

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

1. INTRODUCTION

Civitas Maxima was founded as a not-for profit organization under Swiss law in Geneva, Switzerland in September 2012. The ultimate goal is a fair administration of international justice for all victims of international crimes under human rights and humanitarian law by representing their legal interests when political factors prevent any proceedings against the perpetrators in the country where the crimes occurred. Its immediate goal is the collection and preservation of evidence and the building of case files, which can be later transmitted to the judicial authorities where the crimes occurred should political circumstances change at some point in the future. Until that happens, *Civitas Maxima* endeavors to obtain, at least against some perpetrators, the start of criminal proceedings either at the International Criminal Court (ICC) or in another national state whenever such state has jurisdiction. The relatively new War Crimes Units established in various countries should facilitate this latter process.

While each situation is unique, the cases accepted by *Civitas Maxima* are those in which violations have occurred but are currently being prosecuted by neither the ICC nor *ad hoc* international tribunals nor any other national court. The same methodology applies to all cases and therefore throughout 2013 *Civitas Maxima* followed the same legal process, which includes the following steps:

- a) Represent, at their request, a victim/group of victims according to their proximity to the crime and basis of knowledge; interview victims several times to ensure an accurate account of the evidence. This work is done in conjunction with local organizations and victims' support groups. In certain cases, victims have already given an account, which indicates their willingness to come forward. These recorded accounts facilitate the selection process. One file will be opened for each victim.

- b) Based on the rigorous legal analysis of victims' statements and files, when and where possible, a list is built of alleged perpetrators including military groups, government forces and any others involved in committing the violations.
- c) If appropriate, relevant information is collected on each perpetrator, in collaboration with NGO's and activists who have specific expertise concerning the human rights situation on the ground. This effort contributes to building one specific case file against each alleged perpetrator.
- d) Identify and monitor the whereabouts and movements of each alleged perpetrator.
- e) Finalize the case file against each alleged perpetrator, which will contain a complete relevant description of the facts obtained from the statements of victims and associated legal analysis. This legal analysis, carried out to form a proper legal characterization of the crimes, includes all relevant legal issues such as potential immunity defenses and potential personal and subject matter obstacles to jurisdiction.
- f) Completed case files, along with legal and factual data and analysis described above and all other relevant materials (such as open-source and exhibits) are stored in an appropriately secure electronic data base.
- g) If appropriate in view of security concerns on the ground, each victim receives a confidential copy of the case file of the alleged perpetrator in his/her case.
- h) In situations where an identified perpetrator is residing or traveling in a country where arrest/indictment/prosecution is legally possible, the case file on that perpetrator is transmitted to the relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities of that country or the case is filed directly on behalf of the victim(s).
- i) In situations where the ICC is competent to start investigations against an identified perpetrator, all appropriate steps are taken for the Office of the Prosecutor to initiate those investigations
- j) In the event that an alleged perpetrator never resides/travels in a country where prosecution is possible and/or there is no realistic prospect for the ICC to investigate the relevant crimes *Civitas Maxima* will continue to monitor the movement of the perpetrator and update his/her case file should prosecution become possible one day in any forum including his/her country.

The process of taking statements from victims, and making element analysis and using case theory is carried out according to guidelines set by due process standards recognized by most domestic and international judicial systems. The lawyers working on these cases for *Civitas Maxima* ensure that the material collected is of the high quality needed to encourage and allow the relevant prosecutorial authorities or the ICC to move forward.

2. CURRENT CASES

In 2013 *Civitas Maxima* worked in three countries: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and Liberia. For reasons of privacy and security, where appropriate, names of victims/perpetrators have been changed.

A. Sierra Leone: Blood diamonds cases:

Civitas Maxima represents several villagers from the district of Kono in Sierra Leone who were subjected to slavery during the civil war and in particular during the period 1999 to 2001. Unfortunately the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) – an international tribunal established to try the crimes committed during the war in Sierra Leone – did not indict and try any of the actors involved specifically with Charles Taylor in the trade of so-called blood diamonds in Sierra Leone.

