 findings and conclusions:

#1: The CIA's use of its enhanced interrogation techniques was not an effective means of acquiring intelligence or gaining cooperation from detainees.

Much of the crucial intelligence was given prior to enhanced interrogation, and there was a significant (and predictable) problem with fabricated intelligence.

#2: The CIA's justification for the use of its enhanced interrogation techniques rested on inaccurate claims of their effectiveness.

The Committee reviewed 20 of the most frequent and prominent examples of purported counterterrorism successes that the CIA has attributed to the use of its enhanced interrogation techniques, and found them to be wrong in fundamental respects.

#3: The interrogations of CIA detainees were brutal and far worse than the CIA represented to policymakers and others.

#4: The conditions of confinement for CIA detainees were harsher than the CIA had represented to policymakers and others.

CIA detainees at the COBALT detention facility in Afghanistan were kept in complete darkness and constantly shackled in isolated cells with loud noise or music and only a bucket to use for human waste.

#5: The CIA repeatedly provided inaccurate information to the Department of Justice, impeding a proper legal analysis of the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program.

From 2002 to 2007 the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) within the Department of Justice relied on CIA representations regarding conditions of confinement, the application of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques, the physical effects on detainees, and the effectiveness in terms of intelligence gathering. The representations, the report states, "...were inaccurate in material respects."

#6: The CIA has actively avoided or impeded congressional oversight of the program.

#7: The CIA impeded effective White House oversight and decision-making.

#8: The CIA's operation and management of the program complicated, and in some cases impeded, the national security missions of other Executive Branch agencies.

The report states that the CIA "...blocked State Department leadership from access to information crucial to foreign policy decision-making and diplomatic activities. The CIA did not inform two Secretaries of State of locations of CIA detention facilities, despite the significant foreign policy implications related to the hosting of clandestine CIA detention sites and the fact that the political leaders of host countries were generally informed of their existence."

#9: The CIA impeded oversight by the CIA's Office of Inspector General.

#10: The CIA coordinated the release of classified information to the media, including inaccurate information concerning the effectiveness of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques.

#11: The CIA was unprepared as it began operating its Detention and Interrogation Program more than six months after being granted detention authorities.

#12: The CIA's management and operation of its Detention and Interrogation Program was deeply flawed throughout the program's duration, particularly so in 2002 and early 2003.

#13: Two contract psychologists devised the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques and played a central role in the operation, assessments, and management of the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program. By 2005, the CIA had overwhelmingly outsourced operations related to the program.

The report states: "In 2006, the value of the CIA's base contract with the company formed by the psychologists with all options exercised was in excess of \$180 million; the contractors received \$81 million prior to the contract's termination in 2009. In 2007, the CIA provided a multi-year indemnification agreement to protect the company and its employees from legal liability arising out of the program. The CIA has since paid out more than \$1 million pursuant to the agreement."

In 2008, contractors made up 85% of the workforce for detention and interrogation operations of the CIA's Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Group.

#14: CIA detainees were subjected to coercive interrogation techniques that had not been approved by the Department of Justice or had not been authorized by CIA Headquarters.

#15: The CIA did not conduct a comprehensive or accurate accounting of the number of individuals it detained, and held individuals who did not meet the legal standard for detention. The CIA's claims about the number of detainees held and subjected to its enhanced interrogation techniques were inaccurate.

#16: The CIA failed to adequately evaluate the effectiveness of its enhanced interrogation techniques.

#17: The CIA rarely reprimanded or held personnel accountable for serious and significant violations, inappropriate activities, and systemic and individual management failures.

#18: The CIA marginalised and ignored numerous internal critiques, criticisms, and objections concerning the operation and management of its Detention and Interrogation Program.

#19: The CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program was inherently unsustainable and had effectively ended by 2006 due to unauthorised press disclosures, reduced cooperation from other nations, and legal and oversight concerns.

#20: The CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program damaged the United States' standing in the world, and resulted in other significant monetary and non-monetary costs.

Each of the 20 findings is backed up by comprehensive evidence. None of it will be new to anyone who has been shocked and concerned about the expanded powers of the American state in the Patriot Act, and the questionable legal routes paving the way to “enhanced interrogations”. But this time the information comes from the heart of government itself, not from the civil society organisations and journalists who have drawn attention to this issue since information about the bleak, violent, and dehumanising conditions in CIA black sites and prisons like Abu Ghraib started seeping out.

A few years ago I believed that our main focus should be on repressive regimes, and not on democracies. The last decade, however, has shown what democracies are capable of when faced with genuine security threats. What we thought was accepted wisdom about torture – that it produces false intelligence, and weakens and ultimately destroys the potential for a human bond with the interrogator – evaporated. Suddenly techniques that had been dormant for some time were resurrected by dubious psychologists, with little oversight or analysis, backed by massive amounts of funding and state power. Many of our grantees have advocated tirelessly on this issue. The ACLU, Human Rights Watch, Human Rights First, Reprieve, Witness to Guantanamo, and others have issued reports and brought legal cases. They have functioned as a valuable resource for journalists and interested readers, and we are proud to have played a small part in supporting them through this dark era.

Sigrid Rausing
January 2015

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 £230 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 main 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 two regional programmes: our Middle East and North Africa (MENA) programme and Mexico programme. They 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 transcends 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.

Dejusticia was founded in Colombia in 2003 by a group of university professors who wanted to use their academic skills to advance human rights, and now works to strengthen and defend human rights and the rule of law in Colombia and Latin America. Dejusticia is best known for its high-quality research, and regularly trains activists from Asia, Africa and Latin America in conducting research to support human rights action. Alongside this, Dejusticia specialises in constitutional litigation in Colombia. In May 2014, following eight years of litigation and requests for implementation of judgments, Dejusticia secured the passage of a resolution granting collective title of lands to Afro-Colombians in the Colombian Caribbean. This is the first time that the land rights of Colombia's African descendant communities have been recognised, and this decision will affect a community of over 300 families.

Budget for 2014: £1,284,514
2014 grant from SRT: £300,000
over three years (£100,000 per year)

Established in 1989 by the Helsinki Committee in Poland, an underground organisation founded during martial law in 1982, the **Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights** is one of the leading human rights NGOs in Central and Eastern Europe. Since the early 1990s it has trained and mentored the majority of human rights activists in the region through its human rights school, international summer school and regional seminars. Its advocacy and litigation at the domestic and international levels have tackled some of the most challenging issues in the region, including CIA activity in Poland.

In July 2014 the European Court of Human Rights entered judgments in the cases of Abd al-Rahim Al-Nashiri and Abu Zubaydah, who were allegedly detained and tortured in a CIA-run secret prison in Poland. In reaching its decisions the Court referred to an *amicus curiae* briefing submitted by the Helsinki Foundation. The judges unanimously ruled that the human rights of both applicants had been violated, including the rights to freedom from torture, a fair trial, and personal freedom. The Court also criticised the Polish government for its lack of cooperation during the case.

Budget for 2014: £1,794,100
2014 grant from SRT: £360,000
over three years (£120,000 per year)

The **Southern Africa Litigation Centre (SALC)**, established in South Africa in 2005, brings strategic cases before domestic courts across southern Africa in order to increase the capacity of local lawyers and civil society organisations to advance human rights through litigation and advocacy. As a regional organisation it is able to strengthen the voice of local activists in situations where, if they acted alone, they might come under attack from the authorities in their home countries. SALC operates in 11 countries including Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. In 2014 SALC provided legal support to the Botswana Network on Ethics, Law and AIDS (BONELA) to challenge the Botswana government's policy of refusing HIV treatment to non-citizen prisoners. Citizen prisoners are currently entitled to free treatment for HIV and other infections such as tuberculosis, but non-citizens must finance the treatment themselves. BONELA and two HIV-positive non-citizen prisoners challenged this policy at the High Court. On 22 August 2014, the Court held that the denial of HIV treatment to foreign prisoners living with HIV violated their constitutional rights.

