# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## ANNUAL REPORT

1. WHO WE ARE ................................................................................................................................. 4
   1.1 Human Rights Watch, Inc. .......................................................................................................... 4
   1.2 Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland .................................................................................. 4
   1.3 Governance & Organisational Structure .................................................................................... 5
   1.4 The Netherlands Committee ....................................................................................................... 8
2. HOW WE WORK ................................................................................................................................. 10
   2.1 Mission Statement ...................................................................................................................... 10
   2.2 Core Values ............................................................................................................................... 10
   2.3 Objectives .................................................................................................................................. 11
      2.3.1 Determination of Projects ................................................................................................. 11
      2.3.2 Impact ............................................................................................................................... 14
   2.4 Our Methodology ....................................................................................................................... 17
   2.5 Fundraising ............................................................................................................................... 17
   2.6 Beneficiaries ............................................................................................................................. 19
   2.7 Communication ......................................................................................................................... 19
   2.8 Risk Management ...................................................................................................................... 20
3. MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES 2019/2020 .................................................................................. 23
   3.1 Fundraising ............................................................................................................................... 23
   3.2 Outreach ................................................................................................................................... 32
   3.3 Press ......................................................................................................................................... 34
   3.4 Advocacy .................................................................................................................................. 39
   3.5 Additional visits by international staff ....................................................................................... 42
   3.6 Evaluation .................................................................................................................................. 44
      3.6.1 Evaluation summary of qualitative objectives ....................................................................... 44
4. FUTURE .............................................................................................................................................. 48
   4.1 Strategy and expectations new fiscal year .................................................................................. 48
   4.2 Multiple year budget .................................................................................................................. 49
5. FINANCIAL REPORT ....................................................................................................................... 50
   5.1 AUDIT ......................................................................................................................................... 50
   5.2 GENERAL ................................................................................................................................. 50
      5.2.1 Company ............................................................................................................................. 50
      5.2.2 Board of Directors ............................................................................................................. 51
      5.2.3 Comparative figures ........................................................................................................... 51
      5.2.4 ANBI-status ....................................................................................................................... 51
      5.2.5 Appropriation of the net result 2019/2020 ......................................................................... 51
   5.3 FINANCIAL POSITION ............................................................................................................ 52
6. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ............................................................................................................... 53
1. WHO WE ARE

1.1 Human Rights Watch, Inc.

Human Rights Watch, Inc. is a non-profit, nongovernmental human rights organisation first established in 1978 and headquartered in New York that closely coordinates with a network of 33 regional offices around the world that share its name (hereinafter "Human Rights Watch"), including Stichting (foundation) Human Rights Watch Nederland.

Human Rights Watch is one of the world’s leading independent organisations dedicated to protecting the human rights of people around the world.

The organisation is made up of 482 staff members representing 84 nationalities. Its staff consists of human rights professionals including country experts, lawyers, journalists, and academics of diverse backgrounds and nationalities.

Human Rights Watch is known for its accurate fact-finding, impartial reporting, and targeted advocacy, often in partnership with local human rights groups. Each year, Human Rights Watch publishes more than 50 reports, around 1,800 press releases, and approximately 300 videos on human rights conditions in some 100 countries, generating extensive coverage in local and international media.

With the leverage this brings, Human Rights Watch meets with governments, the United Nations, regional groups like the African Union and European Union, financial institutions, and corporations to press for change in policy and practice that promote human rights and justice around the world.

1.2 Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland

Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland is part of the international Human Rights Watch organisation. The Foundation participates in these activities whenever effective strategy calls for its involvement. For additional information about Human Rights Watch research on the Netherlands, please go to the Netherlands country research page at https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/netherlands.

Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland (the “foundation”) is a foundation incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, having its registered office in Amsterdam. The foundation is registered at the Commercial register of Chamber of Commerce under file number: 41216606.

ANBI Status
The Foundation has an ANBI (Algemeen nut beogende instellingen) status.
In English this is known as a Public Benefit Organisation (PBO).
RSIN number: 816121977

In November 1996, Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland was founded. The foundation is part of the international Human Rights Watch organisation. The foundation’s primary purpose is to raise money in the Netherlands to support the worldwide operations of Human Rights Watch.

In January 2009, the Netherlands Committee of Human Rights Watch was founded, a group of volunteers who support the office through fundraising, outreach, and advocacy initiatives.
In September 2010, Human Rights Watch opened its Netherlands office in Amsterdam in order to support the work of Human Rights Watch worldwide, as well as to intensify its advocacy on key global human rights issues. The foundation is incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands. The main purpose of the entity is fundraising.

In 2019/2020, the staff in the Netherlands office consisted of a Netherlands Director, a Deputy European Media Director, an Operations Manager, a Senior Grant Writer, a Senior Officer, and a Senior Coordinator working on fundraising, outreach, and advocacy in the Netherlands.

Since its founding, Human Rights Watch Netherlands has strengthened relations with those in the Netherlands financially supporting the organisation, and with advocacy relations such as the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of Dutch parliament, among others.

1.3 Governance & Organisational Structure

In 2020, Human Rights Watch restructured its self-governance system to enhance effective management and secure rigorous checks and balances. The system currently includes the activities of our Board of Directors, the Transitional Executive Committee (TEC), Management Team (MT), Program Leadership Team (PLT) and staff at large. This new organizational structure was developed to strengthen management structures in order to advance our mission, principles of transparency, accountability, diversity, equity and inclusion, and a positive workplace culture. Human Rights Watch’s TEC (consisting of Executive Director Kenneth Roth, a Chief Operating Officer, a Chief Programs Officer and a Chief People Officer) is responsible for managing the day-to-day governance of the organisation and making decisions related to the size and allocation of the annual budget, among other responsibilities. The TEC is accountable to and evaluated by the Board and is supported by the MT (consisting of the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Programs Officer, the Director of Finance, the Chief People Officer, the Chief Technology Officer, the Chief Development Officer, the Chief Advocacy Officer, the Chief Media Officer, the General Council and Staff Representatives) and the PLT (consisting of the Chief Programs Officer, the Program Director, the Chief Advocacy Officer, the Chief Media Officer and the Legal & Policy Director).

Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland

### Board of Directors

Legal Representatives

- **Ms. Barbara L. Pirto**  
  *Member since 7 November 2019*  
  Chair  
  Acting Deputy Executive Director, Operations, HRW

- **Mr. Justin A.J.W. Nieuwenhuys**  
  *Member since 27 November 1996*  
  Secretary  
  Director, Fair Capital Partners

- **Mrs. Janet Visbeen**  
  *Member since 15 March 2019*  
  Member  
  Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers

- **Mrs. Michele A. Alexander**  
  *Member since 15 June 2010*  
  Member  
  Deputy Executive Director for Development & Global Initiatives, HRW

- **Ms. Karene A. L. Diene**  
  *Member since 1 November 2019*  
  Treasurer  
  Associate Director of Finance

Netherlands Director  
Authorized representative

- **Mrs. Katrien van de Linde**  
  *Since 3 December 2018*  
  Netherlands Director

- **Mr. Jean-Claude Gourdine**  
  *Since 1 December 2018*  
  Operations Associate Director Europe

Fixed staff

- **Deputy European Media Director**  
  Communications

- **Senior Officer**  
  Development & Global Initiatives

- **Senior Coordinator**  
  Development & Global Initiatives

- **Operations Manager**  
  Operations

### Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Human Rights Watch, Inc. is the international board overseeing the financials of the entire organisation. Human Rights Watch Netherlands is also represented by a local Board.

- The Board of Directors of the foundation consists of at least three persons.
- Directors are appointed for a period of one year. After this period, they can be reappointed.
- Directors are appointed, suspended, and dismissed by the chair of Human Rights Watch Netherlands.

### Responsibilities of Board Members

- The Board is responsible for managing the organisation’s assets and ensuring they are used to fulfil its mission.
- The Duty of Care requires directors to be familiar with Human Rights Watch’s finances and activities, and to participate regularly in its governance.
- The Duty of Loyalty requires directors to act at all times in the best interest of Human Rights Watch and to act with particular openness and sensitivity with respect to any matter that might present a conflict of interest.
- The Duty of Obedience requires directors to ensure that Human Rights Watch complies both with applicable laws and regulations and with its internal governance documents and policies.
Expectations/Roles and responsibilities of Board Members

- Support the organisation to carry out its mission
- Ensure fiscal compliance with organisation’s stated mission
- Approve the annual budget of the office prepared by the Finance division
- Approve the audited accounts
- Support Human Rights Watch’s programmatic efforts by participating in advocacy or outreach projects, as appropriate and necessary
- Contribute expertise through participation on at least one Board, Council, or Advisory Committee or in special projects
- Share networks and help raise funds
- Attend and participate in Board meetings, if possible, in person, or by phone or videoconference
- Attend an annual dinner
- Make Human Rights Watch a philanthropic priority

**Director**

In December 2018 Mrs. Katrien van de Linde started as Netherlands Director. The Netherlands Director reports to the Managing Director based in London.

**Staff Human Rights Watch NL**

**Development and Global Initiatives**

Globally, the Development and Global Initiatives Department is led by the Deputy Executive Director (DED) of Development and Global Initiatives and handles the fundraising and outreach activities of Human Rights Watch.

The Amsterdam office represents Human Rights Watch in the Netherlands. The office consists of a small team including the Netherlands Director, the Senior Grant Writer, the Senior Officer and the Senior Coordinator. The team is primarily responsible for activities pertaining to fundraising (development), but also engages in press and advocacy work.

The Managing Director of the division, based in London, also oversees the Amsterdam office.

**Communications/Media**

The Media Department is primarily responsible for the communications, public relations, and media aspects of Human Rights Watch. Globally, the Department is led by the DED of External Relations and consists of Digital, Multimedia, and Online Divisions.

The Deputy European Media Director is part of the Communications Division. The Deputy European Media Director is based in the Netherlands and not only oversees media work in the Netherlands but also work in several other European countries. He reports to the European Media Director.

**Operations**

The Operations Department is led by the DED of Operations and includes the Finance and Administration, Global Human Resources (HR), and Information Technology (IT) Divisions.

The Operations Manager based in Amsterdam is responsible for Finance, Human Resources, Facilities Administration, and IT related duties of the Amsterdam office. She reports to the Associate Director in charge of the European offices in the Operations department.
Compensation information


All compensation is in accordance with the compensation regulations (Regeling beloning directeuren van goededoelenorganisaties) set by branch organisation Goede Doelen Nederland.

- The members of the board did not receive any kind of financial compensation for their role and activities on the board.
- The gross salary of the acting Director including all benefits and holiday allowance was € 93,150 (1 FTE).

The compensation for employees is based upon the following standards:

- Equal secondary employment conditions for all employees.
- Salary increases based upon the result of annual performance evaluations.
- Overtime is not paid out. Employees can take time off in lieu.

1.4 The Netherlands Committee

The Human Rights Watch Council is a network of 1,100 philanthropists, investors, and influencers who raise awareness of local and global human rights issues.

Council members are key to the organisation’s ability to maintain its independence—Human Rights Watch does not accept government funding and relies exclusively on private donations to support its global work. The Human Rights Watch Council is not a legal entity and its members do not have financial responsibility for the organisation.

Within the Council, Committees are Human Rights Watch’s most established membership group. They are formed through nomination by the Human Rights Watch Board of Directors. Committees are supported by a committee director or Human Rights Watch staff member based in-country who provides support and direction for committee activities. Each committee is responsible for producing a Voices for Justice Annual Dinner or flagship event to raise awareness and funding for the organisation. Members participate in local meetings and events in their city and make an annual donation to their capacity. Each committee is chaired by one or more volunteer committee leaders.

In the Netherlands, the Council is represented by the Netherlands Committee. The Netherlands Committee was formed in 2009 and had 26 members in June 2020.
The Netherlands Committee leadership is formed by two Co-Chairs, two Vice Chairs, and the Chair of the Outreach subcommittee. The full Committee meets bi-annually, and members who want to be more involved can join the Outreach Subcommittee or the Dinner Ambassadors. Subcommittees can also invite non-Committee members to join. All subcommittees have chairs, and these chairs must be members of the Netherlands Committee. The Netherlands Committee co-chairs and vice chairs together with the chairs of the subcommittees form an Executive subcommittee, which meets four times a year to support the Human Rights Watch Netherlands office and set the agendas for the full Netherlands Committee meetings.

Netherlands Committee members serve three-year, renewable terms. New members are vetted by the Executive Committee. Subcommittee membership is revisited annually.

The international Human Rights Watch Board of Directors supports the organisation to carry out its mission and is responsible for managing the organisation’s assets and ensuring they are used to fulfil its missions. The Board of Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland carries out this work for the Netherlands office and is responsible for approving the annual budget and audited accounts.
2. HOW WE WORK

2.1 Mission Statement

We advance human rights worldwide. We investigate wrongs, expose the facts, offer solutions, and pressure those with power to respect rights. We collaborate with people claiming their rights, learn from partners, and engage the public. Human Rights Watch upholds the freedoms and defends the protections that promote dignity, equality, and justice.

2.2 Core Values

We are committed to our mission of defending human rights worldwide. Our work is guided by international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law and respect for the dignity of each human being.

- **Independent.** To ensure our independence, we do not accept government funds, directly or indirectly, or support from any private funder that could compromise our objectivity and independence. We do not embrace political causes and are strictly non-partisan. We maintain neutrality in conflict situations, refraining from commenting on who should be in power, but pushing all parties to uphold human rights and obey the rule of law.

- **Factual, accurate, and ethical in our fact-finding.** We are committed to maintaining the highest standards of accuracy and fairness. We seek out multiple perspectives to develop an in-depth, analytic understanding of the situations we report on. We recognize a particular responsibility for the victims and witnesses who have shared their experiences with us.

- **Focused on impact.** We succeed only when our actions lead to positive and sustainable change. We are never complacent, always on the lookout for new opportunities to advance our cause. We also are committed to working on difficult situations, where long-term attention is required for meaningful impact.

- **Dedicated to amplifying the voices of local partners and being part of a vibrant international human rights movement.** We work closely with a broad range of local and international civil society actors to maximize our impact. We speak out against attacks on civil society and defend the political space within which the broader human rights movement operates. We work to complement the role of humanitarian aid groups, who often cannot raise systemic rights violations without compromising access to those who need their help.
2.3 Objectives

Human Rights Watch defends the rights of people worldwide. The organisation scrupulously investigate abuses, exposes the facts widely, and pressures those with power to respect rights and secure justice. Human Rights Watch is an independent, international organisation that works as part of a vibrant movement to uphold human dignity and advance the cause of human rights for all.

Our ultimate goal is to protect and promote human rights for all people, especially those most vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. We amplify the voices of those who may not have the power to speak for themselves. We fight for the vulnerable, and we engage the powerful in their defence.

Human Rights Watch Netherlands was founded through an initiative of Human Rights Watch, Inc., USA, in 1996. Human Rights Watch Netherlands works closely with Human Rights Watch Inc. and the network of affiliated charities to further our shared objectives and purpose.

The general objective of the foundation, also mentioned in the Articles of Association, is to defend human rights and support the work of Human Rights Watch, as follows:

a. Protecting human rights around the world in times of war and peace by documenting violations, publishing the findings, and using this information to stop the violations and prevent violations in the future; and

b. Undertaking educational, humanitarian, literary, or scientific activities to further this mission.

Additional objectives of the foundation are:

c. Advocacy and communication initiatives; and

d. Fundraising to support the worldwide operations of Human Rights Watch.

The foundation’s primary purpose is to raise money in the Netherlands to support the worldwide operations and programs of Human Rights Watch.

2.3.1 Determination of Projects

How we prioritize and plan

Human Rights Watch considers the severity of the human rights violations taking place; the number of affected people; and our ability to have a positive impact on the situation. Our staff members, experts on particular regions or thematic issues, develop sets of priority issues after consultation with partner organisations in the country or countries at issue.

To prepare for the unexpected, Human Rights Watch employs top-level researchers on our Crisis and Conflict team who can be deployed at a moment’s notice. This capacity for emergency response means that Human Rights Watch may be the first or only organisation reporting from the ground in conflict situations.

Key programs

Human Rights Watch is organized both by region (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa, and United States) and theme (Arms; Business and Human Rights; Children’s Rights; Crisis and Conflict; Disability Rights; Environment and Human Rights; International Justice; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Rights; Refugees’ Rights; and Women’s Rights).
Human Rights Watch Netherlands

Human Rights Watch Netherlands (the foundation) works collaboratively with Human Rights Watch Inc. to raise funds to support the overall work and objectives of Human Rights Watch Inc. globally. Throughout the year the foundation monitors the cashflow and funds needed for the continuity and earmarked reserve of the foundation. When there is a surplus the foundation will request a fund transfer to Human Rights Watch Inc. with the condition that the cashflow requirement of the foundation is kept.

