

TYRANNY HAS A WITNESS

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH  
ANNUAL REPORT 2012



HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH ANNUAL REPORT 2012

JUSTICE

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# 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.

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# 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

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.

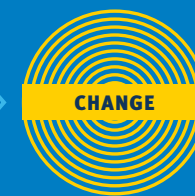
Human Rights Watch uses a proven methodology to achieve long-term, meaningful impact. Our work has resulted in sustained, positive change in the behavior of governments, lawmakers, court systems, rebel groups, corporations, regional bodies, and the United Nations.



Meticulous research that provides irrefutable evidence of serious human rights abuse, often in the face of official denial.



Widespread communication of our research findings in a variety of formats and languages, in mainstream and social media.



Compelling advocacy that demands response from those who have committed abuses and that moves powerful local and international actors to wield their influence.

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.

## 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.”



**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

UNITED STATES

COLOMBIA

NIGERIA

LIBYA

UZBEKISTAN

SYRIA

UGANDA

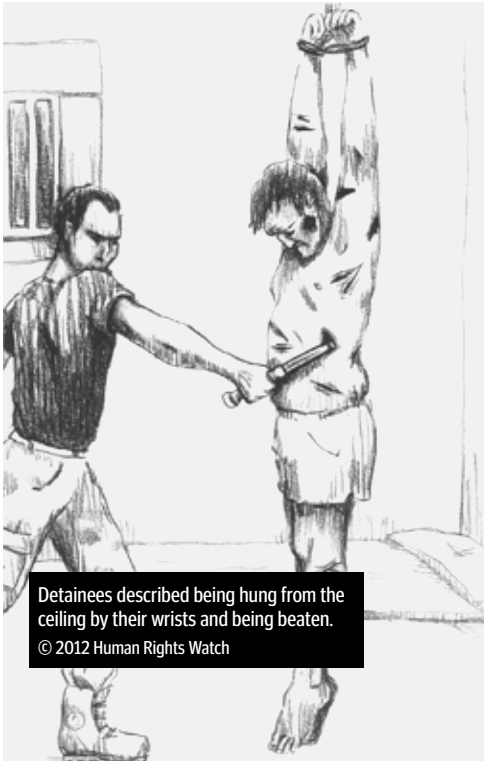
SRI LANKA

GREECE

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

## 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 Zalmay 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.

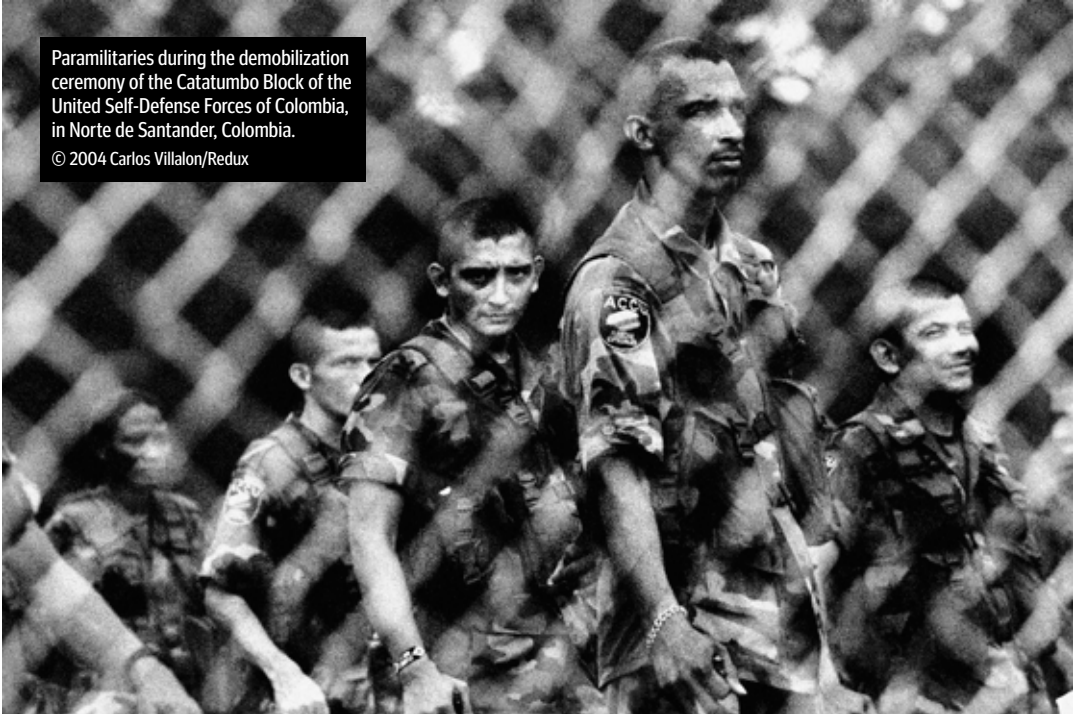


Scars crisscross the back of a man who was the victim of torture and sexual abuse by Sri Lankan security forces while in detention.  
© 2012 Private

**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 Villalon/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 Quirijns

“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 Zalmāi 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 Zalmāi 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.

