

TYRANNY HAS A WITNESS

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH
ANNUAL REPORT 2012



HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH ANNUAL REPORT 2012

JUSTICE

HRW.org

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH ANNUAL REPORT | 2012

Inclusive of the organization's work and reflective of its supporters from July 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012.

This year's annual report is dedicated to Cynthia Brown: colleague, friend and mentor at Human Rights Watch for more than 30 years, who passed away in 2013. At Human Rights Watch, Cynthia was our first program director, our Chile-based researcher, a talented writer and editor, a visionary in creating the Women's Rights Division, and above all else, a passionate advocate for human rights. For Cynthia, human rights violations were not abstract; she never lost sight of the actual human beings who were suffering. We are grateful to her for pioneering rights reporting, advocacy and justice strategies we use every single day.

Women, widowed by the 2006-2008 clashes between insurgent forces and the Kenyan government, bond in the aftermath of their husbands' forced disappearances and deaths. Human Rights Watch successfully pressed the United States Senate to condition US military assistance to Kenya upon investigations into alleged Kenyan military crimes.

© 2011 Brent Stirton/Reportage by Getty Images for Human Rights Watch

Michael J. Burlingame, Project Director
Zoe Maddox, Copy Writer/Editor
Ivan Cheung, Copy Coordinator
Ivy Shen, Creative Coordinator
Damiano Design Inc., Graphic Design

350 FIFTH AVENUE, 34TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10118-3299
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEAR FRIENDS,

2012 was a watershed year for victims seeking justice. International and domestic courts increasingly held perpetrators of the world's worst crimes responsible—recognizing the suffering of the victims, and taking a critical step in protecting people from future genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. After years of relentless work by Human Rights Watch and our partners in the international justice movement, there is recognition that no one is immune from justice. Even those at the highest levels of power can be fairly tried and punished.

For more than a decade, we have successfully championed institutions that make justice a reality. We contributed to major advances, such as the establishment of the International Criminal Court in 2002, the Special Court for Sierra Leone in 2002, and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in 1993. These advances set the stage for landmark steps toward justice over the past year for victims of crimes committed by such figures as former Liberian President Charles Taylor, former Congolese leader Thomas Lubanga, and former Bosnian Serb military leader Ratko Mladic.

Our fight for justice continues. Human Rights Watch is pressing governments to take custody of fugitives who face charges but remain at large. These include Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir and the Lord's Resistance Army's leader Joseph Kony. We continue to help prosecutors build new cases against others who have been responsible for mass atrocities, and, when trials occur, we monitor them to ensure they are fair and legitimate.

Our international justice program is just one part of our work that is benefiting from Human Rights Watch's global campaign. We launched the campaign two years ago with the aim of strengthening the organization to respond to a complex and changing world. Because so many people are responding generously to the campaign as it proceeds, we are today documenting serious human rights abuses in more places around the world and deploying our findings in more influential capitals than ever before.

None of this would be possible without your help. We are grateful for the part that so many of you play in making our vision for a more just world a reality.



JAMES F. HOGE, JR., BOARD CHAIR



KENNETH ROTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOW WE DO OUR WORK

Frontline investigations by expert researchers are the heart of Human Rights Watch's work

Ben Rawlence, senior researcher for the Africa division, conducts an interview in Mt. Elgon, Kenya.
© 2011 Brent Stirton/Reportage by Getty Images for Human Rights Watch



Students line up at the end of the school day at Tarim School in Sanaa, Yemen. At least three different armed groups used the school between May and September 2011.

© 2012 Bede Sheppard/Human Rights Watch

RESEARCHER'S VOICE



BEDE SHEPPARD, SENIOR RESEARCHER, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, AND AUTHOR OF *CLASSROOMS IN THE CROSSHAIRS: MILITARY USE OF SCHOOLS IN YEMEN'S CAPITAL*

© 2013 Byba Sepitkova/Human Rights Watch

“During the Arab Uprising in Yemen, we discovered that armed groups had set up inside schools. Based on more than 100 interviews, we found that combatants were using schools as military bases, surveillance posts, detention centers, and for ammunition depots, which endangered thousands of students. After we met with the commander of one rebel group that was occupying many schools in the capital, he ordered his troops out of almost all of these schools. He told us that he had read ‘every word’ of our report, and had instructed his troops on our recommendations.”

Our researchers cover some 90 countries around the world. They function as journalists, investigators, and victims’ advocates. They provide credible and timely responses to human rights violations by:

Being there. Our researchers go to the scene of atrocities to interview victims, witnesses, local activists, and government officials. They must often evade government crackdowns to get to the facts. They undergo intensive security training to ensure the safety of partners and victims and to effectively gather information in war zones, areas under heavy surveillance, and other hostile environments.

Checking and cross-checking facts. Working with local activists, our researchers visit victims wherever they can be reached—in homes, refugee camps, rebel-held territories, community centers, prisons, and schools. They investigate hospital registers, morgue lists, gravestones, military records, flight records, and court records. They innovate with new technologies such as using satellite imagery to piece together evidence of human rights abuses.

Partnering with community members and groups. Our researchers speak local languages and build partnerships with local groups. Their trustworthy networks can be relied on in a crisis. Our researchers ensure that the concerns of local groups are heard by those with the power to make a difference.

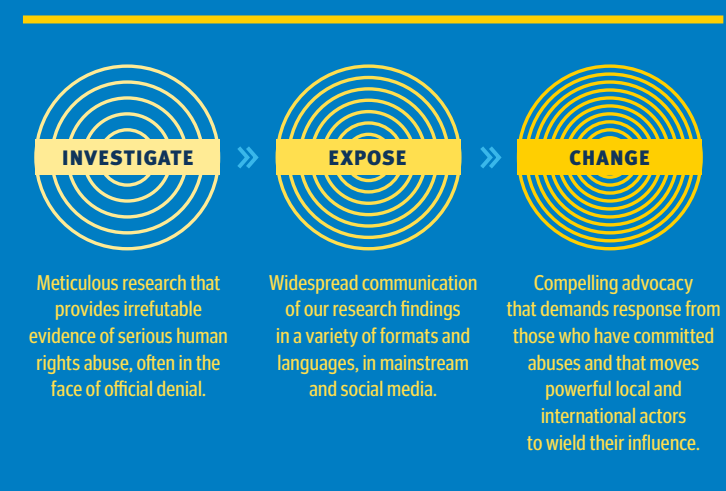
Exposing evidence of abuses. Our researchers shine a light on wrongdoing in reports, news releases, and multimedia pieces. They use traditional and social media to shape public debate on key issues. When our researchers publish their findings, policy-makers and the media take them as irrefutable records of what happened.

Convincing key decision-makers to help. Our researchers share their findings with governments, international donor institutions, and inter-governmental bodies. They press these powerful actors to use their influence to curb abusive policies and practices.

Providing expertise. Working behind the scenes and drawing upon their on-the-ground experience, our researchers answer questions from journalists, political leaders, and other influential individuals. They have served as expert witnesses in trials of those responsible for the world’s worst international crimes.

Staying the course. Our researchers stand with victims of abuse to make sure they are not forgotten. They stay with an issue until we get results.

Human Rights Watch uses a proven methodology to achieve long-term, meaningful impact. Our work has resulted in sustained, positive change in the behavior of governments, lawmakers, court systems, rebel groups, corporations, regional bodies, and the United Nations.



Our advocacy has an immediate, personal impact on individual lives, but our definition of “impact” goes far beyond the individual. Ultimately, we seek systemic changes in policy and practice that will benefit not just a few individuals, but entire populations, for years to come.



ANNA NEISTAT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROGRAM/EMERGENCIES, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

© 2012 Human Rights Watch

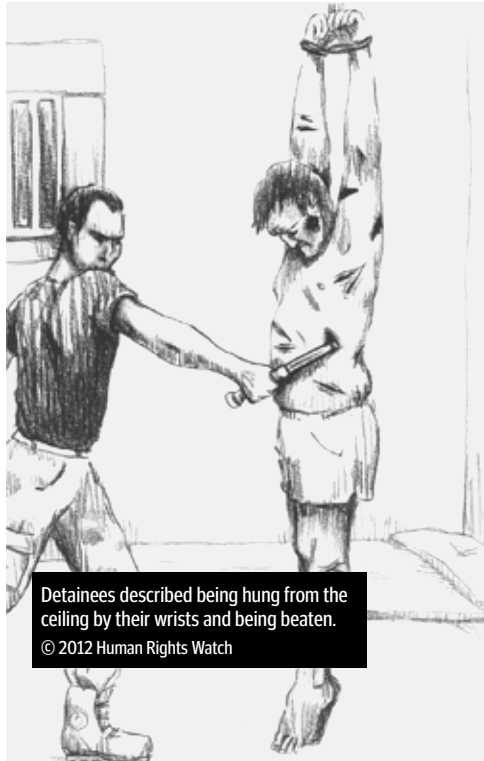
“I remember when we found out that there had been a massacre of hundreds of peaceful protesters in Andijan, Uzbekistan. Witnesses to the killings had escaped to neighboring Kyrgyzstan, but they faced possible extradition to Uzbekistan where they would have been imprisoned, tortured, and probably killed. When we raised the alarm in the media and conducted weeks of intensive global advocacy about the potential fate of these helpless people, the UN decided to protect them. I’ll never forget seeing those two big, beautiful airplanes landing at the runway to take the witnesses to safety, knowing that because of our intervention, 439 lives had likely just been saved.”



OUR GLOBAL IMPACT

CHAMPIONING JUSTICE

Human Rights Watch works tenaciously to lay the legal and moral groundwork for deep-rooted change. We help bring justice and security to people around the world. In the last year, our researchers and advocates worked on some of the toughest issues and stood up to the most intransigent governments in the world. And they had profound impact doing it. Here is a look at some of our achievements in 2012.



Detainees described being hung from the ceiling by their wrists and being beaten.
© 2012 Human Rights Watch

SYRIA

INVESTIGATING GOVERNMENT ATROCITIES

Human Rights Watch issued groundbreaking research documenting the horrors facing civilians in Syria. The government tried to prevent the world from witnessing its atrocities, but we worked under the radar in Syria and the region to expose them. We revealed a system of torture chambers run by Syrian intelligence agencies, identifying the commanders responsible and locating the sites on satellite maps. We showed a pattern of deliberate attacks on men, women, and children waiting in line to buy bread. We helped persuade the United States and European Union to freeze assets and impose travel bans on President Bashar al-Assad and other Syrian officials. Echoing our findings, the United Nations Human Rights Council condemned Syria. The Arab League responded to our work by suspending Syria's membership and imposing sanctions on the country's top leadership. More still needs to be done to stop the slaughter, and we are determined that our continuing work will help to build the political will for tougher action.

LIBYA

DEMANDING RESPECT FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

We investigated abuses committed by all sides during Libya's armed uprising. After Muammar Gaddafi fell, we worked with emerging leaders to help set Libya on a path to respect human rights. For example, we criticized a new law by the transitional government that banned glorification of the former leader, condemning it as a violation of free speech. In a landmark ruling, the Libyan Supreme Court agreed with us and struck down the law.



Libyan military graduates stand at attention in front of a giant mural of then-Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi during a ceremony in Benghazi on August 29, 2008.
© 2008 Getty Images



State Capitol, Sacramento, California
© Getty Images

UNITED STATES

FIGHTING FOR KIDS IN PRISON

The United States is the only country in the world to sentence youth offenders to life in prison without the possibility of parole. In California we mobilized thousands of individuals and some 100 organizations to build broad public support for reform. After a six-year effort, the state legislature finally acted. A new California law allows judges to review life-without-parole cases for youth offenders, giving them the opportunity of a second chance—an advance that could serve as a precedent for reforms in other states.



Dozens of migrants and asylum seekers line up for a meal at a soup kitchen in central Athens.
© 2012 Zalmi for Human Rights Watch

GREECE

ENDING ILL-TREATMENT OF MIGRANTS

Human Rights Watch exposed the failure of law enforcement in Greece to prevent and punish attacks on migrants by groups of dark-clad, masked vigilantes. In response to our investigation, the Greek government created specialized police units to tackle racist violence—one of our key recommendations.