Before requesting a fund transfer it must be determined whether it concerns unrestricted and/or restricted funds.

**Restricted funds**

- The foundation will present an overview including proof of restrictions to the board for their approval.
- Once approved the funds can be transferred to Human Rights Watch Inc.

**Unrestricted funds**

- The foundation will request a funding proposal from the writers team at Human Rights Watch Inc.
- The foundation will receive grant proposals for underfunded projects, which include a description of each project. The proposal must be in line with the statutes and overall priorities of Human Rights Watch Netherlands.
- Thereafter, the proposal is presented and submitted to the board of Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland for approval.
- Once approved the funds can be transferred to Human Rights Watch Inc.

In 2019/2020, various projects were supported by restricted funds provided by our Dutch donors. Some examples of these projects and of the impact that has been realised because of these funds, can be found below:

- **Children in detention**
  
  Around the world, approximately [1.5 million children are detained](https://www.humanrightswatch.org/), often unjustly and at great risks to their health and future. We focus our efforts on amplifying the voices of these children and advocating for their release. In September 2019, Human Rights Watch reported on heavily guarded prisons in Nigeria where children were arbitrarily detained for years. The children interviewed by Human Rights Watch described brutal abuses, deadly heat, frequent hunger, and overcrowded and filthy cells. In line with Human Rights Watch’s call, at least 25 children were released within 24 hours of the publication of the report. UNICEF has told Human Rights Watch that the children’s release was a direct result of our [September report](https://www.humanrightswatch.org/) and advocacy that exposed the issue. Since the release of the report, roughly [333 children have been released](https://www.humanrightswatch.org/).

  Picture: Children described severe overcrowding in military detention, forcing them to sleep like “razorblades in a pack.” @2019 John Holmes for Human Rights Watch

- **Central Asia – Uzbekistan**
  
  In August 2019, Uzbekistan’s President Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced the [closure of the infamous Jaslyk prison](https://www.humanrightswatch.org/), known as the House of Torture. This prison, where religious and political prisoners were tortured and sometimes died, had become a symbol of Uzbekistan’s poor human rights record. The 2011 Human Rights Watch report describes the inhumane conditions and horrific methods of torture in prison and shows how torture and lack of a fair trial are systematic and widespread in Uzbekistan. Together with governments, UN bodies, and various organizations, Human Rights Watch has been advocating for years for the closure of the Jaslyk prison. The closure of Jaslyk is a step in the right direction for Uzbekistan, although the country still has a long way to go.
• **International Justice**

In January, the [International Court of Justice ordered Myanmar](#) to stop genocidal activities against Rohingya Muslims in the state of Rakhine. The decision followed years of investigation by Human Rights Watch and a number of partners working to denounce atrocities against the Rohingya people. With our support, Gambia brought the case before the International Court of Justice. On 23 January, the court took a unanimous decision to protect the 600,000 Rohingyas in Myanmar from genocide.

*Photo: A survivor of the Tula Toli massacre in Rkahine State, Burma. © Anastasia Taylor-Lind for Human Rights Watch*

• **Disability**

In [August](#) and [December](#) 2019, Human Rights Watch published research on violence against people with disabilities in Cameroon. Later, Mark Lowcock, Secretary-General of the United Nations for Humanitarian Affairs, announced that $5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) would be outsourced to Cameroon. Lowcock emphasized that high risk people, including people with disabilities, would be given priority.

• **LGBT**

On July 16, 2020, the government of Panama published a statement that specifically acknowledged for the first time the reports of discrimination against transgender people. The statement, issued by five government ministries and the Ombuds’ Office, denounced transphobia and affirmed that Panama respects “the diversity of identity and expression.” It called upon public and private entities to abstain from discrimination and raised potential sanctions for those individuals who are found to have discriminated. The statement came after Human Rights Watch issued a [press release](#) on new cases of discrimination on July 13, 2020, and after a series of meetings with government ministries and agencies in the preceding weeks.
• **Multimedia**

In May 2020, Human Rights Watch launched a webpage to respond to the resistance of the LGBT community in Lebanon. The page includes first-hand video interviews and videos of the LGBT community in Lebanon protesting for their rights, and a narrative essay analyzing the importance of respecting and protecting LGBT rights. Through this page, we also hope to emphasize the transformative power of their resistance and solidarity.

### 2.3.2 Impact

Human Rights Watch is an independent global organisation known for its credibility and commitment to the truth. With support from partners, we strive to foster a world where all people—regardless of race, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, ideology, or socioeconomic status—can exercise their fundamental human rights.

These are extraordinarily challenging times for the human rights movement. In just a few months, the Covid-19 pandemic has changed daily life as we know it, has exacerbated existing human rights inequalities like never before, and has brought unprecedented threats to our attention. Schools across the globe are closed, planes are grounded, and health systems are stretched to the brink. Mass surveillance and disinformation campaigns have thrived under Covid-19 responses, at the cost of freedom of expression and privacy. Inequality in health care, for instance concerning the LGBT+ community, and race-based police violence and resulting global uproar after the killing of George Floyd, have dominated global news and required our greatest support and attention.

Meanwhile, Human Rights Watch is working around the clock to urge world leaders to prioritize human rights in their pandemic responses and raise the alarm on abusive measures taken under a pretext of efforts to contain the virus. Despite global adversities, we continue to make a positive difference for many individuals who would be in greater jeopardy without the work that we do. We are working to lay the foundation for a better, more equitable post-pandemic world—a dream we share with activists worldwide.

Please find below a list of examples of the impact Human Rights Watch’s work had in 2019/2020:

- In November 2019, we reported on the involvement of four major European development banks (including Dutch FMO) in the highly corrupt and environmentally destructive palm oil industry of the Democratic Republic of Congo. On the same day of the report launch, the banks announced they would require their Congolese partner to deal with the human rights and environmental violations. Their decision to make major changes within their industry can potentially lead to the protection of tens of thousands of plantations and workers.

- In February 2020, South Sudan’s rebel movement released 78 women and 50 children it had held captive for months. The release of these 128 individuals, of the thousands still in captivity, was partially due to our research, which was presented during rebel group negotiations in Juba and Nairobi and was used to plead for the release of these women and children.
• Our February 2020 report, which documented 200 cases of abuse against people who were deported from the US to El Salvador, spurred Congressional committees to open an investigation into the State Department’s role in crafting agreements with El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala to accept migrants seeking asylum in the US. We are also aware of several cases in US Courts in which asylum applicants have won protection against deportation by using our report as evidence while pointing out that sending them to El Salvador would violate the law and endanger asylum seekers’ lives.

• On 16 May 2020, after 20 years in hiding, Félicien Kabuga was arrested and convicted in an international criminal court for his contribution to the horrific Rwanda genocide of 1994. Our research on the genocide extensively exposed its atrocities and helped governments cooperate in finding Kabuga. The arrest was an important victory for the victims and survivors of the genocide, and represents a beacon for bringing international war crimes to justice.

• Through multiple dispatches, we advocated the impropriety of Western clothing brands cancelling and postponing payments to Asian garment factories under pretext of Covid-19 necessities, jeopardizing the financial stability of thousands of workers. In line with our recommendations, European Commissioner for Justice (Didier Reynders) announced his support for binding rules that hold companies accountable for the protection of human rights in their global supply chains. Furthermore, C&A, the Belgian-German-Dutch chain of fast-fashion retail clothing stores, issued a statement promising to fulfil its outstanding payments within several weeks after the publication of our research.

• In May 2020, Ugandan authorities dropped charges against 19 homeless gay, bisexual, and transgender youth who were arrested on spurious charges while living in a homeless shelter serving the LGBT community. This victory closely followed the release of our news release and dispatch, in addition to a public letter we addressed to the Director of Public Prosecutions urging for all charges to be dropped.

• Human Rights Watch has reported extensively on the inhumane conditions that stranded refugees have to endure in Greece’s refugee camps, especially amid the pandemic. Within one day after the publication of one of our reports, CNN reporter Christiane Amanpour issued a live interview with Greek premier Kyriakos Mitsotakis, and asked him to respond to the situation. Mitsotakis announced that he would consider restarting the asylum procedure, which had been suspended since the beginning of March. Shortly after, in line with our recommendations to get Greece back in line with international law, Greece restarted the suspended asylum procedure.
On 22 June, the United Nations Human Rights Council established a fact-finding body to investigate violations by all sides in Libya. This could function as a wake-up call to warlords and armed groups that they could be held accountable for serious crimes committed by their rank and file. Human Rights Watch has reported extensively on systematic and gross human rights and humanitarian law violations by armed groups in Libya. This contributed to the sense of urgency to establish domestic and international efforts to ensure a measure of accountability for past and ongoing crimes. The investigation is a significant step toward addressing the total impunity for violations and abuses in Libya.
2.4 Our Methodology

Human Rights Watch is a leader in impartial documentation, wide exposure of violations, and effective advocacy that leads to concrete, on-the-ground change that improves the day-to-day lives of people around the globe. Our methodology to defend human rights consists of three steps:

**We investigate.** Human Rights Watch Netherlands, and Human Rights Watch are committed to systematically researching and analysing human rights conditions worldwide in order to uncover violations. Researchers interview leaders, victims, and witnesses so that they can form an accurate picture of what happened. They also review media and academic reports, and domestic and international law and policy papers to gain a deeper understanding of the situation.

**We expose.** All researchers in the Human Rights Watch network, including those serving Human Rights Watch Netherlands, publish their findings in the form of reports and articles. These are then made accessible to the public as well as local authorities in order to raise awareness of the violations. The publications are available in multiple languages and formats and are often referenced in news articles worldwide.

**We make change.** Following the identification and publication of human rights violations, advocates for Human Rights Watch Netherlands and Human Rights Watch work closely with local authorities and organisations to achieve accountability and put an end to the violations. The ultimate goal of all advocates in the Human Rights Watch network is to ensure that human rights are upheld worldwide and to promote justice and change.

By investigating human rights violations, exposing them in the media, and advocating for improvements, we seek to make a positive change in the world. In order to achieve this, we must be responsive and nimble and able to leap into action quickly to respond to breaking events and document human rights violations as they are occurring.

2.5 Fundraising

**Policy**

Human Rights Watch reserves the right to refuse donations from individuals or institutions if the organisation determines that such funds might undermine Human Rights Watch’s credibility, independence, or reputation.

Human Rights Watch will not solicit and will refuse donations from governments, government foundations, and government officials, whether directly or indirectly, such as those that are or appear to be made on behalf of an official through an immediate family member or foundation.

We will decline a corporate donation if the company is a focus of current Human Rights Watch work, or the company is a direct competitor of a company that is the focus of Human Rights Watch’s work. This policy applies to all solicitations from
corporations and from individuals who are “major stakeholders,” that is, those whose role or affiliation with a corporation makes their identity inseparable from the company.

In cases where it is not clear whether a donation would be in compliance with the policy, the Business and Human Rights Program will conduct due diligence to determine whether Human Rights Watch can accept such funds.

**Strategy**

The director of Human Rights Watch Netherlands determines the fundraising strategy for the Netherlands in coordination with the managing directors. This is primarily a major gifts strategy, focusing on high level gifts. This fundraising strategy is based on the cultivation of existing relationships with donors via events throughout the year and regular contact. The aim of the Netherlands office is also to bring in new supporters for the work of Human Rights Watch.

The Netherlands Committee plays a key role in the fundraising strategy. Members introduce Human Rights Watch researchers and advocates to their networks. The Netherlands Committee helps to expand the network of Human Rights Watch and to build relationships with key targets groups such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, members of parliament, the media, potential partner organization and possible donors.

Human Rights Watch strives to maintain a 20 percent fundraising ratio worldwide, meaning that fundraising costs do not exceed 20 percent of the global operating budget.

As the Dutch foundation’s primary purpose is fundraising, the ratio for Human Rights Watch Netherlands will be higher than the ratio set for Human Rights Watch globally. Human Rights Watch Netherlands strives to maintain a fundraising ratio of maximum 25 percent.

**Methods**

**Events**

**Voices for Justice Annual Dinner**

Human Rights Watch Netherlands organizes one major fundraising event per year: the Voices for Justice Annual Dinner. The revenue of the dinner supports the organisation’s work worldwide and constitutes a significant portion of the funds raised in the Netherlands. Beyond fundraising, the dinner deepens relationships with existing supporters, attracts new supporters and further develops the Human Rights Watch representation in the Netherlands. The 2020 Voices for Justice Annual Dinner was scheduled for May 25th 2020. Unfortunately, the dinner had to be cancelled due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, HRW is grateful that most supporters donated their purchased table even though the dinner was cancelled. Whenever possible we will continue our activities and aim to organize alternative events in the coming months.

**Cultivation Events**

Dutch supporters of Human Rights Watch host briefings to introduce their network to the work of Human Rights Watch. Human Rights Watch researchers and advocates are the guests of honour and give first-hand accounts of their work in the field. These events steward existing supporters and increase name recognition and exposure to the work of Human Rights Watch, reaching new potential supporters. As an alternative to these live meeting, and due to the COVID-19 lockdowns worldwide, we organized digital briefings.

**Human Rights Weekend**

The annual Human Rights Weekend took place in February 2020. This weekend serves as an outreach event and as an indirect fundraising tool. The Weekend is open to the wider public to increase name recognition and to inform interested parties about the work of Human Rights Watch, by screening various human rights related documentaries and movies.
combined with expert talks and Human Rights Watch researcher briefings. During the Weekend, we host several smaller events for Dutch supporters and relations.

Proposals

An individual interested in donating to Human Rights Watch may request a proposal defining the scope of the work their donation will enable, including the timeframe, budget, and the expected impact the work will have. Human Rights Watch also researches foundations whose interests align with its work and submits proposals asking for support. A team of writers in the Development Division drafts and reviews proposal.

Affinity Groups

LGBT Global Circle
The LGBT Global Circle of Friends is an international community of members who financially support Human Rights Watch’s work defending the rights of LGBT people with a minimum contribution of €5,000 per year. Members receive benefits such as invitations to insider briefings with Human Rights Watch experts in the Netherlands and internationally.

Justice Circle
In 2016 Human Rights Watch launched the Justice Circle (also known as Lawyers for International Justice), an initiative which aims to deepen the International Justice Program's connection to lawyers and other individuals interested in promoting justice for atrocities. Members donate a minimum of €2,500 per year to support the work of the International Justice Program and receive benefits such as invitations to insider briefings and special events with Human Rights Watch experts in the Netherlands and internationally.

2.6 Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of Human Rights Watch’s work are victims of human rights violations or those at risk of having their rights violated. Local non-profit organisations and civil society actors also benefit from our work as we seek to protect their rights to operate freely and to improve the human rights environment in which they work. We use our reputation as an internationally respected human rights organisation to amplify the voices of local and regional civil society actors by connecting them with policymakers or funders to whom they may not otherwise have access.

As one of our target audiences, policymakers are well served by our timely reporting and advocacy. They often call on us for analysis in complex and fast-moving situations such as the refugee crisis in Europe. Our work elucidates complex situations from a human rights perspective, bringing to light little-known rights violations and providing policymakers with concrete, realistic recommendations to address violations. Media outlets also frequently turn to us for our analysis and insight as they report on human rights issues. Our increasing production of multimedia helps provide content for media outlets. Many have had their foreign reporting budgets cut, and our pre-packaged products—such as video, audio clips and photo essays—can be easily incorporated into their programming.

2.7 Communication

Human Rights Watch communicates with a variety of Dutch stakeholders, including individual donors, foundations, companies, government officials, members of parliament, nongovernmental organisations and media outlets. A number of methods are used.

Each year, Human Rights Watch publishes more than 60 reports and 1,800 news releases on human rights conditions in some 90 countries, generating extensive coverage in local and international media.
Social media is an increasingly important communication tool. In June 2020, Human Rights Watch had 31.6 million views on its YouTube channel, 22.4 million visits to its website, 2.7 million Facebook likes, 4.4 million Twitter followers and 997K Instagram followers. A full list of Human Rights Watch social accounts and their links can be found here.

Supporters can subscribe for a weekly or a daily e-newsletter to get an overview of the world’s most urgent human rights issues through written news, original video, pictures taken by award-winning photographers, and podcast interviews with Human Rights Watch researchers and eyewitnesses.