1999



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

2002



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

2005

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

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

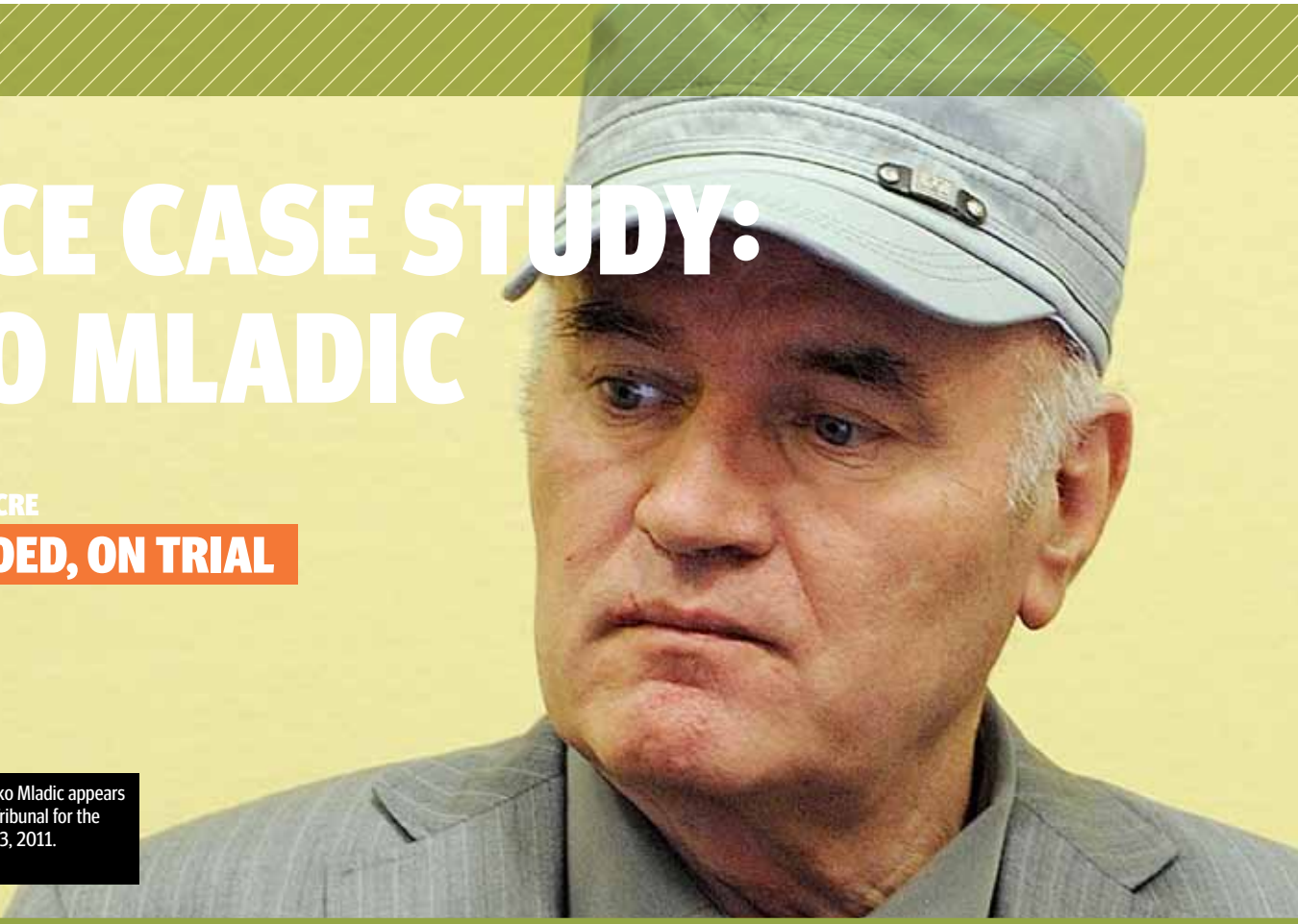


# JUSTICE CASE STUDY: RATKO MLADIC

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.



Sierra Leoneans sit in front of a television relaying images from the Special Court for Sierra Leone in The Hague on the day of the Taylor verdict, April 26, 2012. The Special Court Outreach and Public Affairs section sponsored the outdoor event, which took place at the site of mass graves near the village of Mathiri in Port Loko district. Photo courtesy of the Special Court for Sierra Leone