Budget for 2014: £710,000
2014 grant from SRT: £100,000 over one year



Above: Colombia, Medellín: Pictures of forced disappearance victims line the steps outside the courthouse during a vigil held throughout the first hearing of paramilitary leader Diego Fernando Murillo Bejarano (also known as Don Berna or Adolfo Paz). SRT grantee Dejusticia works with victims of the Colombian conflict and their families to advocate for truth, justice, reparations and reconciliation.
©Panos Pictures/Paul Smith



Above: Maranhão, northeast Brazil: in the past two years, over 70 inmates have been killed in the Pedrinhas Prison Complex. SRT grantee the Association for Prevention of Torture (APT) conducts prison monitoring visits, and in January 2014 lobbied the state of Maranhão and federal authorities to undertake systemic change in prison management and the criminal justice system, including conducting a prompt, impartial and effective federal investigation into the killings. SRT grantees APT, Justiça Global and Conectas are petitioners in a case against Brazil at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) on the Maranhão prison deaths. ©Conectas 2014

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.

The **Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims** (GCRT) addresses the needs of traumatised people in Georgia. It offers tailor-made medical, psychological, social and legal services to people who have been affected by acts of violence resulting from war, torture, inhumane and degrading treatment within state institutions, and domestic violence or sexual abuse. Since its inception it has served more than 6,000 clients. GCRT gained significant experience working with war-affected people during the conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia in 2008, and it is now involved in the development of policies and services for the hundreds of people who suffered trauma in the wake of the recent conflict in Ukraine. During two visits to human rights and psychological service organisations in Kiev in early 2014, GCRT trained around 150 psychologists and social workers. As a result of these first field missions and subsequent communications, plans are being drawn up with GCRT's Ukrainian partners on how to establish local trauma services and build up expertise.

Budget for 2014: £343,491
2014 grant from SRT: £225,000
over three years (£75,000 per year)

Human Rights First is an independent advocacy organisation that seeks to promote adherence to human rights standards and the rule of law in US domestic and foreign policy. To push back against the use of torture after 9/11, Human Rights First mobilised a group of more than 50 retired American generals and admirals who argued to US policymakers that torture was counterproductive as a national security tool and unreliable and

ineffective as a means of obtaining information. To further this work, Human Rights First brought together an international coalition of retired military, law enforcement, and intelligence community leaders to support efforts to eradicate torture in law and practice around the world. In a statement of principles released in October 2014, the experts – who include intelligence-gathering professionals from the armed services, CIA, FBI, Naval Criminal Investigative Services, and federal law enforcement, some of whom have interrogated core Al-Qaeda members – affirmed their commitment to effective interrogation procedures that adhere to international standards of detainee treatment.

Budget for 2014: £9,036,894
2014 grant from SRT: £180,000
over three years (£60,000 per year)

The **Independent Medico-Legal Unit** (IMLU) is the only local Kenyan NGO solely focused on anti-torture issues and with the capacity to assist victims across the country, including in remote and volatile areas such as the border with Somalia. It is particularly known for the high standard of its medical, psychological and legal rehabilitation services, and for its extensive documentation of torture, including through a nationwide survey on the prevalence of torture which it conducts every few years. In September 2014 IMLU took up the case of 14-year-old Kwekwe Mwandaza, who was shot dead, allegedly by police, in Kwale County, and buried without a post-mortem examination. IMLU worked with Kwekwe's family to file a court case seeking the exhumation of her body so that an independent autopsy could take place. The High Court granted the orders for exhumation and an autopsy, which was conducted with the help of pathologists contracted by IMLU. The examination concluded that Kwekwe had died of gunshot wounds to the head, rather than from cardiovascular arrest as the police alleged. In October 2014 the Director of Public Prosecutions ordered the arrest of the perpetrators. IMLU recorded 176 "extrajudicial killings" by police in 2014.

Budget for 2014: £1,156,927
2014 Grant from SRT: £60,000 over one year

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.

Peace Brigades International (PBI) is an international NGO that promotes non-violence and human rights in areas of conflict and repression. It aims to protect human rights defenders under threat so that they can continue their work without fear of intimidation. PBI provides accompaniment and support to staff of three human rights organisations in Guerrero state, Mexico, one of the most dangerous regions of the country where there is widespread impunity for attacks against human rights activists. On 26 September 2014, 43 students from a teacher training college in Ayotzinapa, Guerrero, disappeared after travelling to a nearby town to protest educational reforms. When they were attempting to return home they were intercepted by the municipal police and possibly handed over to a local cartel. Seven people were killed in the attack and 42 students are now missing. All three human rights groups supported by PBI in Guerrero are now working with the families of the missing students to establish the truth and to push for sanctions against those responsible. PBI itself has issued a call to action demanding an independent investigation into the events.

Budget for 2014: £1,689,483
2014 grant from SRT: £450,000
over three years (£150,000 per year)

Founded in 1992 by former student activists of the Czechoslovakian Velvet Revolution, **People in Need** provides humanitarian aid for people affected by conflict, poverty or natural disasters, and assists those people to seek freedom and democracy. SRT's grant supports its Centre for Democracy and Human Rights, which provides emergency assistance

and support to human rights defenders and NGOs, and advocates on their behalves. The Centre for Democracy and Human Rights has over 15 years' experience of supporting human rights defenders in the former Soviet Union, and in 2014 expanded its work in Azerbaijan in response to the recent civil society crackdown which has seen the imprisonment of many leading human rights defenders. The Centre has supported independent lawyers as well as human rights organisations in Azerbaijan through financial assistance and training and provided political prisoners and their families with moral, material and financial support. In addition, the Centre has been raising awareness of the human rights abuses taking place in Azerbaijan within the Czech Republic and with European policymakers.

Budget for 2014: £1,678,581 (NB – this is the budget for the Human Rights Centre only)
2014 grant from SRT: £360,000
over three years (£120,000 per year)

The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, formed in January 1998 and based in Harare, is a coalition of 20 of Zimbabwe's leading human rights organisations. Its members work together to challenge organised violence and torture in Zimbabwe, and to campaign for the respect of human rights in one of the world's most repressive societies. The Forum documents and publicises gross human rights violations, seeks legal redress for victims of abuses, and conducts international lobbying and advocacy. Since 2008 it has won a number of important cases at the High Court on behalf of victims who were abducted, detained, and beaten by ZANU-PF supporters during that year's general election. Victories in 2014 included *Nyasha Gutsire vs Mathew Makanyanga and Nicholas Matsivira*. Mr Gutsire, a victim of the 2008 electoral violence, was awarded damages of \$3,000 in April 2014 for the "shock, pain and suffering, contumelia and unlawful arrest and detention" he suffered at the hands of the defendants, who are ZANU-PF activists. The Forum filed the claim for damages on Mr Gutsire's behalf in 2009.