A mother of three in Bagega prepares her child for bed. Two of her children died from lead poisoning.
© 2011 Marcus Bleasdale/VII for Human Rights Watch

NIGERIA

DEFENDING CHILDREN FROM HARM

We exposed the death of 400 children from lead poisoning in Nigeria. In response, the government committed itself to a program of environmental remediation, backing it with \$4 million that allowed life-saving medical treatment to reach 1,500 children. Our

research on mercury used in small-scale gold mining in Mali, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria, and Tanzania enabled us to influence the drafting of a new global treaty on mercury so it included vital protections on child labor and health.

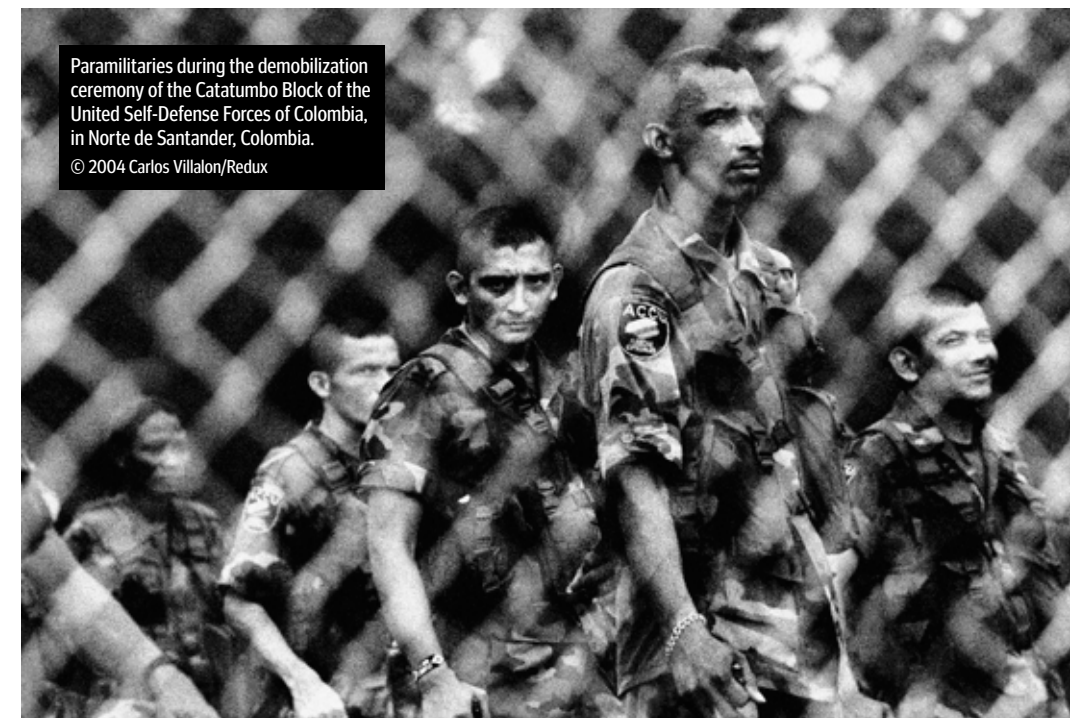


Scars crisscross the back of a man who was the victim of torture and sexual abuse by Sri Lankan security forces while in detention.
© 2012 Private

SRI LANKA

ADDRESSING WAR CRIMES

Sri Lanka's devastating 26-year armed conflict ended in May 2009 with the defeat of an abusive separatist group known as the Tamil Tigers. In the final months of the war, the UN estimated up to 40,000 civilians were killed, many by indiscriminate government shelling. At first, the UN Human Rights Council had the audacity to ignore years of atrocities in congratulating the government on its victory over the Tigers. In partnership with local and international groups, we helped turn the tide by persuading key Council members including India, Nigeria, Mexico, and Peru to press for accountability. In response, the Council did an about-face and finally demanded that Sri Lanka investigate its war crimes.



Paramilitaries during the demobilization ceremony of the Catatumbo Block of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, in Norte de Santander, Colombia.
© 2004 Carlos Villalón/Redux

COLOMBIA

INSISTING ON PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Human Rights Watch has documented killings, forced displacement, and sexual violence by guerrillas, paramilitaries, and the military in Colombia's decades of internal conflict. When the Colombian government proposed a constitutional amendment intended to facilitate a peace agreement, we saw that it would let war criminals off the

hook. We appealed directly to the Colombian president to ensure justice. Our objections were widely covered in the Colombian media and set the terms of the public debate. In the end, Colombia heeded some of our concerns and required that its prosecutors investigate crimes against humanity.



Protesters outside Cipriani's in New York City, where Uzbek diplomat, fashion designer and president's daughter Gulnara Karimova organized a private showing of her clothing collection after the organizers of New York fashion week cancelled her scheduled show. © 2011 Reuters

UZBEKISTAN

ISOLATING A BRUTAL REGIME

Human Rights Watch has reported on the massacre of peaceful protesters, forced child labor, and the systematic torture of dissidents in Uzbekistan. The authoritarian president's daughter, an ambassador of the country, planned to showcase her fashion designs in New York—part of an effort to cleanse her and her government's reputation. We stepped in, spotlighting the government's abysmal rights record and convincing the organizers of New York Fashion Week to cancel her show. The cancellation helped to underscore that public-relation ploys will not end Uzbekistan's political isolation until the government improves respect for human rights.

UGANDA

CURBING POLICE ABUSE

In Uganda we investigated arbitrary arrest, torture, and extrajudicial killings committed by a police force, known as the Rapid Response Unit. We found that members of the abusive unit had never been prosecuted for their crimes. After we pressed Uganda to take action, it disbanded the Rapid Response Unit.



Ugandan police officers beat a supporter of opposition leader Kizza Besigye as they disperse a rally to welcome Besigye's return from Kenya to Kampala on May 12, 2011. © 2011 Getty Images



Women, engaged in illegal mining, search for ore-bearing rock near the tailings discharge point in Papua New Guinea. A ton of ore-bearing rock yields only a tiny amount of gold and the remaining material is processed into tailings. © 2010 Brent Stirton/Reportage by Getty Images for Human Rights Watch

PEABODY AWARD

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH RANKED ALONGSIDE MEDIA HEAVYWEIGHTS LIKE THE BBC, CNN, AND AL JAZEERA WHEN WE WERE AWARDED A PEABODY AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN THE FIELD OF BROADCAST JOURNALISM. OUR MULTIMEDIA FEATURES ON RUSSIAN CIVIL SOCIETY AND MINING-RELATED ABUSES IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA WERE HONORED.

Syrian youths react following a Syrian government airstrike on Maaret al-Numaan on October 18, 2012.
© 2012 Getty Images

JUSTICE: INTRODUCTION

SPOTLIGHT ON JUSTICE

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH is an effective force for justice. We investigate and expose the facts and then wield the power of truth to advocate for positive change. Our work saves lives, aids people in wartime, and secures justice.



NO ONE IS IMMUNE FROM JUSTICE

In 2012, international and domestic courts increasingly held the world's worst criminals responsible for their crimes, making this a milestone year for justice. Following years of advocacy by Human Rights Watch and our allies in the international justice movement, it is now generally recognized that even presidents can be fairly tried and made to serve time in prison. Justice will ultimately prevail, no matter one's title or position.

Securing Justice is a Critical Step for Lasting Peace

Human Rights Watch pursues justice:

- » To recognize the suffering of victims
- » To provide a formal record of past atrocities
- » To strengthen the rule of law
- » To deter leaders and commanders from inflicting future horrors
- » To punish those who commit the world's worst crimes

Even during peace negotiations, we resist immunity for those who direct grave crimes because we have found that their disregard for humanity is often one of the greatest

obstacles to peace. Failing to hold perpetrators to account will only encourage more mass atrocities.



Victims of former Chadian dictator Hissène Habré.
© 2007 Klaartje Quirjns

“JUSTICE IS NOT GOING TO ERASE THE MEMORY OF THE CRIMES. BUT IT WILL PROVIDE PEOPLE WITH SOME LEVEL OF CLOSURE. AT LEAST THEY’LL KNOW IT HAS BEEN DEALT WITH, IT HAS BEEN TALKED ABOUT, SOMEONE HAS BEEN HELD RESPONSIBLE, AND PERHAPS EVEN IDEALLY THE VICTIM HAS RECEIVED SOME FORM OF COMPENSATION. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE TRUTH BE KNOWN, THAT THE PEOPLE WHO WERE KILLED BE REMEMBERED, AND THAT THEIR KILLERS BE ACKNOWLEDGED.”

ALISON DES FORGES (1942-2009),
Senior Advisor on Rwanda,
Human Rights Watch

We Target the World's Worst Crimes

Human Rights Watch seeks justice for crimes that assault our common humanity.

- » **GENOCIDE:**
Acts intended to destroy a group of people based on their nationality, ethnicity, race, or religion.
- » **WAR CRIMES:**
Serious violations committed during armed conflict such as deliberate or indiscriminate attacks on civilians, and the torture of prisoners.
- » **CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY:**
Widespread or systematic attacks on a civilian population through acts such as murder, torture, rape, or enforced disappearance.

JUSTICE: OUR ESSENTIAL ROLE

WE FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED AND MAKE THOSE FINDINGS WORK FOR JUSTICE

Government officials, rebel leaders, warlords, and others who violate human rights often go to great lengths to hide their crimes. They may operate behind closed borders, intimidate the political opposition, silence journalists, and jail activists. Human Rights Watch ensures that abusive leaders cannot hide, and seeks to hold even the most powerful leaders responsible for crimes to account.

Nadim Houry, deputy Middle East and North Africa director, interviews Syrian refugees at the Turkish border, in July 2011.

© 2011 Zalmá for Human Rights Watch

WE ARE HUMAN RIGHTS FACT FINDERS

Human Rights Watch investigates abuses. To uncover the facts, our researchers quickly deploy to the scene of atrocities. We must often evade government crackdowns to get to the facts. We work with local activists to access remote locations where we interview victims and

witnesses. We visit hospitals, morgues, refugee camps, schools, prisons, and graveyards to piece together evidence of human rights abuses. When Human Rights Watch publishes its findings, policy-makers and the media take its reports as an irrefutable record of what happened.

WHEN THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSED ACCESS TO OUR RESEARCHERS, WE FOUND A WAY ACROSS THE BORDER TO GATHER EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF ABUSES. WE ALSO INTERVIEWED SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY, LEBANON, JORDAN, AND IRAQ. WE USED SATELLITE IMAGERY TO SUPPORT OUR FINDINGS. THESE EFFORTS INTENSIFIED INTERNATIONAL OUTRAGE AND ACTION AGAINST SYRIA'S BRUTAL TACTICS.



Peter Bouckaert, emergencies director, interviews refugees from the conflict in Syria at the Turkish border, in July 2011.

© 2011 Zalmá for Human Rights Watch

We Build Pressure to Investigate and Arrest Powerful Leaders

Our research is solid. We provide information that is not available elsewhere. Officials at the highest levels of government are forced to take note, and prosecutors are compelled to act when we speak out. We help international prosecutors focus their

investigations on the most egregious incidents and on those individuals who bear the greatest responsibility for international crimes. We mount global campaigns for arrest, circumventing uncooperative governments implicated in crimes, to ensure that perpetrators are apprehended and brought to trial.



Ivory Coast's Laurent Gbagbo and his wife, Simone, sit in a room at Hotel Golf in Abidjan after they were arrested on April 11, 2011.

© 2011 Reuters

WHEN ARMED CONFLICT BROKE OUT IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE AFTER THE NOVEMBER 2010 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH DEPLOYED RESEARCHERS WHO EXPOSED WIDESPREAD KILLINGS AND RAPES. WE IMPLICATED 13 LEADERS IN SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL CRIMES, ONE OF WHOM—FORMER PRESIDENT LAURENT GBAGBO—WAS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC) IN THE HAGUE. WHEN ICC JUDGES MADE AN INITIAL RULING IN THE CÔTE D'IVOIRE CASE, THEY CITED HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH'S RESEARCH 70 TIMES.

GBAGBO IS THE FIRST FORMER HEAD OF STATE TO FACE JUSTICE BEFORE THE ICC.

SUDANESE PRESIDENT AL-BASHIR'S WORLD IS GETTING SMALLER.

