

# 2016

Annual Report



**CONECTAS**  
HUMAN RIGHTS

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# PERSONNEL

## **Conectas Human Rights**

**Executive Director:** Juana Kweitel

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August 2017



# LETTER FROM THE DIRECTORS

The year that marked a decade and a half in the history of Conectas was also one of our most challenging, not only on account of the turbulent political context in Brazil and the world in 2016 – one that will continue in the years ahead – but also due to the task that we set ourselves to rethink the way we operate in order to respond quickly and flexibly to setbacks as they occur.

The political instability that culminated in the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff last year was preceded by an agenda to dismantle the social commitment established in the Constitution of 1988, with an impact on the most vulnerable sectors of society. In the international context, the election victory of the xenophobic discourse of Donald Trump in the United States and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union are examples of how nationalist agendas have resurfaced with renewed intensity worldwide, with unpredictable results on civil rights and liberties.

In this context, Conectas has played a fundamental role in resisting setbacks by joining forces with other civil society organizations and using institutional channels to denounce and block the threats as they appear. The UN, for example, was one of the forums where we submitted the government to the scrutiny and criticism of the international community, such as with the Constitutional Amendment that places a cap on public spending. On this occasion, Conectas and its partners prompted the special rapporteur on extreme poverty, Philip Alston, to speak out vigorously against the amendment. Conectas also worked to mobilize Brazilian civil society to participate more actively in mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review.

The justice system is another invaluable forum for guaranteeing rights. In 2016, we judicially challenged the legality of a number of government actions, such as the repression of the right to protest in the state of São Paulo. Last year, the work of Conectas helped change the decision of the Supreme Court on first-time drug trafficking, benefiting people without previous criminal records, in particular women, and also combating mass incarceration.

In addition to resisting setbacks, we explored every opportunity to make progress on issues that are important for human rights. For example, we worked to ensure the approval in the Lower House of Congress, in December, of the new Immigration Law to replace the unconstitutional and outdated Foreigner Act. The new law broadens access to fundamental rights for immigrants in Brazil and also for Brazilians abroad.

Internally, we have restructured to make better use of the strategies that have been developed over time. The strategic plan established and implemented in 2016 sets clear goals and targets for Conectas until 2020. Among the main advances proposed in the new strategic plan is public mobilization to strengthen a narrative based on human rights and democratic values. We believe that this process was essential to reassert our mission considering the need to be closer and more open to society.

The year 2016 was also one of transition for Conectas, following the departure of the executive director Jessica Carvalho Morris, a lawyer and human rights activist. Jessica was instrumental in the development of the new strategic plan and we are grateful for her hard work and dedication to the organization. Juana Kweitel, who has worked at Conectas since 2003, has taken over as executive director to steer the organization through this new stage of expanding dialogue with society.

We are aware of the size of the challenge, but we know which path to take and we are confident that our work will bring real benefits for Brazil and for the world.

**Juana Kweitel** - executive director  
**Marcos Fuchs** - associate director



# JUSTICE PROGRAM

## ANTI-TERROR LEGISLATION AND RESTRICTIONS ON CIVIL SOCIETY

In February 2016, as a result of the upcoming Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, the National Congress fast-tracked and approved a law defining the crime of terrorism. Human rights organizations mobilized against the bill and explained that it represented an assault on democracy since it facilitates – by encompassing a wide range of activities and establishing harsh penalties – the criminalization of social movements and activists that stand up for people’s rights. Despite the intense pressure from civil society, the bill was approved. However, based on the technical report we drafted, a number of the critical points of the bill were later vetoed by the Presidency of the Republic, such as the definition of the crime of condoning of terrorism and increased sentences for damage to public or private property. de bens público e privados.



## PEDRINHAS: TWO YEARS SINCE THE CRISIS

The Pedrinhas prison complex, in the state of Maranhão, gained international infamy in 2013 following the wave of violence that erupted and that led to a request for a precautionary measure in the IACHR (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights), a process in which Conectas was a co-petitioner.

In order to check on compliance with the measures and to pressure the authorities, Conectas released the report “Ongoing Violation” in February 2016, based on inspections of the prison complex. The document revealed that all the factors that had caused the riot still persisted: illegal detention, torture and mistreatment, poor hygiene, inadequate food and lack of access to health care.