Budget for 2014: £1,218,117
2014 grant from SRT: £450,000
over three years (£150,000 per year)



Above: January 2014: Anti-government protests in Maidan Square, Kiev, Ukraine. People in Need provided emergency food, medical and legal support to the protesters. For the past four years they have aided a number of NGOs in Ukraine, especially in Crimea, and continue to push for the enforcement of fundamental human rights in the country as a whole. ©Ivo Dokoupil



Above: Bahraini photographer Ahmed Humaidan was sentenced on 26th March 2014 to 10 years in jail for allegedly participating in an attack on a police station. He has been in prison since 2012. Human rights groups state that Humaidan, who published images on local opposition websites exposing police attacks on protesters, had been at the police station simply to document the attack and did not participate in it. SRT grantees including Media Legal Defence Initiative and the Bahrain Center for Human Rights have lobbied in support of Humaidan's release. Photo source: MLDI/Copyright unknown

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.

The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) is a global network of 185 journalists in more than 65 countries who collaborate on in-depth investigative stories. Founded in 1997 by the American journalist Chuck Lewis, ICIJ was launched as a project of the Center for Public Integrity. Its aim is to produce high-quality reportage on the biggest and most pressing global issues, and to support investigative journalism and journalists around the world. In January 2014, ICIJ launched China Leaks, a complex cross-border investigation that exposed how close relatives of President Xi Jinping and other Chinese communist leaders use offshore tax havens to conceal their wealth. The investigation also exposed the role of Western banks, including Credit Suisse and UBS, in helping the Chinese elite hide their wealth abroad. China Leaks received extensive media coverage and resulted in attempts by the Chinese leadership to censor major news websites including *The Guardian* and *El Pais*.

Budget for 2014: £1,040,095
2014 grant from SRT: £240,000
over three years (£80,000 per year)

The **Mass Media Defence Centre**, established in 1996 in Voronezh, Russia, specialises in media law and is one of only a few Russian NGOs providing legal assistance and protecting media rights on a daily basis in a country where press freedom is increasingly restricted. Many of the Centre's cases involve defending journalists, civil society representatives, and ordinary citizens who have been charged with or sued for defamation following the criticism of public figures, usually for corruption or criminal activities. In a case that is now before the European Court, the Centre is defending Nikolay Vinnik, the owner of the demagogy.ru website which exposes threats to fundamental human rights, manipulation of public opinion, and the promotion of intolerance or discrimination.

The famous Russian actor Nikolai Burlyayev, a supporter of the Russian Orthodox Church and a patriotic activist, brought a complaint against Vinnik for using his picture on the site without his consent. Burlyayev was featured because he (with other cultural figures) called on the President to establish a Kremlin Ethics Council charged with ensuring that the media observes "correct moral values" in line with Russia's major religions.

Budget for 2014: £109,110
2014 grant from SRT: £38,000 over one year

The **Media Legal Defence Initiative**, established in the UK in 2008, provides legal support for journalists, bloggers and independent writers worldwide whose freedom of expression is threatened by governments or other actors. Since its establishment the Initiative has defended over 1,500 journalists and bloggers, with a success rate of 70%. The Initiative won a landmark victory in May 2014 when the Pakistani High Court ordered that the government's blocking of YouTube and other websites should be overturned. The government blocked YouTube in September 2012 on the grounds of "protecting morality" and restricting access to so-called blasphemous content. The Initiative assisted SRT grantee Bytes for All in its long-running legal challenge to the block. Shahzad Ahmad of Bytes for All believes the case will set an important precedent: "Pakistan is very influential and we have already devised a strategy for reaching out to other countries like Turkey, Egypt and Bahrain. I think what is happening here will have a very positive impact on internet censorship in the rest of the Islamic world."

Budget for 2014: £1.4 million
2014 grant from SRT: £450,000
over three years (£150,000 per year)

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.

Founded in 1998, the San Francisco-based **Center for Justice and Accountability** works to deter gross violations of human rights and serious breaches of international humanitarian law, and advance the rights of survivors to seek redress in post-conflict situations. The Center pursues criminal cases to hold military and political officials responsible for mass violations of human rights as well as pursuing civil claims against human rights abusers in the United States. The Center recently provided representation to 45 US-based civil parties before the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia. In 2014 the Chambers found two senior Khmer Rouge officials guilty of crimes against humanity, its first judgment against senior officials for the crimes committed in Cambodia between 1975 and 1979. The judgment recognised the right to reparations for the 3,866 victims admitted as civil parties to the trial.

Budget for 2014: £989,651

2014 grant from SRT: £300,000 over three years (£100,000 per year)

TrustAfrica, a foundation based in Senegal, seeks to strengthen African initiatives that promote democracy, foster African enterprise, and cultivate African resources for development. In 2012, TrustAfrica was chosen to host the Fund to Advance International Criminal Justice in Africa. The Fund is intended to change attitudes towards international criminal justice, mobilise supportive African organisations, and raise African voices that are not being heard in international debates on issues of justice. In May 2014, the Fund helped support the National War Victims' Conference in Kampala, which brought together 250 Ugandan

war victims and victims from nine other African countries, along with representatives of local and international NGOs, academics, diplomats, government officials, and representatives from the UN and the International Criminal Court. The conference discussed how the Ugandan government's draft National Transitional Justice Policy could best reflect the needs and interests of victims.

Budget for 2014: £861,312

2014 grant from SRT: £100,000 over one year

TRIAL, standing for Track Impunity Always, was founded in Switzerland in 2002 and is one of the leading international NGOs working to achieve accountability for genocide, torture and other serious international human rights violations. In addition to pursuing justice through international human rights bodies, TRIAL files criminal complaints in Swiss courts against individuals present in Switzerland (even temporarily) who are suspected of committing international crimes. In June 2014, following representations by TRIAL and other human rights groups, the Criminal Court in Geneva sentenced former Guatemalan Chief of Police Erwin Sperisen to life in prison for the extrajudicial executions of seven detainees during a military operation at Pavón prison in September 2006, as well as those of three inmates who escaped from the Infernito prison in 2005. In 2014 TRIAL also began seeking accountability for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the first time that it has worked in an ongoing conflict situation.

Budget for 2014: £953,235

2014 grant from SRT: £225,000 over three years (£75,000 per year)