We raised the alarm about crimes against humanity committed by the Sudanese government and militia forces in the Darfur region as early as 2003. By 2005, the UN Security Council paid heed and referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC for investigation and prosecution of those responsible. Our Sudan researchers repeatedly briefed the ICC prosecution about patterns of crimes, helping to identify key perpetrators and incidents. Human Rights Watch advocates ensured that ICC suspect and Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir has faced extreme difficulty traveling beyond Sudan's borders. We have pressed world leaders to arrest al-Bashir if he sets foot on their soil, and many have agreed.

The burned remains of the village of Singhetao, Chad, which was attacked by Sudanese and Chadian Janjaweed militia during a series of raids in April 2006.

© 2006 Tim Hetherington for Human Rights Watch

We Serve as Experts

We press for an effective system of laws and courts that can overcome the obstacles blocking justice for the worst crimes. Our staff's in-depth knowledge of the situation on the ground helps prosecutors and investigators to understand often unfamiliar, politically divisive, and insecure legal terrain. We often are asked to testify at trials as expert witnesses.

We Monitor Trials and Build Public Awareness

After an arrest, we continue to bear witness. We monitor trials so they are fair. We press the court to broadcast what is happening to the communities where the crimes occurred, which makes justice more meaningful for the victims and their families.

Neela Ghoshal, researcher for the Africa division and the LGBT rights program, conducts interviews on mob justice in Burundi.
© 2009 Martina Bacigalupo for Human Rights Watch



JUSTICE: IMPACT

WE ARE CHAMPIONS FOR JUSTICE AND FOR THE INSTITUTIONS THAT MAKE JUSTICE A REALITY

Many countries lack an effective legal system. If national courts are unable or unwilling to prosecute war criminals, international options are available, thanks to the work of Human Rights Watch and its partners in the international justice movement.

Charles Taylor is arrested and brought to Sierra Leone to face charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity before the Special Court for Sierra Leone.
© 2006 UN Photo

MILESTONE ADVANCES IN JUSTICE

Human Rights Watch led a successful campaign for the establishment in 2002 of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the first permanent international tribunal to prosecute the world's worst crimes. Before that, we pushed for creation of ad hoc international courts to prosecute crimes committed in conflicts in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. We also helped secure

a special court to try crimes stemming from Sierra Leone's civil war. Our researchers have served as expert witnesses at each of these courts. Their deep knowledge—of what really happened and who did it—has played a major role in bringing to justice those responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

Slobodan Milosevic, the former president of Yugoslavia, becomes the first sitting head of state to be indicted by a UN tribunal. Charged with genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, his trial begins in 2002 but he dies before the proceedings are completed.

International Criminal Court (ICC) established in the Hague as a permanent global "court of last resort" for prosecuting genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity when national courts are unwilling or unable to investigate.



Congolese rebel leader Thomas Lubanga © 2010 Getty Images

International Criminal Court delivers its first judgment, finding rebel leader Thomas Lubanga guilty for recruiting and using child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo from 2002 to 2003.



Entrance to the International Criminal Court in The Hague, The Netherlands. © 2011 Getty Images

1993

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) established by the UN Security Council to prosecute war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity committed in the former Yugoslavia beginning in 1991.

1994

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) established by the UN Security Council to prosecute those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law.



Mass grave of hundreds of ethnic Tutsi victims in Rwanda exhumed for reburial in 1995. © 1995 Corinne Dufka/Human Rights Watch

1999

2002

2005

UN Security Council referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC for investigation and prosecution of those responsible for crimes against humanity.



A map of Chad used by Human Rights Watch investigators. It shows the village of Jowara, where Human Rights Watch uncovered a massacre site. © 2006 Tim Hetherington for Human Rights Watch

2012

Special Court for Sierra Leone convicts former Liberian president Charles Taylor for aiding and abetting war crimes by a rebel group in neighboring Sierra Leone. He is the first former head of state to be tried in an international court since Nuremberg.



Former Liberian President Charles Taylor listens to the judge at the opening of the sentencing judgment hearing of the Special Court for Sierra Leone held in Leidschendam, near The Hague, on May 30, 2012. © 2012 Reuters

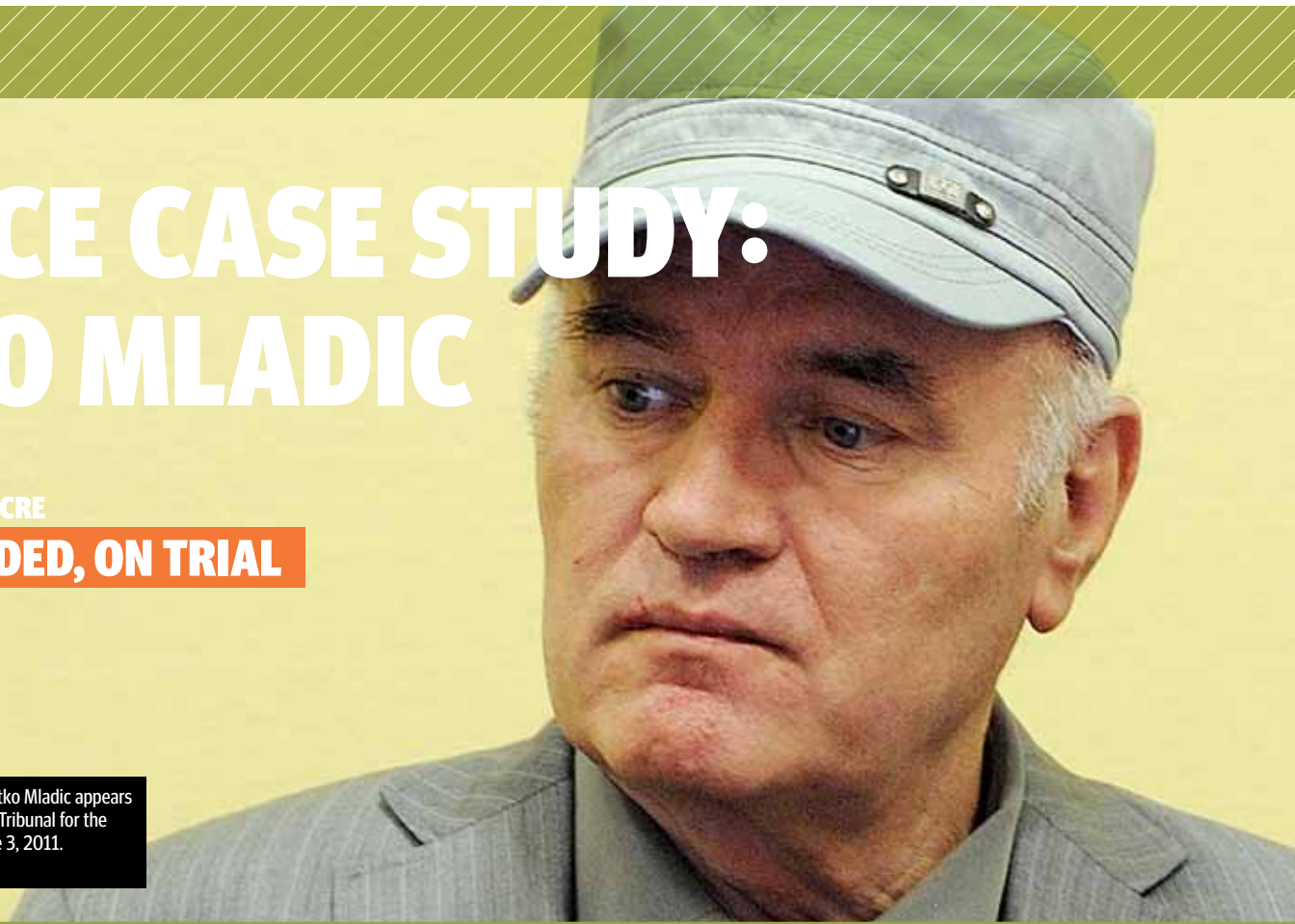
JUSTICE CASE STUDY: RATKO MLADIC

RATKO MLADIC:
WANTED FOR A MASSACRE

» APPREHENDED, ON TRIAL

Former Bosnian Serb commander Ratko Mladic appears in court at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague, June 3, 2011.

© 2011 Reuters



VOICE OF A VICTIM

“THE SOLDIERS BEGAN TO DRINK... MY HUSBAND WAS WITH TWO OF MY CHILDREN, A DAUGHTER AND MY THREE-YEAR-OLD SON. THEY TOOK MY SON OUT OF HIS ARMS AND JUST THREW HIM ON THE GROUND... THEN THEY MADE MY DAUGHTER BREAK AWAY FROM MY HUSBAND, AND THEY THREW HER ON THE GROUND, TOO. AND THEN MY SON ESMIR... I WAS HOLDING HIM IN MY ARMS... WE WERE HUGGING, BUT THEY TOOK HIM AWAY. THEY GRABBED HIM AND SLIT HIS THROAT... THEY MADE ME DRINK HIS BLOOD.”

J.N., describing to Human Rights Watch how her son was killed

Hours before carrying out a carefully planned massacre of thousands of Bosnians—the worst atrocity in Europe since World War II—Bosnian Serb military commander Ratko Mladic walked among a crowd of children. He patted them on the head, handed out candy, and promised that their fathers and brothers would be safe. Within days, most had been murdered.

Bringing the “Butcher of Srebrenica” to Justice

Mladic evaded justice for years. In 1995 he was indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia for the genocidal murder of 7,000 Bosnian Muslim men and boys at the town of Srebrenica. He went into hiding in Serbia, but due in part to our work he was forced out and arrested in 2011. Mladic is now on trial in The Hague.

The message is clear: leaders who commit horrific war crimes can run but ultimately justice will catch up with them.

Exposing Atrocities so Justice Can Triumph

Our researchers detailed the massacre after conducting interviews with dozens of Srebrenica survivors. The devastating first-hand accounts we documented helped lay the groundwork for Mladic’s indictment. The evidence against him, as described by a tribunal judge, consisted of: “Scenes of unimaginable savagery: thousands of men executed and buried in mass graves, hundreds of men buried alive, men and women mutilated and

slaughtered, children killed before their mothers’ eyes, a grandfather forced to eat the liver of his own grandson. These are truly scenes from hell, written on the darkest pages of human history.”

Spurring the World to Action

For many years Mladic lived openly in Serbia. He appeared in public, drew an army pension, and enjoyed widespread support in Serbian society.

Meanwhile Human Rights Watch stood with the Srebrenica victims. We generated intense international pressure on Serbia to arrest him. In response, Mladic went underground.

But, ultimately, we succeeded in helping to use Serbia’s desire to join the European Union as a powerful point of leverage. We insisted that Mladic’s arrest occur before Serbia started its bid to join the EU. In May 2011 the tribunal delivered a report critical of Serbia to the UN, which would have undermined its EU membership ambitions. Days later, the Serbian government arrested and surrendered Mladic to the tribunal.



© 2013 Byba Sepitkova/
Human Rights Watch

The Researcher

LAURA PITTER, COUNTERTERRORISM ADVISOR, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, AND CO-AUTHOR OF THE 1995 HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH REPORT *THE FALL OF SREBRENICA AND THE FAILURE OF UN PEACEKEEPING*

“When I went to Bosnia in the summer of 1995 to investigate rumors of a massacre at Srebrenica, the depravity of what I discovered shocked me to my core and still disturbs me. At that time the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia did not yet have a single suspect in custody. When it actually opened its doors I was skeptical that it would ever prosecute Mladic. When Mladic was finally captured and turned over to the tribunal, I realized how far international law, and justice, had finally come.”

JUSTICE CASE STUDY: CHARLES TAYLOR

CHARLES TAYLOR:
A PRESIDENT FALLS

» **CONVICTED**

Former Liberian President Charles Taylor listens to the judge at the opening of the sentencing judgment hearing of the Special Court for Sierra Leone held in Leidschendam, near The Hague, on May 30, 2012.

© 2012 Reuters

VOICE OF A VICTIM

“THE REBELS ORDERED MY PARENTS AND THE TWO OTHER WOMEN TO MOVE AWAY. THEN THEY TOLD ME TO UNDRESS. I WAS RAPED BY THE 10 REBELS, ONE AFTER THE OTHER. THEY LINED UP, WAITING FOR THEIR TURN AND WATCHED WHILE I WAS BEING RAPED... ONE OF THE CHILD COMBATANTS WAS ABOUT 12 YEARS. THE THREE OTHER CHILD SOLDIERS WERE ABOUT 15. THE REBELS THREATENED TO KILL ME IF I CRIED.”