In September, a revolt to demand better conditions at the prison resulted in the occupation of the complex by more than 700 security agents. Once again, Conectas and partners visited the prison and denounced to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights the use of physical and psychological torture, as well as overcrowding and lack of medical treatment.



## PROTESTING IS NOT CRIME

The year began with scenes of violence, repression and illegalities committed by the Military Police in São Paulo, which prevented a protest against an increase in public transport fares from taking place. In response, Conectas and partner organizations submitted a representation in February questioning the inaction by the São Paulo Public Prosecutor's Office with respect to the violent and disproportionate action of the police and denounced the state governor Geraldo Alckmin in the UN.

Conectas, Article 19 and the São Paulo network Minha Sampa organized an advocacy campaign to pressure the state justice system to hear a Public Civil Action filed in 2013 by the Human Rights Center of the Public Defender's Office, in which Conectas figured as an *amicus curiae*. The case calls for the establishment of a public protocol for the Military Police that regulates the use of force at protests. A petition in support of the case was signed by more than 30,000 people.

In October, the plaintiffs received a favorable court ruling banning the use of less-lethal weapons, such as rubber bullets and tear gas, by the Military Police to break up protests. The ruling also required the São Paulo state government, within 30 days, to draft a protocol on police action regulating the use of force in order to guarantee the right to assembly and peaceful protest. Currently, an appeal by the São Paulo state government that will determine the final outcome of the case is still pending.

## TEN YEARS SINCE THE CRIMES OF MAY

In the year that marked a decade since the episode known as the "Crimes of May", the Office of the Attorney General finally accepted a request filed in 2009 by Conectas on behalf of the families of five young men shot and killed in the Parque Bristol neighborhood of São Paulo and determined that investigations must be resumed on the federal level. The decision paves the way for other killings that occurred within the context of the Crimes of May to also be investigated by the federal authorities. At the time, 505 civilians were shot to death – the majority in execution-style killings. Suspicions fell on the police in alleged acts of revenge against a criminal gang. The decision by the Office of the Attorney General still needs the authorization of the Superior Court of Justice for the federal investigations to go ahead.

## DRUG POLICY

In June, Conectas secured an important victory against the war on drugs policy that is responsible for overcrowded prisons and countless rights violations in Brazil. The Supreme Court ruled that so-called "privileged trafficking" should not be classified as a "heinous crime" carrying harsher penalties. Privileged trafficking is when it is committed by a first-time offender who has no prior criminal record and does not belong to organized crime. The initial vote count indicated that the "heinous crime" classification would remain in place, but three justices changed their minds after hearing the arguments presented by Conectas in a report. In the document, the organization stressed the harmful effects that this classification can have on the prison population, in particular on women and adolescents.



# FOREIGN POLICY

## BRAZIL IN THE INTERNATIONAL HOT SEAT

In preparation for the third cycle of the UPR (Universal Periodic Review) of Brazil in the UN, Conectas worked to engage civil society in what is the most important mechanism for assessing the human rights situation in UN States.

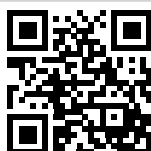
As a member of the Brazilian Human Rights and Foreign Policy Committee, Conectas encouraged several organizations to work on the production of thematic reports to be submitted to the UN. To do this, two workshops were held in São Paulo, in July and August, in which Conectas shared its experience on the UPR process with other organizations. Conectas also submitted eight reports to the mechanism on issues such as indigenous rights, slave labor, immigration, police violence and criminal justice, among others.

In an effort to raise the quality of the review, Conectas participated in the public consultation on the official report of the Brazilian government and also in the hearing staged in the Lower House of Congress to debate the document, instigating a more self-critical and realistic review by the authorities.



### BRAZIL'S ASSESSMENT IN THE UN

Do you want to learn more about the **RPU and the work conducted by Conectas** and its partners? Visit the special website that we created:



## #MIGRATIONISARIGHT

In 2016, Conectas and partners staged a major national campaign to replace the Foreigner Act, a law from the military dictatorship that treated immigration as a national security issue.