In the Netherlands Human Rights Watch communicates most often through direct contact with supporters: meetings, emails, letters, and phone calls, as well as an annual update on the work that their support has made possible. Netherlands Committee members receive a bimonthly e-newsletter. We also have a Dutch Facebook page with 4,190 followers, our Twitter account @HRW_NL has 1,636 followers, and Deputy European Media Director Jan Kooy @KooyJan has a very popular and active Twitter account with 10,6K followers.

### 2.8 Risk Management

The management of Human Rights Watch, Inc. designed a risk matrix focusing on the major risks the organisation is facing and the current controls that are in place. Throughout the year the management updates, evaluates, and monitors the risks. On an annual basis they present a risk status report to the global board.

As this is an extensive report, this annual report only focuses on the principal risks for Human Rights Watch NL.

**Fundraising Risk**

Human Rights Watch faces two primary risks with respect to its fundraising operation—the unanticipated loss of a significant donor and a sustained global financial downturn.

Since a significant percentage of Human Rights Watch’s income comes from a relatively small number of (institutional) foundations and individuals, the unanticipated loss of one or more significant donors could affect Human Rights Watch’s ability to raise sufficient funds to cover its operations. We reduce that risk through the endowment and reserve funds, which are managed by the Investment Committee of the international Board of Directors. In addition, by building and strengthening the 1,000 member Human Rights Watch Council, we are able to secure multi-year financial commitments and develop a steady flow of new supporters in our donor pipeline. Close communication with such major donors also allows us to be flexible in reallocating funds if needed. Lastly, there is also a provision in the organisation’s worldwide budget to help offset potential major donor falloff.

A sustained global financial downturn could also affect Human Rights Watch’s ability to raise sufficient funds to cover its operations. If we were to experience such a downturn, the endowment and reserves would help reduce possible funding gaps. Again, by continuing to build and strengthen the Human Rights Watch Council, we reduce the chances that donors would decrease their giving or end their pledges. Lastly, Human Rights Watch continues to globally diversify its fundraising, which also helps to spread the risk associated with specific economies.

**Financial and other internal control failures, errors, and omissions**

Lapses in oversight and/or financial and other internal controls could lead to fraud or material misstatement of the organisation's financial position.

Current controls in place are:

- Documented fiscal policies and procedures
- Staff training
- Periodic reviews, reconciliations
Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland

- Internal and external audits
- Bank anti-fraud programs

**Reputational risks**

1) **Reputational risks tied to staff or volunteers**
   
   Staff or volunteer misconduct has the potential to damage Human Rights Watch’s reputation.

   Some examples of controls in place:
   - Regular consultation with direct reports
   - Institutional policies and procedures
   - Organisational ombudspersons
   - Insurance
   - Organisation policies addressing full range of misconduct
   - Ensure appropriate supervisory systems are in place
   - Training for staff and volunteers
   - Stress and resilience task force and counsellors

   2) **Reputational risks tied to donors and committee members**

   Given Human Rights Watch’s reputation for objective treatment of human rights issues, there is the potential for reputational damage if donors or committee members have conflicts of interest with Human Rights Watch’s institutional policies.

   Some examples of controls in place:
   - Identify conflicts of interest
   - Active management of committees
   - Institutional policies and procedures
   - Business and Human Rights Division reviews and makes decisions concerning conflicts of interest

   3) **Reputational risks tied to partnerships and special events**

   Given Human Rights Watch’s reputation for objective treatment of human rights issues, there is the potential for reputational damage if partners or special event sponsors have conflicts of interest with Human Rights Watch’s institutional policies.

   Some examples of controls in place:
   - Vet partners prior to agreements
   - Contract reviews
   - Insurance

   4) **Reputational risk tied to Board members**

   Given Human Rights Watch’s reputation for objective treatment of human rights issues, there is the potential for reputational damage if Board members have conflicts of interest with Human Rights Watch’s institutional policies.

   Board actions alleged to be negligent may trigger civil, criminal, and/or regulatory action against Human Rights Watch and/or individual Board members.

   Some examples of controls in place:
   - Board candidate vetting processes
   - Research on members and committee leadership vetting
   - Insurance
**Security Risk**
This risk applies to all Netherlands-based staff working in the field.

Security remains a serious risk for our staff and the biggest impediment to accessing information needed to conduct our investigations. Researching human rights violations and abuses sometimes requires staff to operate in hostile environments, and when doing so we must be fully aware of the security threats present in such locations. To manage and mitigate security risks, we have a full-time security director to help enhance the physical security of our frontline staff and to that of the partners with whom we work. Our researchers have undergone Hostile Environment and Emergency First Aid training. They check in with headquarters staff on a daily—sometimes hourly—basis, conduct extensive security analysis, and develop protection plans prior to arriving on mission.

**IT security: attacks on and breaches of Human Rights Watch IT systems**
Human Rights Watch’s global profile makes it a target for state and non-state actors attempting to attack and breach IT systems.

Some examples of controls in place:
- Institutional policies and procedures
- Security assessments
- Staff training on threats and best practices; constant reminders
- Defensive/secure technologies
- Access controls and authentication
- Consultation and liaison with external subject matter experts as required

**Data management**
The lack of standardized information management systems increases risks pertaining to noncompliance with data protection legal requirements and effective information retrieval and processing.

Some examples of controls in place:
- Human Rights Watch data protection policy
- Human Rights Watch vendor management policy
- Improvement and automation of data management processes
- Training on European Data Protections Standards
3. MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES 2019/2020

Human Rights Watch has earned a reputation as a leading human rights defender because of our ability to take on a broad spectrum of human rights concerns—from discrimination to genocide. We worked to mainstream the rights of marginalized people and include them in the larger human rights framework, including women; children; LGBT people; people with disabilities; and victims of abuses related to the environment.

In 2019/2020 the activities of Human Rights Watch Netherlands included fundraising, outreach, and advocacy. Part of the donations received in the Netherlands were used to support the work of Human Rights Watch globally. This work resulted in significant impact described on our website www.HRW.org/impact.

3.1 Fundraising

**Total income**

In 2019/2020 Human Rights Watch Netherlands raised €2,546,190 in donations. This total amount raised was donated directly to the foundation in the Netherlands.

The total donations from donors based in the Netherlands was €4,895,832 in 2019/2020. This amount includes the amount donated directly to the foundation and contributions made to other Human Rights Watch entities.

**Dutch Postcode Lottery**

Human Rights Watch is incredibly grateful to the Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL) for their annual support of Human Rights Watch, Inc. in the Netherlands since 2009. NPL is the world’s second largest private charity lottery and they provide Human Rights Watch, Inc. with €1,350,000 per year in general operating support. In fiscal year 2019-2020 we also continued to work on our joint project with Liliane Fonds ‘Dispelling the Deadly Myths: Ensuring a Safe Environment for Children with Albinism in Tanzania and Mozambique’ under an extension until December 2020 of our 4-year NPL grant. Total grant was €1,800,000, of which Human Rights Watch received €467,500, for March 2017 to March 2020 with a no-cost extension of 9 months until December 2020. It was also the 2nd and final year of the grant from NPL for our joint project ‘A Global Survivor Movement to End Rape as a Weapon of War,’ together with the Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation. The total grant was €965,000 for 2018 – 2020 of which Human Rights Watch received €148,125.

A Global Survivor Movement to End Rape as a Weapon of War

The project began in March 2018 to create a survivor-led global movement that empowers survivors to engage in organised activism that fights both the root causes of conflict-related sexual violence and its consequences. Thanks to this project SEMA, the Global Network of Victims and Survivors to End Wartime Sexual Violence, now connects survivors from 21 countries around the world. In conjunction with the global network, five National Survivor Networks have been initiated and/or supported. The NPL has been instrumental in allowing SEMA members to further their central aim of raising awareness with influential organisations, the wider public, and survivors’ own communities. The tools and activities they are developing will help re-frame the collective narrative around sexual violence in conflict, and our collective responses to these crimes, allowing survivors to finally take their place at the centre of these responses.

Nigeria | Africa Division executive director, Mausi Segun, and Africa researcher, Anietie Ewang, made introductions between the Mukwege Foundation team and local partner organisations working closely with communities affected by the conflict in the North East region of Nigeria. In January 2020 Human Rights Watch gave training in basic advocacy skills to survivors in Yola, Adamawa State, to help guide them in drawing up an advocacy strategy for the network. Unfortunately, not all leaders were unable to attend, due to significant security concerns, and an additional training was held in Maiduguri for them in February 2020. Grassroots Researchers Association will continue to facilitate contact among survivor leaders, while the Mukwege Foundation will continue to support the survivor network’s project development and fundraising efforts. Human Rights Watch continues to discuss sustainability with the network, as well as ways to help the
network members achieve their objectives. The network members remain committed to growing the network and establishing themselves as key stakeholders on issues of conflict-related sexual violence in Nigeria.

Central African Republic | Human Rights Watch has worked closely with MOSUCA, le Mouvement des Survivantes de Violences Sexuelles en Centrafrique, to support the network to identify its needs and to develop an advocacy strategy aimed at national and international media. The UN Human Rights Committee and delegates from the Central African Republic (CAR) met in Geneva in March to discuss the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The Covenant commits its State parties to respect rights, including rights to due process and a fair trial, among others. Nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and national human rights institutions were invited to provide input for the session. Human Rights Watch supported MOSUCA to submit its recommendations to the committee. It also continued to urge the Central African government and United Nations to support accountability measures and pursue justice for sexual violence crimes.

Human Rights Watch and the Mukwege Foundation also collaborated with MOSUCA to plan a two-day advocacy training for 20 members, which was held in Bangui in December 2019.

‘Dispelling the Deadly Myths: Ensuring a Safe Environment for Children with Albinism in Tanzania and Mozambique’ Albinism Inclusion (ALINC) project

Together with Liliane Fonds (LF) and Karagwe Community Based Rehabilitation Program (KCBRP), Human Rights Watch received a grant from the Dutch Postcode Lottery for our joint efforts to ensure a safe environment for children with albinism in Tanzania and Mozambique.

Because of a deadly myth that people born with albinism in Tanzania possess magical qualities and their organs and limbs bring prosperity, they are hunted, dismembered, and left behind to die by those who sell their body parts for thousands of dollars to witch doctors. Children with albinism live in fear of attack and are often separated from their families and communities to live in temporary shelters. Beginning in 2017, Human Rights Watch has investigated and reported on human rights abuses against children with albinism, including a lack of access to safe and inclusive education. We are also exposing the sub-standard conditions in the temporary shelters where many of these children are segregated. We are using our research to advocate for targeted policy reforms that will lead to lasting change and improve the lives of children with albinism.

Due to the changed situation in Tanzania, Human Rights Watch could no longer actively engage in activities inside the country and shifted its focus to Mozambique in 2019. With the support of a generous extra grant from the National Postcode Lottery, LF is also implementing a programme in Mozambique to provide support to local organisations and children with albinism and their families. These issues also led to a no-cost extension of the ALINC project until December 31, 2020. The extension enables us to finalise the planned activities and to sustain the impact of the project. The Covid-19 pandemic will likely require HRW to adapt its workplan to accommodate restrictions on movements and gatherings.

Since releasing the 2019 report on Mozambique, “From Cradle to Grave”: Discrimination and Barriers to Education for Persons with Albinism, Human Rights Watch and its partners have engaged in sustained advocacy to further their main recommendations. Samer Muscati, associate director for Human Rights Watch’s Disability Rights Division, returned to
Mozambique in November 2019 to advance this work at the local and national levels. His trip largely focused on (1) promoting the recommendations in the report with Ministry of Justice and Education officials, and (2) supporting efforts by AZEMAP and other civil society groups to work with the government to create a new national action plan on albinism that is in line with the Regional Action Plan on Albinism in Africa. These groups are now urging the government to finalize and adopt the plan, ensure sufficient funding, and include civil society in the implementation scheme. Human Rights Watch continues to lend their support to this effort.

In January 2020, India Annamanthadoo, a member of the Disability Rights Division, represented Human Rights Watch at the launch event for the first-ever global alliance for people with albinism. Held in Paris, the event was attended by civil society groups representing people with albinism from six continents as well as with Ikponwosa Ero, the first UN Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism. India reflected on the gathering in a dispatch published on 28 January. Human Rights Watch also produced a short photo essay containing quotes and images from attendees. Still in its nascent stages, the alliance aims to build an international coalition of advocates and allies dedicated to combatting the abuses people with albinism face worldwide.

Human Rights Watch honoured International Albinism Awareness Day, a day to celebrate people with albinism and join their fight to end discrimination. On June 12, Human Rights Watch held an Instagram Live with Ikponwosa Ero. On June 13, we joined our partners and advocates from around the world for an online concert featuring performers with albinism followed by an online discussion “Happy Hour” in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Voices for Justice Annual Dinner 2020

Planned for May 25, 2020, the ninth edition of the Human Rights Watch Voices for Justice Annual Dinner was supposed to be held in the Westergasfabriek. We planned for a dinner with 400 guests and a fundraising target of €500,000. However, given the necessary restrictions around the Covid-19 pandemic, we were unable to move forward with this year’s gathering, given our need to prioritize the health and safety of our supporters, partners, and staff. We hope to
continue this event in May 2021. We are very grateful for the consistent support and commitment from many of our donors, a real source of strength for our organization.

**Foundation Support**

Human Rights Watch Netherlands receives support from several Dutch foundations. Below we highlight a few examples of our foundational support.

**Adessium Foundation**

**Protecting Civilians in Conflict in the Middle East and Advancing Refugee Rights in Europe**

This partnership has focused on work in Europe and the Middle East where ongoing conflict and other factors continue to drive people to flee in search of safety. Despite travel restrictions and social distancing mandates due to Covid-19, our staff are forging ahead to protect the rights of vulnerable populations—including migrants and refugees—who face the greatest risks in the pandemic. With the generous support the Adessium Foundation, Human Rights Watch has worked to end violations, promote accountability and the rule of law, and to protect the rights of refugees at every step of their journey towards a safe and secure home. Our work has led to some promising results:

**Iraq |** Our researchers have been on the ground in Baghdad documenting widespread government crackdowns on freedom of expression which resulted from anti-government protests since October 2019. The aggressive government responses include the use of excessive and lethal force against protesters, attacks on the media, and widespread censorship. We also continued to monitor Iraq-based trials of suspected members of the extremist group Islamic State (also known as ISIS), calling for the inclusion of victims of ISIS in all proceedings and for fair trials for individuals accused of ISIS affiliation. In 2019, we documented federal judges’ frequent overturning of terror case acquittals to coerce confessions, despite evidence of the use of torture. Following the release of our report, we submitted an analysis of 27 overturned decisions to the Federal Court of Cassation, Iraq’s highest judicial body, highlighting the deciding judge’s consistent failure to comply with international human rights law. There have been no overturned terror acquittals since the release of our report. Additionally, the Federal Court of Cassation has now opened investigations and ordered retrials for all 27 flagged cases.

**Syria |** As Syria rebuilds after almost a decade of conflict, we are pushing for rights-respecting reconstruction approaches, the safe reparation of refugees, and for accountability. Our 2019 report documents the Syrian government’s harmful co-opting of humanitarian aid and reconstruction assistance. Using our findings, we issued a call to humanitarian organisations, urging them to improve internal monitoring mechanisms to ensure the proper appropriation of aid. Several humanitarian organisations requested our support in developing rights-focused procurement and funding policies that promote accountability and impact. In 2019, the UN Security Council issued a resolution allowing UN agencies—and their implementing partners—to deliver aid and humanitarian services through four Syrian border crossings without obtaining the permission of the Syrian government. Unfortunately, in January 2020, after Russia threatened to veto the resolution, the UN Security Council de-authorised two of the four border crossings. These deauthorisations have resulted in severe medical aid shortages throughout northeast Syria and has significantly impacted the region's ability to adequately respond to Covid-19. We released the report “Syria: Aid Restrictions Hinder Covid-19 Response” which highlights the human cost of these border decisions, and we use the findings to call on the UN Security Council to re-authorise these crossings.

**Lebanon |** In Lebanon, summary deportations, the demolition of refugee shelters, and complicated legal residency processes have placed undue pressure on the country’s Syrian refugees. The Lebanese government continues to enforce these abusive policies that violate and endanger the rights of Syrian refugees nationwide. During the reporting period, we conducted high-level advocacy with the Lebanese government and with international delegations in Lebanon, urging Lebanese authorities to stop their attacks on Syrian refugees and to adhere to the country's obligations under international human rights law.

