BRAVE
is speaking out against injustice

Dangerous job
Media workers in Turkey are being imprisoned

Fighting a giant
One woman versus a global corporation

Where to go
Forced eviction of Roma in Italy
WIRE

is Amnesty’s global magazine – published four times a year – to inform, empower and inspire people worldwide to take injustice personally.

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1. **CARTOONIST COMPENSATED**

The Kuala Lumpur High Court in April ordered the Malaysian government and police to pay RM18,000 (US$4,190) in damages to political cartoonist Zulkiflee Anwar Ulhaque, known as “Zunar”. This is to compensate him over the damage to his cartoon artwork seven years ago during a police raid. Zunar, one of our Write for Rights cases in 2015, is facing sedition charges and a long prison sentence as a result of tweets he posted critical of the Malaysian judiciary. Zunar, who is under a travel ban, was also given leave by the court to challenge the ban.


2. **BAN SETTLEMENT GOODS**

Each year, hundreds of millions of US dollars’ worth of goods produced in illegal Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories are exported internationally. This settlement enterprise directly profits from policies violating the rights of Palestinians. To mark the 50th anniversary of the Israeli occupation, Amnesty launched a new campaign on 7 June calling on states to ban settlement goods from entering their markets and prevent companies from operating in settlements or trading in settlement products. It’s time for states to take concrete action that’ll help stop activities that fund the violation of Palestinians’ human rights.


3. **PEACE ACTIVIST SAYS ‘THANK YOU!’**

Prominent Okinawa peace activist Hiroji Yamashiro expressed his deep appreciation for your support after he was released on bail in March. This followed the Urgent Action we issued in February calling for his release. He was arrested in October 2016 for his role in protests opposing new US military construction projects on the Japanese island and was held without due process for five months.

http://bit.ly/2pEkC1h

4. **ACTION FOR YOUTH ACTIVISTS**

Many of you got involved in our social media action on 23 February for youth activists who had been arrested in Kinshasa, capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The activists were protesting the mismanagement of waste by campaigning for a clean city under the hashtag #KinPropre (a clean Kinshasa). All activists were released on 24 February.


5. **YOU TOOK 4.6 MILLION ACTIONS**

Amnesty supporters around the world rallied themselves during Write for Rights 2016. Together, you wrote an amazing 4,660,774 letters, emails, tweets and much more. Among those messages were words of support that made all the difference to the many whose rights we were writing for. “I brought me to tears to see all the letters that Amnesty International had collected,” said Jawher Tohti, whose father Ilham remains in prison in China. “It makes me feel stronger when I know there are so many people who trust me, my father, and my family.” Your words do change lives. Let’s aim for 5 million actions this December, when Write for Rights kicks off again!


6. **DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED**

On 20 April, the Governor of Virginia commuted the death sentence of Ivan Teleguz, a Ukrainian national who was scheduled to be executed on 25 April and who has continued to maintain his innocence. The Governor said he commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole because the sentencing phase of the trial was “flawed”. Thank you to all of you who took part in our Urgent Action.

http://bit.ly/1USo55n

7. **PRISONER RELEASED**

Iranian film-maker Keywan Karimi was released from Tehran’s Evin prison on 19 April. He had been imprisoned since 23 November 2016. We considered Keywan Karimi a prisoner of conscience. His flogging sentence of 223 lashes can be enforced at any time and his five-year suspended prison sentence remains in place. We will continue to monitor his case.

Thank you to all of you who sent appeals.

http://bit.ly/2PoCIr

8. **“YES” TO MARRIAGE EQUALITY**

A landmark ruling by Taiwan’s highest court on 24 May means it is close to becoming the first in Asia to legalize same-sex marriage. In April, Amnesty activists from more than 40 countries sent messages of support urging Taiwan to “say yes” to marriage equality. Judges in its Constitutional Court ruled that the country’s current marriage law is unconstitutional as it discriminates against same-sex couples and gave lawmakers two years to amend or enact relevant laws.

http://bit.ly/2yTwNC

“Ivan is incredibly touched that people from all over the world — who do not even know him — have been speaking out on his behalf. And it worked.”

Ivan’s lawyer

http://bit.ly/2yTwnC

“...to becoming the first in Asia...”