Civitas Maxima therefore represents victims of slavery against two of those suspected of being former major players in the trade of blood diamonds: a citizen from a Western country, Mr. P and a Senegalese, a former close associate of Charles Taylor, Ibrahim Bah.

Described in the Judgement against Charles Taylor, Ibrahim Bah is “*a key figure (...) for Charles Taylor in the illicit sale of diamonds mined by RUF, and the supply of weapons*” and someone with “*considerable resources and had the capabilities to undermine peace and security in Liberia and the sub-region*” according to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) in a briefing on 13 June in New York.

Proceedings in Court against either of those two individuals would be the first case ever litigated for the trade of blood diamonds in Africa as crimes under international law.

a) Case against Mr.P:

Criminal investigations by Federal prosecutors and investigators in country X in Europe have been ongoing since 2011 when a criminal complaint for pillage and forced labour as international crimes was filed by 3 victims of slavery in Sierra Leone against Mr. P. This complaint was possible as he is a citizen of the country where the complaint was filed. Mr. P is at least officially presently unaware of the investigation being carried out in this European country on his past activities. Throughout 2013 staff of *Civitas Maxima* met with the prosecutors and investigators in Mr.P’s case, spoke numerous times with the investigators over the phone and travelled to Liberia and the United States to meet potential witnesses. This work led to the interview of one of the key witnesses in this criminal investigation by investigators in charge of the case against Mr. P in June 2013. The relevant authorities are currently seeking the formal approval of Sierra Leone to visit the diamond mines of Sierra Leone and talk to the 3 plaintiffs. It is believed then an international arrest warrant will be delivered against Mr. P and his arrest sought in the future.

Until 2011 Prosecutors of country X did not know anything about the illegal activities of Mr P. and had no specific knowledge on Sierra Leone. Therefore, it is fair to assume that without the work of *Civitas Maxima* official investigations would never have been initiated.

b) Case against Ibrahim Bah in Sierra Leone or Senegal:

On June 6, 2013 the authorities in Freetown, Sierra Leone, apprehended Ibrahim Bah after the release of a UN Panel Expert report on Liberia which revealed his continuing presence in Freetown since 2008. Information unofficially provided to *Civitas Maxima* indicated that Bah had bought off a number of officials and was likely to be released very quickly.

Civitas Maxima then contacted the Centre for Accountability and Rule of Law (CARL) in Freetown as well as Human Rights Watch (HRW) in New York and convinced both organizations to issue press releases calling for investigations on possible war crimes committed by Ibrahim Bah during the civil war in Sierra Leone. Following the publicity that these press releases created – including articles in the international press such as the Washington Post - a senior US Congressman from Virginia wrote on 24 June, 2013 to the US Secretary of State John Kerry to encourage Sierra Leone to charge and try Ibrahim Bah for war crimes

As it became obvious that the government of Sierra Leone did not want to see Ibrahim Bah prosecuted for his crimes, *Civitas Maxima* and CARL in Freetown instructed a Sierra Leonean lawyer to file a private prosecution against Ibrahim Bah on behalf of one of Bah's victims. The filing of this private prosecution led to the scheduling of a hearing in Freetown on 19 July 2013 where Ibrahim Bah was called to appear in Court. As he did not appear, a Bench warrant was issued by a Sierra Leonean Magistrate Judge in Freetown to compel Ibrahim Bah to appear in Court. When this process was on going the President of Sierra Leone on 27 July 2013 signed a deportation order to Senegal under a 1965 law allowing him to expel any foreigner deemed not "conducive to the public good". News of Bah's deportation emerged only on 5 August 2013 and it does not seem that Senegal was notified of Bah's deportation.

Civitas Maxima then instructed a Senegalese lawyer who filed a criminal complaint in Dakar against Ibrahim Bah and *Civitas Maxima's* staff has been holding talks with the Senegalese police in order to locate Ibrahim Bah in Senegal. Ibrahim Bah has given interviews since his deportation from Sierra Leone and revealed the extent of his business dealings with various people in Sierra Leone, including government officials.