16-year-old girl describing to Human Rights Watch her brutal rape by rebel forces supported by then Liberian President Charles Taylor during Sierra Leone's civil war.

The signature atrocity of the rebel forces backed by Charles Taylor was to chop off with machetes the arms, legs, noses, and lips of men, women, and children.

Ending Appalling Cruelty

In April 2012 former Liberian president Charles Taylor was found guilty of aiding and abetting heinous crimes. Finally the victims of Sierra Leone's devastating civil war have found some solace.

Taylor is the first former head of state to be convicted by an international or hybrid court since Nuremberg. He was sentenced to 50 years in prison.

Making the World Bear Witness

Human Rights Watch investigators collected testimony from hundreds of victims and witnesses in Sierra

Leone. We showed how rebel groups terrorized, raped, murdered, and enslaved civilians, and used children as soldiers. Taylor provided substantial arms, ammunition, and financial support to these groups in Sierra Leone because he wanted to destabilize the country and gain access to its natural resources.

Human Rights Watch's work was essential to the global effort to bring Taylor to justice. The prosecutor for the Special Court for Sierra Leone used our findings to build criminal cases against him and eight others whom the court has convicted. We provided expert testimony at Taylor's trial.



A 2-year-old girl who lost her right arm when her grandmother was shot and killed by Revolutionary United Front rebels in Sierra Leone. The four men all had their arms amputated by the rebels. © 1999 Corinne Dufka/Human Rights Watch



Corinne Dufka, senior Africa researcher and West Africa regional director, testifies before the International Criminal Court at the trial of former Liberian president Charles Taylor for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The Researcher

CORINNE DUFKA, SENIOR RESEARCHER ON WEST AFRICA, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, AND EXPERT WITNESS AT TAYLOR'S TRIAL

“When I covered Sierra Leone from 1999 to 2004, I interviewed hundreds of victims of the conflict. When Charles Taylor was eventually detained and held accountable for his role in these crimes, I felt tremendous relief and hope. Relief that an indicted war criminal accused of having caused great suffering was finally where he belonged. And hope because justice for the victims of these crimes was now within reach.”

Remaining Vigilant

After Taylor was indicted and with an insurgency threatening the capital, his hold on power in Liberia weakened. He fled, seeking haven in Nigeria. For three years Human Rights Watch demanded that then Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo surrender Taylor. Our efforts generated intense pressure on Obasanjo in Nigeria and nearly everywhere he traveled abroad.

When Obasanjo sought a meeting with then US President George W. Bush, Human Rights Watch convinced the White House to tell Obasanjo that there would be no meeting until Taylor was arrested. Within days, Nigerian police handcuffed Taylor and placed him on a plane to The Hague, where he was eventually tried.



JUSTICE CASE STUDY: THOMAS LUBANGA

THOMAS LUBANGA:
AN ARMY OF CHILDREN

» CONVICTED

Congolese rebel leader Thomas Lubanga awaits the verdict during his trial for war crimes at the International Criminal Court in The Hague on March 14, 2012.

© 2012 Getty Images

VOICE OF A VICTIM

“[THEY] CAME INTO TOWN AND STARTED KILLING PEOPLE. WE HID IN OUR HOUSE. I OPENED THE WINDOW AND SAW WHAT HAPPENED... A GROUP OF MORE THAN 10 WITH SPEARS, GUNS AND MACHETES KILLED TWO MEN... THEY TOOK [A MAN] FROM HIS FAMILY AND ATTACKED HIM WITH KNIVES AND HAMMERS. THEY KILLED HIM AND HIS SON... WITH KNIVES. THEY CUT HIS SON’S THROAT AND TORE OPEN HIS CHEST. THEY CUT THE TENDONS ON HIS HEELS, SMASHED HIS HEAD AND TOOK OUT HIS INTESTINES. THE FATHER WAS SLAUGHTERED AND BURNED.”

Eyewitness to an attack by Lubanga-led forces in Mongbwalu, Democratic Republic of Congo, originally published in *The Curse of Gold*, Human Rights Watch, June 2005

With promises of gold for those who joined, the warlord Thomas Lubanga Dyilo built a brutal rebel army in the remote bush of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Young boys were so prevalent in Lubanga’s ranks that it became known as an “army of children.”

Exposing a Record of Cruelty

Lubanga and his forces were active in eastern Congo where a conflict raged between 1999 and 2006. More than 60,000 civilians were slaughtered. Human Rights Watch began collecting testimony in 1999 from

hundreds of witnesses about ethnic massacres, torture, rape, and the recruitment of children as soldiers. We uncovered an incident in which Lubanga’s fighters entered a school and rounded up an entire class of schoolchildren, forcing them to join his rebel force.



A child miner digs for gold in Watsa, northeastern Congo.

© 2004 Marcus Bleasdale/VII for Human Rights Watch



© 2013 Byba Sepitkova/Human Rights Watch

The Advocate

G ERALDINE MATTIOLI-ZELTNER, ADVOCACY DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

“The importance of the International Criminal Court’s conviction of Thomas Lubanga reaches around the globe. It sends a message to all commanders with children in their ranks that they cannot continue to exploit children as soldiers without being branded war criminals and risking imprisonment.”

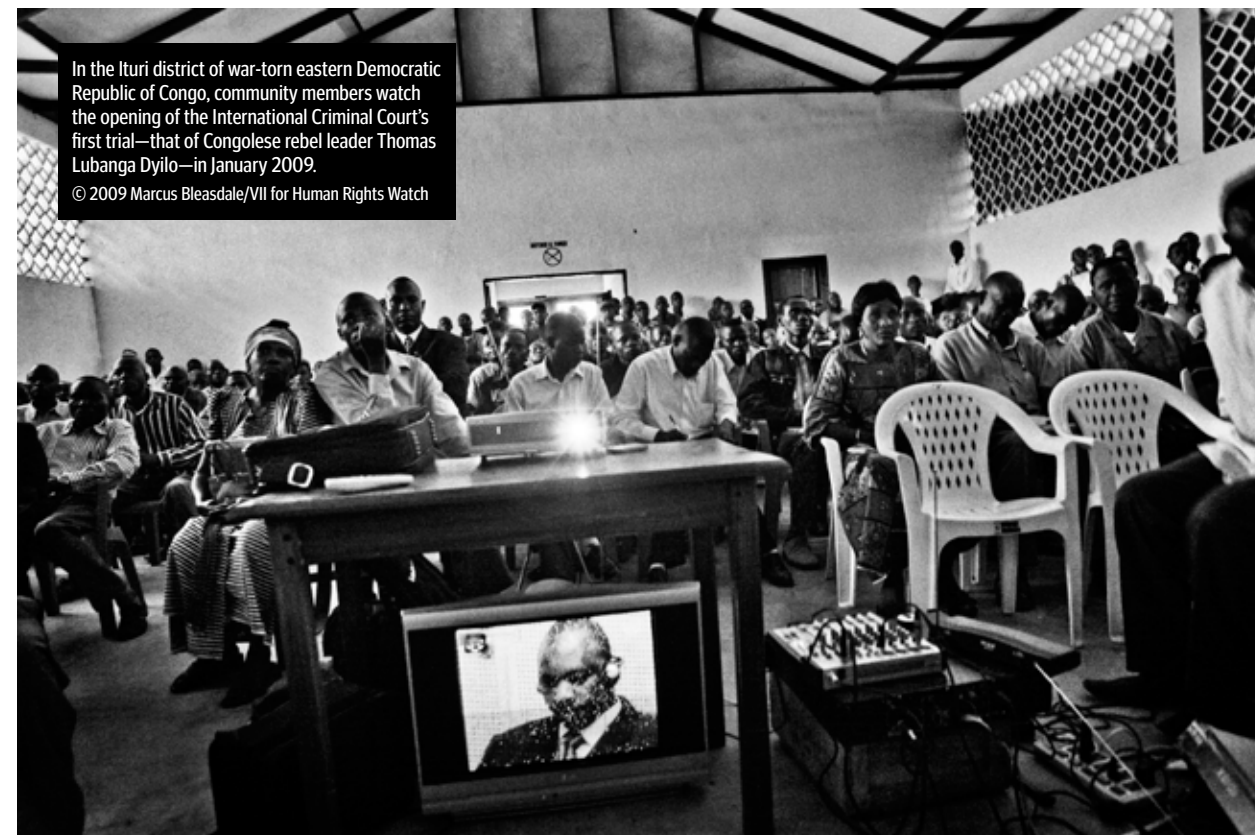
Building the Case for Justice

As we exposed abuses, we called for those responsible to be arrested and for the International Criminal Court (ICC) to open an investigation into eastern Congo. In partnership with a courageous local human rights group, we provided information to the ICC to help bring suspected war criminals in Congo to account. When the court started its first trial against Lubanga, we pressed it to relay the proceedings to victims and their families in remote villages. It did so, via a video feed to local community centers. Hundreds of people packed into small churches to watch the proceedings, and their solace was profound, according to our senior Congo researcher who sat with them

in one church. We contributed to bringing a sense of justice to the people most affected by Lubanga's crimes.

Putting Warlords on Notice

In March 2012 the ICC made its first judgment: a guilty conviction against Lubanga for his role in grave abuses committed in the Congo. The ICC prosecutor used Human Rights Watch's research to inform its investigations of the conflict in Ituri and abuses committed there. The trial and conviction serve as a rare victory for Congolese victims of atrocities. This landmark case puts warlords on notice that sending children into combat is a crime that can land them behind bars.



In the Ituri district of war-torn eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, community members watch the opening of the International Criminal Court's first trial—that of Congolese rebel leader Thomas Lubanga Dyilo—in January 2009.
© 2009 Marcus Bleasdale/VII for Human Rights Watch



A child soldier with the rebel Union for Congolese Patriots stands guard during a public rally in the northeastern Congolese town of Bunia.
© 2003 Associated Press

JUSTICE: WANTED

LOOKING AHEAD

ABUSERS STILL IN OUR SIGHTS

Despite major victories in bringing some of the world's most heinous criminals to justice, others accused of mass atrocities remain at liberty. Some still cling to power.

OMAR AL-BASHIR



© 2013 Getty Images

Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir is facing two arrest warrants by the International Criminal Court (ICC) on charges of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Darfur. The warrants are based in part on our documentation of appalling crimes committed by government forces and allied Janjaweed militia in Darfur.

BASHAR AL-ASSAD



© 2011 Getty Images

Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and senior Syrian officials should be brought to justice. Human Rights Watch's investigations have revealed brutal atrocities committed by the Assad government including widespread torture, indiscriminate bombings of civilians, and summary executions. Members of armed opposition forces have committed serious abuses against detainees. We continue to lay the groundwork for eventual prosecution of those on both sides who are responsible for these crimes.

JOSEPH KONY



© 2006 Getty Images

Joseph Kony and two of his commanders are wanted by the ICC for war crimes and crimes against humanity while leading the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The LRA is a merciless armed group that replenishes its ranks by abducting children. For years Human Rights Watch has exposed the LRA's trail of death and destruction as it moved from Uganda to bordering regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic.

OUR FIGHT FOR JUSTICE CONTINUES

PRESSING GOVERNMENTS TO TAKE CUSTODY OF FUGITIVES. SUDANESE PRESIDENT OMAR AL-BASHIR, THE LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY'S JOSEPH KONY, AND TOO MANY OTHER SERIOUS ABUSERS REMAIN AT LARGE.



BUILDING RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND THE INSTITUTIONS THAT DELIVER JUSTICE TO VICTIMS AROUND THE WORLD.



ENSURING THAT TRIALS ARE FAIR AND CREDIBLE.



WORKING TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF ACCOUNTABILITY-FREE ZONES WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT DOES NOT YET REACH, SUCH AS SYRIA, ZIMBABWE, SRI LANKA, AND BEYOND.