Many victims of the Revolutionary United Front rebel group in Sierra Leone suffered from torture, traumatic amputation of limbs, rape, and forced displacement. © 1999 Corinne Dufka/Human Rights Watch



# 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.”

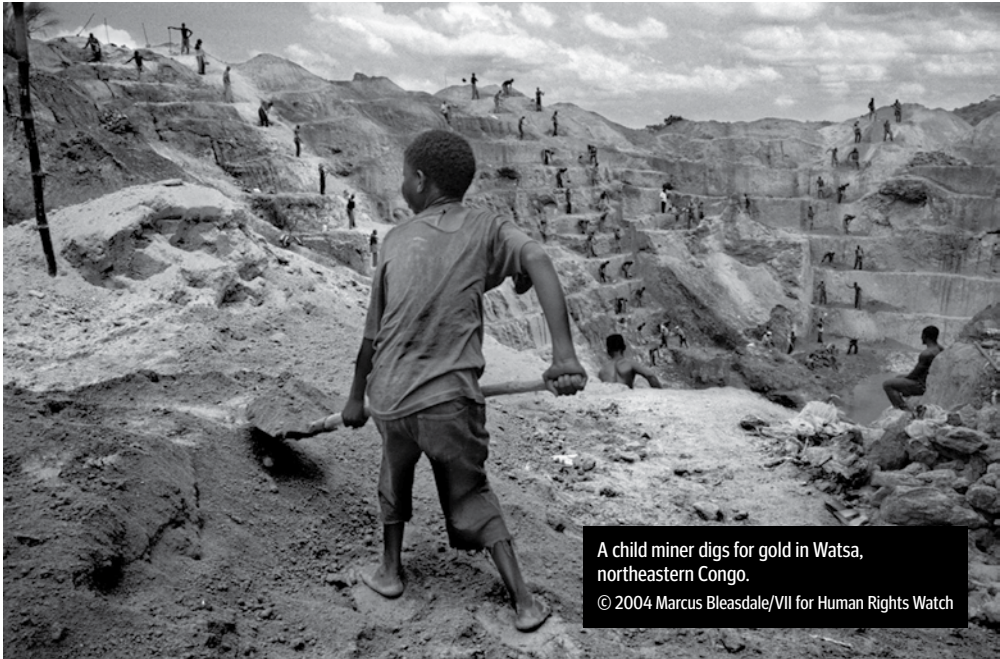
Eyewitness to an attack by Lubanga-led forces in Mongbwalu, Democratic Republic of Congo, originally published in *The Curse of Gold*, Human Rights Watch, June 2005

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 RALDINE 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.”