Covid-19 has posed new risks for this population. The outbreak of the virus has significantly exacerbated pre-existing inadequacies in refugees' access to health care and other essential services. We have documented discrimination throughout the government’s Covid-19 response and have called for equal access to health care and vital information
about Covid-19 prevention and treatment. We are also participating in remote meetings with the UN Refugee Agency and other humanitarian agencies to coordinate a Covid-19 response that protects and defends the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.

**Turkey |** In Turkey, we continue to document the government's mistreatment of refugee and asylum-seeking populations, including summary deportations and pushbacks at the border—using our research to push for an immediate end to these violations. Recently, we have been working to push against rights-violating decisions made under the guise of Covid-19 prevention. On March 20, 2020, citing a national Covid-19 lockdown, Greek Cypriot authorities denied docking access to a boat carrying 175 asylum seekers, many of whom have families in the Republic of Cyprus. Shortly after being turned away, the boat navigated to the Turkish controlled north and capsized. All occupants were taken in by Turkish Cypriot authorities. The 175 men, women, and children—some of whom are unaccompanied—are now being detained in Northern Cyprus as they wait for potential deportation to Turkey. These asylum seekers are being arbitrarily detained in cramped and overcrowded spaces in an apartment complex where the risk of Covid-19 spread is high, and access to health care is relatively non-existent. We are currently calling for the immediate release of these asylum seekers and pushing for Cyprus to adopt a mechanism to accept the asylum seekers into its territory and process their asylum claims.

**Greece |** In Greece, we continue to advocate for the government to develop safe, rights-respecting policies for refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers. In December 2019, we published a short report and video on the dangers that women and girls face in Lesbos’ refugee camp, Moria. Visiting Lesbos in October 2019, our researchers found that authorities are failing to provide safe access to essential resources and services, including shelter, food, water, sanitation, and medical care. Later in the month, we released another short report on Lesbos, focused on the inhumane conditions that unaccompanied children on the island are living in. Using our findings, we worked with other human rights organisations to submit an open letter to Greece’s Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis, urging the government to protect these children and to address the inhumane conditions that our research uncovered. In March, we again partnered with human rights and humanitarian organisations to launch a public campaign calling for EU member states to urgently relocate unaccompanied children from the Greek islands. Within one week of our launch, seven EU member countries had pledged to transfer at least 1,600 unaccompanied children from Greece. Since then, more have joined this effort.

In the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, we are calling on the Greek government to ensure that their response complies with their international human rights obligations and actively protects the country’s most vulnerable communities. In March, we called on the government to take immediate action to decongest hotspots on the Greek islands to avert a humanitarian crisis amid the current virus outbreak.

**Anonymous**

From August 2018 – July 2019 this anonymous donor supported our work on the Crisis in the Central African Republic.

**Central African Republic |** Human Rights Watch has continued to monitor and support the Special Criminal Court’s progress. The court provides the best chance at ensuring accountability for the large-scale war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in CAR since 2012. Ending impunity could help break the cycles of violence that continue to drive conflict across the country. Building on our May 2018 report on the Special Criminal Court, in July 2019 we released a short report urging the court to intensify investigations and urgently recruit additional staff to deliver justice for war crimes and other serious offenses.

Conditions in CAR remain fluid, and ongoing violations and issues require us to be flexible and regularly assess our priorities and plans, based on the relative scale of new violations, the vulnerability of those affected, our ability to create positive change, and whether other local or international organizations are also addressing an issue. Our partnerships with local human rights organizations have been critical in helping us ensure wider coverage of human rights abuses across CAR and throughout the region. Security remains a priority, especially as our teams conduct research on potentially dangerous subjects or in potentially volatile areas.
From January 2020 – December 2020 Stichting Vluchteling supports our work on Addressing Global Migration Challenges.

The support of Stichting Vluchteling enables Human Rights Watch to play a unique and complementary role in addressing failed policies that cause humanitarian suffering. It enables us to respond to the most urgent migration challenges around the world. The enormous displacement worldwide presents an obvious humanitarian challenge, but it is also a crisis of protection.

Improving Access to Asylum Globally | Increasingly, countries and regions of destination for asylum seekers are taking stronger, more comprehensive, and harsher measures to prevent the irregular flow of migrants across their borders. We work to improve access to asylum globally and urge countries to open their borders to those in need and provide meaningful support, including by stepping up resettlements to other countries.

Investigating Coerced Repatriation of Refugees Under the Guise of “Voluntary Repatriation” | We investigate the use of voluntary return procedures to disguise forced returns of Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan, document the practice in Tanzania, Cameroon, Kenya, and Pakistan, and look at the Bangladesh-Myanmar agreement for return of Rohingya refugees. We investigate conditions in countries of origin and expose situations which are not suitable for safe returns. We show the risks of coerced and premature repatriation, push for EU and UN condemnation of coerced repatriation, and use our findings to increase pressure on arrival countries and the international community to encourage safe, voluntary repatriation or relocation in close consultation with refugees.

Advocating for More Comprehensive Refugee Protections | Human Rights Watch adopted a “complementary protection policy” which applies a broader standard for protecting refugees than what is currently enshrined in the Refugee Convention. We consider as being in need of protection people who would face serious threats to life or physical integrity if returned to their countries, for instance because of natural or human-made disasters, for which there is no adequate domestic remedy. We seek to apply this complementary protection policy to situations, such as Venezuelans escaping generalized disorder and economic crisis, Central Americans fleeing gang violence, and Afghans in Pakistan and Iran who are not allowed to register as refugees. We also look at drought and food insecurity as a driver of displacement in Somalia and Zimbabwe, and Syrians facing possible returns, from Denmark and Norway, for failure to meet a narrow refugee definition.

Countering the Rise of Xenophobia and Shrinking Support for Refugees and Asylum Seekers | A critical new challenge today involves populist leaders who gain power by demonizing minorities. Hungary, for example, adopted a “Stop Soros” law that criminalizes NGOs that support refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. Italy and other EU countries prevent NGOs from rescuing migrants and asylum seekers in the Mediterranean. Many other countries withdrew their support from international migration agreements. This anti-refugee leadership in the US and Europe has a knock-on effect on countries of first arrival like Kenya, Thailand, and Turkey, who see a “green light” from donors to close borders, build walls, and restrict refugee movement.

In this current climate, it is critically important that we build public support for human rights and help change the narrative around refugees. Through our research, advocacy, and campaigning we address current challenges and work to change the public perspective by humanizing migrants and promoting rights-based approaches to migration. We keep facts at the center of the migration discourse, including by showcasing our research on the human-rights drivers of migration.

Seeking to inform and inspire more people, we evolve our communication tools. We ensure our voice resonates with new allies and diverse and growing audiences, such as faith communities, labour unions, environmental groups, social movements, and the wider public. We expand our content on values-based messages and issues with broad public resonance, including by refining our emotive, people-centered storytelling techniques and more regularly engaging the public by mobilizing activism online. We also strengthen our digital publishing infrastructure, expand video production and social media, and produce more short-form content that has proven effective in raising audience engagement.
**Gieskes-Strijbis Fonds**

**Defending Freedom of Expression, Association, and Religion across Central Asia**

Human Rights Watch is extremely grateful for Gieskes-Strijbis Fonds’ support of our work to defend fundamental freedoms in Central Asia. The support of this grant from 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2020, allowed us to keep a much-needed global spotlight on the human rights situation in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, and promote the rights of activists, lawyers, and journalists as well as of millions of other marginalized people across the region. Our work, often together with other activists, helped protect fundamental freedoms and defend space for critical voices in the region.

**Uzbekistan** | In early August 2019, the government announced that it would close the notorious Jaslyk prison, where countless political and religious prisoners have been held and tortured. This has been one of our recommendations for nearly 20 years. Since it opened in 1999, Jaslyk stood as a symbol of Uzbekistan’s terrible human rights record, a “house of torture” for thousands of religious prisoners, government critics, and others. Human Rights Watch worked tirelessly to document these violations and, along with foreign governments, UN bodies, and many other local and international human rights groups, pressed Uzbekistan to close it, even while we were banned from the country for over seven years.

Despite the closure of Jaslyk prison, torture remains a very serious concern in Uzbekistan. In November the UN Committee against Torture, an expert UN body, published its latest observations on the country. It found torture in places of detention remains “regular and widespread.” We published a news release on the issue and spoke to the media about the UN report, urging the government to fully implement a new law banning the use of evidence in court that has been gathered through torture.

In December, Uzbekistan held important parliamentary elections. There was greater public debate ahead of the polls than in previous elections, but no opposition candidates or parties were allowed to contend. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe’s Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE ODIHR) monitors reported that the election process did not uphold international human rights standards. We published a Q&A briefing to explain the elections and situated them in the wider human rights context.

**Tajikistan** | In September 2019, we published a report and video documenting cases of domestic violence in Tajikistan. We launched the report with a briefing for many governments and international agencies at a human rights conference in Warsaw. We presented our findings to the Tajik government delegation at the conference and had a constructive dialogue on the findings and on ways to improve domestic violence protection. We also presented our findings to officials in the EU, members of the European Parliament, government officials, members of parliament in Germany, and to government officials in the US. We will follow this up in 2020 and are working with civil society groups and specialists in the UN and OSCE on how to take forward the findings and integrate them into ongoing programs in Tajikistan.

Media coverage included prominent media outlet Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty. Local women’s rights groups and civil society groups said the report was useful in their work to provide new evidence and to give an international profile to the issue.

**Kazakhstan** | We launched two reports on Kazakhstan in 2019. The first report and video exposed barriers to education for children with disabilities in Kazakhstan. Our report garnered broad media coverage. It was covered 66 times in 4
languages across 16 countries, including in EuroasiaNet, France 24, and the Diplomat, and on social media channels, where our video was viewed more than 18,000 times.

The second report exposed the risk of physical violence, forced sedation, and neglect faced by children with disabilities in state institutions in Kazakhstan.

In October 2019, we published a short report on domestic violence in Kazakhstan. Our research revealed serious gaps in the implementation of current legislation relevant to domestic violence and significant shortcomings to prevent violence and hold perpetrators accountable. We submitted our findings ahead of a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) hearing on Kazakhstan in September. In its concluding observations about what actions Kazakhstan should take, CEDAW adopted our main recommendations, including for Kazakhstan to criminalize domestic violence as a standalone offence, provide specialized training to relevant authorities, hold perpetrators accountable, and ratify the Istanbul Convention on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

Kyrgyzstan | We carried out new research on domestic abuse and published our findings and recommendations in a report in May 2019 in conjunction with the one-year anniversary of the murder of a young woman, Burulai Turdaaly kyzv, who had been kidnapped for forced marriage. We carried out advocacy and media work, including with the office of the prime minister of Kyrgyzstan, other government ministries, the UN, the Organization for Security & Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and other international bodies. In September 2019, Human Rights Watch experts raised this issue with delegates to Europe’s largest annual inter-governmental conference on human rights, organized by the OSCE in Warsaw.

We urged greater respect for the rights of women and girls in Kyrgyzstan and justice for victims of domestic violence. Local women’s rights groups and service providers report that they consistently and continually point to our work, including our 2015 and 2019 reports, to support their own advocacy and engagement with authorities at the local and national levels. Partly as a result of our research and advocacy on the issue, Kyrgyzstan’s international partners have engaged more on this aspect of human rights in the country.

Advocacy in the Netherlands on Central Asia | We briefed the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs ahead of a trip and ahead of a debate of the EU Foreign Affairs Council, and during a briefing hosted by the Dutch Permanent Mission in Brussels. We continue to engage the Dutch Foreign Ministry and development officials on the situation in Central Asia.

In September 2019, our staff presented the findings and recommendations of our report on domestic violence in Tajikistan at the Dutch Foreign Ministry. We encouraged the government to urge Tajikistan to criminalize domestic violence and support civil society programs addressing the issue. We also briefed the Foreign Ministry at length on human rights concerns in other Central Asian countries. Ahead of a visit by EU diplomats to Kazakhstan, we pressed Dutch diplomats in Brussels to call for the reform of several legislations used to curb freedoms of expression, association, and assembly, and to urge the release of detained land rights activist Max Bokaev.

Stichting Run for Human Rights Watch

The Dutch initiative Run for Human Rights Watch was established in 2009 by a group of enthusiastic young professionals with the support of the Netherlands Committee. As part of this initiative, 40 runners travel from the Netherlands to New York each year to participate in the New York City Marathon. In the lead up to the marathon, the group organizes fundraising and outreach events, including an auction and a benefit dinner, to raise funds and awareness for Human Rights Watch. Thanks in part to the generosity of various Netherlands Committee members who have offered to match these gifts, the runners have brought in nearly 1 million euros for Human Rights Watch over the years. The year 2019 was the 10-year anniversary of this initiative. The Netherlands office organized an event in Soho House Amsterdam in collaboration with the Run for HRW Alumni Board and the generous support of one of Co-Chair to celebrate and thank all past runners groups for their support.
In November 2019, Run for Human Rights Watch donated €161,539 to Human Rights Watch for our work on children in detention. This includes a matching donation from Brook Foundation.

**Stichting Alumni Run for Human Rights Watch**

In October 2016, a group of dedicated former Run for Human Rights Watch members set up the alumni network Stichting Run for Human Rights Watch Alumni. Via this network those who ran the NYC marathon in support of Human Rights Watch continue to support the organisation, including attending gatherings and donating approximately 100 euros per person per year to Human Rights Watch. In the fiscal year of 2019/2020, 59 alumni donated in total €6,230.

On November 22, 2019, we celebrated the 10-year anniversary of Run for Human Rights Watch. During this special evening at the Soho House, over 200 former runners and our closest supporters came together to look back at the success of raising over 1 million euros in 10 years.

**LGBT Global Circle**

The LGBT Global Circle of Friends is an international community of members who financially support Human Rights Watch’s work defending the rights of LGBT people with a minimum contribution of €5,000 per year. Members receive benefits such as invitations to insider briefings with Human Rights Watch experts in the Netherlands and internationally.

In the fiscal year of 2019/2020, there were 13 Global Circle members in the Netherlands. Moreover, in February and June 2020 we organized special LGBT rights related events. During Human Rights Weekend 2020 in February, we screened the Dutch film premiere of *No Box for Me: An Intersex Story*, which combined a panel discussion moderated by Valentijn de Hingh, with Graeme Reid, LGBT Rights Director at Human Rights Watch and Margriet van Heesch, sociologist at the University of Amsterdam, and a closed event for, among others, the members of the LGBT Global Circle. In June, the Netherlands office hosted an international online briefing for our LGBT Global Circle members. The briefing was moderated by a member of the Netherlands Committee/LGBT Global Circle, and hosted a conversation with Graeme Reid, Senior LGBT Researcher Kyle Knight, and LGBT Researcher Rasha Younes.
Justice Circle

In 2016 Human Rights Watch launched the Justice Circle—also known as Lawyers for International Justice—an initiative which aims to deepen the International Justice Program's connection to lawyers and other individuals interested in promoting justice for atrocities. Members donate €2,500 or more per year to support the work of the International Justice Program and receive benefits such as invitations to insider briefings and special events with Human Rights Watch experts in the Netherlands and internationally.

There are currently two Dutch members. In the fiscal year 2019-2020, the focus was on cultivating the relationships with the existing Circle members as well as current and prospective International Justice donor organisations, such as law firms and other law-centred organisations.

3.2 Outreach

Human Rights Weekend

The Human Rights Weekend is a public annual event created in 2013 to raise awareness about human rights issues and violations and create a dialogue between participants. Featuring films, panel discussions, masterclasses, photography, and other elements, the Human Rights Weekend forms the Dutch edition of the Human Rights Watch Film Festival. It creates a platform for courageous individuals on both sides of the lens to empower audiences with the knowledge that personal commitment can make a difference. The Weekend brings to life human rights violations through storytelling in a way that challenges each individual to empathize and demand justice for all people.

Human Rights Weekend 2020

Thanks to our generous partners, the eighth Human Rights Weekend was a big success. Held from 6-8 February 2020 at De Balie in Amsterdam, the weekend was almost completely sold-out.

Various human rights researchers, film directors, journalists, members of parliament, independent activists, and others took part in the program. Yaqiu Wang, Human Rights Watch China researcher, opened the festival as keynote speaker.

The theme was “Where Do I Stand?”—an invitation to guests to reflect on their own position regarding global human rights issues and to think about what they as an individual can do to make a difference. The event generated attention for a wide variety of human rights issues, ranging from the link between our clothing and human rights violations to the worrying developments in China.