The fact that there is at least some prospect today that such a key player in the trade of blood diamonds could face justice is due to the fact that evidence against Bah was stored and preserved by *Civitas Maxima*. Furthermore, *Civitas Maxima* took concrete legal steps against Ibrahim Bah both in Sierra Leone and Senegal, which ultimately obliged the reluctant government of Sierra Leone to deport him and made him a high-profile fugitive.

B. Ivory Coast: Representation of an entire group of victims of heinous crimes including sexual violence, kidnapping of children, murders and discrimination:

Throughout 2013 *Civitas Maxima* has represented a large group of victims of the 2011 violence in Ivory Coast, which followed the contested 2010 national elections. These victims are from the Guéré ethnic group and are considered supporters of Laurent Gbagbo – former Ivorian President currently held by the ICC - and anti Alassane Ouattara – the current Ivorian President. These civilians were victims in 2011 of heinous crimes by pro-Ouattara militias, who were forced to abandon their lands and leave their country. Currently they live in refugee camps in Liberia and so far their plea for justice has been completely ignored by the Ivorian government and the international community. In fact, the ICC only indicted Laurent Gbagbo, his wife Simone Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé but nobody so far has been tried either by the ICC or in Ivory Coast for crimes committed by militias loyal to Alassane Ouattara.

In 2013 *Civitas Maxima* sent analysts on four missions of 3 weeks each to the camps in Liberia. These missions documented the accounts of about 100 victims with the following crimes having been committed against these victims: acts of terror, persecution, deportation and forced displacement, acts of sexual violence including gang rapes, murder against some direct relatives of the victims, attempted murders, torture at least against some direct relatives of the victims and kidnapping, including young children.

The evidence collected by the analysts of *Civitas Maxima* shows a very clear intent to commit atrocities targeted specifically against members of the Guéré ethnic group in order to kill them and take over their lands. The degree of cruelty inflicted on these civilians and the way it was meted out is astonishing: civilians were hunted like animals in the bush when the war was already over.

Preserving and storing in a secure and protected database the evidence of the crimes committed against these civilians is crucially important as these crimes were committed in the bush and no exhibits exist to prove their existence. In addition, many of the victims – especially the women who suffered heinous crimes of sexual violence – are sick and their health may quickly deteriorate. Therefore, without proper documentation this evidence could disappear and no justice could ever be achieved for these victims.

Civitas Maxima thus drafted both a factual and legal analysis of the statements obtained by the analysts in Liberia. *Civitas Maxima* will update on a regular basis this analysis as it collects more testimonies.

Based on the documentation of these crimes a strategic plan is currently being drafted to develop the best possible legal strategy for both the factual and legal analyses done and obtain for these victims the start of official and credible investigation of these heinous crimes. This strategic plan includes efforts to have the ICC considering the start of investigations into the crimes committed against the victims represented by *Civitas Maxima* as well as litigation against Ivory Coast in front

of a regional human rights court and lobbying at the United Nations to inform relevant actors about the crimes committed.

C. Liberia: Building of case files on behalf of Liberian war victims and transmission of cases to foreign prosecutorial authorities whenever alleged perpetrators are located outside Liberia:

Since March 2012 *Civitas Maxima*, in partnership with the Liberian Global Justice and Research Project (GJRP) in Monrovia headed by Hassan Bility, has been building cases on behalf of Liberian victims of crimes under international law committed during the two civil wars in Liberia (1989-1996 and 1999-2003). Hassan Bility who was the Editor of a newspaper in Monrovia was detained and tortured under Charles Taylor's regime in 2002 and received in 2003 the International UK Media Award from Amnesty International in the category Human Rights journalism under Threat. At the end of 2013 more than 100 statements of Liberian war victims have been collected and stored in a secure database. However, this information cannot currently be used in Liberia to obtain criminal investigations and prosecution on behalf of victims: for political reasons, there is a de facto impunity for past war crimes in the country.