“A landmark ruling...”

http://bit.ly/2yTwNC
FEMALE REFUGEES IN GREECE NEED A SAFE PLACE

Monica Costa, Amnesty Campaigner, about the evacuation of three refugee camps in Elliniko in the Greek capital Athens. The camps were especially unsafe for women and girls.

In June, three refugee camps in Athens were evacuated and hundreds of refugees and migrants were moved to different accommodation in Greece. No one will mourn the closure of these camps. Located in the old Olympic area of Elliniko, a suburb of Athens, they will be remembered for their appalling living conditions and lack of security, in particular for women and girls, mainly from Afghanistan.

“We’ve been through hell here,” one woman told us. “Hell” for women here includes relying on others to accompany them to the toilet due to security risks and to not wanting to leave their tents due to incessant verbal harassment. The majority of the refugee women had to endure these perils for more than a year.

Amnesty demanded the Greek authorities ensure adequate alternative accommodation when closing the camps, taking into account the specific needs of women and girls. Thousands of people from around the world took action. Late May, we were informed that people in the camps would be re-housed according to their individual needs. Finally, they were moved and Elliniko was closed.

Unfortunately, Elliniko is not an exception when it comes to safety needs. Finally, they were moved and re-housed according to their individual needs. When people in the camps would be re-housed according to their individual needs, they were moved and Elliniko was closed.

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Find out more: http://bit.ly/2WoRefGr
‘WHERE WILL WE SLEEP TONIGHT?’

The residents of the Roma settlement Gianturco in Naples, Italy, were forcibly evicted by local authorities. Many of them had nowhere to go and faced homelessness. Catrinel Motoc, Amnesty Campaigner, was there when it happened.

That week in April, I left Naples with a heavy heart. I kept reliving the moment I said goodbye to Jenica and her one-year-old girl, when she asked me: “What do we do now? Where will we sleep tonight?” I left her in front of the main town hall in the centre, surrounded by other Roma families left homeless after the forced eviction of the Gianturco Roma settlement in the city of Naples on 7 April.

I was there when the forced eviction started and spent five days documenting the cruel demolition of the settlement and the disastrous aftermath for its residents.

Around 1,300 Romanian Roma had made Gianturco their home and lived there for years. Many came here after they had been repeatedly evicted from other sites or chased away from camps set alight by unknown perpetrators. After the
forced eviction of Gianturco, all that remained was rubble, demolished homes and a few toys and furniture, pieces of lives left behind.

On the day of the forced eviction, many inhabitants had already left Gianturco. Some cited ongoing harassment by police in the run-up to the forced eviction as a reason for going away, others feared being left homeless if staying put. But around 200 people were still in the settlement on 7 April. The forced eviction was carried out within four hours.

As I walked past dozens of once-inhabited homes, I found Cristina and her husband gathering a few of their belongings. “I came here to build a life. I have had two surgeries. Where do I go? What do I do?” said Cristina. “We go on the streets,” added her husband, answering with the grim reality they now face.

While watching the bulldozers approaching her home, a little girl told us: “Here [in Gianturco] we were fine, we liked it… We don’t know how it will be, where they will take us.”

The court order for the eviction was issued in January 2016. The municipality did negotiate extensions of the deadline but they failed to carry out any meaningful consultation with residents to explore options and identify suitable alternative accommodation for them.

On the day of the forced eviction, a mere three families were told they could move to the Grazia Deledda reception centre. Only around 130 people, out of the 1,300 occupants, were relocated to a new segregated camp in Via del Riposo, neither of which I was allowed access to.

Roma have described the Grazia Deledda centre as a “prison”, with several families sharing one room. The Via del Riposo camp consists of 27 metal containers, about 20m² each, on average shared by five people. The authority’s pledges to work towards inclusion and integration rang hollow as I looked at the fences surrounding the camp; there is no such thing here. The sight of this camp is terrifying.

The local municipality fears non-Roma might attack the camp. The anti-Roma graffiti on the walls around the camp stand testimony to the hatred and discrimination Roma face. The new camp is an inadequate alternative for former Gianturco residents but some face even more bleak consequences of the forced eviction: homelessness.

Some moved to informal settlements, others went to live with relatives – however temporarily. Very few managed to rent a home and several were sleeping rough.