The contribution of civil society to a new law that respects the rights of immigrants in Brazil and also of

## RESPONSIBLE TRADE IN ARMS

Since Brazil signed the ATT (Arms Trade Treaty), in 2013, its ratification has been pending and the process is now stalled in the National Congress. The treaty is an important international instrument to guarantee more oversight and transparency of global arms exports and to help limit supplies from reaching conflict zones and genocidal governments.

In May, Conectas participated in the creation of the Coalition for the Responsible Export of Arms, which works with Congress and with public opinion to expedite the process to ratify the ATT.

In addition to the national campaign, Conectas participated in the Extraordinary Meeting of the Arms Trade Treaty, in February, and in the Second Conference of States Parties to the ATT, in August. At both meetings, Conectas pressured Brazil to ratify the treaty and also urged other countries to support complete transparency for their mandatory arms trade reporting.

Brazil is currently the fourth largest exporter of small arms, but in spite of this it has one of the most secretive arms sales processes, regulated by a secret decree that dates back to the military dictatorship: PNEMEM (National Export Policy for Military Equipment).



GlassGrows/Divulgação

Brazilians abroad was crucial for creating a nonpartisan bill.

In August, a petition was launched to approve the new law called #MigrationIsARight, which had received more than 10,000 signatures by December when it was submitted to members of Congress. In the same month, the Lower House of Congress approved the text of the new Immigration Law by a wide margin.

### IMMIGRANTS IN SÃO PAULO

Who are they, how do they live and what are the challenges of being an immigrant in São Paulo? In November, Conectas gave a voice to six people who represent the conflicts and pleasures of being a foreigner in Brazil's biggest city.



## GUANTANAMO: UNKEPT PROMISE

Seven years after the pledge by former United States President Barack Obama to shut down the Guantanamo Bay detention camp, Conectas kept up the pressure for the closure of the prison.

One of the main obstacles to closing the camp is that prisoners cannot return to their countries of origin or be released into the United States. This is why Conectas joined forces with other organizations to pressure the Brazilian government to accept Guantanamo prisoners who have been cleared for release as refugees, just like Uruguay has done.

Conectas also participated in the Mercosur-Unasur meeting on social participation, where it raised the issue of Guantanamo prisoners. Bilaterally, we also took part in meetings in Argentina and in Uruguay to coordinate advocacy efforts with other organizations from the region.

The campaign organized by Conectas brought the Guantanamo issue back to the public debate in Brazil. Mainstream media outlets published articles on the illegalities of the U.S. prison because of the work conducted by Conectas.

## TEMER'S DEBUT IN THE UN

For the first time as Brazil's head of state, Michel Temer gave the inaugural address at the 71st General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in September. Given the Brazilian political context, the speech deserved special attention and, on account of this, Conectas and partners organized a live broadcast on Facebook to analyze the president's address.

On the occasion, Temer said there are 95,000 refugees living in Brazil, contradicting information from the Ministry of Foreign Relations that there were, in fact, less than 9,000. Temer added this number to the 85,000 humanitarian visas granted to Haitians, who are not recognized as refugees in the country. Conectas reacted by publicly criticizing the announcement of misleading data by the president and also took the opportunity to call for the replacement of the Foreigner Act with a human rights-based legislation and more consistent immigration policies.

At the same session of the UN, Brazil abstained in the vote on the resolution on human rights in Iran. Conectas publicly denounced this position that demonstrates that commercial interests take precedence over human rights commitments in the Temer government's foreign policy.

### CONECTAS IN THE UN

In 2016, Conectas used international forums to denounce violations and setbacks in Brazil and around the world. See a summary of our work in the UN:

#### 10 STATEMENTS DURING SESSIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL IN GENEVA

Topics: immigration, repression of protests, arbitrary acts and violations ahead of the Olympic Games, torture, drug law, abusive searches, Ayotzinapa (Mexico), business and human rights, threats against activists and legislation that poses a threat to human rights in Brazil.



#### 05 SIDE EVENTS

During the sessions of the Human Rights Council, we co-organized side events on Ayotzinapa (Mexico), drug policy, access to medicines and intellectual property, and the Guantanamo detention camp.



#### 01 URGENT APPEAL

We asked the UN to take a position on violations of the settlement agreement with the people affected by the collapse of the waste dam owned by BHP, Samarco and Vale in the town of Mariana, in the state of Minas Gerais.



# SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

## ANGOLA: REPRESSION AGAINST ACTIVISTS



Conectas worked with its partners from the Global South to call on the Angolan authorities to **release 17 activists** arrested for opposing the government. They had been arbitrarily detained in June 2015, a month after the activist Manoel Nito Alves attended the International Human Rights

Colloquium organized by Conectas in São Paulo, in which he spoke about the risk of being arrested in his country. Alves and the other activists were convicted in March 2016 for the crime of contempt.

Conectas participated actively in the international pressure to release the activists. As part of the advocacy with the Brazilian government, the organization formally requested that the Presidency break its silence and express its concern with the decision of the Angolan authorities. The international pressure had an effect and they were finally released in July.

## MEXICO: JUSTICE FOR THE AYOTZINAPA STUDENTS

Given the delays by the Mexican government in concluding the investigation into the Ayotzinapa case, which involved the **forced disappearance of 43 students** in 2015, several organizations, among them Conectas, stepped up pressure on the country's authorities for an independent investigation into the case and the punishment of those responsible. The organizations requested the creation of a mechanism for monitoring the case that follows recommendations



established by the IACHR (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the OAS).

The request came after an Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts commissioned by the IACHR to look into the case identified flaws in the investigation process conducted by the Office of the Attorney General and exposed the deliberate attempts by the government to obstruct the investigations. The Mexican State did not live up to its promise to "locate the missing students and guarantee justice for the families of the victims".

## INDONESIA: DEATH PENALTY

In July, the Indonesian government began its third round of executions in less than two years, this time three Nigerians and one Indonesian. In Indonesia, several crimes carry the death penalty, including drug trafficking, which makes it one of the countries that most applies capital punishment in the world. In response to the numerous executions carried out by the government, Conectas joined forces with other human rights organizations from the Global South **to condemn the use of the death penalty**. The organizations urged the Indonesian government to halt all pending executions and to establish a general moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing the practice in the country.

Conectas also internationally supported the activist Haris Azhar, of the NGO Kontras, who became the target of charges and threats from the Indonesian State after he reported on the involvement of local officials in drug trafficking in the country.





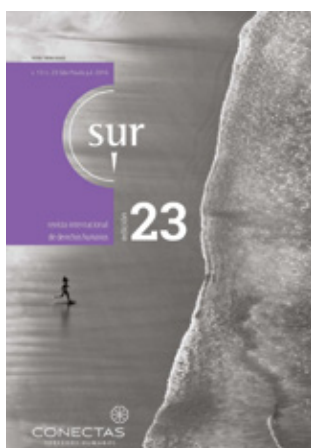
# SUR INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Continuing with the editorial upgrade of SUR - International Journal on Human Rights, in 2016 Conectas published two thematic issues with exclusive content in different formats.

## Migration and human rights

The 23rd issue of the Sur Journal was released in July, on the topic of migration and human rights. Deisy Ventura, a specialist on migration and a professor at the University of São Paulo, served as guest editor. The issue featured contributions from international experts that analyzed the phenomenon of migration and the latest trends and flows around the world. In addition, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, François Crépeau (Canada), was interviewed by the Sur team and he spoke about how the European Union's migration policy should incorporate a human rights perspective. Another

contribution to SUR 23 was made by Cartooning for Peace, which offered a critical reflection on the migration debate in the European context.



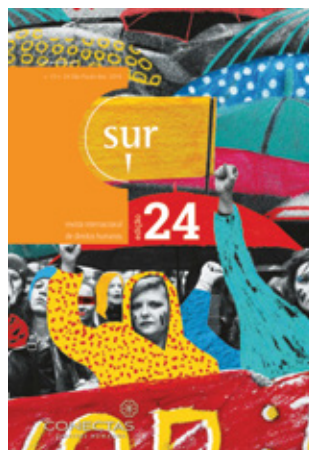
See the issue:



## Women: movements, successes and obstacles

Issue no. 24 of the journal was released in December 2016. For the first time, all the articles were written by women, who examined the struggle for equality of rights. The Brazilian artist Catarina Bessell was commissioned to illustrate a series of photographs that portray women protesting for reproductive rights.