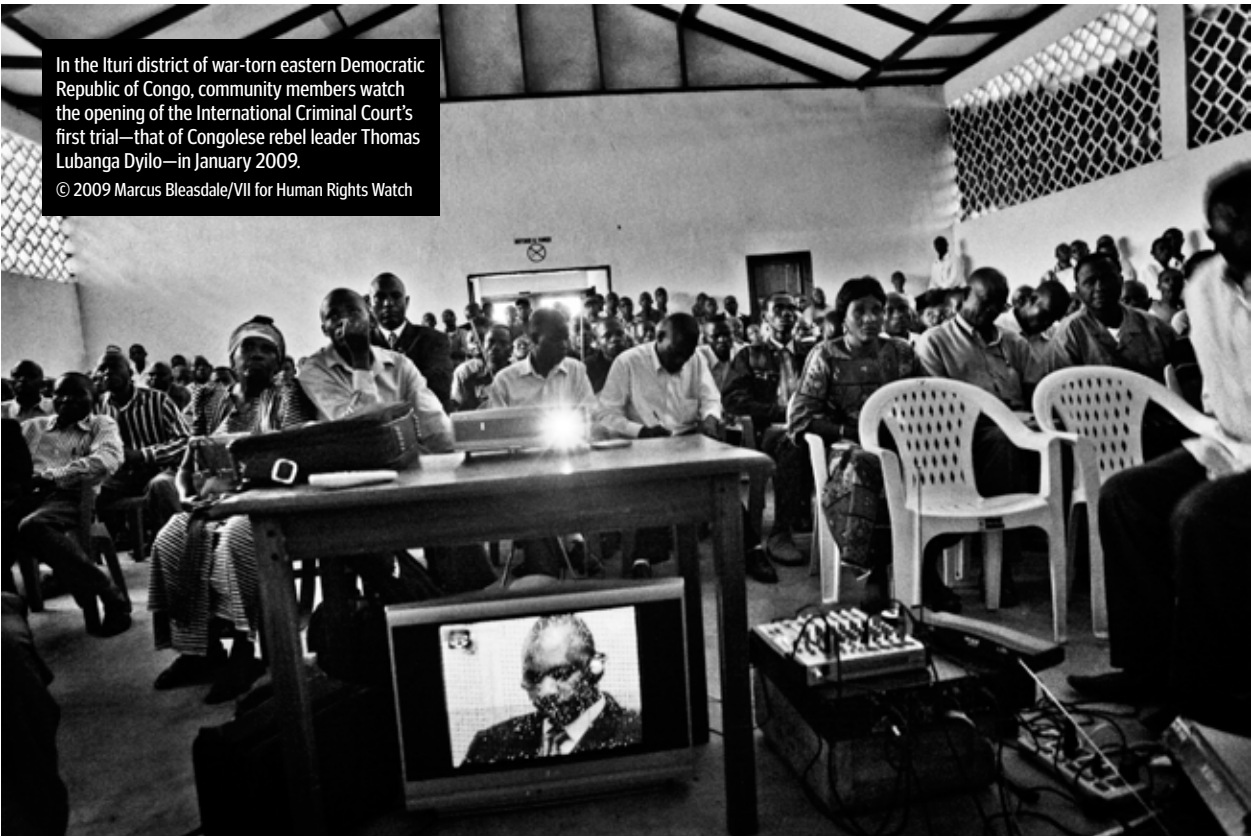
**Building the Case for Justice**

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.





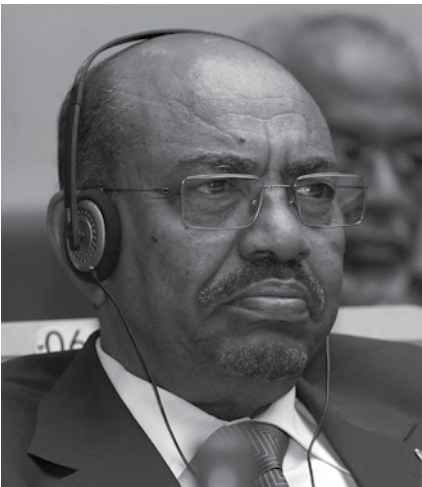
# JUSTICE: WANTED

## 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.



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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