The last time I saw Costica he was resting on a chair beside his suitcase, outside the Gianturco settlement. “Why aren’t they giving me a place to stay? I cannot wait here by the gate. I am 70 years old, I cannot sleep on the street.”

I wonder where Costica might be now. The fight for Roma rights in Italy continues.

TAKE ACTION
Support Roma affected by forced evictions

© Amnesty International/Claudio Menna

© Amnesty International/Catrinel Motoc
This year marks 40 years since Amnesty International announced its campaign for worldwide abolition of the death penalty. In December 1977 the Stockholm Declaration highlighted the incompatibility of the death penalty with human rights principles – a groundbreaking and controversial move for the organization. Back then, just 16 countries had abolished the death penalty. Today, the figure is 104. Enormous and measurable progress is being made.

Painstaking work to monitor individual death sentences and executions and publish annual statistics has underpinned our research from the very early days. Since then we have campaigned strenuously on key cases that have starkly revealed the inherent unfairness of the death penalty, such as that of Moses Akatugba in Nigeria who was aged 16 at the time of the offence and repeatedly tortured into signing a confession. He received a full pardon following intensive campaigning from Amnesty supporters across the world.

A crucial part of our work over 40 years has been advocating for abolition at the national level. Successes include the historic vote in December 2015 by the parliament in Mongolia for a new Criminal Code removing the death penalty for all crimes, which will come into effect this July. Amnesty’s unconditional opposition to the death penalty in all cases without exception, regardless of the crime or the guilt or innocence of the individual, has kept it at the forefront of the fight over four decades. Ours is often the only campaigning voice in highly contentious cases. As the world moves ever further towards total abolition, Amnesty’s work has never been more vital.

FIND OUT MORE

We met Peruvian environmental rights defender Máxima Acuña earlier this year to hand her 150,000 of your messages.

Máxima welcomes us with a huge smile. She does this, despite the fact that only the day before, workers from the Yanacocha gold mining company had entered the land where she lives, “Tragadero Grande”, and destroyed a small hut and some crops belonging to her family. The ownership of the land where Máxima lives is the subject of ongoing legal proceedings. She tells us that when the workers arrived on the morning of 13 February, she was alone and so defended her home by herself. She is still noticeably afraid as she tells us the story.

Hours after the events, the company published a press release denying Máxima’s report and claiming that she had insulted their workers and thrown stones at them.

This is how Máxima is forced to live: anxious, afraid, exhausted. Her refusal to give into South America’s biggest gold mining company won her the prestigious Goldman Prize in 2016. But this doesn’t make her any less afraid.

On 14 February, after a four-hour journey, after reaching the gates of Yanacocha where we had to identify ourselves and await authorization from the mining company, we arrived in Tragadero Grande. With us were bags and boxes full of letters, postcards, drawings and videos from across the world. Together they came to 150,000 messages of solidarity for Máxima.

“There are people who are helping us to seek justice,” she said, smiling as she opened the letters. This was a great source of comfort, she added – “the feeling that I am protected, that my children are protected”.

On 3 May, Máxima had good news. A criminal case against her for land invasion was thrown out of court – a step in the right direction as Máxima continues to battle for the right to remain on land she says is hers.

FIND OUT MORE
Today, more and more people who peacefully speak out for human rights are being threatened and hard-won rights are undermined. We have all seen with concern how the politics of fear, division and demonization are on the rise worldwide. This May, we launched Brave, our global campaign to stand with those courageous human rights defenders around the world who are in danger just for standing up for justice. Without their work, our world would be less fair, less just and less equal. That’s why we must join them and do all we can to keep them safe from harm.
“I am always thinking about being killed or kidnapped. But I refuse to go into exile. I am a human rights fighter and I will not give up this fight.”

Berta Cáceres, a human rights defender who was shot dead in Honduras in 2016.

Measures to restrict the work of human rights defenders range from personal attacks like threats, smear campaigns, beatings and even killings, to the use of laws to criminalize human rights activities and kick up outspoken individuals. This is done through undue surveillance and restrictions on communication, peaceful assembly and association, and freedom of movement. Whistle-blower Edward Snowden, for example, is facing a 30-year prison sentence in the USA for disclosing information about human rights violations of enormous public interest.