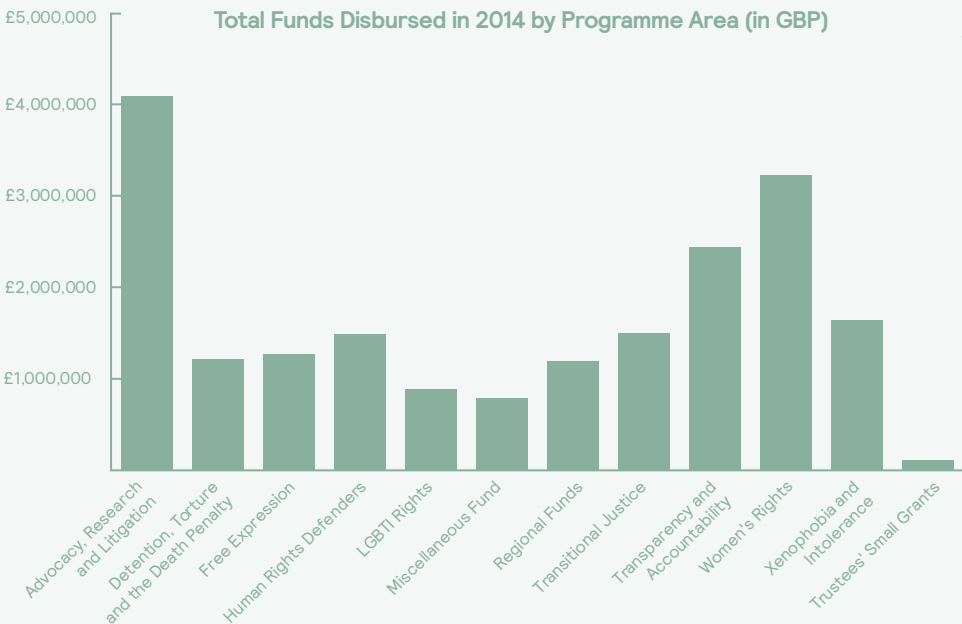
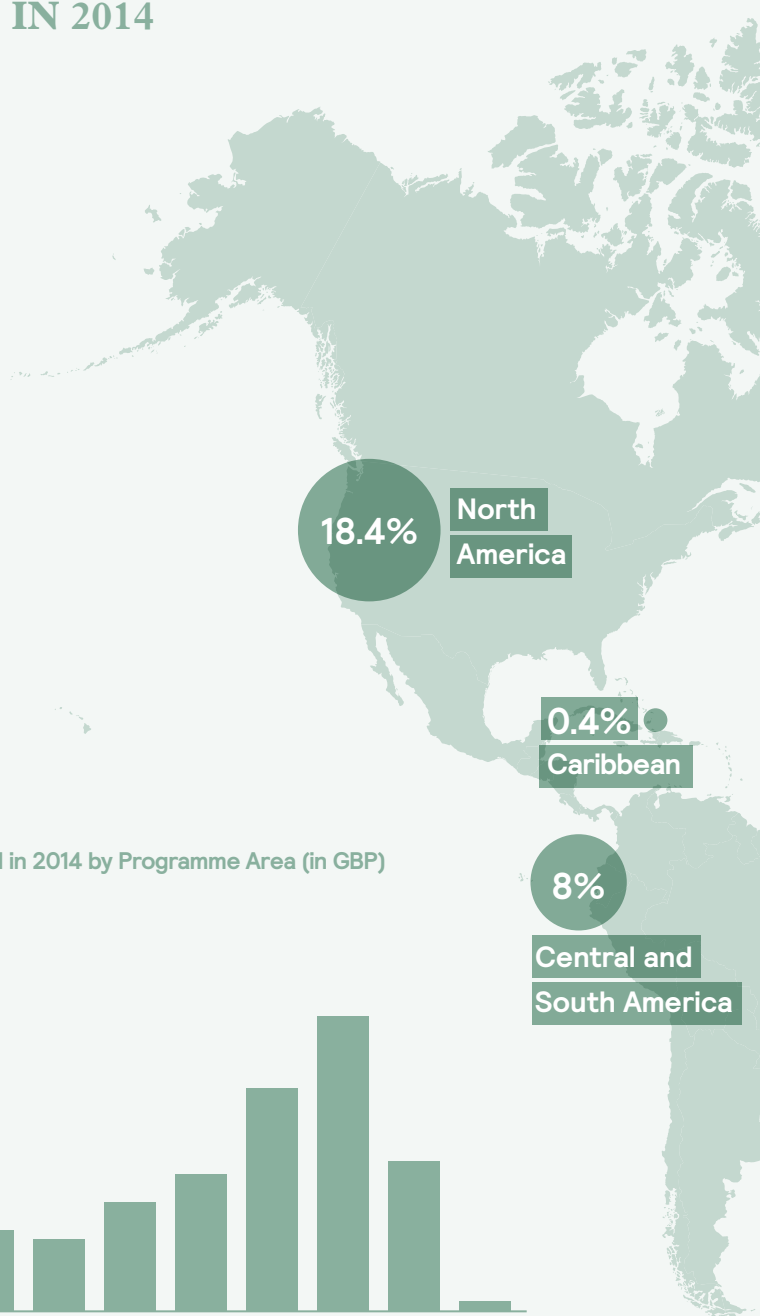


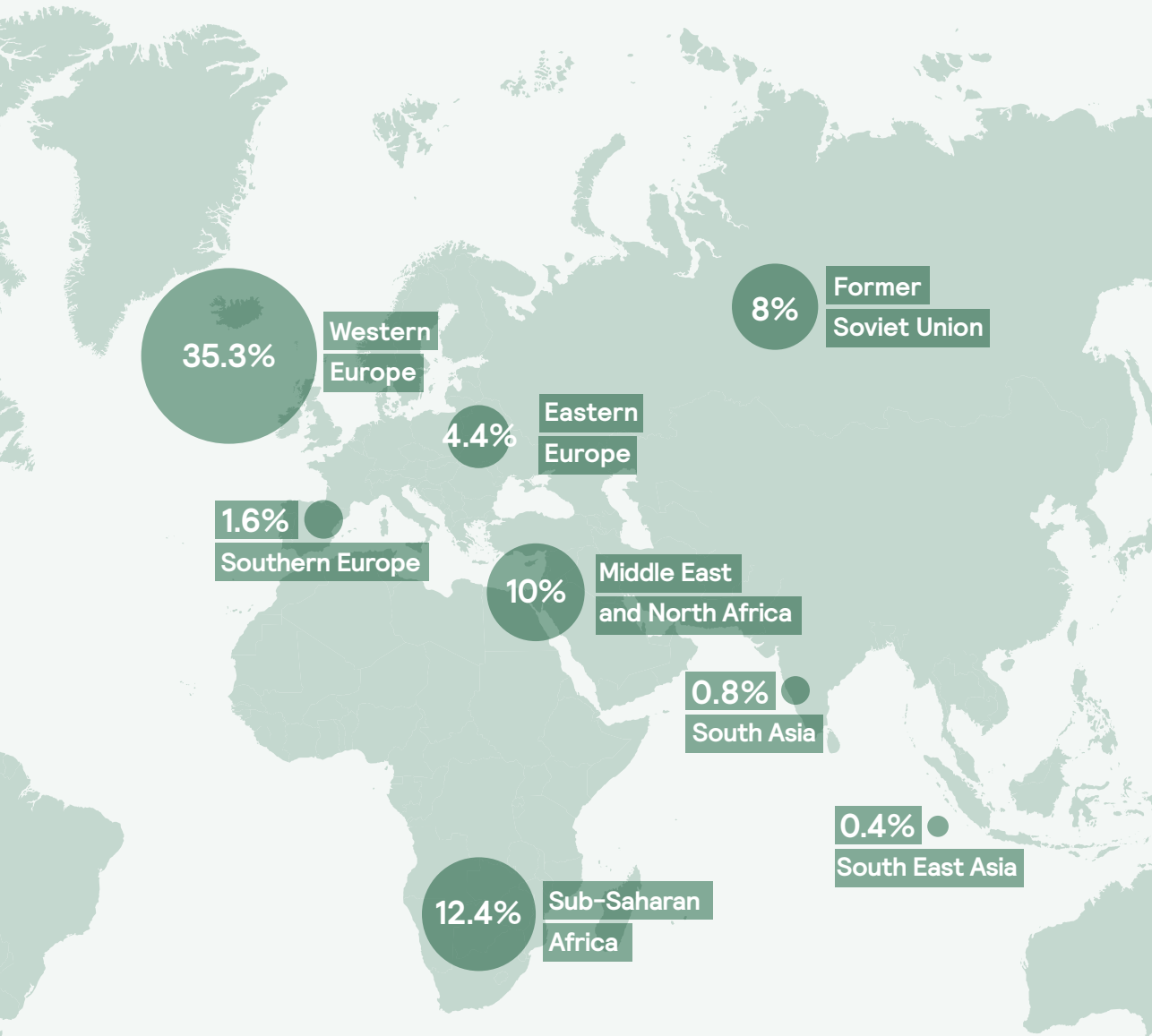
Above: Cambodia, Phnom Penh: An interrogation cell in the Tuol Sleng museum, formerly the S-21 Khmer Rouge detention centre, where over 16,000 inmates were killed between 1975 and 1979. SRT grantee the Center for Justice and Accountability recently represented 45 US-based civil parties before the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia. In 2014 the Chambers found two senior Khmer Rouge officials guilty of crimes against humanity, their first judgment against senior officials for the crimes committed in Cambodia. ©Panos Pictures/Nic Dunlop

SRT GRANTMAKING IN 2014

- THE STATISTICS

Total grant payments made: 252
 Total funds disbursed: £19,795,087







Above: Somalia: A young woman stands up in a class at Mogadishu University. SRT grantee the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) works in Somalia and other East African countries to tackle gender-based violence and the threats faced by women human rights defenders, and to bring the voices and interests of poor and marginalised women to the mainstream peace and political agenda.