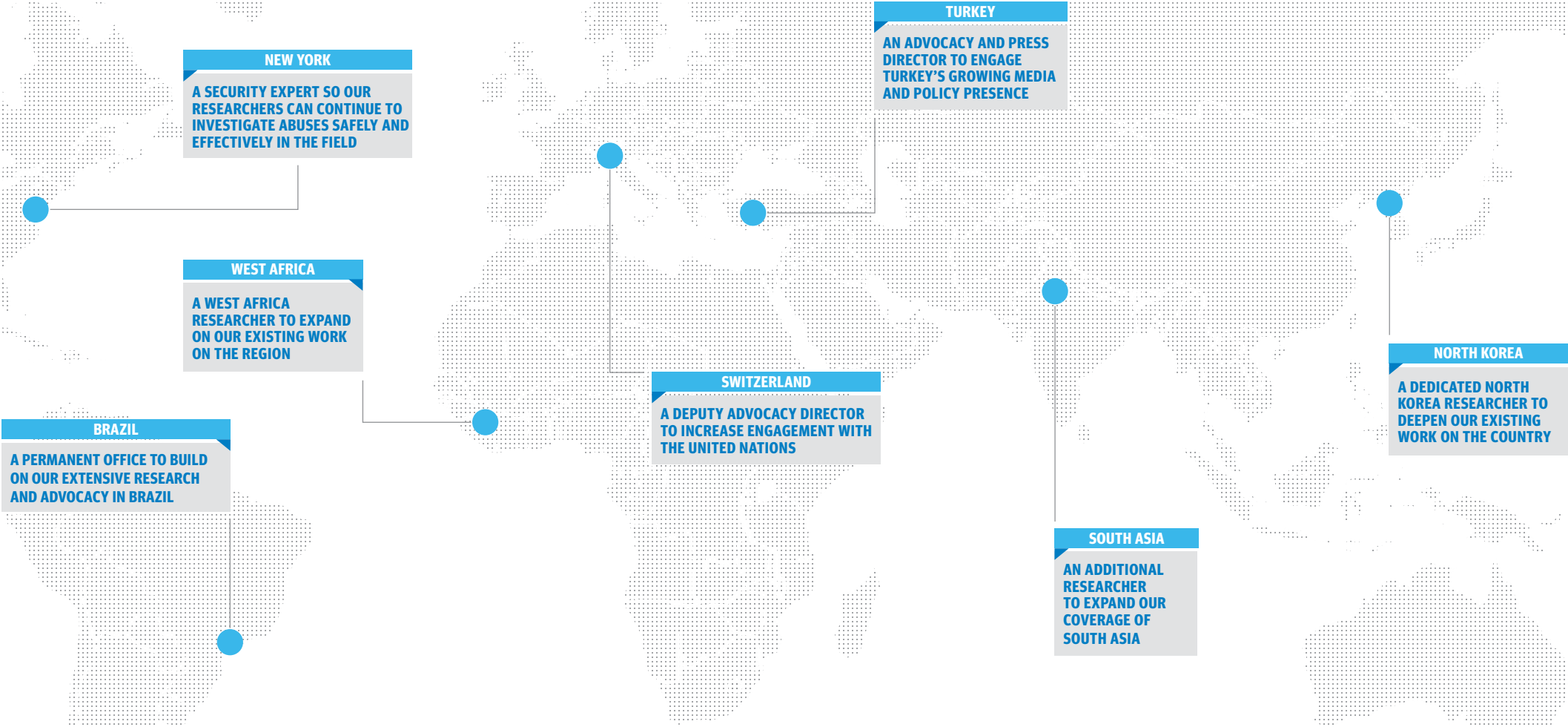
Human Rights Watch launched a global challenge campaign to strengthen our impact in the changing world around us.

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.

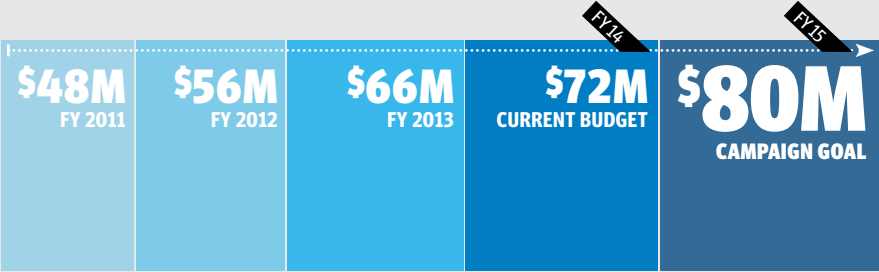
“HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH HAS A PROVEN METHODOLOGY, A HISTORY OF IMPACT, AND A VISION FOR A CHANGING WORLD. IT IS EVOLVING TO MEET A NEW REALITY, WORKING TO ENSURE THAT EMERGING CENTERS OF POWER WIELD THEIR INFLUENCE FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS CAUSE.”