In 2016, at least 22 countries saw people killed for peacefully promoting human rights. In more than 63 countries, human rights defenders faced smear campaigns. In at least 68 countries, they were arrested or detained solely because of their peaceful work. And in more than 94 countries they were threatened or attacked.

“Dictators try to destroy human rights defenders by all and every means, since genuine human rights defenders cannot be bought, coopted or intimidated.”

Dr Mudawi Ibrahim Adam speaking at the 2014 Front Line Defenders Award Ceremony.
Human rights defenders come from all walks of life. They could be teachers, students, farmers, factory workers, journalists, lawyers, health workers, victims or relatives of victims of human rights violations who act to defend human rights either in a professional capacity or on a voluntary basis. They could be you, your friend or your family members standing up for the rights of all. We’re all potential human rights defenders or know a person who could be one. Threats to them are threats to us all.

Human rights defence work can mean very different things: we can tweet, sign a petition, join a protest, speak up for victims of abuses, provide and defend access to health services, protect the environment, publicly challenge racism and sexism, or demand the right for discriminated communities to live in dignity.

All these actions can upset powerful interests and require courage.

Wherever they are and however they defend rights, we want human rights defenders to be better protected by the state from attacks, intimidation and harassment, through legislation, policy and changes in practice. We want countries to put measures in place to keep human rights defenders safe from harm and scrap repressive laws or ensure attackers are brought to justice.

With our Brave campaign, we want to draw attention to the crucial work that human rights defenders do and put pressure on decision-makers to commit to recognizing and protecting them. By recognizing human rights defenders as committed, courageous people who create fairer societies, we can protect them from further attacks. We also want to encourage more people to become rights defenders, stand with defenders, be brave and take action.

UN DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

In 1998, the international community adopted by consensus the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and committed to ensure that human rights defenders were recognized as key players in the promotion and respect of human rights. The Declaration enshrines the provisions of many other international human rights treaties crucial for human rights defenders’ work, like the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Sadly, almost 20 years after the Declaration was adopted, very few states around the world have implemented the spirit of the Declaration.

TAKE ACTION

“I have faced harassment, intimidation, threats of violent beatings, and open hostility.”

Sakris Kupila, Finnish human rights defender

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© Egyptian Azza Soliman
What is the Human Rights Friendly Schools Project?
The Human Rights Friendly Schools Project in Kenya is a one-year pilot project from July 2016 to July 2017. It empowers young people and promotes active participation of all members of a school community in integrating human rights values into all areas of school life. The project allows young people to experience human rights in their day-to-day lives. We provide them with the tools and competencies they need to prevent human rights abuses and to establish human rights as social norms in their communities. In Kenya, the project has been running in 22 schools in three counties, including Nairobi.

What has been your experience in this work?
I came on board last year to implement the pilot project. I’m part of a team that works with human rights clubs in schools under the leadership of school patrons. We focus on four key issues: governance, relationships, environment, and curriculum and extra-curricular activities. The experience has been very exciting because we use an interactive approach. Our educational activities with young people include: essay competitions, human rights festivals, school human rights club outreaches, mentorship programmes and so on. When young people hear human rights, they think of a complex subject.

How has this initiative contributed to human rights education?
Using techniques such as participatory educational theatre, this project has made human rights become a fun and interactive topic. We also have a human rights booklet, it’s called the Haki Booklet. It covers human rights in an accessible way so that students can discuss these issues in their clubs. This has made students interested in learning about human rights not just as a school subject but because they are seeing practical values that they can use in their lives outside of school as human rights defenders. These values include respect, dignity, equality and non-discrimination for example. Human rights values and principles are norms for daily life.

What are some of the challenges you face in this initiative?
One of the major challenges my team and I face is gaining access to school environments. There’s a misunderstanding of what human rights are and so most school administrations do not like the idea of human rights in their schools. Most people, when they hear human rights, they immediately think of radical demonstrations, rioting, holding placards and making lots of noise in the streets. That is what they associate with human rights.

Some students have told us their parents disparage them when they hear that they’re taking part in a human rights club. One principal refused to let her school participate in the project because she said she didn’t trust our motives as “human rights people”. But when people start to understand these rights in terms of responsibilities and values, they become more open to them. We need to highlight the principles of human rights in public for people to understand them better.