© 2013 Byba Septikova/
Human Rights Watch

“IT IS WORTH REMEMBERING THAT WHILE JUSTICE MAY BE SLOW, IT CAN HAPPEN, EVEN TO THOSE WHO APPEAR UNTOUCHABLE WHEN THE CRIMES ARE BEING COMMITTED.”

PARAM-PREET SINGH, Senior Counsel,
International Justice, Human Rights Watch

AT TIME OF PRINT: MAY 30, 2013



© 2009 Getty Images

Bosco Ntaganda is wanted for war crimes in northeastern Congo. Ntaganda commanded troops known for surrounding towns and going house-to-house to rape, torture, kill, and mutilate civilians. Even after he was charged, we continued to play a leading role in exposing ongoing atrocities by a rebel movement known as the M23, led by Ntaganda and others.

Our researchers interviewed victims and witnesses at the Congo-Rwanda border and revealed that the Rwandan government was providing military support to the M23 and helped him evade arrest by Congolese authorities.

In March 2013 Ntaganda without notice turned himself in to the US embassy in Rwanda's capital. He was then transferred to the ICC to stand trial.

JUSTICE: CONCLUSION



Abbas, whose arm was amputated at age 3, plays in a camp dedicated to providing artificial limbs and rehabilitating and educating amputees who were victims of rebel atrocities during the Sierra Leone civil war, in Freetown, Sierra Leone in 2000.
© 2000 Marcus Bleasdale/VII

WHEN A VICTIM OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE SEES JUSTICE SERVED, HUMANITY TRIUMPHS

Justice is tangible for victims and their communities when their abusers are brought to trial. Justice is indispensable for upholding human dignity and deterring future human rights abuse. The best route to peace often begins with justice.

“ON THE DAY CHARLES TAYLOR’S CONVICTION WAS ANNOUNCED TO THE WORLD, OFFICIALS IN SIERRA LEONE SET UP SPECIAL VIEWING SITES IN THE CAPITAL, FREETOWN, AND THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE GATHERED TO WATCH THE VERDICT BEING READ FROM THE NETHERLANDS....[T]HE CROWDS ‘SIGHED WITH RELIEF’ WHEN THE CONVICTION WAS ANNOUNCED. ONE OF TAYLOR’S VICTIMS, JUSU JARKA, WHO LOST BOTH OF HIS ARMS DURING THE CIVIL WAR, REACTED:

I AM HAPPY THAT THE TRUTH HAS COME OUT.”

CLARENCE ROY-MACAULAY, Associated Press, April 26, 2012, reporting from Freetown, Sierra Leone.

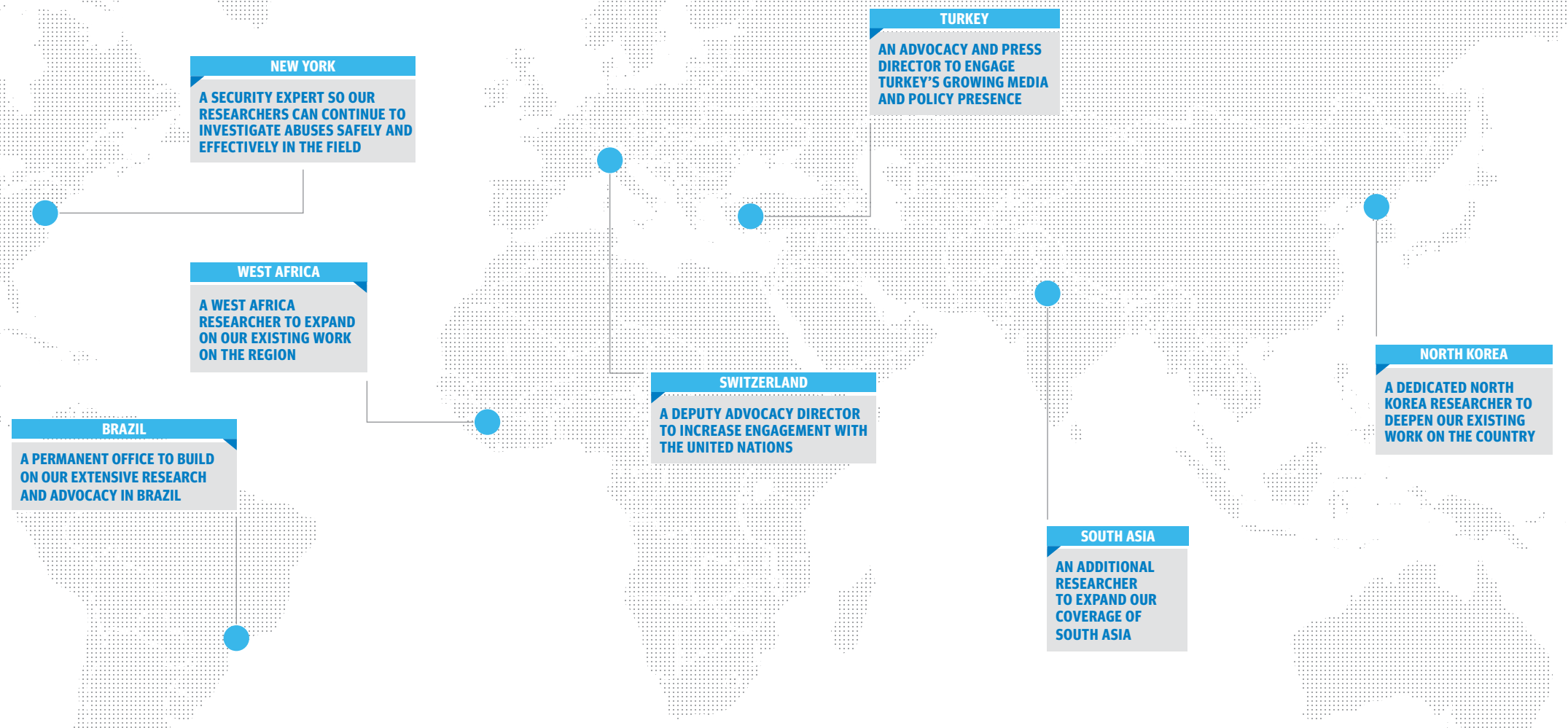
GLOBAL CHALLENGE

Making Our Impact Truly Global

Human Rights Watch launched a global challenge campaign to strengthen our impact in the changing world around us.

Broadening our advocacy: Our influence with Western governments remains essential. But emerging powers in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia now also play a critical role in shaping the pressure for change that abusive governments feel. Human Rights Watch must develop the capacity to influence these key players by being present in new global centers, speaking diverse languages, partnering with frontline groups, and engaging with senior government officials.

Deepening our research: We currently cover 90 countries around the world, and our staff is stretched. Some are responsible for several major countries and issues at once. In other places, we are able to use only part-time consultants. To be most effective we must expand our research staff so we can cover these countries and issues more effectively.

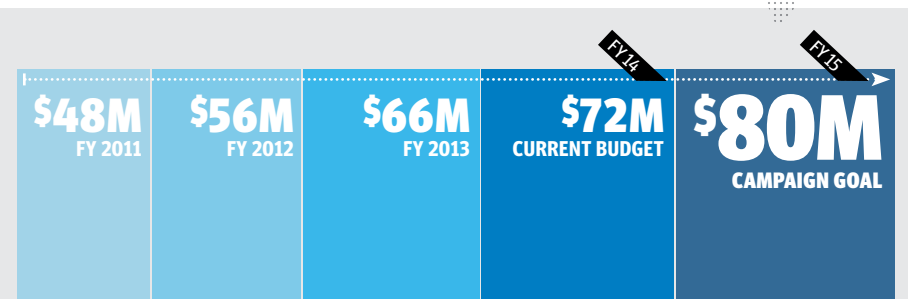


“HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH HAS A PROVEN METHODOLOGY, A HISTORY OF IMPACT, AND A VISION FOR A CHANGING WORLD. IT IS EVOLVING TO MEET A NEW REALITY, WORKING TO ENSURE THAT EMERGING CENTERS OF POWER WIELD THEIR INFLUENCE FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS CAUSE.”

James F. Hoge, Jr
Board Chair

Campaign Snapshot

With your generous support and enthusiasm, we are already on our way to meeting the Global Challenge.



THANK YOU

Your partnership and support has allowed us to continue investigating abuses, exposing injustices, and protecting lives in more places around the world than ever before. None of this work would be possible without you.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James F. Hoge, Jr., Chair
Former Editor
Foreign Affairs

Susan Manilow, Vice-Chair
Human Rights Activist

Joel Motley, Vice-Chair
Managing Director
Public Capital Advisors, LLC

Sid Sheinberg, Vice-Chair
Partner
The Bubble Factory
Former Chief Operating Officer
MCA / Universal

John J. Studzinski CBE,
Vice-Chair
Global Head
Blackstone Advisory
Partners L.P.
The Blackstone Group

Hassan Elmasry, Treasurer
Partner & Lead Portfolio
Manager
Independent Franchise
Partners, LLP

Bruce Rabb, Secretary
Legal Adviser to Nonprofit
Organizations

**Karen Herskovitz
Ackman**
Landscape Architect

Jorge Castañeda
Professor
New York University
Former Foreign Minister of
Mexico

Tony Elliott
Chairman
Time Out Group

Michael G. Fisch
President & Chief Executive
Officer
American Securities, LLC

Michael E. Gellert
General Partner
Windcrest Partners

Hina Jilani
Director
AGHS Legal Aid Center
Former Special
Representative
UN Secretary-General on
Human Rights Defenders

Betsy Karel
Photographer
Chair
Trellis Fund

Wendy Keys
Filmmaker
Former Executive Producer
of Programming
Film Society of
Lincoln Center

Robert Kissane
President
CCS

**Kimberly Marteau
Emerson**
Principal
KME Consulting

Oki Matsumoto
Chairman & Chief
Executive Officer
Monex Group, Inc.

Barry M. Meyer
Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer
Warner Bros.
Entertainment Inc.

Aoife O'Brien
Human Rights Activist
Writer & Journalist

Joan R. Platt
Human Rights Activist

Amy Rao
Founder &
Chief Executive Officer
Integrated Archive
Systems

Neil Rimer
Co-founder &
General Partner
Index Ventures

Victoria Riskin
Human Rights Activist
Writer-Producer
Former President
Writers Guild of America

Graham Robeson
Chairman
The 66 Humanitarian
Foundation
Chairman
Banque Havilland

Shelley F. Rubin
Co-Founder
The Rubin Museum of Art

Kevin P. Ryan
Founder &
Chief Executive Officer
Gilt Groupe

**Ambassador Robin
Sanders**
FE3DS, LLC

**Jean-Louis
Servan-Schreiber**
Editor & Publisher
CLÉS Magazines

Javier Solana
President
ESADE Center for Global
Economy and Geopolitics
Former Secretary General
NATO

Siri Stolt-Nielsen
Artist

Darian W. Swig
Human Rights Advocate
Founder & President
Article 3 Advisors

John R. Taylor
Managing Partner
Wellspring Advisors, LLC

Amy Towers
Founder
Nduna Foundation

Marie Warburg
Director
American Council on
Germany
Director
US and German Friends of
the Jewish Museum Berlin

Catherine Zennström
Zennström Philanthropies

BOARD MEMBERS EMERITI
Jane Olson
Former Board Chair
2004-2010
Former Chair
Landmine Survivors
Network 1998-2010
Board Member
Pacific Council on
International Policy

Jonathan F. Fanton
Former Board Chair
1998-2003
Former President
John D. and Catherine T.
MacArthur Foundation
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Visiting Fellow
Hunter College, CUNY

Robert L. Bernstein
Founding Chair
1978-1998
Former Chairman &
President
Random House

Lisa Anderson
President
American University
in Cairo

David M. Brown
Penobscot Management, LLC

William D. Carmichael
Human Rights Activist
Retired
Ford Foundation

Vartan Gregorian
President
Carnegie Corporation
of New York

Alice H. Henkin
Director Emerita
Justice and
Society Program
The Aspen Institute

Stephen L. Kass
Partner & Co-Director
Environmental Practice
Group

Carter, Ledyard & Milburn
Adjunct Professor of Law
Brooklyn Law School

Bruce Klatsky
Former Board Chairman
& Chief Executive Officer
Phillips-Van Heusen

**Joanne
Leedom-Ackerman**
Author
Vice President &
Former International
Secretary
International PEN

Josh Mailman
Joshua Mailman
Foundation

Samuel K. Murumba
Professor of Law
Brooklyn Law School

Peter L.W. Osnos
Founder & Editor at Large
Public Affairs

Kathleen Peratis
Senior Partner
Outten and Golden

Marina Pinto Kaufman
Human Rights Activist

Sigrid Rausing
Sigrid Rausing Trust

Orville Schell
Director
Center on US-China
Relations
Asia Society
Former Dean
Graduate School of
Journalism UC Berkeley

Gary Sick
Senior Research Scholar &
Adjunct Professor of Middle
East Politics
Columbia University

Malcolm B. Smith
Senior Consultant
General American
Investors
Company, Inc.