The following programs constituted the Human Rights Weekend 2020:

1. **Opening night** with speeches by Human Rights Watch China Researcher Yaqiu Wang and Human Rights Watch Netherlands Director Katrien van de Linde as well as the Dutch premiere of the documentary *Nae Pasaran*, followed by a Q&A with film director Felipe Bustos Sierra.
2. **Dutch premiere of the drama film Made in Bangladesh** followed by a discussion with Human Rights Watch Senior Council on Women’s Rights Aruna Kashyap and others about human rights violations in the clothing industry, focusing on where we, the consumers, governments, and brands stand.
3. **European Sneak Preview**: the first ever screening of the documentary *I’m Not Alone* by Garin Hovannisian about the successful Armenian revolution in 2018.
4. Dutch premiere of the documentary *No Box For Me. An Intersex Story*, introduced by HRW LGBT Researcher Graeme Reid and followed by an after talk with an intersex person and expert, led by international transgender model Valentijn de Hingh.
5. **China program** including the Dutch premiere of the documentary *Leftover Women* and expert talk about the situation in Wuhan, Hong Kong, and Xinjiang with Yaqiu Wang and a local Uyghur activist, led by a former Dutch China correspondent and expert.
6. Dynamic and interactive closing night program about protests including local activists, a poet, a theatre group, an academic as well as Yaqiu Wang sharing her Hong Kong protests experience.

Moreover, venue partner De Balie curated the photo exhibition “The Life of Syrian Refugees in the Lebanese Baqa’a Valley” of a Syrian documentary maker, Aziz Kawak, who is a refugee.

Communication and Publicity
Human Rights Weekend 2020 received substantial attention in the press. The festival and the attending Human Rights Watch researchers were covered by a record number of major Dutch media outlets, including: Het Parool, Trouw, Nieuwsuur, AD, and De Groene Amsterdammer. The festival and specific programs were promoted by a variety of organisations, journalists, speakers, and moderators.

Last but not least, the promotion included a lot of social media activity on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, as well as posters and flyers spread throughout Amsterdam.
3.3 Press

Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland bolsters domestic press coverage of human rights issues by preparing and distributing press releases and pitching stories tailored to the Dutch media. Human Rights Watch’s research, findings, and recommendations are covered weekly by leading Dutch news outlets, including by NOS Journaal, Nieuwsuur, and radio. In addition, our researchers are frequently interviewed by a large variety of national news outlets, including Trouw, de Volkskrant, NRC, and Algemeen Dagblad.

Please find below multiple examples of our Dutch press coverage in the fiscal year 2019/2020:

July 2019

04.07.19/RTL Nieuws, ‘Wie is prinses Haya en waarom verstopt ze zich in Londen?’ “De Verenigde Arabische Emiraten (VAE) wordt door critici beschouwd als zeer discriminerend tegenover vrouwen. Zo is verkrachting binnen het huwelijk geen misdaad en huiselijk geweld is toegelaten zolang ‘het de grenzen van de islamitische wet niet overschrijdt’, volgens Human Rights Watch.”


August 2019


22.08.2019/NU.nl, ‘Rohingya’s willen vanwege onveilige situatie niet terug naar Myanmar’ “Verschillende mensenrechtenorganisaties, zoals Human Rights Watch (HRW) riepen Bangladesh en Myanmar woensdag op om de repatriëring te staken, omdat de veiligheid van de Rohingya’s in de deelstaat Rakhine, waar ze vandaan komen, niet gegarandeerd kan worden.”


Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland

September 2019

✓ 04.09.2019/Volkskrant, ‘Zijn de plunderingen van migrantenwinkels in Johannesburg een teken van xenofobie?’ “Chauffeurs uit andere Afrikaanse landen worden al meer dan een jaar belaagd: volgens een rapport van Human Rights Watch van half augustus zijn in een jaar meer dan tweehonderd doden gevallen bij de aanvallen op buitenlandse chauffeurs.”


October 2019

✓ 03.10.2018/Volkskrant, ‘BZ: in Egypte verdwenen Nederlander gearresteerd door autoriteiten’, “Sinds de protesten van vrijdag 20 september hebben de autoriteiten bijna tweeduizend mensen opgepakt, meldt Human Rights Watch (HRW).”

✓ 06.10.2019/Nu.nl, ‘Leven in de Amazone niet alleen in gevaar door bosbranden’, “Human Rights Watch zegt dat in het afgelopen decennium in de Amazone meer dan drieënhalf miljoen personen zijn gedood bij conflicten over landgebruik. Onder de slachtoffers zijn agenten, activisten en stamleiders.”

✓ 08.10.2019/AD, ‘VS legt Chinese bedrijven sancties op wegens mensenrechten’ “Human Rights Watch heeft de mensenrechtschendingen vergeleken met de Culturele Revolutie, die miljoenen doden tot gevolg had.”

✓ 29.10.2019/Nu.nl, ‘Amnesty: Aandeelhouders moeten Ajax aanspreken op trainingskamp Qatar,’ ‘Ook Human Rights Watch deelt de oproep aan de aandeelhouders. "We nemen aan dat Ajax een nette club is die mensenrechten hoog in het vaandel heeft", stelt Jan Kooy van HRW. "Als dat het geval is, is het onbestaanbaar dat het team daar in januari heen gaat voor een luxe trainingsvakantie.”

November 2019


December 2019

   “Ook daar reageerde Peking fel op, met een stop op de mogelijkheid voor Amerikaanse
   marineschepen om aan te leggen in Hongkong en met maatregelen tegen
   mensenrechtenorganisaties als Human Rights Watch.”

   veroordeling” “Een overheidsfoto vanuit een van de kampen in Xinjiang, volgens Human Rights
   Watch.” Met foto.

✔ 19.12.2019/Volkskrant, ‘Filipijnse clanleden na proces van 10 jaar levensl Lang achter de tralies
   voor massamoord ’ “Dit is een zeldzame overwinning voor het recht in een land dat zo gewend
   is aan politici die met alles wegkomen, inclusief moord’, aldus Carlos Conde, medewerker van
   Human Rights Watch.

✔ 23.12.2019/NRC, ‘Vrouwen moeten zich altijd koest houden, dat is de regel” “Alleen, de
   autoriteiten hebben niet de wil erachterheen te zitten, zegt vrouwenrechternszpecialist Rothna
   Begum van Human Rights Watch die ik onlangs over dit onderwerp sprak.”

Januari 2020

   directeur van mensenrechtenorganisatie Human Rights Watch, Kenneth Roth, is zondag de
   toegang ontzegd tot Hongkong. De Amerikaan plaatste vanaf het vliegveld van de autonome
   Chinese deelstaat een video op Twitter waarin hij zei dat hij Hongkong niet in werd gelaten om
   daar een kritisch rapport over China te presenteren.”

✔ 14.01.2020/AD, ‘Human Rights Watch: China gebruikt leningen en ontwikkelingshulp om kritiek
   te smoren’, “Mensenrechtenverdedigers staan wereldwijd onder druk, vooral in China, zo
   concludeert de directeur van mensenrechtenorganisatie Human Rights Watch (HRW) vanavond
   bij de presentatie van het jaarrapport”.

✔ 16.01.2020/HetParool, ‘12-jarigen mogen niet roken, maar werken wel op tabaksplantages in
   VS’, “Ook Human Rights Watch publiceerde een onderzoek naar kinderarbeid op
   tabaksplantages. Veel Amerikaanse kinderen brengen de zomervakanties niet spelend, maar
   zwoegend door tussen de tabaksplanten, stelt de mensenrechtersorganisatie.”

✔ 23.01.2020/NOS, ‘Myanmar moet per direct maatregelen nemen om Rohingya te beschermen’,
   “Parampreet Singh van Human Rights Watch noemt het vonnis een mijlpaal om verdere
   misdaden tegen een van de meest vervolgd groepen van de wereld tegen te gaan. Amnesty
   International spreekt over “een belangrijke eerste stap”.”

✔ 27.01.2020/NRC, ‘Wordt seks voor het huwelijk nu strafbaar in Indonesië?’, “Die zorg heeft
   Andreas Harsono in elk geval wel. Hij is het Indonesische gezicht van mensenrechtenorganisatie
   Human Rights Watch”

February 2020

✔ 05.02.2020/NRC, ‘HRW: honderden Salvadoranen vermoord of misbruikt na uitzetting door VS’,
   “Zeker tweehonderd Salvadoraanse migranten en asielzoekers zijn vermoord, verkracht of
   gemarteld nadat ze zijn uitgezet door de Verenigde Staten. Dat terwijl de gevaren van deportatie
   bekend waren bij de Amerikaanse autoriteiten, zo blijkt woensdag uit een nieuw rapport van
   Human Rights Watch (HRW)”.

✔ 07.02.2020/Trouw, ‘Het wuhanvirus stort China in een mensenrechtencrisis, waarschuwt
   onderzoeker’, “Om het wuhanvirus af te remmen neemt de Chinese overheid verregaande
   maatregelen. Zestig miljoen mensen kunnen hun stad niet meer uit, overal zijn strenge controles
en de informatie via internet en andere media staat onder nog strikter toezicht dan gewoonlijk. Yaqiu Wang, onderzoeker bij Human Rights Watch (HRW) in New York, waarschuwt voor de gevolgen."

✓ 12.02/2020/Volkskrant, ‘VN zet bedrijven die zaken doen in bezet gebied Israël op lijst’, “Ook mensenrechtenorganisaties hebben het rapport omarmd. Vice-directeur Bruno Stagno van Human Rights Watch (HRW) zei dat het onderzoek een ‘boodschap aan bedrijven afgeeft dat zaken doen in bezet gebied betekent dat je bijdraagt aan het plegen van oorlogsmisdaden.”

✓ 17.02.2020/RTLNieuws, ‘Om officieel vrouw te worden, moest Willemijn zich laten steriliseren: ‘Er is me iets ontnomen’”, “De verplichting tot sterilisatie werd in 1985 ingevoerd in de zogenoemde Transgenderwet. Van den Toorn vertelt dat die verplichting in 2014 in Nederland afgeschaft, onder andere naar aanleiding van een rapport van Human Rights Watch, dat kritisch was op de eis en die ‘onethisch’ noemde.”

✓ 29.02.2020/NRC, ‘De regering-Modi sanctioneert een etnische zuivering in slow motion’, “Mensenrechtenorganisaties als Human Rights Watch maken zich ernstige zorgen na berichten over preventieve massadetenties en martelpraktijken in gevangenissen.”

March 2020

✓ 05.03.2020/NOS, ‘Venezolaanse president roept vrouwen op veel kinderen te baren’, “Ruim 9 miljoen mensen, bijna een derde van de bevolking, lijden honger. Daarbovenop concludeerde Human Rights Watch vorig jaar in een rapport dat de gezondheidszorg in Venezuela ‘volledig is ingestort’ en dat de sterfte onder kinderen flink is gestegen.”

✓ 05.03.2020/NOS, ‘Toch onderzoek Strafhof naar oorlogsmisdaden in Afghanistan’, “Het besluit bevestigt nog eens dat het hof een essentiële rol vervult voor slachtoffers voor wie andere deuren naar gerechtigheid gesloten blijven”, zei een woordvoerder van mensenrechtenorganisatie Human Rights Watch. "Het is ook een signaal aan hen die vandaag de dag wreedheden begaan of willen begaan, dat ze op een dag terecht moeten staan.”

✓ 06.03.2020/NRC, ‘Vluchtelingen in kamp op Lesbos: ‘Wáár is jullie menselijkheid?’”, “In 2016 zijn zo’n 365.000 Afghanen Pakistan uitgezet, blijkt uit een rapport van Human Rights Watch.”

✓ 26.03.2020/NRC, ‘Een pandemie is een gevaar voor de democratie’, “Om een idee te krijgen hoe groot het gevaar voor de democratie op termijn is, skype ik met Kenneth Roth van Human Rights Watch. Hij onderstrept dat internationaal recht weliswaar de mogelijkheid biedt vrijheden tijdelijk in te perken in een crisis als deze, maar dat veel leiders de angst voor corona misbruiken om hun macht uit te breiden.”

April 2020


✓ 15.04.2020/FD, ‘Coronavirus brengt Aziatische kledingfabrieken in het nauw’, “Volgens mensenrechtenorganisatie Human Rights Watch staan er in Myanmar 70.000 banen op het spel, in Bangladesh meer dan een miljoen.”

✓ 23.04.2020/Trouw, ‘Ondanks de lockdown hervatten Libanezen hun protest: ‘We gaan dood van de honger, of van corona’”, “Mede door de coronacrisis staat het land er nu nog slechter voor dan een half jaar geleden. Het IMF voorspelt dat de Libanese economie dit jaar met 12 procent...
krimpt. Zonder grootschalige voedselhulp zullen miljoenen mensen hongerlijden, waarschuwt Human Rights Watch.”


May 2020

✓ 01.05.2020/Trouw, ‘Marokkaanse homo’s zijn vogelvrij verklaard op het internet, en zijn doodsbang’, “Volgens Ahmed Benchemsi van Human Rights Watch wordt de situatie verergerd doordat in Marokko vanwege het coronavirus een strenge lockdown geldt.”

✓ 13.05.2020/DeGroeneAmsterdamer, ‘Mensenrechten in tijden van corona: ‘De kaarten zijn in de lucht gegoooid’”, “Er is de vrees voor de opkomst van extreem-rechts. Maar Kenneth Roth van Human Rights Watch denkt dat de coronacrisis ‘een ramp’ is voor deze groep.”


✓ 22.05.2020/NOS, ‘Zorgen na foto Afghaanse regeringsbijeenkomst: ‘Waar zijn de vrouwen?’”, “Ook Human Rights Watch waarschuwde dat als de Taliban weer macht zouden krijgen, de vrouwenrechten drastisch worden beperkt. “De bescherming van de rechten van vrouwen moet een van de belangrijkste doelstellingen van dit proces zijn, en daarvoor moeten vrouwen aan de onderhandelingstafel zitten”, aldus Heather Barr van de mensenrechtenorganisatie.”

June 2020

✓ 07.06.2020/Volkskrant, ‘Coronavirus is (vooralsnog) het deksel op de kokende Braziliaanse volkswoede’, “Human Rights Watch bericht dat in de eerste vier maanden van 2020 de politie van Rio de Janeiro 606 mensen doodschoot, ruim 40 procent meer dan vorig jaar. Zo’n driekwart van de politiedoden in Rio de Janeiro is zwart, stelt HRW.”

✓ 10.06.2020/Trouw, ‘Beruchte oud-militieleider uit Darfur zit na dertien jaar eindelijk in een Haagse cel’, “De wereld zag met afgrijzen hoe de Soedanese regering brute aanvallen uitvoerde op burgers in Darfur”, verklaarde Elise Kepper van Human Rights Watch. “Maar na dertien jaar heeft het gerecht een van de belangrijkste voortvluchtigen eindelijk te pakken.”


3.4 Advocacy

While the core activities of HRW Netherlands are development and outreach, the organisation is also active in the Dutch political landscape through advocacy initiatives. We develop relationships with the Dutch government and parliament and raise our research and recommendations on pressing human rights issues.

Throughout the year 2019/2020, our advocates and researchers from the field had regular meetings about pressing human rights issues with, for example, members of parliament, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Security and Justice. To maximize impact, we decided to focus our advocacy on thematic areas where we believe the Netherlands can make a significant difference at the international level. Although the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has posed significant challenges, we have been able to continue our advocacy work in 2020. In particular, this period has seen an increase in our digital advocacy efforts, which generated substantial media attention. Executive Director Kenneth Roth, for example, was interviewed by several major Dutch and Belgian media outlets about our concerns and recent findings on the innumerable human rights impacts of Covid-19. Human Rights Watch has extended its efforts to urge world leaders to prioritize human rights in their pandemic responses and raise the alarm on abusive measures taken to contain the virus.