Albertina de Oliveira Costa, a Brazilian sociologist and feminist activist, was the guest editor for this issue.



See the issue:



# WOMEN'S RIGHTS

In 2016, Conectas stepped up its partnership with AWID (Association for Women's Rights in Development), one of the world's largest feminist organizations that for 30 years has been committed to the pursuit of gender equality, sustainable development and human rights for women worldwide.

Conectas attended the Awid Forum, which was held in Brazil in September, and participated in one of the event's main discussions: the shrinking of the democratic space. Recognizing the many complexities involved in this debate, Conectas and Awid organized a 3-day online conference in February with **85 activists and experts from 30 countries**. At this conference, they analyzed in more detail the nature of the changes in democratic spaces and discussed how to create new and dynamic ways for the engagement of civil society.



# BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS



## HIGHWAY SUSPENDED

In 2016, the BNDES (Brazilian Development Bank) was criticized for its weak social and

environmental policies for international investments. Using documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Law, Conectas, CEDLA and Global Witness exposed how the bank had failed to detect illegalities and serious social and environmental problems when approving, in 2011, a US\$ 332 million contract for the construction of a highway that was planned through the heart of a national park and protected indigenous reserve known as TIPNIS in the Bolivian Amazon.

Although the BNDES canceled the financing project after pressure from indigenous groups and international public opinion, the organizations used the case to urge the bank to improve its due diligence assessment, involve affected communities and stakeholders, provide adequate grievance mechanisms and ensure accountability and adequate reparation whenever there are damages.

## DOCE RIVER TRAGEDY

A year after the collapse of the iron ore waste dam owned by the companies Samarco, BHP Billiton and Vale, which cost the lives of 19 people, displaced hundreds more and sent millions of cubic meters of toxic mud into the Doce River, the affected populations were still facing a lack of access to clean drinking water, river pollution and health problems.

We played an important role in the process to give a voice to the victims of the human rights violations. In May 2016, Conectas and another seven civil society organizations submitted a complaint to the UN denouncing the lack of participation by the affected communities in the settlement agreement signed between the federal and state governments (of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo) and the three companies responsible for the disaster (Samarco, Vale and BHP Billiton).

A team of our staff made an on-site visit to gather information on the situation. In partnership with other organizations, we asked the United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights to give priority attention to this case.

We also compiled a digital archive on the case. The website, called **"Doce River Live"** is a repository of studies, reports, technical documents, pictures, videos, legal cases and other public data that can help people and organizations interested in rebuilding a living memory and monitoring the accountability of the companies and organizations whose acts and omissions caused the tragedy.

Visit the site







# WORLD BANK AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In 2016, the World Bank completed the review process of its safeguards - rules that aim to ensure respect for the environment and human rights by bank-financed projects. Throughout this process, Conectas actively pressured the bank and its shareholder states for an effective commitment.

What was intended as a process to strengthen the environmental and social rules, however, ended up eroding the rights of indigenous populations. According to many NGOs including Conectas, Brazil - which is a World Bank member - took some alarming positions on the right to free, prior and informed consent during the review process.

To pressure Brazil to review its recommendations to the World Bank, a petition launched by Conectas, ISA (Socioambiental Institute) and International Rivers called for the country to take a stand against any setback in the World Bank's Indigenous Peoples Policy with respect to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169. Meanwhile, Conectas asked the Attorney General's Office for the Rights of the Citizen to send an official request to the Ministry of Finance questioning the position taken by Brazil.

In August, the World Bank approved the new safeguards without including any significant protections for human rights. After the publication, the Coalition for Human Rights in Development, of which Conectas is a member, conducted an analysis of the new safeguards with regard to labor rights, indigenous peoples, LGBT rights and others.



## THE NEW BRICS BANK

Responding to the lack of information on the operation of the NDB (New Development Bank) of the BRICS - the economic block formed by Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa - civil society organizations created dialogue forums to prepare a common agenda to demand transparency and social and environmental policies in the bank's investments. In March, the Strategy Meeting of BRICS Civil Society and the NDB was organized by Conectas, Rebrip (Brazil Network for the Integration of Peoples) and Oxfam Brasil.