©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.

Founded in 1995, the **Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa** (SIHA) is a network of over 80 women's organisations from eight East African countries. SIHA works directly with women activists on the ground who are facing increasing isolation and threats to their security. It tackles gender-based violence and threats faced by women human rights defenders, and aims to bring the voices and interests of poor and marginalised women to the mainstream agenda through research, capacity-building, sub-granting and advocacy. In 2014 SIHA's interventions helped to free Meriam Ibrahim, a Sudanese woman sentenced to death on charges of apostasy and adultery in Khartoum, and were instrumental in her resettlement abroad. It also launched a constitutional case in Sudan against corporal punishment for adultery and apostasy, which predominantly affects women. SIHA recently highlighted the increase in gender-based violence in and around Mogadishu, and the increasing threat of trafficking of Eritrean women, at the 53rd session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in The Gambia.

Budget for 2014: £377,744
2014 grant from SRT: £150,000
over three years (£50,000 per year)

Founded in 2003, the **Women's Resource Center Armenia** works on sexual and gender-based violence, women's role in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and sexual and reproductive rights. The hotline developed by the Center in 2008, offering free legal support and counselling for women survivors of sexual violence, is the only service of its kind in Armenia. The Center

is currently supporting the family of a pregnant woman who was alleged to have committed suicide, but whose family believes was actually killed by her violent husband. Despite forensic evidence in support of this, the prosecutor dropped the case. After approaching several national courts the Center is now preparing to take the case to the European Court of Human Rights, with the support of Trust grantee the European Human Rights Advocacy Centre. Also in 2014, the Center implemented a domestic violence strategy for rural areas of Armenia (most cases of domestic violence occur in rural communities where there is little information or assistance available to victims). As part of this it organised a Women's March against domestic violence targeting the region of Armavir in western Armenia and visited 25 villages in the area, going door-to-door to speak to women and distribute information on resources for victims of violence.

Budget for 2014: £187,000
2014 grant from SRT: £45,000 over one year

The Central American Women's Fund (Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres, or FCAM) was founded in 2003 and provides grants to organisations defending and promoting women's rights in Central America. FCAM also links local organisations in order to mobilise recognition of women's rights. It is the first fund based in the Central American region to prioritise young women's organisations (more than half the funding it provided in 2014 went to groups led by young women). One of the groups supported by FCAM in 2014 is Sololatecas, a group of 15 young Mayan women who are tackling teenage pregnancy in two rural communities in Solola, Guatemala, working with more than 200 girls aged 11-18. This programme focuses on providing information on sexual and reproductive rights and health, and raising awareness about the importance of delaying motherhood. The women also run a one-hour weekly radio programme, *The Feminist Hour*, in which they discuss their work in two languages (Maya K'iche' and Spanish).

Budget for 2014: £ 1,786,000
2014 grant from SRT: £285,000
over three years (£95,000 per year)

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.

Public Information and Need for Knowledge (Pink) Armenia, established in 2007, is one of only two LGBT groups in Armenia, where public and political attitudes towards homosexuality are very negative and there is no legislation protecting LGBT people from discrimination. Pink is the only organisation consistently gathering reliable data on the situation of LGBT Armenians. Its work includes legal support for LGBT people, sex workers and people living with HIV, advocacy for anti-discrimination and hate speech protection, and HIV/AIDS prevention. It has worked with the Armenian Human Rights Ombudsman Karen Andreasyan for several years, and in 2013 its data was included for the first time in his annual report on the Violations of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Armenia. Pink also started a new research project in 2014 entitled “The Cost of Discrimination Against LGBT People”. The research, conducted by economists and sociologists, tries to calculate how much money has been lost to the Armenian state as a result of LGBT people leaving the country to escape discrimination.

Budget for 2014: £124,247
2014 grant from SRT: £60,000
over three years (£20,000 per year)

Stonewall is a UK-based non-profit organisation founded in 1989 to campaign for lesbian, gay and bisexual equality. It has historically focused on the UK, but in 2011 expanded its remit to include international work. Its international activities include influencing the UK government on LGBTI issues, sharing campaigning expertise with grassroots activists, and guiding its UK supporters, including businesses, on how to support LGBTI movements abroad. Since 2012 it has edited the Foreign and Commonwealth Office’s internal policy document on LGBTI rights and provided advice on campaigning to activists in Croatia, Cameroon,

Jamaica and Ukraine. Stonewall also hosts regular learning exchange visits for LGBT human rights groups from around the world. Recent visitors include Arus Pelangi from Indonesia, Seksualiti Merdeka from Malaysia, Bhandu from Bangladesh, the Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights and Constitutional Law from Uganda, and the Salaam Initiative and the Humsafar Trust from India.

Budget for 2014: £5,387,006
2014 grant from SRT: £65,000 over one year

Transgender Equality Network Ireland (TENI) seeks to advance the rights and equality of transgender people in Ireland. Its activities include support for trans people and their families; advocacy to ensure that policy development and legislative reform are inclusive of trans people; education to increase awareness and understanding of trans issues; and capacity-building to assist voluntary and statutory organisations in serving the trans community. TENI’s main focus in 2014 was working with politicians to hasten the introduction of gender recognition legislation in Ireland (allowing trans individuals legally to change their name and gender in their birth certificate, passport and other identity documents). A draft Gender Recognition Bill was produced in 2013, and a revised version was debated in the Dail in May 2014. In October 2014 Dr Lydia Foy reached a settlement in her 21-year legal battle against the state to have her female gender recognised. Dr Foy’s case was the catalyst for the development of the new legislation, after the previous government was declared in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights for failing to recognise her female gender and provide her with a new birth certificate.

Budget for 2014: £190,000
2014 grant from SRT: £45,000 over one year



Above: Uganda, Kampala: Sam Ganafa, an LGBT activist, holds a copy of the national newspaper Red Pepper. The day after the enactment of a law allowing for life sentences for homosexual activity, the paper published a list of people whom it described as "Uganda's top 200 homos". After campaigning by LGBTI groups, the anti-homosexuality law was struck down on a technicality in August 2014. SRT grantee Stonewall hosts regular learning visits for LGBTI groups from countries, including Uganda, where activists face persecution or violence. ©Panos Pictures/Sven Torfinn



Above: Belgium, Brussels: Stacks of folders containing applications for asylum in the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS). SRT grantee Asylos provides pro bono Country of Origin evidence for asylum claims in Belgium, France, Greece, the UK and Tajikistan.
©Panos Pictures/Dieter Telemans

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 are working on xenophobia in Europe, or focus on discrimination against ethnic minorities.