NON-BOARD MEMBER COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Richard Fields
Shari Leinwand
Bruce Simpson
Richard Zuckerman

**COMMUNICATIONS
COMMITTEE**
Kathleen Begala
Claudine Boeglin
John Borthwick
Alan Braynin
Ann Cooper
Kristen Durkin
Michael Glennon
Jay Harris
Loren Jenkins
Scott Kauffman
David Keller
Rebecca MacKinnon
Mike Moran
Jessica Morris
Rica Rodman Orszag
Lynn Povich
Deborah Ramo
Stephanie Sandberg
Laura Silber
Peter Spielmann
Manuel Toscano

**COUNCIL STEERING
COMMITTEE**
Nadia Chatti-Beck
Nancy Englander
David Lakhdhir
Pascaline
Servan-Schreiber

**DEVELOPMENT &
OUTREACH COMMITTEE**
Kristen Durkin
Marina Kayser-Eichberg

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE
Bernard Lambilliotte

POLICY COMMITTEE
Fareeda Banda
Philip Bentley
Cynthia Brown
Paul Chevigny
Lori Damrosch
Gara LaMarche
Minna Schrag
Steve Shapiro
Domna Stanton

COMMITTEE LISTING

BEIRUT COMMITTEE

Mohamed Alem, Co-Chair
Chadia El Meouchi, Co-Chair
Rima Bakri, Associate
Yasser Akkaoui
Rami El-Nimer
Ali Ghandour
Farouk Jabre
Emile Khoury
Paul Salem

BERLIN COMMITTEE

Marie M. Warburg, Co-Chair
Signe Rossbach, Co-Chair
Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, Honorary Member

Jutta Limbach, Honorary Member

Ernest Ulrich, Honorary Member

Nesrin Soyacetin, Associate Director

Tessa Fanelva
Hans Gerhard Hannesen
Jeremy Higginbotham
Antonia Josten
Manuela Loaeza-Grunert
Tanja Maka-Magill
Mayte Peters
Najla Rettberg
Katrin Sandmann
Frieder Schnock
Renata Stih
Hanno Timmer
Gert von der Groeben
Julie von Kessel
Margarete von Portatius
Detlef Graf von Schwerin
Kerrin Gräfin von Schwerin
Simon D. Young

BRUSSELS CIRCLE OF FRIENDS

Janneke Dreesmann-Beerkens, Ambassador
Christophe Tanghe, Ambassador
Caroline Ceska, Director
Fabienne Bertrand

Luc Bertrand
Clotilde Boël
Harold Boël
Herman Brenninkmeijer
Margriet Brenninkmeijer
Christian Cigrang
Christophe d'Ansembourg
Gina d'Ansembourg
Marc Dreesmann
Xavier Hufkens
Nancy Leysen
Thomas Leysen
Simone Susskind
Alexandra Van Campenhout
Xavier Van Campenhout
Grietje Vandendriessche
Johan Vandendriessche
Axel Vervoordt
May Vervoordt

CANADA COMMITTEE

Sarah Dinnick, Chair
Brenda Dinnick, Founding Co-Chair
Wendy Keys, Founding Co-Chair
Helga Stephenson, Founding Co-Chair

Allan Rock, Ottawa Chair
Jasmine Hertz, Director
Suresh Bhalla
Sean Carter
Meredith Cartwright
Michael Charles
Deane Collinson
Judy Collinson
Kathryn W. Cottingham
Colleen Duggan
Jennifer Eggsgard
Ted Gajewski
Helen H. Graham
Daniel Guttman
Nancy Hamm
Judith Hinchman
Donna Ivey
Raja Khouri
Linda Kristal
Jacquie Labatt
Ann Levitt
Elizabeth Levitt
Louise Levitt
Michael MacMillan
Renu Mandhane
Judy McLean
Errol Mendes

Michelle Meneley
Ziyaad Mia
Sarah Milroy
Lyndsay Morrison
Vina Nadjibulla
Jennifer Pagnutti
Erna Paris
Roger P. Parkinson
Kim Pate
Penelope Pepperell
Valerie Percival
Caitlin R. Sainsbury
Kim Samuel-Johnson
Poonam Sarin
Vinay Sarin
Bruce Simpson
Donna Slaight
Michele Symons
Kathryn Trevenen

CHICAGO COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Cicchelli, Co-Chair
Dedrea Gray, Co-Chair
Judy Gaynor, Founding Co-Chair
Susan Manilow, Founding Co-Chair

Ellen Alberding, Co-Chair Emeritus
Margaret Duncan, Co-Chair Emeritus
Carolyn Grisko, Co-Chair Emeritus
Grace Newton, Co-Chair Emeritus
Jobi Petersen Cates, Senior Director
Ahmed Abdelsalam
Lucy Ascoli
Jeanne Atkinson
Edgar Bachrach
Cherif M. Bassiouni
Marjorie Benton
Susan Berkowitz
Margaret H. Blair
Ryan Blitstein
Rafik Boughadou
Ann Chikahisa
Fay Clayton
Mitchell Cobey
Doris Conant
Howard Conant, Jr.
Dolores Connolly
Judy Cottle

Susan Crown
Janet Diederichs
Karen C. Ehlers
Sunny Fischer
William D. Forsyth
Kevin Gallagher
Martha Gardner
Jill Garling
Anne Geraghty Helms
Jenny Gillespie
Susan Gzesh
Tracy A. Hannan
Rhona Hoffman
Deone Jackman
Lynette A. Jackson
Andrea Jett
Kelly P. Kaiser
Marilyn Katz
Mike Koldyke
Susan Krantz
Liz K. Lefkofsky
Paul Lehman
Julie Lepri
Rosemarie Lizarraga
Rakesh Madhava
William F. Mahoney
Susan McColgan
Lori McMullen
Karen Mellen
Maaria Mozaffar
Colleen Murphy
Susmita Poddar

FRANKFURT COMMITTEE

Katherine Fürstenberg-Raettig, Co-Chair
Elisabeth Strobl-Haarmann, Co-Chair
Petra Roth, Honorary Member

Karin Siegmund, Director
Sybille Balzer-Kuna
Alexandra Budde
Heike Eichhorn
Anahid Harrison
Angela Hornberg
Roswitha Keppler-Junius
Cäcilia Klüber
Stephanie Koopmann
Dorothee Mettenheimer
Barbara Nonnenmacher

Armelle Armstrong, Director
Rachel Babecoff
Lorella Bertani
Leda Braga
Meagan Carnahan
Gilles Concordel
Marie Concordel
Suzan Craig
Claes Cronstedt
Julie de Luxembourg
Angela de Oliveira
Michael de Picciotto
Marina de Planta
Renaud de Planta
Claude Demole
Youssef Dib
George Duffield
Paula Dupraz-Dobias
Adla El Sayegh
Yasma Fuleihan

Philip Grant
Nadège Hentsch
Caitlin Kraft-Buchman
Philippa Layland Vogel
John H. McCall MacBain
Marcy McCall MacBain
Pierre Mirabaud
Atalanti Moquette
Elianna M.
Moquette Sabbag
Sibylle Pastré

“BECAUSE HUMAN RIGHTS ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO THE WORLD, THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH. AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT, PROFESSIONAL AND RESPECTED HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS OF TODAY, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH ACHIEVES RESULTS AND MAKES A REAL IMPACT BY EXPOSING ABUSES AND MAKING SYSTEMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS.”

Niklas and Catherine Zennström
Founders and Directors of Zennström Philanthropies
London

Michael Pope
Dorothy M. Press
Sheridan Prior
Ellen Pritsker
Nicholas Pritzker
Susan Pritzker
Dana Rice
Zora Ristanovic
Dr. Anna C. Roosevelt
Narimon Safavi
Esther Saks

Sybille Sternagel-Kohlhas
Willi Ufer
Andrea Weidner
Jan Peter Weidner
Angelika Wilcke
Margita zu Ysenburg

GENEVA COMMITTEE

Neil A. Rimer, Chair
Loubna Freih, Vice-Chair
Michel Halpérin, Chair Emeritus

Camille Prezioso
Stephanie Rada Zocco
Dalia Said
Dina Said
Walter Stresemann
Dimitri Theofilides
Vanessa Vanderspuy
Olivier Vodoz
Jennifer Wingate
Roger Wingate

HAMBURG COMMITTEE

Nikolaus Broschek, Co-Chair
Antoinette Zornig, Co-Chair
Ian K. Karan, Honorary Member
Nesrin Soyacetin, Associate Director
Verena Hüser
Julie Klippgen
Theresita Lieben-Seutter
Michael Naumann
Theo Sommer
Ulrike von Criegern
Ulrich Wickert

LONDON COMMITTEE

Tony Elliott, Chair
Aoife O'Brien, Co-Chair
Anne-Marie Corry, Director

Jane Ashley
Volinka D. Augustenborg
Fiona Bauer
Lisa Cirenza
Simon Clark
Georgina David
Sophie de Picciotto
Jenny Dearden
Henry Fajemirokun
Caroline Greenhalgh
Louis Greig
Vivienne Guinness
Daniel Hahn
Julie Hoegh
John Howkins
Linda Lakhdhir
Sarah Martin
Yossi Mekelberg
Patricia Mirrlees
Laura P. Mosedale
Gerhard Plasonig
Olfa Rambourg
Siri Stolt-Nielsen
Joanne Yates
Caroline Younger

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE

Kimberly Marteau Emerson, Co-Chair
Sid Sheinberg, Co-Chair
William D. Temko, Co-Chair

Jonathan Feldman, Vice-Chair
Jane Olson, Co-Founder
Mike Farrell, Co-Chair Emeritus
Shari Leinwand, Co-Chair Emeritus
Victoria Riskin, Co-Chair Emeritus
Justin Connolly, Director
Robert Abernethy
Aileen Adams
Jeri Alden
Julie Araskog
Reverend Ed Bacon
Susi Bahat
Rabbi Leonard Beerman
Peter Blake
Terree A. Bowers
Sarah Bowman
Alan Braynin
Pam Bruns
Kristin Ceva
Tamar R. Chafets
Melanie Chapman
Bruce Cohen
Carolyn Conrad
Geoffrey Cowan
Nancy Cushing-Jones
Ellen Carol Dubois
John Eisendrath
Trish Flumenbaum
William Flumenbaum
Mary Garvey
Frank Gehry
Leslie Gilbert-Lurie
Maggie Guerin
Ahmos Hassan
Jeanie Hatch
Paul L. Hoffman
David Johnson
Claudia Kahn
David Kaye
Richard B. Kendall
Reverend James Lawson, Jr.
Jennifer Levin
Richard J. Lewis
Lorraine L. Loder
Ronald S. Lushing
Brian Matthews
Kevin McDowell
Barry Meyer
Mary Micucci
Elaine Mitchell Attias
John Moser
Miriam Muscarolas

MILAN CIRCLE OF FRIENDS

Valerie Lombard, Director
Paolo Bernasconi
Filippo Cesaris
Andreas von Criegern
Ulrike von Criegern
Giulia Coticoni
Stephen Coticoni

MUNICH COMMITTEE

Uli Langenscheidt, Chair
Friederike Freifrau von Stackelberg, Vice-Chair
Karin Siegmund, Director