In April, Conectas asked the Ministry of Finance to instruct Brazil to not approve financing without conducting prior environmental impact assessments or consulting with the communities that could be affected.

In July, Conectas and other organizations participated in the first annual meeting of the NDB, in Shanghai. It was the first time that civil society organizations and experts participated in discussions at the NDB - an opportunity to question the lack of transparency at the bank, which is still not releasing information on its social and environmental assessments of projects.

Set up at the BRICS summit in 2014, the NDB has the mission to finance infrastructure projects and sustainable development.

## RADICAL AND LACKING IN COMPASSION

The radical and disproportionate nature of the constitutional amendment that froze primary spending by the Brazilian federal government for 20 years was the target of a strong campaign by Conectas and partners in 2016 on account of its impact on public services such as health and education, with the most direct consequences falling on vulnerable populations.

In a hearing in the IACHR (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights) in December, 16 civil society organizations denounced the measure and urged the Commission to make a public statement.

Conectas, Oxfam, Inesc (Institute for Socio-Economic Studies) and CESR (Center for Economic and Social Rights) also submitted a technical report to the UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Philip Alston.

Alston, meanwhile, made a public statement evaluating that the primary effect of the amendment would be to harm the poorest in society and that freezing only social spending would place Brazil in a socially retrogressive category all of its own. As far as he is concerned the measure is "radical" and "lacking in compassion".





# INSTITUTIONAL

## HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE NEWS

In 2016, Conectas was appointed to the Organizing Committee of the Vladimir Herzog Journalism Award for Amnesty and Human Rights together with another eleven renowned institutions. The award has existed for 38 years and it is considered one of Brazil's leading journalistic distinctions. **The Vladimir Herzog Award** recognizes reporting work that addresses democracy, citizenship and human rights. In 2016, Conectas helped select the prizewinners in the categories art, photography, television documentary, television reporting, radio, newspaper, magazine and internet.



## SHARED KNOWLEDGE

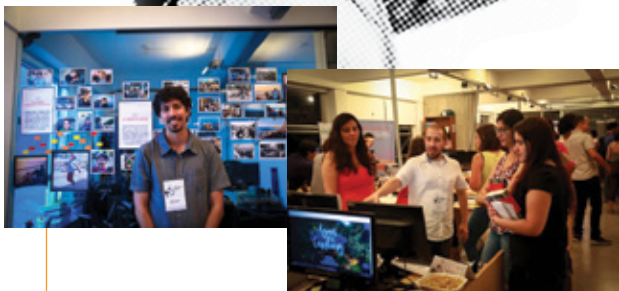
In the second half of 2016, Conectas staged the third installment of the **Course on Journalism and Human Rights** in partnership with the Oboré agency and Abraji (Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism). The course is one of the modules of the Reporter of the Future Project, a program that contributes to the training of communication professionals, offering free courses for more than 20 years.

In 2016, the 20 selected students attended weekly lectures by specialists from Conectas on a variety of human rights topics. This course had a record number of applications, with 832 candidates, an increase of 40% from the first installment and of 91% compared to the number of applications in 2015. This year, besides the students, five professional journalists participated as observers.





João Paulo Brito/Conectas



## CONECTAS OPENS ITS DOORS

In commemoration of International Human Rights Day, Conectas opened the doors of its offices to hold the **2nd Ideas Fair**, which has the goal of bringing together students, researchers, social groups and movements to present their research and their journalistic and artistic projects related to the defense and promotion of civic awareness and human rights in Brazil and the world. A total of 112 projects registered for this edition of the fair, of which 30 were selected. During the fair, the visitors can circulate among all the projects on display and talk to the exhibitors.

## PRESENCE IN THE COUNTRY'S MAIN HUMAN RIGHTS FORUMS

In July, Conectas was elected to be a civil society representative on the **CNPCT (National Committee to Combat and Prevent Torture)** for a mandate from 2016 to 2018. For the entire second half of last year, the work of the CNPCT was stalled: the selected organizations were not instated and no meetings were held. The postponement of the activities also meant that new experts could not be selected for the National Mechanism to Combat and Prevent Torture.

As a result of this situation, Conectas joined forces with partners to pressure the government, in particular Justice Minister Alexandre de Moraes, to resume the meetings of the CNPCT and to continue the work on the prevention of torture in the country. Conectas and another 12 organizations published an open letter in November calling for the immediate instatement of the elected members of the CNPCT.