Associazione 21 Luglio was established in 2010 to protect and promote the rights of Roma communities in Italy, who face regular discrimination and poor treatment by the authorities. It takes its name (meaning 21 July) from the day a Roma child was forcibly placed into adoption by the Italian state. Thanks to the work of 21 Luglio in 2014, there was an improvement in the implementation of legal procedures by the Rome authorities when carrying out forced evictions, and the number of evictions decreased considerably as a result. 21 Luglio succeeded in stopping a forced eviction involving 20 people (nine of whom were minors) and successfully assisted the communities affected by two further forced evictions (including 27 minors) in obtaining adequate alternative housing. 21 Luglio also lodged a complaint under the European Social Charter with the anti-poverty charity ADT Fourth World, addressing the fact that 320 Roma people have been housed for two years in an industrial warehouse which does not comply with requirements for temporary accommodation. The warehouse does not have windows and its living space is less than the legal minimum afforded to prison inmates.

Budget for 2014: £346,536
2014 grant from SRT: £120,000
over three years (£40,000 per year)

Founded in France in 2010, **Asylos** is a network of lawyers and researchers who provide Country of Origin information pro bono for asylum lawyers in European countries where legal aid does not cover the cost of researching up-to-date evidence of rights violations or persecution. Its more than 70 volunteers speak over 30 languages and provide support for asylum claims in Belgium, France, Greece and the UK. Since the beginning of 2014,

the network has investigated and answered over 200 requests for investigations of human rights violations in states and regions including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chechnya, Guinea and Nepal. Since spring 2014, Asylos has also worked with the Danish Refugee Council in a groundbreaking project to establish rights-based asylum procedures in Tajikistan. Research conducted by Asylos in 2014 included studies of forced marriage and female genital mutilation in Burkina Faso; the perception of homosexuality in Bamako and Gao, Mali; the situation of Kosovar-Albanian widows in Kosovo; and the situation of Muslims who have converted to Christianity in Iran.

Budget for 2014: £47,682
2014 grant from SRT: £40,000 over one year

Refugee Action is a UK charity founded in 1981 which provides advice, support and legal assistance to refugees and asylum seekers at seven offices across England. In 2014 Refugee Action, using an external legal team, brought a case before the High Court arguing that the amount paid to destitute individuals and families within the UK asylum system is unlawful because it is insufficient to meet their essential needs or to provide a dignified standard of living. Evidence and witness statements from Refugee Action clients were presented to the Court showing that individuals cannot afford to take public transport and often go without food. The Court ruled in April 2014 that the Home Secretary's calculation of the level of financial support paid to people seeking asylum in the UK had no rational basis and was therefore unlawful.

Budget for 2014: £13,551,777
2014 grant from SRT: £180,000
over three years (£60,000 per year)

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.

Mining Watch Canada is a network of 18 environmental, social justice, Aboriginal and labour groups concerned with the impact of irresponsible policies and practices of Canadian mining companies. In June and July 2014 Mining Watch and SRT grantee Rights and Accountability in Development (RAID) conducted a human rights assessment at the North Mara Mine in Tanzania, which is operated by Canadian firm Barrick Gold (the largest gold mining company in the world). The assessment confirmed the excessive use of force by police and security personnel guarding the mine, resulting in deaths and serious injuries of local villagers. Mining Watch and RAID interviewed over 30 victims and their families, most of whom had been shot by police or assaulted by company security guards within the past five years. They prepared a detailed report of their findings which was presented to the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva in December 2014. The North Mara assessment built on previous field assessments documenting violence by security and police at Barrick Gold's Porgera Joint Venture Project in Papua New Guinea. Mining Watch hopes to use the Papua and Tanzania findings to develop improved grievance mechanisms to allow victims to hold mining companies to account and obtain redress.

Budget for 2014: £350,510
2014 grant from SRT: £180,000
over three years (£60,000 per year)

Based in Italy, **Re:Common** campaigns for development finance that is socially useful and does not have a negative impact on human rights or the environment. For several years Re:Common, together with former SRT grantee Global Witness, has been investigating the corrupt deal for the Oil Prospecting

Licence (OPL) 245 oil block in Nigeria. Subsidiaries of Italian oil giant Eni and Royal Dutch Shell agreed to pay the Nigerian government US\$1.1 billion for the oil block in 2011. The government then paid the same amount to Malabu Oil and Gas, a company owned by former oil minister Chief Dan Etete. Etete had awarded the block to his own company when he was oil minister under corrupt Nigerian dictator Sani Abacha. In September 2014, £190 million of funds in the UK and Switzerland were frozen at the request of the Italian authorities as part of the continuing enquiry into the deal. Nigerian anti-corruption activist Dotun Oloko, who was instrumental in bringing the bribery to light, said, "The freezing of \$190m in proceeds from the OPL 245 oil deal is good news for the people of Nigeria, many of whom live in poverty despite the country's oil wealth."

Budget for 2014: £371,220
2014 grant from SRT: £240,000
over three years (£80,000 per year)

SECTION27 is a public interest law centre based in South Africa which uses the law to promote, protect and advance human rights, with a particular focus on economic, social and cultural rights. Its name is taken from the section of the South African constitution which enshrines each citizen's right to healthcare, food, water and social security. In 2014, following advocacy by SECTION27, the Department of Basic Education agreed to build new toilets in 868 schools in the northern province of Limpopo. Many state schools in South Africa do not have modern toilet facilities, which poses a risk to students' health and forms a barrier to participation, especially for girls. SECTION27 is also representing the family of Michael Komape, a six-year-old boy who drowned when he fell into a pit toilet at his Limpopo school in January 2014. In July 2014 a letter of demand was served on senior government officials demanding constitutional damages for the wrongful death of Michael. SECTION27 hopes that this will provide a focus for significant mobilisation around sanitation and the education crisis in Limpopo in 2014-15.

Budget for 2014: £1,242,340
2014 grant from SRT: £300,000
over three years (£100,000 per year)



Above: South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal: Children make their way along an unpaved road as they walk to school. SRT grantee SECTION27 advocates for the right to basic education in South Africa, with a particular focus on prevention of sexual violence and corporal punishment, the provision of safe and hygienic sanitation facilities, the provision of furniture and sufficient classrooms, and the timely payment of sufficient public school funds.
©Panos Pictures/ Graeme Williams



Above: Mexico, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua: Posters of missing girls are posted on the walls of the Fiscalía (Public Prosecutor's office). Hundreds of girls and young women have gone missing in Juárez over the last 10 years. SRT's partner the Angelica Foundation supports Justicia para Nuestras Hijas (Justice for Our Daughters), a Chihuahua-based women's organisation which advocates for women and their families inside the criminal justice system. ©Panos Pictures/Teun Voeten

REGIONAL FUNDS

The Trust currently supports two regional funds, for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Mexico. In Mexico we work through an intermediary who knows the situation on the ground, and can identify and monitor small groups. We run the MENA fund ourselves, working with grantees to develop the human rights infrastructure in the region.

We founded the **Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Strategic Fund** in 2011 to support established and emerging human rights organisations in their response to the Arab Spring. The Fund 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.