What are some of your successes?
Some of the successes we’ve had include giving students opportunities to take injustice personally by taking action for others, for example in the Write for Rights campaign. In previous years, students have taken part to petition for the release of two activists – Fred and Yves – who were held in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2015. I feel like our work is a great step in the right direction because we’re shaping the minds of young people so that they’re able to speak out, take action and promote and defend human rights in their schools and communities.

FIND OUT MORE
http://bit.ly/2HrFsC

The Human Rights Club at Kiogo SDA Secondary School in Kisii County, Kenya, 22 March 2017

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INTERVIEW: HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

ENGAGING THE NEXT GENERATION

Turkey has earned an accolade which holds no glory: it’s the biggest jailer of journalists in the world, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists.

Since the failed coup in July 2015, over 120 journalists and other media workers have been imprisoned pending their trials. They face charges under vague anti-terrorism laws and a strict prison regime which limits family and lawyer visits drastically. They can’t send or receive letters. Their access to books is severely curtailed.

In the run-up to World Press Freedom Day on 3 May, Amnesty International joined forces with PEN International, Reporters Without Borders, International Press Institute, Article 19 and many others for solidarity actions with Turkey’s jailed media workers. Journalists Peter Greste, Mohamed Fahmy and Baher Mohamed – three Al Jazeera staff who spent over 400 days in prison in Egypt – are among the high-profile supporters of the campaign. Dozens of cartoonists drew #FreeTurkeyMedia cartoons in solidarity.

On the day, the movement came together to shine a spotlight on the unprecedented attacks on media freedom in Turkey. From a projection onto the Turkish embassy in The Hague, Netherlands, to a massive concert at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, Germany, through full-page adverts in newspapers in Denmark and Norway and billboards in Istanbul, we laid bare Turkey’s shame of imprisoned journalists.

**TAKE ACTION**

Tweet a selfie holding the #FreeTurkeyMedia sign today!

Send an appeal to Turkey’s Minister of Justice Bekir Bozdağ calling for the release of imprisoned media workers.


The work of cartoonists illustrating the situation of media workers in Turkey
ESTHER’S LIFE WITH SHELL — ONE WOMAN VERSUS A CORPORATE GIANT

Esther Kiobel is taking on one of the world’s biggest oil companies — Shell — in a final fight for justice. She has pursued them for more than 20 years, accusing Shell of colluding in her husband’s killing.

“I still feel pain in my heart that my husband was killed, and I need justice for him, and my people.”

Esther Kiobel

1958
Shell discovers oil in Nigeria’s Ogoniland. Esther Ita is born in nearby Port Harcourt six years later.

1990
Writer Ken Saro-Wiwa, and other prominent citizens, launch the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) in protest against oil pollution. Armed police kill dozens of people protesting against Shell at Umuesem village.

1991
Esther, now a professional caterer, marries Barinem Kiobel, who is studying for a PhD at Strathclyde Business School in the UK.

FACT BOX: SHELL’S STAKE IN NIGERIA

US$220 – US$240 M
Shell's annual profits from oil production in Nigeria in the 1990s

1M BARRELS
of crude oil were produced by Shell per day, equalling half of Nigeria’s total production in 1995

20%
of all Shell’s oil and natural gas reserves were in Nigeria in 1996

Images: © Greenpeace, Getty Images, Amnesty International
JANUARY 1993
300,000 Ogonis take part in an anti-Shell protest. Soon afterwards, Shell says it is pulling out of Ogoniland for security reasons.

APRIL 1993
Protests take place against a US firm laying a Shell oil pipeline through Ogoniland.

JUNE 1993
Ken Saro-Wiwa is arrested and charged in connection with the MOSOP campaign. Amnesty International declares him a prisoner of conscience. Suffering from health problems, he is freed a month later on bail.

JULY 1993
A series of armed attacks on Ogoni villages starts. The government blames neighbouring communities, but survivors say they were attacked by men in uniforms.

30/31 OCTOBER 1995
Following a blatantly unfair trial, Ken Saro-Wiwa, Dr Barinem Kiobel and seven others are convicted and sentenced to death, prompting global protests.

FEBRUARY 1995
When visiting her husband in prison, Esther is assaulted by the military commander guarding him. She is detained and held for two weeks. Two prosecution witnesses say the government offered bribes, including jobs with Shell, if they incriminated the accused. Shell denies this.