In addition *Civitas Maxima* and the GJRP throughout 2013 have been tracking some alleged perpetrators living outside Liberia as their presence and/or residence in other countries gives jurisdiction to these countries to investigate and try these alleged perpetrators of war crimes.

As a result a number of litigations are in process or in preparation in several different countries with the assistance of national War Crimes Units against alleged Liberian perpetrators, and as of the end of 2013 some of these litigations are as follows:

a) Case against S. in Europe:

In January 2012 a criminal complaint was filed in a European country on behalf of 3 Liberian victims against S., a former high level officer of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) of Charles Taylor during the first civil war (1989-1996). After the filing of this complaint the War Crimes Unit in this European country decided to endorse the complaint and move forward with it.

S. who has been living in this European country for several years and is currently trying to obtain citizenship there is at least officially unaware of the investigations being carried out on the alleged crimes. *Civitas Maxima* has documented crimes of extreme brutality committed by S. against civilians including:

- direct orders to cut off male genitalia with a pen knife;

- direct orders to cut off the ears of men;
- direct orders to commit multiple murders;
- discrimination based against specific ethnic groups;

Since 2012 *Civitas Maxima* has carried on investigations in Liberia of S.'s alleged crimes and communicated its findings to the War Crimes Unit in charge of the criminal case. As of 2013 *Civitas Maxima* had been successful in bringing enough evidence to the file to convince them of the credibility and seriousness of the evidence against S .

According to the information received by *Civitas Maxima*, S. will be indicted and arrested in the coming months by the authorities of this European country for war crimes and crimes against humanity. This would be the first ever prosecution initiated by Liberian victims against a Liberian alleged war criminal.

b) Case against M. in North America:

Civitas Maxima collaborates with the Canadian Centre for International Justice (CCIJ) on a case against an alleged Liberian perpetrator, M., who was located living in North America. M. was a regional Commander of the NPFL of Charles Taylor during the first civil war in Liberia (1989-1996). *Civitas Maxima* and the CCIJ documented crimes committed by M. against Liberians, which include a case of crucifixion.

In 2013 *Civitas Maxima* and CCIJ convinced the War Crimes Unit in North America to initiate investigations into M. and are working together to make some of the evidence against him available to these authorities.

c) Case against R. in Europe:

Since 2012 *Civitas Maxima* has been working with Ms J. whose father is Liberian and mother was European. Ms. J. has been living in Europe since 1994. In 1992 she was with her family in Liberia during the civil war and was captured and held with her mother by the NPFL forces of Charles Taylor. Her mother was murdered and possibly raped and a member of the NPFL raped Ms J. According to her account the NPFL Commander in charge when she and her mother were detained is R.

Ms. J instructed *Civitas Maxima* in 2012 to do whatever necessary for criminal investigation and prosecution to be initiated in Europe against R. Such proceedings are legally possible as two of the victims – Ms. J and her mother – are citizens of the European country where the investigations would be initiated. It would be the first time in that country that criminal investigations for war crimes are carried out solely based on the nationality of the victims. Hopefully this would then lead to a request from the European country to Liberia for the extradition of R.

In 2013 *Civitas Maxima* instructed a lawyer from the European country in which Ms J. lives to meet with her, receive the evidence collected in Liberia by *Civitas Maxima* and hold talks with his War Crimes Unit on the formal opening of criminal investigations against R.

Civitas Maxima also located R and his movements were monitored as he travelled between Ghana and Liberia. Investigations were also carried out on the ground in Liberia throughout 2013 and substantial evidence was found which corroborates the account of Ms J. A very recent meeting was held in November 2013 between national Prosecutors and Hassan Bility, Director of the GJRP, and in December 2013 national authorities decided to open criminal investigations against R.