Some examples of the meetings and initiatives that took place in 2019/2020 are:

Refugee rights in Greece and Europe
Throughout 2019 and 2020, many of our advocacy efforts addressed the dehumanizing circumstances in the overcrowded refugee camps in Greece and the violence at its borders. In October, Human Rights Watch Western Europe Researcher Eva Cossé discussed the role and responsibilities of the Dutch government in protecting the rights of refugees, by meeting with representatives from the Directorate for Integration Europe/Cluster Migration, that is committed to the Dutch efforts on European migration policy, and the Ministry of Justice and Security, that specializes on asylum and migration policy. In February, Eva Cossé was featured in NRC, addressing the alarming issues in refugee camps on the Greek islands. In March, Human Rights Watch and 63 other organizations launched a public campaign, advocating for EU Member States to relocate unaccompanied migrant children from the Greek islands. Within a week, seven EU countries pledged to admit at least 1,600 children. The Netherlands, regrettably, was not one of these countries. In response, Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland, Defence for Children, and Stichting Vluchteling—with the support of Human Rights Watch—created the #500kinderen petition, calling on the Netherlands to relocate children and show solidarity with Greece and other countries. In April, Human Rights Watch sent and published an open letter to Prime Minister Mark Rutte, calling on the Dutch government to show solidarity and bring unaccompanied children from the Greek Islands to safety. Our advocacy has since been widely shared by prominent figures and Dutch municipalities in NRC, and has been discussed on political television shows such as M.
Domestic violence in Tajikistan and human rights in Central Asia

In September 2019, following the release at an OSCE meeting in Warsaw of a report on domestic violence in Tajikistan, Senior Central Asia researcher Steve Swerdlow and Advocacy Director Philippe Dam presented the report at the Dutch Foreign Ministry. We encouraged the government to call Tajikistan to criminalise domestic violence and to support civil society programs tackling the issue. On that occasion Human Rights Watch also briefed the Foreign Ministry at length on the political situations and human rights concerns in other countries in the region.

Conflict and Crisis in MENA

In November, Human Rights Watch’s Senior Researcher on Conflict and Crisis Belkis Wille participated in a Think-Tank Event organized by the Dialogue Advisory Group, together with various representatives of the Dutch government, the UN, the International Criminal Court (ICC), and other NGO’s, to elaborate on the fundamental issues that underly armed conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa region and to shape collaborative efforts on moving beyond violence in these conflicts. During this event, Belkis discussed Human Rights Watch’s findings and recommendations in Iraq and the Iraqi Government’s violent response to protests.
Environment and Human Rights
Acting Environment Director Daniel Wilkinson and Environment Researcher Luciana Tellez-Chavez visited the Netherlands in late-November 2019 on an advocacy tour for two reports that linked environmental problems to human rights violations and abuses. Using the findings of the report on violence and deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, they encouraged the EU to leverage negotiations of the EU-Mercosur trade deal to press the Brazilian government to address our recommendations. They also held advocacy meetings around the release of our report on abusive and unhealthy conditions at oil palm plantations in the Congo. These meetings targeted Dutch and other European development banks who financed the plantations.

International Criminal Court
In December, Richard Dicker, Elise Keppler, Elizabeth Evenson, and Maria Elena Vignoli of Human Rights Watch’s International Justice Program attended various meetings during the 18th session of the Assembly of States Parties of the ICC in The Hague and hosted an event for the International Justice Global Circle members to discuss the proceedings of the Assembly. Human Rights Watch issued a 16-page report in advance of the session that addressed serious challenges facing the court and made recommendations for ICC members. Human Rights Watch raised awareness for the struggles the court faced in delivering on expectations for justice, caused by missteps by court officials in policy and practice, along with a growing workload, inadequate resources, and inconsistent state support. During the Assembly, Human Rights Watch urged member countries to opt for a stronger, better funded, and more effective ICC to improve performance and ensure justice for the gravest crimes.

Migration
In January, the Netherlands Director Katrien van de Linde participated in a consultation on migration hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Special Envoy for Migration Joost Klarenbeek, various spokespersons from the Ministry of Foreign affairs, and several NGO’s. During the consultation, they reviewed the efforts of the new European Commission, discussed the outcome of the Global Refugee Forum, and elaborated on the expectations for the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Quito.

Rule of law in Hungary and Poland under Covid-19
In March, Advocacy Director for Europe and Central Asia Philippe Dam spoke with the Central Europe team of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss Hungary’s Covid emergency law, attacks on the judiciary in Poland, and the EU’s response to these developments. The Netherlands was among the states initiating a joint statement of EU members states on the need for states to respect human rights and the rule of law in their response to Covid-19.

Protecting rights in the clothing industry
Our advocacy for protecting human rights in the clothing industry has continued throughout 2020. Human Rights Watch Senior Council of the Business and Human Rights Division, Aruna Kashyap, spoke with Jos Huber, senior policy advisor at the ministry of Foreign affairs, among others, about human rights violations in the clothing industry in Bangladesh during the Human Rights Weekend 2020 in February, emphasizing the need for stronger regulation and enhanced due diligence. Human Rights Watch Deputy European Media Director Jan Kooy spoke on Dutch radio (NPO1) about developments in the clothing industry amid Covid-19, after a Human Rights Watch report received substantial media attention in the Netherlands (e.g. NOS, AD and FD). The Dutch franchise C&A was among the Western clothing shops that received widespread criticism for not paying or abruptly cancelling orders to Asian clothing factories during the Covid-19 lockdowns, putting the economic security of thousands of workers at risk. In agreement with our recommendations, Didier Reynders, European Commissioner for Justice, announced his support for binding rules which hold garment companies accountable to ensure human rights in their global supply chains. Furthermore, in April C&A announced that it would deliver its payments within the following weeks.

Other
Several other colleagues have been in contact with Dutch members of Parliament and government officials. This includes Indonesia Researcher Andreas Harsono, who in February spoke with Dutch government officials on the decline of religious
freedom in Indonesia and the human rights violations in Papua. Furthermore, in February, China Researcher Yaqiu Wang called for a stronger response from the Dutch Government to China’s human rights violations against the Uyghurs in Xingyang, its intrusive use of surveillance technologies, the violent attacks on protesters in Hong Kong, and the abusive silencing of people that attempted to highlight the dangers of Covid-19.

Photo: A boy stands in the Porgera area of Papua New Guinea. Members of the local community, including children, illegally mine for one-bearing rock near the tailings discharge point. Tailings are a liquid waste product made up mostly of rock, heavy metals, and trace elements of chemicals like cyanide that are used to extract the gold. Close to the mine the water is red from these tailings and it is feared that long-term damage of the river system is inevitable. © 2010 Brent Stirton/Getty Images Reportage for Human Rights Watch

Protecting rights under Covid-19
Over the past months, we received significant attention for our articles that advocated for a human rights-respecting response to Covid-19. Since the World Health Organization declared the pandemic in March, we have produced more than 350 publications and media products on its innumerable rights impacts, drawing a record number of visitors to our website. Moreover, Executive Director Kenneth Roth was interviewed by NRC, NU.nl, De Groene Amsterdammer, and MO to highlight Human Rights Watch’s concerns about how repressive governments are responding to the Covid-19 pandemic. Human Rights Watch also appeared in numerous Dutch media outlets on a range of other issues. Finally, our recent report on how black and Arab children and men in France face abusive, racist police stops, gathered a lot of press coverage, including NOS, AD, Parool, VRT and De Gelderlander.

3.5 Additional visits by international staff
Throughout the year, many international research, program, and executive staff members of Human Rights Watch visited the Netherlands for advocacy, fundraising, and media purposes. Below is an overview of these visits. During their visits, international staff are often accompanied by their Netherlands colleagues.

The visits of international Human Rights Watch staff in 2019/2020 mainly took place around the Human Rights Weekend 2020 from 6 until 8 February and the 10-year anniversary of Run for HRW on 22 November 2019. When possible, the attendance of these events was combined with meetings with major donors and prospects, briefings with and for partner organisations, and meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the House of Representatives in The Hague.

International Human Rights Watch staff at Run for HRW 10-year anniversary event on 22 November 2019:

- Liesl Gerntholtz, Acting Deputy Executive Director, Program
- Daniel Wilkinson, Acting Director, Environment and Human Rights
- Luciana Téllez Chávez, Researcher, Environment and Human Rights
- Belkis Wille, Senior Researcher, Crisis and Conflict Division
International Human Rights Watch staff at Human Rights Weekend 6-8 February 2020:

- Andrew Stroehlein, European Media Director
- Aruna Kashyap, Senior Council, Business and Human Rights Division
- Yaqiu Wang, China Researcher
- Graeme Reid, Director, LGBT Rights Program

In addition to the international colleagues visiting the Netherlands around these two event dates, we had regular visits throughout the year, including of the following colleagues:

- Kenneth Roth, Executive Director
- Andreas Harsono, Indonesia Researcher
- Graeme Reid, Director, LGBT Rights Program
- Michael Garcia Bochenek, Senior Council, Children’s Rights Division
- Eva Cossé, Researcher, Western Europe
- Liesl Gerntholtz, Acting Deputy Executive Director, Program
- Kyle Knight, Senior Researcher, LGBT Rights Program
- Rothna Begum, Senior Researcher, Women’s Rights Division
- Arvind Ganesan, Director, Business and Human Rights
- Steve Swerdlow, Senior Researcher, Europe and Central Asia
- Philippe Dam, Advocacy Director, Europe and Central Asia
- Rothna Begum, Senior Researcher, Women’s Rights Division

Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, many of our planned advocacy visits had to be cancelled. In previous years, advocacy visits were scheduled around our Annual Dinner, which was cancelled in 2020 in light of the pandemic. As an alternative, we hosted various online briefings with researchers to create awareness for a variety of issues. Some examples of these included:

- Technology in the Crosshairs: In Conversation with Microsoft President Brad Smith and Human Rights Watch Executive Director Kenneth Roth. With:
  - Kenneth Roth, Executive Director
  - Deborah Brown, Senior Researcher and Advocate, Digital Rights
- International Albinism Awareness Day. With:
  - Shantha Rau Barriga, Director, Disability Rights
- Briefing: LGBT Rights under Covid-19. With:
  - Graeme Reid, Director, LGBT Program
  - Kyle Knight, Senior Researcher, LGBT Program
  - Rasha Younes, Researcher, LGBT Program
- Deforestation and Human Rights in Brazil: Between Climate Crisis and Coronavirus. With:
  - Daniel Wilkinson, Acting Director, Environment and Human Rights
  - Luciana Téllez Chávez, Researcher, Environment and Human Rights
- Justice a Long Time Coming: police brutality, human rights and the fight for Black lives. With:
  - Nicole Austin-Hillary, Executive Director, US Program
  - John Raphling, Senior Researcher, US Program
3.6 Evaluation

HRW Netherlands and Human Rights Watch are committed to rigorous, transparent, and consistent monitoring and self-evaluation. When looking at impact, the Human Rights Watch network determines whether it has met its goals to bring about positive change for those facing human rights violations. HRW Netherlands and Human Rights Watch consider input on progress from key interlocutors, local human rights partners, and critics. They gauge how effectively they have allocated resources. To ensure that the Human Rights Watch network reaches the highest standards of accuracy and objectivity in its research and achieves the greatest impact from its advocacy, it engages in self-evaluation throughout the year.

Often, since it takes a great deal of time to bring entrenched human rights violations to an end, HRW Netherlands and Human Rights Watch consider interim criteria for evaluation. These include:

- whether we have succeeded in generating prominent Dutch press coverage about the violations investigated
- whether the Dutch or other governments acted on these revelations by protesting the violations or exerting diplomatic or economic pressure on the abusive government
- whether we succeeded in building or protecting outspoken Dutch opposition to violations
- whether and how Dutch and other governments engage with the Human Rights Watch network or adopt and implement new policies to address the violations it identifies and documents
- whether efforts are reflected in support from public media and Dutch donors
- whether the violations we have investigated and reported on decrease or come to an end

Fundraising success is measured by whether we raise the operating budget each year. A leadership gifts team focuses on the strategy for exceptional gifts of $100K + USD, while a team of four managing directors each oversee a portfolio of city directors, including the Netherlands (associate) director. Each city/country office determines its own goals in coordination with her/his managing director.

All Human Rights Watch employees are required to set annual goals that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and tangible. Six-month and annual performance reviews are completed for each employee by her or his supervisor, evaluating whether the employee is on track to realize those goals. Netherlands staff meet weekly to review all current projects and ensure efficient collaboration.

2019/2020

In 2019/2020 HRW Netherlands arranged multiple advocacy meetings with key decision-makers and influencers in the country and delivered valuable input to Dutch news outlets on many occasions. HRW Netherlands also held several events, showcasing the work of Human Rights Watch researchers and raising funds.

3.6.1 Evaluation summary of qualitative objectives

Fundraising

Dutch Postcode Lottery
The objective was to continue our current annual grant and to receive extra project support by the Dutch Postcode Lottery. The current grant is €1,350,000 which we received in our Dutch bank account. We did not get nominated for extra support.

Voices for Justice Annual Dinner 2020
The target was to raise €500,000 with the annual dinner in May 2020. Eventually, we cancelled the entire event due to the pandemic lockdown. However, thanks to the generous support of donors that changed their table and chair tickets into donations, we were still able to raise a significant part of this amount, while also saved costs on expenses.
Run for Human Rights Watch
In 2019/2020 the foundation had to find a matching donor for the donation of Run for Human Rights Watch. This goal was realised, and the foundation received a matching gift by Brook Foundation of € 80,770, bringing in a total of €161,540 for the project Children in Detention.

Events
HRW Netherlands organized several successful briefings by Human Rights Watch staff in Amsterdam. These briefings, meant for current and new supporters, tackled topics such as refugee human rights and women’s rights. Examples of these events include:

- **October 28**
  We organized a briefing on Refugee Rights at the Lloyd hotel, during which Human Rights Watch researcher on Western Europe Eva Cossé briefed the audience about Human Rights Watch’s work to protect the rights of refugees in Greece. The event was very successful: with about 75 of current and potential donors attending, we were able to cultivate existing relationships and inform potential donors about the work of Human Rights Watch.

- **November 1**
  In November, we organized a dinner for some of our most important contacts and potential donors, kindly hosted by Human Rights Watch supporters. During this event, Kenneth Roth and Katrien van de Linde were present to cultivate relationships and discuss the work of Human Rights Watch. This event and the presentation by Kenneth Roth inspired attendees to generously support the work of Human Rights Watch.

- **November 22**
  We hosted an event at Soho House in Amsterdam for all the previous Run for HRW groups, to thank the runners for their dedication to HRW and to celebrate the 10-year anniversary of Run for HRW, during which the runners raised a total amount of €1million euro for the work of Human Rights Watch. The event included a presentation by Belkis Wille. This presentation on Human Rights Watch’s important and challenging work in conflict areas motivated many previous runners to continue to support Human Rights Watch and become part of the Run for HRW Alumni group through periodic annual donations.
December 10
December 10 marked International Human Rights Day. On this day, we collaborated with the World Press Photo to host an event for our network. Human Rights Watch Senior Women’s Rights Researcher Rothna Begum spoke during this event together with photographer Tasneem Alsultan about women’s rights in the Middle East, specifically about recent developments in Saudi Arabia. The presentation was illustrated by the photography of Tasneem Alsultan. This successful recipe of combining human rights and culture served as a confirmation for the Netherlands office to continue our joint efforts with key cultural organizations to inform audiences about human rights.

We had planned for more briefings to take place in the spring of 2020, but due to COVID-19, we had to cancel all live events. As an alternative, we invited our network to several global digital briefings on specific topics such as the environment and human rights, LGBT rights during the pandemic, and technology and human rights.

Press coverage

One of the goals of the Netherlands office is to generate prominent Dutch press coverage about the violations investigated. In 2019-2020, Dutch media regularly covered Human Rights Watch research interviewed researchers on pressing human rights issues. As press coverage of our work increased because of the Covid-19 pandemic, Dutch media often interviewed Kenneth Roth about the human rights situation under Covid-19 and featured our reports an average of 20 times a month.

A few examples include:

- In November, the Financieele Dagblad published an extensive interview with Kenneth Roth about China’s global influence on human rights, forming new coalitions outside the US and the role of the corporate sector in combatting human rights violations.

- An article by Trouw featured China Researcher Yaqiu Wang on the response from the Chinese government to the Covid-19 virus. She spoke about the repressive actions the Chinese government undertook to silence those who warned about the virus, about the intrusive surveillance technology China uses to monitor its citizens, and about the lack of access to adequate health care and facilities for many Chinese citizens.
Dutch governmental policies

- After collaborating with other organizations on the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, for which Human Rights Watch won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997, and on the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017, Human Rights Watch has worked these past years with partner organizations on the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots. Through this campaign, we have been able to inform the public about the great threats that fully autonomous weapons pose to humanity. This campaign has been successful in informing the Dutch public; a survey conducted in November showed that 80 percent of Dutch respondents wants the Dutch government to step up and work toward international legislation to ban such weapons. In May 2019, the parliament adopted a resolution calling for a legally binding instrument on new weapons technologies, including autonomous weapons. The Netherlands participated in every CCW meeting on lethal autonomous weapons systems in 2014-2019. In 2020, the Dutch government will review its current policy on automatic weapons in light of developing technologies.