The **Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders** (EMHRF), which we support through the MENA Fund, was founded in 2004 to address the lack of flexible funding for independent civil society in the Middle East and North Africa. The Foundation gives grants to emerging and established human rights organisations, provides emergency assistance to individual human rights defenders at risk, and builds coalitions with other regional and international groups in the MENA region. In 2014, EMHRF provided financial support to five Algerian trade unionists and human rights advocates who were targeted with arbitrary administrative sanctions as a result of their work. In addition to providing for their basic needs, the funds allowed three of them to participate in an International Labour Organization (ILO) conference in Geneva, which contributed to Algeria's inclusion in an ILO review of the application of workers' protection standards. This represents a major breakthrough in terms of international pressure on Algeria to respect human rights and to be held accountable for its arbitrary measures against trade unionists. At the same time,

EMHRF coordinated with partner organisations to publicise violations of trade unionists' rights, further pressurising the Algerian government to enact reforms.

Budget for 2014: £1,636,513
2014 grant from SRT: £450,000
over three years (£150,000 per year)

In Mexico, our partner the **Angelica Foundation** supports organisations working for democratic change, environmental sustainability, and social justice. 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. One of Angelica's grantees in 2014 was **Justicia Para Nuestras Hijas** (Justice for our Daughters), a women's organisation in Chihuahua, which has one of the highest murder rates of women in the world. Using constitutional rights mechanisms that allow victims to participate in the investigations of crimes and subsequent trials, Justicia has advocated for women and their families inside the criminal justice system, to promote greater accountability and transparency at the state level. In 2014 Justicia succeeded in finding 40 disappeared women, many of them found dead, and counted 54 murders of women in the first half of the year alone. It has also lobbied for the creation of a new agency specialising in assisting women victims in conjunction with the new state Victims Law.

Budget for 2014: £404,000
2014 grant from SRT: £600,000
over three years (£200,000 per year)

MISCELLANEOUS FUND

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

The **Bush Theatre** in West London specialises in the discovery and promotion of new playwrights, and has produced hundreds of premieres since its inception in 1972, many of them new commissions. The Trust supports the theatre's Simon Gray Award (founded in 2011 by the widow of the playwright Simon Gray), which sponsors one Bush production every year. In 2014 the Simon Gray Award supported *We Are Proud To Present*, by the Brooklyn-based playwright Jackie Sibblies Drury, which tells the little-known story of an African tribe that was almost completely wiped out by German colonialists in what many modern historians have called the first genocide of the 20th century.

Budget for 2014: £2,111,443

**2014 grant from SRT: £15,000
over five years (£3,000 per year)**

Established in 1998, **Doctors of the World UK** is part of the global Médecins du Monde network, an international humanitarian health organisation. It provides primary and secondary healthcare, including antenatal and paediatric care and vaccinations, to people affected by conflict and crisis in 70 countries. It has a particular focus on women and girls and those at risk from infectious diseases. In addition to its international work, Doctors of the World runs a clinic and advocacy programme in east London which assists vulnerable people, including migrants, sex workers and homeless people, with accessing healthcare, and offers practical information and support.

Budget for 2014: £6,817,034

2014 grant from SRT: £25,000 over one year

Founded in the UK in 2008, **Rwanda Aid** is a charity which works in south west Rwanda and has a special focus on disadvantaged groups such as orphans, widows and disabled people. Rwanda Aid's achievements include training over 500 students in organic farming and livestock care, creating a respite centre for street children, sponsoring more than 50 children through secondary school, and building a specialist residential village for 60 children with disabilities. It has also provided healthcare support for over 6,000 people living with HIV/AIDS or diabetes. SRT's current grant will be used to fund five children with disabilities through three years of secondary school, starting in January 2015.

Budget for 2014: £243,800

2014 grant from SRT: £5,000 over one year



Above: Bush Theatre, London, UK: The play *We Are Proud To Present*, by the Brooklyn-based playwright Jackie Sibbles Drury, was funded by the Sigrid Rausing Trust via our grant to the Bush Theatre. The Trust supports the theatre's Simon Gray Award (founded in 2011 by the widow of the playwright Simon Gray), which sponsors one Bush production every year.
©Bush Theatre/Photo by Richard Davenport

The following alphabetical list shows the organisations which have received funding from the Sigrid Rausing Trust in 2014. A small number of grantees 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 Centre for Justice and Peace Studies
Kampala, Uganda

African Men for Sexual Health and Rights
Johannesburg, South Africa

African Refugee Development Center
Tel Aviv, Israel

AIDS-Free World
New York, USA

Al-Kawakibi Democracy Transition Center
Tunis, Tunisia

Al Mezan
Gaza City, Palestine

Amera
Chipping Norton, UK

American Civil Liberties Union
New York, USA

Angelica Foundation
Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA

ANNA Center
Moscow, Russia

Anti-Violence Network of Georgia
Tbilisi, Georgia

Arab Human Rights Fund
Beirut, Lebanon

Ariadne
London, UK

Asociación Bufete Juridico Popular Rabinal, Guatemala

Association for Civil Rights in Israel
Tel Aviv, Israel

Association Pour la Prevention de la Torture
Geneva, Switzerland

Association SHERPA
Paris, France

Associazione 21 Luglio
Rome, Italy

ASTRA
Warsaw, Poland

ASTRA Anti-Trafficking Action
Belgrade, Serbia

ASWAT
Haifa, Israel

Asylos
Paris, France

Asylum Access
Oakland, California, USA

Asylum Support Appeals Project
London, UK

B B'Tselem
Jerusalem, Israel

Bahrain Center for Human Rights
Copenhagen, Denmark

Bank Information Center
Washington, DC, USA

Barys Zvozkau Human Rights House
Vilnius, Lithuania

The Bike Project
London, UK

Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law
London, UK

Breaking the Silence
Jerusalem, Israel

Bush Theatre
London, UK

Bytes for All
Islamabad, Pakistan

C Campaign Against Arms Trade
London, UK

Ceasefire Centre for Civilian Rights
London, UK

Center for International Environmental Law
Washington, DC, USA

Center for Justice and Accountability
San Francisco, USA

Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL)
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

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

China Dialogue
London, UK

Citizen Lab, University of Toronto
Toronto, Canada

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

Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
Mexico City, Mexico

Committee Against Torture
Nizhny Novgorod, Russia

Commonwealth Foundation London, UK	European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights Berlin, Germany	G GenderDoc–Moldova Chisinau, Moldova
Conectas Direitos Humanos São Paulo, Brazil	European Coalition for Corporate Justice Brussels, Belgium	Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims Tbilisi, Georgia
Corner House Sturminster Newton, UK	European Council on Refugees and Exiles Brussels, Belgium	Georgian Young Lawyers' Association Tbilisi, Georgia
Corruption Watch Johannesburg, South Africa	European Environmental Bureau Brussels, Belgium	Gisha Tel Aviv, Israel
Corruption Watch UK London, UK	European Human Rights Advocacy Centre (EHRAC) London, UK	Global Doctors for Choice New York, USA
Council for At-Risk Academics (CARA) London, UK	European Network on Statelessness London, UK	Global Justice Center New York, USA
Council for Global Equality Washington, DC, USA	F Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya Nairobi, Kenya	Greek Council for Refugees Athens, Greece
Crisis Action London, UK	Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme Paris, France	Green Salvation Almaty, Kazakhstan
Crude Accountability Alexandria, Virginia, USA	FERN Moreton-in-Marsh, UK	Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida (GIRE) Mexico City, Mexico
D Death Penalty Project London, UK	First Story London, UK	Gulf Center for Human Rights Beirut, Lebanon
Dejusticia Bogotá, Colombia	Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres Managua, Nicaragua	H Halifax Initiative Coalition Ottawa, Canada
DEMUS Lima, Peru	Forest Peoples Programme Moreton-in-Marsh, UK	HaMoked Jerusalem, Israel
E EarthRights International Washington, DC, USA	Foundation for Freedom of the Press Bogotá, Colombia	Helsinki Citizens' Assembly Vanadzor, Armenia
End Violence Against Women Coalition London, UK	Foundation for Women's Health Research and Development (FORWARD) London, UK	Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights Warsaw, Poland
ELAS – Fundo de Investimento Social Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Frank Bold Moravia, Czech Republic	HOPE Not Hate Education Ltd London, UK
English PEN London, UK	freeDimensional New York, USA	Hotline for Refugees and Migrants Tel Aviv, Israel
Environmental Defender Law Center Bozeman, Montana, USA	Freemuse Copenhagen, Denmark	Human Dignity Trust London, UK
Equal Education Elonwabeni, South Africa	Front Line Dublin, Ireland	Human Rights Data Analysis Group San Francisco, USA
Equal Opportunities Initiative Sofia, Bulgaria	Fund for Global Human Rights Washington, DC, USA	Human Rights First Washington, DC, USA
Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense Buenos Aires, Argentina		Human Rights Watch New York, USA