Stanley Newman
Bradley S. Phillips
Tom Pollock
Zazi Pope
Sandy Pressman
Deborah S. Ramo
Jim Ramo
Dan Reid
David W. Rintels
Ramona Ripston
Rica Rodman Orszag
Erica Rothschild
Harley Rouda, Jr.
Marc M. Seltzer
Robert W. Shaffer, Jr.
Stanley K. Sheinbaum
Jon Sheinberg
Lorraine Sheinberg
Barbara Silberbusch
Arthur F. Silbergeld
Michael C. Small
Wendy Smith Meyer
Marcus Spiegel
Javier Stauring
Kaira Sturdivant Rouda
Hannah Taylor Skvarla
Janet Unterman
Thomas Unterman
Ellie Wertheimer
Tom Wertheimer
Elizabeth Wiatt
Dr. Joan Willens Beerman
Patricia Williams
Chic Wolk
Dorothy Wolpert
Stanley Wolpert
Edward A. Woods
January Woods
Noah Wyle
Pardis Zomorodi

Minu Bockelbrink
Susanna Bruglacher
Haldis Engelhardt
Karin Felix
Marina Kayser-Eichberg
Eva-Maria Klunker
Harald Kosch
Shahpar Oschmann
Irina Revina-Hofmann
Chiona Schwarz
Christoph Schwingenstein
Dorothee Wahl

THE NETHERLANDS COMMITTEE

Peter Visser, Chair
Marjan Sax, Vice-Chair
Françoise van Rappard-Wanninkhof, Vice-Chair
Derk Sauer, Founding Chair Emeritus
Boris Dittrich, Honorary Member

Anna Timmerman, Director
Harry van den Bergh
Bernard Bot
Karin Doeksen-Kleykamp
Janneke Dreesmann-Beerkens
Benno S. Friedberg
Gerda Kleykamp
Hollis Kurman
Pieter Ligthart
Judith G. Mahn
Bart Meuter
Glenda Nühn-Morris
Alexander Rinnoooy Kan
Naema Tahir

NEW YORK COMMITTEE

Kristen Durkin, Co-Chair
Amy Towers, Co-Chair
Michael G. Fisch, Chair Emeritus
Kevin P. Ryan, Chair Emeritus
Angela Deane, Director
Karen Herskovitz Ackman
Stewart L. Adelson
Allen R. Adler
Salam Al-Rawi
James Alsup
Kathleen Begala

“HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH’S UNCOMPROMISING DEDICATION TO IMPROVING THE LIVES OF VICTIMS AROUND THE WORLD MAKES ALL OF OUR LIVES BETTER. WE ARE VERY PROUD TO BE SUPPORTERS OF THIS TRANSFORMATIONAL ORGANIZATION.”

Nancy Hamm
Toronto

Philip Bentley
Blair Borthwick
John Borthwick
Lisa Cohen
Dana Conroy
Douglas Curtis
Sanjan Dhody
Patrick J. Durkin
Alyce Faye
Eichelberger-Cleese
Yasmine Ergas
Richard W. Fields
Laura Fisch
James Friedlich
Kate Gellert
Marie-Line Grinda
Christa M. Hinckley
David S. Hirsch
Drew Hodges
Donald Huber
Sanae Ishikawa
Robert G. James
Susan Kath
Farah M. Kathwari
Andrew Kaufman
Wendy Keys
Michael Kluger
Monique Lodi
Hal Luftig
Adla Massoud
Terence S. Meehan
Krishen Mehta
Sandra Navidi
Stephanie Phillips
John Pierce
Noelle Pierce
Bruce Rabb
Gloria V. Reiss
Ricki Roer
Jim Rosenfield
Steven Schindler
Jan-Hendrik Schlottmann
Pascaline
Servan-Schreiber
Brett Smith
Melissa Stern

OSLO CIRCLE OF FRIENDS

Siri Stolt-Nielsen, Ambassador
Kristine Jensen, Director
Julie Hoegh
Elaine Riddervold
Silja Rynning-Nielsen
Katinka Traaseth
Martin Traaseth

PARIS COMMITTEE

Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, Chair
Valérie Lombard, Director
Robert Badinter
Claude Bébéar
Tahar Ben Jelloun
Constance Borde
William Bourdon
Gérard Brémont
David de Rothschild
Mercedes Erra
Alma Fakhre Mecattaf
Françoise Gaspard
Costa Gavras
Marc Ladreit de Lacharrière
Jacques Manardo
Christopher Mesnooh
Dominique Moïsi
Virginie Morgon
Christine Ockrent
Jean-Christophe Rufin
Marie-Laure
Sauty de Chalon
Pascaline
Servan-Schreiber
Abderrahmane Sissako
Inge van Verschuer
Catherine Zennström

SAN FRANCISCO COMMITTEE

Amy Rao, Chair
David Keller, Chair Emeritus
Darian W. Swig, Chair Emeritus
Herbert M. Sandler, Honorary Chair
Andrea Dew Steele, Director
Tina Bou-Saba
Christine Bouckaert
Joseph Bouckaert
James Brosnahan
Mark Buell
Shashi Buluswar
Richard Capelouto
Carole Carney
Peter Coyote
Stefanie Coyote
Stuart Davidson
Chiara R. DiGeronimo
Eileen Donahoe
Becky Draper
Carla Emil
Glen Galaich
Mark R. Grace
Nonie H. Greene
Melinda Griffith
Jane Gruber
Linda W. Gruber
Wyatt Gruber
Spencer Hosie
Ed Kavounas
Peggy Kavounas
Kim Keller
Kathleen Kelly Janus
Frannie Hall Kieschnick
Michael Kieschnick
Todd Koons
Marty Krasney
Stephen A. Mansfield
Mary Jane Marcus
Gina Maya
Nion McEvoy
Linda McKenzie
Belinda Muñoz
John Pardee
Vera Pardee
Julie Parish
Janice Parker-Callaghan
Lisa Patlis
JaMel Perkins
Tom Perkins
Joan R. Platt

Shefali Razdan Duggal
Deborah Rennels Salkind
Diane L. Rice
Stuart Russell
Aenor Sawyer
Alice Schaffer Smith
Jean Scheible
Orville Schell
Demi Seguritan
Fred Seguritan
Mona Shah
Loy Sheflott
Mani Sheik
Stephen Silberstein
Helen M. Stacy
Eric Stover
Susie Tompkins Buell
Mindy W. Uhrlaub
Kirby Walker
Wendy Webster
Katie Zoglin

SANTA BARBARA

Cheryl D. Justice, Co-Chair
Victoria Riskin, Co-Chair
Honorable Susan Rose, Co-Chair
Rita Moya, Vice-Chair
Adrienne O'Donnell, Vice-Chair
Hava Manasse, Associate Director
Bruce Anticouni
Judy Anticouni
Richard P. Appelbaum
Marc Appleton
Roman Baratiak
Robert Bason
Gary Becker
Mary Becker
Benjamin J. Cohen
Phyllis de Picciotto
Judy Egenolf
Rob Egenolf
Alyce Faye
Eichelberger-Cleese
Dr. Hilal Elver
Nancy Englander
Larry Feinberg
Bill Felstiner
Christine Fletcher
William Fletcher
Carole Fox
Ron Fox
John Gabbert

Martha Gabbert
Brad Ginder
Kathie Gordon
Michael Gordon
Annette Grant
Geoffrey Grant
Judith L. Hopkinson
Ann Hutchins
Luci Janssen
Richard Janssen
Barry Kemp
Margaret Kemp
Elaine Kendall
Herbert Kendall
Joanna Kerns
Nancy Walker Koppelman
Dorothy Largay
Kathleen Lavidge
Dr. Mark Leffert
Dr. Nancy Leffert
Nancy Lessner
Robert L. Lieff
Myrna Lord
Leatrice Luria
Sara Miller McCune
Donna-Christine McGuire
Michael McGuire
Sherry Melchiorre, Ph.D.
Laurence Miller
Shirley Miller
Steve Moya
Jane Olson
Lynn Pearl
Melvin Pearl
David W. Rintels
Stan Roden
Regina Roney
Rick Roney
Lynn Shafer
Starr Siegele
Karen Sinsheimer
Connie J. Smith
John Steed
Suzanne Steed
Joe Tumbler
Laurie Tumbler
D. William Wagner
Sue Aldrich Wagner
Bill Wayne
Marsha Wayne

TOKYO COMMITTEE

Oki Matsumoto, Chair
Mamoru Taniya, Vice-Chair

Kimiya Yamamoto, Vice-Chair
Jungmi Cho, Associate Director
Glen S. Fukushima
Masashi Hamanaka
Yoshito Hori
Nobuyuki Idei
Daisuke Iwase
Kenji Kasahara
Kiyoshi Kurokawa
Hiromichi Mizuno
Tomas Olsson
Ken Shibusawa
Parker Simes
Makoto Takano
Toshiro Ueyanagi

ZURICH COMMITTEE

Thomas W. Bechtler, Chair
Mariel Hoch, Vice-Chair
Irene M. Staehelin, Vice-Chair

Brigitte Schmid, Director
Matthias Auer
Raymond J. Bär
Cristina Bechtler
Ruedi Bechtler
Filippo T. Beck
Doris Berchtold
Walter Berchtold
Paolo Bernasconi
Martin Bölsterli
Stanley Buchthal
Hugo Büttler
Ursula Büttler
Nadia Chatti-Beck
George Coelho
Kim Diethelm
Markus Diethelm
Manuel Ebner
Susi Ebner
Peter Forstmoser
Dieter Gericke
Rebecca Gericke
Maja Hoffmann
Hans Huber
Gitti Hug
Dominik Keller
Walter Kielholz
Peter Kilchmann
Janine Koerfer-Weill
Thomas Koerfer-Weill

Regula Kunz Bechtler
Marion Lambert
Inès Lombard
Leo Looser
Négar Marazzi
Renato Marazzi
Gaby Nahmani
Richard G. Nahmani
Margo O'Brien
Regina Ogorek
Eva Presenhuber
Ellen Ringier
Yves Robert-Charrue
Urs Rohner
Hansjürg Saager
Dietrich Schindler
Elfi Schindler
Peter Schindler
David Syz
Joseph Walters
Franz Wassmer
Urs Wietlisbach
Thomas Wyss
Heinz Zimmer

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH COUNCIL AMBASSADORS
Luiz Felipe d'Avila, São Paulo

Andrea de Botton Dreesmann, Rio de Janeiro

Janneke Dreesmann Beerkens, Brussels
Betsy Karel, Washington, DC

Olfa Rambourg, Tunis
Siri Stolt-Nielsen, Oslo
Ellen Susman, Houston
Christophe Tanghe, Brussels

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH COUNCIL MEMBERS-AT-LARGE
Dr. Fahed Al Rashed, Kuwait City

Sheikha Intisar Al Sabah, Kuwait City
Musaed Al Saleh, Kuwait City

Emad J. Al-Hejailan, Riyadh

John Denton, Melbourne
Julian Knights, Sydney
Phil Lynch, Melbourne
Blair Palese, Sydney

Morna Seres, Sydney
Malcolm Spry, Sydney
Laura Thomas, Sydney
Fleur Wood, Sydney

COUNCIL STEERING COMMITTEE

Michele Alexander, Deputy Executive Director, Development and Global Initiatives

Yael Gottlieb, Senior Director, Global Development Strategy

Nadia Chatti-Beck, Zurich
Nancy Englander, Santa Barbara
David Lakhdir, London

Victoria Riskin, Santa Barbara
Pascaline Servan-Schreiber, New York / Paris

Siri Stolt-Nielsen, Oslo / London
Marie Warburg, Berlin
Catherine Zennström, London / Paris

ADVISORY COMMITTEES**AFRICA**

Jonathan F. Fanton, Chair
Karen Herskovitz Ackman
Daniel Bach
Suliman Baldo
Fareda Banda
Innocent Chukwuma
Wendy Keys
Samuel Murumba
Muna Ndulo
Randy Newcomb
Louis Marie Nindorera
Peter Rosenblum
John Ryle
Robin Sanders
Nick Shaxson
Darian Swig
Arnold Tsunga
L. Muthoni Wanyeki
Michela Wrong

AMERICAS

Lloyd Axworthy, Chair
Marina P. Kaufman, Vice-Chair

Julien J. Studley, Vice-Chair
Roberto Alvarez
Cynthia Arnson
Carlos Basombrio
Peter D. Bell
Marcelo Bronstein
Paul Chevigny
John Dinges
Denise Dresser
Nancy Englander
Tom J. Farer
Myles Frechette
Alejandro Garro
Peter Hakim
Ronald G. Hellman
Stephen L. Kass
Andrew Kaufman
Susana Leval
Kenneth Maxwell
Jocelyn McCalla
Robert Pastor
Bruce Rabb
Michael Shifter
Rose B. Styron
Javier Timerman
Horacio Verbitsky
George Vickers
Alex Wilde