- In April 2020, the government told parliament it intended to simplify the process by which transgender adults could change their legal gender on their birth certificate, and to allow children aged 16 or under to apply to courts to have their gender registration changed, which is not currently permitted. This is a welcome change in policy that Human Rights Watch has long advocated for: in 2011 we published research on human rights violations on transgender people in the Netherlands, which emphasized the discriminatory effects of the Dutch law that required transgender people to complete the medical trajectory to change gender before they could change their papers.

Affinity groups

The LGBT Global Circle. The LGBT Global Circle has now reached 101 members worldwide. The Netherlands office took the lead, together with the LGBT Division, in organizing a global online event during the Covid-19 pandemic to strengthen and cultivate both the relations between Human Rights Watch and Circle members, and between the members themselves.

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

The International Justice Circle. Members of the International Justice Circle were regularly informed on Human Rights Watch’s work and impact on international justice, both online and by visiting Human Rights Watch researchers. The International Justice Circle currently has two Dutch members.

Photo: Permanent premises of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, the Netherlands. © 2018 Marina Riera/Human Rights Watch
4. FUTURE

4.1 Strategy and expectations new fiscal year

Having defended human rights for more than 40 years, Human Rights Watch is now comprised of some 496 staff who represent 86 nationalities worldwide and strive daily to achieve equality, justice, and dignity for all.

In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic presented the world with unprecedented challenges. In a number of countries, the outbreak exposed shortcomings in public health and social welfare protection systems, making it harder to protect at-risk populations and reduce disease transmission. During the crisis, Human Rights Watch’s staff has worked tirelessly to protect the rights of those most at risk. As governments announced lockdowns, travel bans, and other extraordinary measures, Human Rights Watch called out authoritarian seizures of power and exposed cases where surveillance, censorship, and other tactics could not be justified as necessary, proportionate, and non-discriminatory.

Going forward, Human Rights Watch strives to protect the rights of those who face the most acute risks, including not only marginalized people but also frontline health care workers, and exposing governmental censorship and overreach in their responses to the crisis. Broadly, Human Rights Watch seeks to demonstrate how a rights-respecting response to the pandemic is the smartest approach for public health.

We have found time and again that with the help of our supporters we can resist and turn back abusive forces. Human Rights Watch is proud to play a leading role in a strong and emboldened global movement that is fighting to protect human rights and defend the principles that underpin them. We practice a powerful, proven methodology: investigate violations scrupulously, expose the facts widely, and relentlessly press those in power for change that respects rights.

Moreover, our success today requires that we enlist innovative tools to expose abuse and engage the public and policymakers. When governments try to hide their atrocities by barring access for our researchers, we can deploy satellite imagery and other remote sensing tools, alongside our traditional refugee testimony, to overcome their obstructionism. In China, we have used satellite images to expose China’s mass, systematic campaign of human rights violations against Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang in north-western China. The use of technology enabled us to present new evidence of the mass arbitrary detention, torture, and mistreatment, and the increasingly pervasive controls on daily life, which the Chinese government had up until then denied. In 2020, Human Rights Watch welcomed its first Chief Technology Officer, who will oversee HRW’s work with and on technology. While certain forms of technology can help us in documenting and exposing human rights violations, some forms of technology themselves pose heightened risks to human rights, such as intrusive government surveillance, killer robots, and unsafe online environments for children. In the future, we strive to use technology to improve our research while simultaneously raising awareness for its risks and calling out misuse of technology by governments.

In the Netherlands, the new Netherlands Director has worked actively with the Executive Committee to develop a new strategy for the Netherlands Committee, by introducing new members to the Committee, focusing on a younger generation to form a more diverse Committee, and by creating a more active role for the current members of the Committee. Members of the Committee have this year been actively engaged in Human Rights Watch’s work by, for example, hosting international Human Rights Watch briefings and providing important strategic input and advice.

The Netherlands office is also committed to enhancing its links with partner organizations and key cultural institutions. The past year, collaborations with partners such as World Press Photo and artists such as Ai Weiwei proved to be successful in shining new light on human rights issues and were very well received by the audience. In the coming year, the Netherlands office will strive to continue down this path by partnering with key cultural organizations such as the Rijksmuseum, Studio Drift, and various important art galleries to expand our reach outside of our own connections and field of work and as such, create more awareness for important human rights issues.
The Human Rights Weekend continues to be an important event for HRW Netherlands. In 2021, the focus of the Weekend will be on the screening of human rights related documentaries and therefore will be more in line with the Human Rights Watch Film Festivals that are organized in other cities. In addition, more events will be organized throughout the year, for which we will partner with various non-profit and cultural organizations. In this way, we will be able to regularly update our partners and others on current human rights issues and will have opportunities to remain in close contact. In 2020, the Annual Voices for Justice dinner was moved to a new month and location to create a new feeling to this successful, annual event. While the 2020 event had to be cancelled due to the global pandemic, we hope to organize the annual dinner in 2021 with the structure that was established this year.

The HRW NL (sub) committees have welcomed new members and our younger group of supporters, Run for Human Rights Watch, has become an important part of our yearly activities with a large group of alumni and supporters. The Netherlands office will remain grateful to and in close contact with the many Dutch foundations and individuals who support our work.

### 4.2 Multiple year budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget 2020/2021</th>
<th>Budget 2021/2022</th>
<th>Budget 2022/2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from individuals</td>
<td>790,200</td>
<td>790,200</td>
<td>790,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from foundations &amp; corporations</td>
<td>705,000</td>
<td>705,000</td>
<td>705,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from legacies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from lotteries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>1,495,200</td>
<td>1,495,200</td>
<td>1,495,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>EXPENSES</strong></th>
<th>Budget 2020/2021</th>
<th>Budget 2021/2022</th>
<th>Budget 2022/2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contribution to objectives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting and defending human rights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the work of Human Rights Watch Inc.</td>
<td>1,129,000</td>
<td>924,150</td>
<td>761,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, humanitarian, literary or scientific activities</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and Communication initiatives</td>
<td>118,086</td>
<td>121,600</td>
<td>125,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>1,249,586</td>
<td>1,048,250</td>
<td>888,965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Fundraising**       |                  |                  |                  |
| Special events        | 114,500          | 118,000          | 121,600          |
| Costs fundraising activities | 341,243         | 356,500          | 367,257          |
| **Total Expenses**    | 1,843,400        | 1,676,250        | 1,536,150        |

| **Management and administration** |                  |                  |                  |
| Costs management and administration | 138,071          | 153,500          | 158,329          |
| **Total Expenses**          | 1,843,400        | 1,676,250        | 1,536,150        |
Dear Board Members,

We hereby send you the financial statements for the year 2019/2020 of your foundation.

5.1 AUDIT

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled the annual account 2019/2020 of the foundation, including the balance sheet with counts of €1,450,877 and the profit and loss account with a negative result of €354,958.

5.2 GENERAL

5.2.1 Company

The promotion of domestic human rights including the elimination of the infringement of those rights and the promotion of effective remedies following any breach, for the benefit of the public by:

(a) advancing education in human rights by teaching, producing materials or by conducting or commissioning research (and publishing the results);
(b) raising public awareness and cultivating a sentiment on favour of human rights using publications, lectures, human rights awards, the media, public advocacy and other means of communication;
(c) promoting the sound administration of domestic human rights law by conducting or commissioning research in domestic human rights and publishing the same to the public;
(d) promoting the enforcement of domestic human rights law.

The promotion of international human rights for the benefit of the public by:

(a) advancing education in human rights by teaching, producing materials or by conducting or commissioning research (and publishing the results);
(b) raising public awareness and cultivating a sentiment in favour of human rights using publications, lectures, human rights awards, the media, public advocacy and other means of communication provided that this does not extend to promoting directly a change in the law or government policy or the administrative decisions of government authorities.
5.2.2 Board of Directors

On June 30, 2020, the members of the board are:

Ms. Barbara L. Pirto, Chair
Mr. Justin A.J.W. Nieuwenhuys, Secretary
Mrs. Janet Visbeen, Member
Mrs. Michele A. Alexander, Member
Ms. Karene A. L. Diene, Treasurer

Director

Mrs. Katrien Van de Linde, Senior Associate Director for Development & Global Initiatives

5.2.3 Comparative figures

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting guidelines for annual reporting 650 for fundraising institutions of the Dutch Standards on Auditing.

5.2.4 ANBI-status

The Dutch Foundation has a so called ANBI-status. This means that since the foundation only serves objectives of general social benefit no gifts taxes are due and gifts to the foundation are tax deductible in the Netherlands.

5.2.5 Appropriation of the net result 2019/2020

The negative result for the year 2019/2020 amounts to €354,958 compared to a positive result for the year 2018/2019 of €168,592. The analysis of the result is disclosed on pages 53 & 54. The proposed appropriation of result is to add the sum to the reserves.
## 5.3 FINANCIAL POSITION

The balance sheet can be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>06/30/2020</th>
<th>06/30/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long term funds:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate capital</td>
<td>1,067,432</td>
<td>1,422,390</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Long term investments:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>25,566</td>
<td>25,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working capital</td>
<td><strong>1,043,866</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,398,880</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This amount is applied as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>06/30/2020</th>
<th>06/30/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receivables, prepayments and accrued income</td>
<td>715,085</td>
<td>952,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>705,700</td>
<td>2,385,564</td>
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<td>Security deposit due to HRW</td>
<td>5,024</td>
<td>5,624</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Debit: Short-term debt</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,427,311</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,353,868</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working capital</td>
<td><strong>1,043,866</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,398,880</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1 Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2020
Before result appropriation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>06/30/2020</th>
<th>06/30/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>6.4.1</td>
<td>23,566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables, prepayments and accrued income</td>
<td>6.4.2</td>
<td>715,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>6.4.3</td>
<td>705,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security deposit due to HRW</td>
<td>6.4.4</td>
<td>5,024</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuity reserve</td>
<td>6.4.4</td>
<td>980,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earmarked reserves</td>
<td>6.4.5</td>
<td>461,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>6.4.5</td>
<td>(354,958)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>6.4.7</td>
<td>383,445</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,450,877</td>
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</table>
### 6.2 Profit and Loss Account 2019/2020

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from individuals 6.5.1</td>
<td>197,140</td>
<td>757,779</td>
<td>2,254,057</td>
<td>461,915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue from foundations &amp; corporations 6.5.2</td>
<td>988,255</td>
<td>823,500</td>
<td>1,164,936</td>
<td>1,077,801</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue from legacies 6.5.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74,941</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from Nationale Postcode Loterij 6.5.4</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions receivable revaluation 6.5.5</td>
<td>10,796</td>
<td>(11,810)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>2,546,190</td>
<td>1,580,779</td>
<td>4,332,625</td>
<td>1,535,716</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contribution to objectives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting and defending human rights 6.5.4</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>111,944</td>
<td>124,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support the work of Human Rights Watch Inc 6.5.5</td>
<td>2,281,695</td>
<td>751,000</td>
<td>3,908,825</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, humanitarian, literary or scientific activities 6.5.6</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
<td>24,322</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and Communication initiatives 6.5.7</td>
<td>112,756</td>
<td>155,700</td>
<td>125,157</td>
<td>128,033</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fundraising</strong> 6.5.8</td>
<td>2,421,897</td>
<td>887,700</td>
<td>4,165,288</td>
<td>903,533</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special events</td>
<td>26,893</td>
<td>134,900</td>
<td>122,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs fundraising activities</td>
<td>267,575</td>
<td>298,100</td>
<td>278,733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>324,468</td>
<td>431,100</td>
<td>420,383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management and administration</strong> 6.5.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs management and administration</td>
<td>155,062</td>
<td>84,400</td>
<td>74,629</td>
<td>73,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>155,062</td>
<td>84,400</td>
<td>74,629</td>
<td>73,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unrealized Gain/Loss</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>280</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>2,901,148</td>
<td>1,403,200</td>
<td>4,664,046</td>
<td>1,378,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result before financial income</strong></td>
<td>(354,958)</td>
<td>177,579</td>
<td>168,579</td>
<td>161,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Income</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result</strong></td>
<td>(354,958)</td>
<td>177,579</td>
<td>168,592</td>
<td>161,116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Signature of the financial accounts 2019/2020

Amsterdam,

Ms. Barbara Pirto                     Mr. Justin A.J.W. Nieuwenhuys

Mrs. Michele A. Alexander             Mrs. Janet Visbeen

Ms. Karene Diene
6.3 Notes to the statements

GENERAL

General information
Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland (the “Foundation”) is a foundation incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, having its registered office in Amsterdam. The foundation is registered at the Commercial register of Chamber of Commerce under file number: 41216606.
The Foundation has an ANBI (Algemeen nut beogende instellingen) status.
In English known as a Public Benefit Organisation (PBO). RSIN number: 816121977

The Foundation is part of the global Human Rights Watch network. This international collaboration works to stop human right violations. Human Rights Watch Inc, oversees this group and maintains operational control and oversight. The financial figures of Stichting Human Rights Watch are included of the consolidated financial statements of Human Rights Watch Inc.

The general objective of the foundation, also mentioned in the Articles of Association, is to defend human rights and support the work of Human Rights Watch, as follows:

- Protecting human rights around the world in times of war and peace by documenting violations, publishing the findings, and using this information to stop the violations and prevent violations in the future
- Undertaking educational, humanitarian, literary, or scientific activities to further this mission.

The Foundation also have additional objectives such as:
- Advocacy and communication initiatives
- Fundraising to support the worldwide operations of Human Rights Watch.

The foundation’s primary purpose is to raise money in The Netherlands to support the worldwide operations and programs of Human Rights Watch

Estimates
In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the board of Stichting Human Right Watch Nederland make different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the transparency required under the Netherlands generally accepted accounting principles the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the Notes to the relevant financial statement item.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the Netherlands generally accepted accounting principles. Assets and liabilities are generally valued at historical cost, production cost or at fair value at the time of acquisition. If no specific valuation principle has been stated, valuation is at historical cost.
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Dutch regulation of RJ 650 “Fundraising Organisation”.

PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Tangible fixed assets
Other tangible fixed assets are valued at historical cost or production cost including directly attributable costs, less straight-line depreciation based on the expected future life and impairments.
Receivables
Receivables are initially valued at the fair value of the consideration to be received, including transaction costs if material. Receivables are subsequently valued at the amortized cost price. Provisions for bad debts are deducted from the carrying amount of the receivable.

The new accounting guidelines require to include additional pledges (contributions receivables) owed to us as of the closing of the fiscal years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash at banks and in hand represent cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Overdrafts at banks are recognized as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at banks and in hand is valued at nominal value.

Foreign exchange
All assets denominated in foreign currencies, including cash in foreign interest-bearing cash accounts, are translated at the exchange rates applicable at balance sheet date. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Euros at exchange rates applicable at the time of the transactions. All realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses on foreign currency balances are included in the statement of income and expenses for the year as a component of other income and expense.

Long-term and short-term liabilities
On initial recognition long-term debts are recognized at fair value. Transaction costs which can be directly attributed to the acquisition of the long-term debts are included in the initial recognition. After initial recognition long-term debts are recognized at the amortized cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs.

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognized at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognized at the amortized cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs. This is usually the nominal value.

Continuity Reserve
The continuity reserve is held to be able to cover short-term risks and to ensure that HRW Netherlands can meet its future obligations.

The Board of HRW Netherlands decided on the minimal amount of equity that should remain in the foundation as a buffer for ongoing liabilities. At the board meeting it was decided to reserve 50% of the operating budget in our account. This minimum amount is indicated as continuity reserve in the financial statements.

Earmarked reserve
This reserve consists of amounts of gifts which are accepted with a stipulation to be spend on a specific purpose. Until completely spent, these amounts are taken in the earmarked reserve. This reserve can’t be spent freely.
PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT

General
The result is the difference between the revenues and the costs and other charges during the year.

Revenue recognition
The operations of HRW are financed principally by foundation grants and contributions received from the general public. Grants and contributions are reported at fair value on the date they are received. Grants and contributions received as recorded as unrestricted, temporarily restricted or permanently restricted support depending on the existence or absence of any donor restrictions. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends of purpose and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. Revenue for special events is recognised when the even takes places.

Costs
Costs are determined on a historical basis and are attributed to the reporting year to which they relate.