Humanitarian Law Center Belgrade, Serbia	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights New York, USA	M Mama Cash Amsterdam, Netherlands
Hungarian Civil Liberties Union Budapest, Hungary	International Refugee Rights Initiative New York, USA	Masimanyane Women's Support Centre East London, South Africa
I Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU) Nairobi, Kenya	International Service for Human Rights Geneva, Switzerland	Mass Media Defence Centre Voronezh, Russia
Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa Banjul, The Gambia	Internet Democracy Project New Delhi, India	Medica Mondiale Koln, Germany
Institute for International Criminal Investigations The Hague, Netherlands	Internet and Jurisdiction Project Paris, France	Medical Justice London, UK
Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti Boston, USA	Iraqi Refugee Assistance Project New York, USA	Media Legal Defence Initiative London, UK
Institute for War and Peace Reporting London, UK	Israel Social TV Tel Aviv, Israel	Mediterranean Women's Fund Montpellier, France
Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA) Mexico City, Mexico	J J-FLAG Kingston, Jamaica	Memoria Abierta Buenos Aires, Argentina
International Accountability Project San Francisco, USA	Journey to Justice London, UK	Mesoamerican Initiative for Women Human Rights Defenders Mexico City, Mexico
International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran New York, USA	Justiça Global Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Mining Watch Canada Ottawa, Canada
International Cities of Refuge Network Stavanger, Norway	Justice for Iran London, UK	O Oakland Institute Oakland, USA
International Coalition of Sites of Conscience New York, USA	K KARAT Coalition Warsaw, Poland	Object London, UK
International Consortium of Investigative Journalists Washington, DC, USA	Kent Law Clinic Canterbury, Kent	Omega Research Foundation Manchester, UK
International Corporate Accountability Round Table Washington, DC, USA	Kids Company London, UK	Open Rights Group London, UK
International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) Toronto, Canada	L La Strada International Amsterdam, Netherlands	Order of the Teaspoon Stockholm, Sweden
International Human Rights Funders Group Amherst, Massachusetts, USA	Lawyers for Human Rights Braamfontein, South Africa	Organisation for Refuge, Asylum and Migration San Francisco, USA
International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) European Region Brussels, Belgium	Lawyers for Justice in Libya London, UK	P Pacific Environment San Francisco, USA
International Living Wage Foundation London, UK	LGBTI Support Centre Skopje, Macedonia	Partners for Democratic Change Belgrade, Serbia
	Liberty London, UK	PAX Utrecht, Netherlands
	Likhaan Quezon City, Philippines	Peace Brigades International London, UK
	London Mining Network London, UK	Peacebuilding UK Bude, Cornwall, UK
	Longford Trust London, UK	People In Need Prague, Czech Republic

<p>Peruvian Forensic Anthropology Team (EPAF) Lima, Peru</p> <p>Physicians for Human Rights Boston, USA</p> <p>Physicians for Human Rights Israel Tel Aviv, Israel</p> <p>PILnet New York, USA</p> <p>PINK Armenia Yerevan, Armenia</p> <p>Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>Protection International Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>Public Verdict Moscow, Russia</p>	<p>S SECTION27 — Braamfontein, South Africa</p> <p>Sisma Mujer Bogotá, Colombia</p> <p>Social Justice Coalition Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p>Social Justice Initiative Houghton, South Africa</p> <p>Socio-Economic Rights Institute Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <p>SOFEPAI Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p>Sou da Paz Institute São Paulo, Brazil</p> <p>Southall Black Sisters Southall, Middlesex, UK</p> <p>Southern Africa Litigation Centre Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <p>St Antony's College, Oxford Oxford, UK</p> <p>Stonewall London, UK</p> <p>Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) Kampala, Uganda</p> <p>Syrian Non-Violence Movement Cergy, France</p>	<p>UK Lesbian and Gay Immigration Group London, UK</p> <p>Ukrainian Women's Fund Kiev, Ukraine</p> <p>UNCAC Coalition Berlin, Germany</p> <p>University of California – Berkeley Human Rights Center Berkeley, California, USA</p> <p>University of Cape Town Law Clinic Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p>University of Essex Colchester, UK</p> <p>University of the Western Cape Bellville, South Africa</p> <p>University of York York, UK</p> <p>Urgent Action Fund – Africa Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Urgent Action Fund – Latin America Bogotá, Colombia</p>
<p>R Raising Voices — Kampala, Uganda</p> <p>Re:Baltica Riga, Latvia</p> <p>Re:Common Rome, Italy</p> <p>Reconstruction Women's Fund Belgrade, Serbia</p> <p>Refugee Action London, UK</p> <p>Refugee Consortium of Kenya Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Refugee Therapy Centre London, UK</p> <p>René Cassin London, UK</p> <p>Repórter Brasil São Paulo, Brazil</p> <p>Reporters Without Borders Paris, France</p> <p>Rights and Accountability in Development (RAID) Oxford, UK</p> <p>Rwanda Aid Southwold, UK</p> <p>Russian Justice Initiative Moscow, Russia</p>	<p>T Tactical Technology Collective — Berlin, Germany</p> <p>The Advocates for Human Rights Minneapolis, USA</p> <p>Transgender Equality Network Ireland Dublin, Ireland</p> <p>Transitioning Africa Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p>Transparency International EU Liaison Office Brussels, Belgium</p> <p>TRIAL Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>TrustAfrica Dakar, Senegal</p>	<p>V Videre Est Credere — London, UK</p> <p>W Witness to Guantanamo — San Francisco, USA</p> <p>Women's Fund in Georgia Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p>Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice The Hague, Netherlands</p> <p>Women's Legal Centre Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p>Women's Legal Aid Centre Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania</p> <p>Women's Link Worldwide Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Women's Resource Center Armenia Yerevan, Armenia</p> <p>World Organisation Against Torture Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Yachad London, UK</p>
	<p>U UHAI — Nairobi, Kenya</p>	<p>Z Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum — London, UK</p> <p>Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights Harare, Zimbabwe</p>

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Back cover: Russia, Moscow: A file of photographs of people executed during Stalin's terror from the archives of Memorial, a group dedicated to preserving the memory of Soviet-era repression. Memorial works with SRT grantee the European Human Rights Advocacy Centre (EHRAC) to help victims of current and historical human rights abuses in Russia and Georgia to obtain redress via the European Court. ©Panos Pictures/Sergey Maximishin