If the case leads to a conviction, we have been told that it would be the first conviction in that country for war crimes based on passive personality and it would be also the first time that these national prosecutors start a case entirely based on previous investigation carried out by a non-governmental organization.

d) Case against F. in Europe and/or North America:

In 2003, three members of an international NGO were ambushed and killed in Liberia during the last months of the Liberian civil war. Amongst them were a European citizen, Director of one of the European branches of the NGO, and two Liberians including the Director of the Liberian branch of the NGO. In February 2013 *Civitas Maxima* met with the War Crimes Unit in North America and discussed an informal collaboration to investigate, in Liberia, the killings of the staff members of this NGO.

One alleged suspect of these killings, F., is a former Special Operations Divisions (SOD) Commander of Charles Taylor in 2003 and currently resides in North America. Therefore, North American authorities are interested in his possible past criminal activities in Liberia and *Civitas Maxima* has informally collaborated with the agent sent there to investigate F.'s past activities.

In 2013 the families of the two Liberian victims mandated *Civitas Maxima* to further investigate the ambush which led to the murder of their family member, identify all the persons responsible for those murders and if possible obtain the start of criminal investigations either in North America or in Europe.

Civitas Maxima continued its investigation throughout 2013 and initial contacts were taken with a lawyer in the European country of citizenship of the Director of the NGO who was killed in 2003 in order to initiate talks in the coming months with the relevant prosecutorial authorities of this European country. The lawyer informed *Civitas Maxima* that if the prosecutorial authorities indeed investigate and try this case it would be the first one formally tried in this country under the doctrine of passive personality.

e) Case against A. in Europe:

A. was a close relative of one of the main warlords during part of the first Liberian civil war (1989-1996) and has lived in another European country since 1997. Several victims came forward in 2013 and accused A. of direct acts of torture. Investigations on these allegations have been carried out throughout 2013 and the victims, several of them living outside Liberia, have been considered to be credible.

Civitas Maxima and the GJRP therefore held a meeting with the National War Crime unit of this European country in November 2013. This war crime unit indicated to *Civitas Maxima* and the GJRP their decision to pursue this case and talks are on going about the way to move forward and make the evidence collected available to this war crime unit.

f) Other case in Europe

Another alleged Liberian perpetrator has been located in another European country and initial investigation is currently being carried out to examine the strength and credibility of the evidence available against this alleged perpetrator.

As of today *Civitas Maxima* and the GJRP are therefore working on 6 cases pertaining to Liberia in 6 different Western countries and in 4 instances (3 in Europe and one in North America) the relevant national prosecutorial authorities have already expressed strong interest in investigating these cases.

Without the work of *Civitas Maxima* in all these instances the Liberian victims of these perpetrators would have no realistic prospect of seeing any justice for the egregious crimes committed against them.

3. CHALLENGES VIS-À-VIS THE VICTIMS:

In all of the above-mentioned cases we do not know how the national authorities will react if/when a perpetrator is arrested for international crimes. We have to consider that the alleged perpetrators will try to put pressure on the victims and it is not clear how these victims would/could be protected by the authorities of the state where the case would be litigated, of their own state or of the state where they live. Therefore CM has taken several steps to guarantee, to the best of our ability, the security of the victims who talk to us:

1. Securing our data including in our work on Liberia and Ivory Coast through a partnership with Benetech (<http://benetech.org>), which granted us access to the secured network Martus (www.martus.org) for the storage of our data. In addition, all our computers are protected with the software True Crypt (www.truecrypt.org).

2. Specifically for Liberia: creating networks of Liberian victims who live outside Liberia (mainly in the United States and Europe) who could become witnesses or plaintiffs in the cases and who are less vulnerable, for obvious reasons, than the victims living in Liberia. Both Hassan Bility and Alain Werner met with a number of these Liberians in 2013 in the United States and Europe and the construction of the network is in progress.
3. Specifically for Liberia: creating a system of protection of the victims in Liberia which includes providing them with cell phones and pre-paid credits so that we can be in contact with them on a regular basis. If security issues require it, we are prepared to move them from their current location within Liberia. This has already occurred in one instance.
4. Specifically for Ivory Coast: liaising as much as possible and on a regular basis with the UNHCR, which is in charge in the Grand Gedeh County in Liberia, on the protection of the Ivorian refugees. Regular talks are held both with UNHCR representatives both in Grand Gedeh County and in Monrovia on the security of the victims we do represent.