Cost allocation
The costs are allocated to the objective of fundraising as well as management and administration based on the following criteria:

- directly attributable costs are directly allocated
- costs not directly attributable are allocated as follows:
  - personnel costs based on a well-founded estimate of the time spent by employees
  - other costs following the distribution of personnel costs

Employee benefits
Benefits to be paid periodically
The benefits payable to personnel are recorded in the profit and loss account on the basis of the employment conditions.

Amortization and depreciation
Tangible fixed assets are amortized and depreciated from the date of when they are available for use, based on the estimated economic life / expected future useful life of the asset.

Financial income and expenses
Interest income and interest expenses
Interest income and expenses are recognized on a pro rata basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities to which, they relate. In accounting for interest expenses, the recognized transaction expenses for loans received are taken into consideration.

On Going concern
From a going concern point of view, the risks of disruption and lower income due to Covid-19, have been taken into consideration.
### 6.4 Notes to the balance sheet as at June 30, 2020

#### ASSETS

##### FIXED ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>06/30/2020</th>
<th>06/30/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.4.1 Tangible fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold Improvements</td>
<td>5,901</td>
<td>5,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>6,528</td>
<td>1,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Hardware</td>
<td>11,143</td>
<td>15,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23,568</td>
<td>28,510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>€</th>
<th>€</th>
<th>€</th>
<th>€</th>
<th>€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold Improvement</td>
<td>47,827</td>
<td>11,878</td>
<td>56,464</td>
<td>20,556</td>
<td>136,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Hardware</td>
<td>(42,751)</td>
<td>(9,990)</td>
<td>(41,185)</td>
<td>(19,809)</td>
<td>(113,214)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
<td>5,076</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>15,299</td>
<td>1,247</td>
<td>23,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,076</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>15,299</td>
<td>1,247</td>
<td>23,510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>06/30/2020</th>
<th>06/30/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>(4,610)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>825</td>
<td>4,635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      |            |            |
| **Carrying amount as of June 30, 2020** | 5,901 | 6,528 | 11,143 | (0) | 23,566 |

**Depreciation rates**

- Leasehold Improvements: Lease Term
- Office Equipment: 20
- Computer Hardware: 20
- Furniture & Fixtures: 20
CURRENT ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>06/30/2020</th>
<th>06/30/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables, deferred assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables, Prepayments and accrued income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions Receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.3 Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands- Operations</td>
<td>700,076</td>
<td>1,573,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands- Savings</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>1,012,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Guarantee*</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>5,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>711,324</td>
<td>2,391,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The rent guarantee, €5,624, is not available for use until both parties agree to terminate the lease agreement.

All receivables less than €5,000 have not been booked as revenue is recognized once the funds are received for these non-significant balances. The total amount of all receivables less than €5,000 as of June 30, 2020 was €30,700.
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

6.4.4 Continuity reserve*
Continuity reserve opening balance 792,298  375,395
Restatement change in accounting principle - -
Reclassification to earmarked reserve - -
Appropriation result 168,592  70,403

Total 960,890  445,798

6.4.5 Unappropriated result
Balance as at June 30, 2019 375,395
Appropriation result 2018/2019 168,592  140,403
Result 2019/2020 (168,592)  168,592
Balance as at June 30, 2020 354,958  168,592

The board of directors proposed to appropriate the result as follows:

Add to earmarked reserves - (133,000)
Add to continuity reserve 301,952

Total 301,952  168,592

6.4.6 Earmarked reserve
After appropriation of result
Central Asia - Uzbekistan 36,000  117,000
Children's Rights - 100,000
Disabilities - Institutions & Education 5,000 10,000
Eastern Europe & Central Asia 25,000  50,000
Great Lakes - Central African Republic - 10,000
LGBT 73,000  78,000
Multimedia 20,000  30,000
Turkey - 15,000
Women's Rights 150,000  225,000
PE - Digital Advocacy 52,500 -
Refugees 100,000 -

Total 461,500  635,000

During FY20, the earmarked reserve fluctuated from €635,000 to €461,500.
This variation is explained by the new contributions that were received (€320,000) as well as the eligible payments (€493,500).
Assets and liabilities not recognised in balance sheet.

Multiyear financial liabilities

There are two long-term rental commitments. One for the office lease and one for the copier.

Lease rent: EUR 10,500.71 per quarter
Lease printer: EUR 296.45 per month
6.5 **Notes to the profit and loss account 2019/2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>€ 2019/2020</th>
<th>€ 2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.5.1 Revenue from individuals</td>
<td>197,140</td>
<td>2,254,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.2 Revenue from foundations &amp; corporations</td>
<td>980,255</td>
<td>1,164,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.3 Revenue from legacies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.4 Revenue from Nationale Postcode Loterij</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.5 Contributions receivable revaluation</td>
<td>10,796</td>
<td>(11,309)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>2,546,190</td>
<td>4,832,625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
<th>€ 2019/2020</th>
<th>€ 2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to objectives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>111,945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.6 Protecting and defending human rights

**Operating costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>€ 2019/2020</th>
<th>€ 2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>107,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and representation costs</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>111,945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.7 Support the work of Human Rights Watch Inc.

**Direct program costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>€ 2019/2020</th>
<th>€ 2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution support activities HRW Inc. - Restricted revenue</td>
<td>1,304,189</td>
<td>1,394,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution support activities HRW Inc. - Unrestricted revenue</td>
<td>977,505</td>
<td>2,508,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,281,695</td>
<td>3,903,824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.8 Education, humanitarian, literary or scientific activities

**Operating costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>€ 2019/2020</th>
<th>€ 2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Events</td>
<td>10,578</td>
<td>13,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee expenses</td>
<td>10,861</td>
<td>5,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and representation costs</td>
<td>5,047</td>
<td>9,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25,495</td>
<td>24,322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.9 Advocacy and Communication Initiatives

**Operating costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>€ 2019/2020</th>
<th>€ 2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee expenses</td>
<td>109,132</td>
<td>103,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation and depreciation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>2,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and representation costs</td>
<td>2,693</td>
<td>5,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>112,756</td>
<td>125,197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.5.10 Fundraising expenses

**Operating costs**
- Accommodation expenses: €33,895 (2019/2020)
- Office expenses: €12,057 (2019/2020)
- Travel and representation costs: €10,287 (2019/2020)
- General expenses: €104 (2019/2020)


### 6.5.11 Management and administration

**Operating costs**

Explanation deviations profit & loss account

Revenue
Realised versus budgeted revenue 2019/2020
Looking at the type of revenue “individuals”, there was a big difference between budgeted and realised revenue. The Foundation received significantly less donations. This gap is mostly due to the Covid-19 situation. All budgets were prepared before the pandemic, which explained the higher figures.

Realised revenue 2019/2020 versus realised revenue 2018/2019
In 2019/2020 there was a decrease of revenue explained by less donations received from the individuals. This fall off is due to the cancellation of the Annual Dinner, caused by the Covid-19 situation.
In 2019/2020, the foundation didn’t receive legacy donations (2018/2019: €74,941).
The foundation received € 1,350,000 from the National Postcode Lottery.

Contributions receivable revaluation
Every year, the net value of the contributions receivable needs to be revaluated, if these balances are due in more than a year.

Contribution of objectives

Support the work of Human Rights Watch Inc.
To support the work of HRW Inc., HRW Inc., makes grant requests annually after the board meeting, once the fund balance is confirmed. Each grant request will be accompanied by a detailed grant proposal including budgeting to ensure approved funds are used for the purpose of the grant. No funds will be transferred prior to majority board approval and full expense details of approved grants will be shared in the subsequent annual board meeting to mitigate the risk of grants being misspent.

Education, humanitarian, literary or scientific activities
Expenses for this objective are related to the Human Rights Weekend, the annual outreach event that takes place in January/February. Expenses related to this event are covered by a sponsor. The budget process for this event is different from other expenses. Once it’s known how much the sponsor contribution then a budget is made.
This budget is not included in the annual budget. The small portion of the annual budget is for unforeseen costs.

Advocacy and communication initiatives
The 2019/2020 expenses decreased compared to 2018/2019.

Fundraising

Special events
The special events expenses in 2019/2020 decreased compared to 2018/2019.
This increase is mainly due to the employee, accommodation and travel expenses.

Management and administration
The 2019/2020 expenses have increased compared to last year.
### Expenses Specification Overview 2019/2020

**Contributed to objectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>6.5.6</th>
<th>6.5.7</th>
<th>6.5.8</th>
<th>6.5.9</th>
<th>6.5.10</th>
<th>6.5.11</th>
<th>Actual 2019/2020</th>
<th>Budget 2019/2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct program costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution support activities HRW Inc</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,304,189</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,304,189</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa - Central African Republic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia - Nepal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia - Uzbekistan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe - Greece</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Rights - Children in Detention</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>180,770</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>180,770</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Rights - Deprivation of Liberty - Global Advocacy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80,539</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80,539</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Rights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Rights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Justice</td>
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<td>7,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>127,761</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>127,761</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabilities - Institutions &amp; Education</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment - Climate Change</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Program</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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**Operating costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>6.6.1</th>
<th>6.6.2</th>
<th>6.6.3</th>
<th>6.6.4</th>
<th>6.6.5</th>
<th>6.6.6</th>
<th>6.6.7</th>
<th>6.6.8</th>
<th>Total Operating costs</th>
<th>TOTAL EXPENSES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Employee expenses</td>
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<td>100,132</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel and representation costs</td>
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<td>2,693</td>
<td>7,971</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>17,392</td>
<td>25,500</td>
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<td>General expenses</td>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>2,230</td>
<td>2,340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Operating costs</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>2,281,695</td>
<td>26,495</td>
<td>112,756</td>
<td>324,469</td>
<td>355,063</td>
<td>619,733</td>
<td>728,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENSES</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>2,281,695</td>
<td>26,495</td>
<td>112,756</td>
<td>324,469</td>
<td>355,063</td>
<td>2,801,428</td>
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Total expense ratios FY20 2019/2020

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Expenditure per category</th>
<th>%</th>
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<td>Protecting and defending human rights</td>
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<td>Support the work of HRW Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education, humanitarian, literary or scientific activities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy &amp; Communication initiatives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and administration</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
## Expenses Specification Overview 2018/2019

|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
## Total expense ratios FY19 2018/2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure per category</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protecting and defending human rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support the work of HRW Inc.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, humanitarian, literary or scientific activities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy &amp; Communication initiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management and administration</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>

*Page 69*
## Specification information Operating Expenses

### 6.6.1 Employee expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>€ 369,267</td>
<td>€ 386,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security charges</td>
<td>€ 77,361</td>
<td>€ 77,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Savings</td>
<td>€ 29,169</td>
<td>€ 29,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>€ 475,807</td>
<td>€ 495,262</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>€ 366,106</td>
<td>€ 380,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>€ 3,161</td>
<td>€ 1,128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temporary Hire</td>
<td>€ 7,108</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>€ 369,267</td>
<td>€ 388,424</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social security charges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer Tax</td>
<td>€ 58,411</td>
<td>€ 58,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamp/Hire Tax/Notice</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>€ 1,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Insurance/Wellness</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>€ 77,351</td>
<td>€ 77,355</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Savings</td>
<td>€ 29,169</td>
<td>€ 29,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>€ 29,169</td>
<td>€ 29,483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 2019/2020, on average 7 employees were employed, converted to fulltime equivalents (2018/2019: 7).

### 6.6.2 Special Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue/ Facilities</td>
<td>€ 14,490</td>
<td>€ 15,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Production</td>
<td>€ 240</td>
<td>€ 2,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage &amp; Delivery</td>
<td>€ 229</td>
<td>€ 612</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>€ 880</td>
<td>€ 937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage &amp; Supplies</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>€ 284</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>€ 3,336</td>
<td>€ 3,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video/Photography</td>
<td>€ 400</td>
<td>€ 2,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>€ 545</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events Consultant</td>
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<td>€ 13,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>€ 48</td>
<td>€ 3,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film rental</td>
<td>€ 300</td>
<td>€ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decor</td>
<td>€ -</td>
<td>€ 3,857</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graphic Design</td>
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<td>€ 6,497</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incidental</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation Fees</td>
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<td>€ 242</td>
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<td>Publicity</td>
<td>€ 1,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merchandise</td>
<td>€ 805</td>
<td>€ 2,640</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honorarium</td>
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<td>€ 938</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### 6.6.3 Amortisation and depreciation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015/2020</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation of tangible fixed assets</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold Improvements</td>
<td>(825)</td>
<td>2,176</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
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<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Hardware</td>
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<td>5,818</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
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<td>1,547</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>10,014</td>
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</table>

### Other operating expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015/2020</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.6.4 Accommodation expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.6.5 Office expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.6.6 Travel and representation costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.6.7 General expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.6.8 Financial expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>58,412</td>
<td>49,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>58,412</td>
<td>49,833</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### 6.6.5 Office expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015/2020</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rent</strong></td>
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<td>35,261</td>
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<td><strong>Operating Tax incr.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Utilities</strong></td>
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<td>5,029</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cleaning</strong></td>
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<td>3,192</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kitchen Supplies</strong></td>
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<td>610</td>
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<td><strong>Equip., Furn., Maint.</strong></td>
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<td>4,441</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>56,412</td>
<td>49,833</td>
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### 6.6.6 Accommodation expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internet</strong></td>
<td>6,524</td>
<td>6,558</td>
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<td><strong>Office telephone</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Subscriptions</strong></td>
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<td>350</td>
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<td><strong>Books Purchased</strong></td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td><strong>Photocopy</strong></td>
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<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Postage &amp; Delivery</strong></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Translations</strong></td>
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### 6.6.6 Travel and representation expenses

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<th>2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel: Airfare</td>
<td>2,323</td>
<td>5,615</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel: Telecommunications</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel: Ground transport</td>
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<td>3,423</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel: Meals</td>
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<td>1,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel: Meetings-Meals</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>Travel: Meetings-Venues</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Travel: Incidental</td>
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<td>Travel: Lodging</td>
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<td>Travel: Delivery (non-publicity)</td>
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<td>Travel: Document Fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel: Travel: Fixers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel: Agent Fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel: Immunizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel: Cross Cutting 2020 Per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pubs: Outsourced Printing</td>
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<td>Staff Enrichment: Staff Gifts</td>
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<td>604</td>
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<td>Staff Enrichment: Staff Parties</td>
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<td>856</td>
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<td>Staff Enrichment: Tuition Reimbursement</td>
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<td>Staff Enrichment: Seminars</td>
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<td>Staff Enrichment: Occasion Meals</td>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>Publications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pubs: Graphics/Maps/Charts</td>
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<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pubs: Shipping &amp; Handling</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,152</td>
<td>26,367</td>
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### 6.6.7 General expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2019/2020</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees: Audit</td>
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<td>14,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees: Accounting</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees: Other</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>205</td>
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<td>Professional fees: Payroll/Benefice Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance: Special</td>
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<td>847</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home Office</td>
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<td>3,744</td>
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<td>19,159</td>
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### 6.6.8 Financial expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2019/2020</th>
<th>2018/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business fees: Bank Charges</td>
<td>2,226</td>
<td>1,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business fees: CC Processing fees</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,337</td>
<td>1,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OTHER INFORMATION

Independent auditor’s report
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Board of Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2019/2020 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2019/2020 of Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland, based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Human Rights Watch Nederland as at 30 June 2020, and of its result for 2019/2020 in accordance with the 'RJ-Richtlijn 650 Fondsenwervende Instellingen' (Guideline for annual reporting 650 Fundraising Organisations of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board).

The financial statements comprise:
1. the balance sheet as at 30 June 2020;
2. the statement of income and expenses for 2019/2020; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Stichting Human Rights Watch in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:
- the board report;

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.
By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the preface and the board report in accordance with the ‘RJ-Richtlijn 650 Fondsenwervende Instellingen’ (Guideline for annual reporting 650 Fundraising Organisations of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board).

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the board for the financial statements
The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the ‘RJ-Richtlijn 650 Fondsenwervende Instellingen’ (Guideline for annual reporting 650 Fundraising Organisations of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board). Furthermore, the board is responsible for such internal control as the board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the board is responsible for assessing the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board either intends to liquidate the foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the foundation's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board;
concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a foundation to cease to continue as a going concern;

• evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and

• evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 5 November 2020

RSM Netherlands Accountants N.V.

w.g. drs. W.J.O. Castricum RA