The pressure had an effect and the organizations were instated shortly afterwards, in December. In the same month, Conectas was also appointed as an alternate member of the **CNDH (National Human Rights Council)**, which has the purpose of promoting and defending human rights through preventive, protective, reparatory and punitive actions.



## MOBILIZATION AND FUNDRAISING: JOINT STRATEGY

In June 2016, the workshop on Financial Resilience organized in partnership with consultants from the Ford Foundation was the starting point of a new fundraising strategy for the next few years. Staff at Conectas established a plan to strengthen our financing model, by diversifying our sources of funding.

The first step towards this change was to start implementing a new fundraising channel: online donations from individuals. Although we do not have a short-term financial goal, this strategy is intended to mobilize the public behind human rights issues and raise the legitimacy of the movement. In late November, Conectas launched its first trial campaign for **#GivingTuesday**.

# CONECTAS IN NUMBERS

## STAFF



### AGE GROUP



### WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS

Of the 7 management and board positions, 4 are held by women



**4/7**

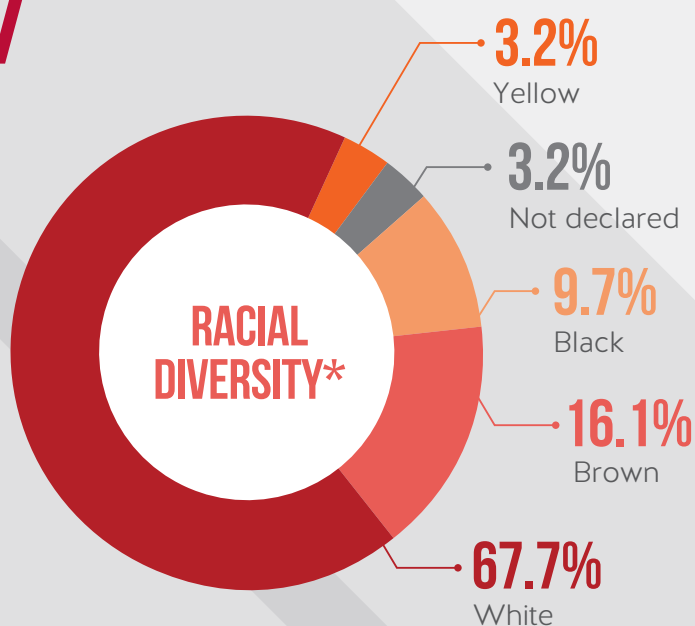


**3**  
FOREIGNERS



**26**  
VOLUNTEERS

(including members of the board of trustees and audit committee)



\*Research carried out by self-declaration



# BALANCE SHEET

## INCOME 2016

Ford Foundation	2,899,565.44	25.8%
Open Society Foundations	2,781,714.46	24.7%
Oak Foundation	1,713,988.00	15.2%
Anonymous 1	915,698.05	8.1%
Interest on Investments*	746,603.00	6.6%
Sigrid Rausing Trust	745,950.00	6.6%
Anonymous 2	331,907.83	2.9%
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	250,125.00	2.2%
The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	157,548.91	1.4%
Oxfam Brazil	143,960.00	1.3%
Instituto Pro Bono	95,472.12	0.8%
Cels	94,975.35	0.8%
Volunteers	88,766.67	0.8%
Channel Foundation	81,000.00	0.7%
Ohchr - Opcat	72,400.00	0.6%
Irish Embassy	43,219.20	0.4%
Instituto Clima e Sociedade	25,000.00	0.2%
Others	63,390.84	0.6%

**Total Income:** **R\$ 11,251,284.87**

## EXPENDITURE 2016

Administrative and Financial	1,110,932.06	15%
Fundraising	460,933.96	6%
Colloquium	348,633.52	5%
Institutional communications	326,523.62	4%
Connectors	210,123.39	3%
Institutional development	323,013.26	4%
Business and Human Rights	499,753.48	7%
Fellows	78,818.12	1%
Justice	1,353,528.74	19%
Foreign Policy		

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**CONECTAS**  
HUMAN RIGHTS