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.

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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			
					EURO (1.26)*		EURO (1.32)*	
PUBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	2012 FY TOTALS	2011 FY TOTALS	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	2012 FY TOTALS	2011 FY TOTALS
<b>Public Support:</b>								
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
<b>Total Public Support</b>	<b>40,651,011</b>	<b>32,403,290</b>	<b>73,054,301</b>	<b>136,204,575</b>	<b>32,262,707</b>	<b>25,716,897</b>	<b>57,979,604</b>	<b>103,185,284</b>
<b>Revenue:</b>								
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
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(223,630)</b>	<b>(2,318,763)</b>	<b>(2,542,393)</b>	<b>15,465,499</b>	<b>(177,484)</b>	<b>(1,840,288)</b>	<b>(2,017,772)</b>	<b>11,716,287</b>
Net assets released from restrictions	29,167,153	(29,167,153)	—	—	23,148,534	(23,148,534)	—	—
Transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Public Support and Revenue</b>	<b>69,594,534</b>	<b>917,374</b>	<b>70,511,908</b>	<b>151,670,074</b>	<b>55,233,757</b>	<b>728,075</b>	<b>55,961,832</b>	<b>114,901,571</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>								
<b>Program Services</b>								
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
<b>Total Program Services</b>	<b>45,670,698</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>45,670,698</b>	<b>38,463,037</b>	<b>36,180,539</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36,180,539</b>	<b>29,138,664</b>
<b>Supporting Services</b>								
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
<b>Total Supporting Services</b>	<b>13,053,518</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13,053,518</b>	<b>12,175,961</b>	<b>10,359,935</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,359,935</b>	<b>9,224,213</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>58,724,216</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>58,724,216</b>	<b>50,638,998</b>	<b>46,540,474</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>46,540,474</b>	<b>38,362,877</b>
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS</b>								
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
<b>Total Change before Foreign Currency Adjustment</b>	<b>10,870,318</b>	<b>917,374</b>	<b>11,787,692</b>	<b>101,031,076</b>	<b>8,693,283</b>	<b>728,075</b>	<b>9,421,358</b>	<b>76,538,694</b>
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	—	—	—	—	216,592	7,366,476	7,583,068	10,091,124
<b>Total Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>10,870,318</b>	<b>917,374</b>	<b>11,787,692</b>	<b>101,031,076</b>	<b>8,909,875</b>	<b>8,094,551</b>	<b>17,004,426</b>	<b>86,629,818</b>
<b>Net Assets, Beginning of Year</b>	<b>7,834,737</b>	<b>204,198,709</b>	<b>212,033,446</b>	<b>111,002,370</b>	<b>5,935,407</b>	<b>154,695,991</b>	<b>160,631,398</b>	<b>74,001,580</b>
<b>Net Assets, End of Year</b>	<b>18,705,055</b>	<b>205,116,083</b>	<b>223,821,138</b>	<b>212,033,446</b>	<b>14,845,282</b>	<b>162,790,542</b>	<b>177,635,824</b>	<b>160,631,398</b>

# 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
<b>ASSETS</b>						
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		
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>229,511,883</b>	<b>215,273,019</b>	<b>182,152,288</b>	<b>163,085,620</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES:</b>						
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		
<b>Total Liabilities:</b>	<b>5,690,745</b>	<b>3,239,573</b>	<b>4,516,464</b>	<b>2,454,222</b>		
<b>COMMITMENT NET ASSETS:</b>						
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		
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>223,821,138</b>	<b>212,033,446</b>	<b>177,635,824</b>	<b>160,631,398</b>		
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>229,511,883</b>	<b>215,273,019</b>	<b>182,152,288</b>	<b>163,085,620</b>		

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

\*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.

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