MAY 1994
Four Ogoni chiefs are murdered. The government blames MOSOP, arresting 15 people, including Ken Saro-Wiwa and Barinem Kiobel. Amnesty launches urgent appeals for their freedom.

JANUARY 1994
The government sets up a special military unit under Paul Okuntimo, to crush MOSOP. Esther’s husband Dr Barinem Kiobel takes up a senior government job.

10 NOVEMBER 1995
The nine convicted men are hanged in Port Harcourt. Their bodies are dumped in an unmarked grave. Amnesty condemns the hangings. Esther’s battle for justice begins.

1996
Fearing for her life, Esther flees Nigeria and lives as a refugee in Benin. Amnesty International helps her gain asylum in the USA in 1998.

2002
Determined to get justice for her husband’s killing, Esther takes Shell to court in the USA. In 2013 the Supreme Court rules that the USA was not the correct jurisdiction for the case to be heard.

2017
Esther takes Shell to court in the Netherlands – possibly her last chance at justice after 22 years fighting.

FIND OUT MORE
The awards were officially presented at a ceremony in Montréal, Canada, on 27 May. Accepting the award recognizing the Indigenous rights movement of Canada were six individuals representing the strength and diversity of the movement, which has bravely fought to end discrimination and ensure the safety and well-being of Indigenous families and communities.

“The Ambassador of Conscience Award is Amnesty International’s highest honour, celebrating those who have shown exceptional leadership and courage in championing human rights,” said Salil Shetty, Amnesty International’s Secretary General. “Both Alicia Keys and the Indigenous rights movement of Canada have in their own ways made inspirational and meaningful contributions to advancing human rights and towards ensuring brighter possibilities for future generations. Crucially, they remind us never to underestimate how far passion and creativity can take us in fighting injustice.”

Alicia Keys has used her career and platform as a 15-time Grammy award-winning artist to inspire and campaign for change. “To be given this great honour, and to be in the presence of the Indigenous rights movement is a humbling experience,” said Alicia Keys. “It encourages me to continue to speak out against injustice and use my platform to draw attention to the issues that matter to me.”
The Amnesty's Decoders platform wants to inspire a new generation of digital activists – people who are keen to go beyond “clicktivism” and use technology for a more meaningful involvement in human rights. Campaigners Milena Marin and Joe Westby from the Amnesty Decoders Team talk about the project.

Who are your digital volunteers?

Milena: The “decoders” are from all over the world and of all ages, our oldest is in their 70s. All they need is an internet connection. They get online training on the tasks and can spend anywhere from a few minutes to hours analysing data. They’re part of a global online community. For our now completed Decode Darfur project, 28,600 volunteers from 147 countries spent 9,065 hours and submitted 1,146,602 tasks analysing 326,000km² of satellite images of remote villages in Darfur, Sudan, to uncover the damage that the Sudanese government and its allied militias had caused to them.

What are you working on now?

Joe: With our current project, we're analysing data on thousands of oil spills in the Niger Delta region in Nigeria, one of the most polluted places in the world. Amnesty pushed the oil companies to disclose this information, but we then found that some of the data was false, with companies underestimating the size of oil spills or wrongly pushing the blame on to others. With our volunteers' help, we can dig down into the data and interrogate what the companies are saying about spills. We'll use our findings to hold the companies to account and push them to do better in terms of their response, compensation of communities and clean-up of spills. It's an innovative way of helping us to take our research to the next level.

What kind of projects do you need help with?

Milena: We're looking at projects with large amounts of data which require repetitive tasks, where we really need all hands on-deck, like for the Niger Delta project, where we have thousands of handwritten documents that need analysis. We want to extract information for our research with urgency, so this is when our digital volunteers come in.

What’s the future for decoding and human rights?

Joe: We hope that we'll be able to build a community of global digital volunteers that can help us on a variety of research projects. We want them to be involved and be there for us to help improve our ability to work with very large data sets and to respond quicker to human rights issues.

FIND OUT MORE

http://bit.ly/2spOiNd

Win tickets: www.sofarsounds.com/giveahome #GiveaHome #IWelcome
‘YOU MUST NEVER BE FEARFUL ABOUT WHAT YOU ARE DOING WHEN IT IS RIGHT.’

_Rosa Parks, American Civil Rights Activist (1913–2005)_