ASIA

David Lakhdir, Chair
Orville Schell, Vice-Chair
Maureen Aung-Thwin
Edward J. Baker
Robbie Barnett
Robert L. Bernstein
Jerome A. Cohen
John Despres
Clarence Dias
Jose Manuel Diokno
Mallika Dutt
Kek Galabru
Merle Goldman
Jonathan Hecht
Paul L. Hoffman
Sharon Hom
Ayesha Jalal
Robert G. James
Joanne Leedom-Ackerman
Perry Link
Kimberly Marteau
Emerson
Krishen Mehta
Andrew J. Nathan

Yuri Orlov
Xiao Qiang
Bruce Rabb
Balakrishnan Rajagopal
Ahmed Rashid
Victoria Riskin
Jahan Rounaq
Barnett Rubin
James Scott
Mark Sidel
Eric Stover
Ko-Yung Tung
Francesc Vendrell
Tuong Vu

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Robert G. Schwartz, Chair
Bernardine Dohrn, Vice-Chair
Mie Lewis, Vice-Chair
Goldie Alfasi-Siffert
Ishmael Beah
Mark A. Belsey
Michael Bochenek

Rachel Brett
Rosa Brooks
Pam Bruns
Joanne Csete
Richard W. Fields
Judy Gaynor
Anne Geraghty Helms
Alice Henkin

Kathleen Hunt
Janet Kagan
Sheila B. Kamerman
Rhoda Karpatkin
Laurence Lorenzini
Miriam Lyons
Sarah Martin
Wendy S. Meyer
Joy Moser
Elena Nightingale
Bruce Rabb
Dalia Said
Dina Said
Elizabeth Scott
Javier Stauring
Anne Studzinski
Ramona Sunderwirth
Tony Tate
Lisa Woll

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Catherine Zennström, Chair

Jean-Paul Marthoz, Vice-Chair
Henri J. Barkey
Gerhart R. Baum
Rudolf Bindig
Alexander Cooley
Stephen J. del Rosso
Felice Gaer
William Gerrity
Alice Henkin
Jeri Laber
Walter Link
Masha Lipman
Helena Luczywo
Jane T. Olson
László J. Orsós
Arjan Overwater
Can Paker
Colette Shulman
Leon Sigal
Malcolm B. Smith
Mark von Hagen
Joanna Weschler

HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Françoise Girard, Chair
Chris Beyrer
Scott Burris
Allan Clear
Charles J. Lyons
Darin Portnoy

LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER RIGHTS

Alice M. Miller, Co-Chair
Bruce Rabb, Co-Chair
Jennifer Gaboury, Secretary
Stewart L. Adelson
Faisal Alam
Jeff Anderson
Maxim Anmeghichean
Ise Bosch
Cynthia Brown
Mauro I. Cabral
Randall Chamberlain
Julie Dorf
Justus Eisfeld
Elle Flanders
Susan T. Fulwiler
Hadi Ghaemi
Alok Gupta
Hassiba Hadj-Sahraoui
Drew Hodges

James C. Hormel
Bonte Minnema
Augustus Nasmith
Steave Nemande
Andrew Park
Kathleen Peratis
Rosalind Petchesky
Graham Robeson
Svend Robinson
Cynthia Rothschild
Parvez Sharma
Sidney J. Sheinberg
Joel Simpson
John R. Taylor
Maxim Thorne
Carol L. Vance
Michael Wald
Reid Williams

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Hassan Elmasry, Co-Chair
Kathleen Peratis, Co-Chair
Bruce Rabb, Vice-Chair
Gary Sick, Vice-Chair
Asli Bali, Officer
Moulay Hicham, Officer
Gamal Abouali
Salah Al-Hejailan
Wajeha Al-Huwaider
Ghanim Al-Najjar
Lisa Anderson
Shaul Bakhsh

M. Cherif Bassiouni
David Bernstein
Robert L. Bernstein
Nathan Brown
Paul Chevigny
Ahmad B. Deek
Hanaa Edwar
Bahey El Din Hassan
Mansour Farhang
Loubna Freih
Aeyal M. Gross
Asos Hardi
Shawan Jabarin
Marina P. Kaufman
Robert Malley
Ahmed Mansoor
Stephen P. Marks
Rabbi J. Rolando Matalon
Habib Nassar
Abdelaziz Nouaydi
Nabeel Rajab
Victoria Riskin
Graham Robeson

Charles Shamas
Sidney J. Sheinberg
Sussan Tahmasebi
Mustapha Tlili
Ferraz Zalt

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Betsy Karel, Chair
Kathleen Peratis, Chair Emeritus
Karen Herskovitz Ackman
Mahnaz Afkhami
Helen Bernstein
Cynthia Brown
David Brown
Charlotte Bunch
Ellen Chesler
Judy Gaynor
Adrienne Germain
Marina Pinto Kaufman
Hollis Kurman
Lenora Lapidus
Stephen Lewis
Lorraine Loder
Joyce Mends-Cole
Yolanda Moses
Samuel Murumba
Marysa Navarro-Aranguren
Sylvia Neil

Susan Osnos
Marina Pisklakova-Parker
Joan Platt
Lynn Povich
Bruce Rabb
Amy Rao
Susan Rose
Pascaline Servan-Schreiber
Lorraine Sheinberg
Domna Stanton
Ellen Stone Belic
Ellen Susman
Hillary Thomas Lake
Rita W. Warner
Sarah Zeid

“ **THERE ARE NO BETTER WORDS TO DESCRIBE THE WORK OF HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH THAN THE NAME ITSELF. THROUGH COURAGEOUS AND PAINSTAKING ON-THE-GROUND INTERVIEWS AND OBSERVATIONS, DEDICATED STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS DOCUMENT AND BRING TO PUBLIC ATTENTION HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ACROSS THE GLOBE. WE ARE PROUD TO SUPPORT THIS CRUCIAL WORK. ”**

Wendy and Barry Meyer
Los Angeles

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012

	USD				UNAUDITED			
	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	2012 FY TOTALS	2011 FY TOTALS	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	2012 FY TOTALS	2011 FY TOTALS
PUBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE								
Public Support:								
Contributions and grants	30,136,417	32,403,290	62,539,707	128,171,271	23,917,791	25,716,897	49,634,688	97,099,448
Special Events	10,514,594	—	10,514,594	8,033,304	8,344,916	—	8,344,916	6,085,836
Total Public Support	40,651,011	32,403,290	73,054,301	136,204,575	32,262,707	25,716,897	57,979,604	103,185,284
Revenue:								
Net investment income	(404,439)	(2,761,564)	(3,166,003)	13,027,522	(320,983)	(2,191,717)	(2,512,701)	9,869,334
Net investment income from limited partnerships	—	442,801	442,801	2,296,379	—	351,429	351,429	1,739,681
Publications	67,549	—	67,549	62,246	53,610	—	53,610	47,156
Other	113,260	—	113,260	79,352	89,889	—	89,889	60,115
Total Revenue	(223,630)	(2,318,763)	(2,542,393)	15,465,499	(177,484)	(1,840,288)	(2,017,772)	11,716,287
Net assets released from restrictions	29,167,153	(29,167,153)	—	—	23,148,534	(23,148,534)	—	—
Transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Public Support and Revenue	69,594,534	917,374	70,511,908	151,670,074	55,233,757	728,075	55,961,832	114,901,571
EXPENSES								
Program Services								
Africa	6,404,355	—	6,404,355	5,859,910	5,073,560	—	5,073,560	4,439,326
Americas	1,755,871	—	1,755,871	1,331,448	1,391,009	—	1,391,009	1,008,673
Asia	5,443,146	—	5,443,146	4,629,535	4,312,085	—	4,312,085	3,507,223
Europe and Central Asia	4,282,969	—	4,282,969	4,123,959	3,392,988	—	3,392,988	3,124,211
Middle East and North Africa	3,867,015	—	3,867,015	3,104,643	3,063,467	—	3,063,467	2,352,002
United States	2,367,775	—	2,367,775	1,105,571	1,875,762	—	1,875,762	837,554
Children's Rights	1,873,626	—	1,873,626	1,551,463	1,484,295	—	1,484,295	1,175,351
Health & Human Rights	2,077,916	—	2,077,916	1,962,015	1,646,135	—	1,646,135	1,486,375
International Justice	1,587,843	—	1,587,843	1,325,749	1,257,897	—	1,257,897	1,004,355
Women's Rights	2,533,126	—	2,533,126	2,083,890	2,006,754	—	2,006,754	1,578,705
Other Programs	13,477,056	—	13,477,056	11,384,854	10,676,587	—	10,676,587	8,624,889
Total Program Services	45,670,698	—	45,670,698	38,463,037	36,180,539	—	36,180,539	29,138,664
Supporting Services								
Management and general	3,493,157	—	3,493,157	3,130,051	2,772,347	—	2,772,347	2,371,251
Fundraising	9,560,361	—	9,560,361	9,045,910	7,587,588	—	7,587,588	6,852,962
Total Supporting Services	13,053,518	—	13,053,518	12,175,961	10,359,935	—	10,359,935	9,224,213
Total Expenses	58,724,216	—	58,724,216	50,638,998	46,540,474	—	46,540,474	38,362,877
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS								
Unrestricted	10,870,318	—	10,870,318	1,879,623	8,693,283	—	8,693,283	1,423,957
Temporarily restricted	—	917,374	917,374	99,151,453	—	728,075	728,075	75,114,737
Total Change before Foreign Currency Adjustment	10,870,318	917,374	11,787,692	101,031,076	8,693,283	728,075	9,421,358	76,538,694
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	—	—	—	—	216,592	7,366,476	7,583,068	10,091,124
Total Change in Net Assets	10,870,318	917,374	11,787,692	101,031,076	8,909,875	8,094,551	17,004,426	86,629,818
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	7,834,737	204,198,709	212,033,446	111,002,370	5,935,407	154,695,991	160,631,398	74,001,580
Net Assets, End of Year	18,705,055	205,116,083	223,821,138	212,033,446	14,845,282	162,790,542	177,635,824	160,631,398

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012

	USD		EURO (1.26)*		EURO (1.32)*	
	2012 FY	2011 FY	2012 FY	2011 FY	2012 FY	2011 FY
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	32,971,423	24,636,942	26,167,796	18,664,350		
Investments, at fair value	76,140,410	74,778,549	60,428,897	56,650,416		
Investments, in limited partnerships	14,036,967	13,558,554	11,140,450	10,271,632		
Contributions receivable, net	101,194,982	97,673,792	80,313,478	73,995,297		
Other receivables	1,677,802	1,084,046	1,331,589	821,247		
Prepaid expenses	669,386	763,276	531,258	578,240		
Security deposits	242,907	170,952	192,783	129,509		
Fixed Assets, Net	2,578,006	2,606,908	2,046,037	1,974,930		
Total Assets	229,511,883	215,273,019	182,152,288	163,085,620		
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,877,329	2,539,105	3,870,896	1,923,564		
Accrued pension expense	100,236	97,748	79,552	74,052		
Deferred rent	691,700	581,240	548,968	440,333		
Deferred revenue	21,480	21,480	17,048	16,272		
Total Liabilities:	5,690,745	3,295,573	4,516,464	2,454,222		
COMMITMENT NET ASSETS:						
Unrestricted	18,705,055	7,834,737	14,845,282	5,935,407		
Temporarily restricted	205,116,083	204,198,709	162,790,542	154,695,992		
Total Net Assets	223,821,138	212,033,446	177,635,824	160,631,398		
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	229,511,883	215,273,019	182,152,288	163,085,620		

A complete version of the Human Rights Watch financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, is available at: HumanRightsWatch.org/financials

Human Rights Watch is among a leading group of charities that boast the 4-star rating from Charity Navigator.



*Financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were translated to Euros using a blended rate derived by Human Rights Watch. This method is not in accordance with US GAAP and has not been audited.

Human Rights Watch meets all standards of the Better Business Bureau Wise Giving Alliance.