4. CHALLENGES VIS-À-VIS THE EVIDENCE:

As stated earlier, where possible, we present the testimonies of the victims to national War Crimes Units. If they accept to investigate these cases, then these Units are required to carry out further investigations. We do not know if/how the local authorities will collaborate with Western authorities who will have to officially request permission to travel in the country and pursue investigations there. We are also aware that the victims or witnesses may be reluctant to meet with Western investigators in their country if they are escorted by corrupt local police officers who could well create security threats later on for the victims or witnesses. Therefore, *Civitas Maxima* and the GRJP have taken two steps in particular in relation to our work on Liberia:

1. Creation of a network of Liberian victims outside the country (see above). This would enable War Crimes Units' investigators to interview victims and witnesses in Western countries.
2. Seek additional funding in order to find other creative solutions to make the evidence available outside Liberia, for example, by transporting victims to another West African country such as Ghana or Senegal to meet with the Western investigators.

5. PROJECT IMPACT:

The work done with the victims in documenting the crimes committed during the civil wars in Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and Liberia is important since very little testimonial evidence exists on these crimes that we document and many of the victims are sick and/or likely to die in the not-too-distant future. Indeed life expectancy in West Africa is not very high.

With respect to our work on Liberia and the creation of extra-territorial cases in North America and Europe it raises a number of questions about the impact of such work especially in view of the current developments at the ICC with the Kenyan cases. We believe however that there is a benefit at multiple levels to continue with this project.

The benefit to the Western states where the alleged perpetrators is found is obvious: it contributes to preventing their countries from becoming safe havens for war criminals. Such trials are likely to be popular among Western audiences.

The benefit to the Liberian victims themselves is also very clear: they want retribution for the crimes committed.

Furthermore it is the strong belief of Hassan Bility and the GJRP that not only the direct victims but the vast majority of the Liberian people today, want justice to be done for crimes committed during the war and would like for the perpetrators of these crimes to be punished. This point of view is reflected in a recent survey commissioned by the SCSL. Indeed many Liberians interviewed in this survey indicated that they felt that the SCSL had contributed to the peace process in Liberia and Sierra Leone and stability in the region. They also felt that it was important for the victims to have justice. According to the survey, an overwhelming majority of Liberians consider that the international community has a significant role to play in bringing peace and in the restructuring of their legal system, as the capacity of Liberian state institutions still remains weak and unable to meet their needs. The judiciary is reportedly faced with significant inadequacies, including corruption, a lack of qualified personnel and insufficient funding.

The challenge remains that most of the government in Liberia and many politicians who have been democratically elected oppose any move towards possible prosecution of war crimes for varied reasons, including interference in their domestic affairs and fear of their own prosecution for involvement in war crimes.

We believe, in this context, that any extraterritorial case would positively impact the country. Indeed it would compel the government to confront the question of accountability openly as it would have to accept or reject requests by foreign Western governments to investigate in the country and possibly even decide on extradition of alleged perpetrators.

The involvement of Western governments in these cases would also create the opportunity and space for the Liberian civil society to create an advocacy campaign, which could present the argument both inside and outside the country for real efforts against impunity.

With respect to our work on Ivory Coast, reconciliation in this country will only take place one day if impartial justice has been rendered to victims on all sides of the conflict. So far everything seems to indicate that only partial efforts to pursue justice are undertaken both at the national and international levels and therefore efforts to document and to seek the start of investigations on behalf of the “forgotten” or “invisible” Ivorian victims of the conflict can only have a positive impact for Ivory Coast in the long run.

With respect to our work in Sierra Leone the ultimate aim is to have an African country, possibly Senegal, investigating and prosecuting Ibrahim Bah, Senegalese citizen and alleged war criminal, and to have a Western country investigating and prosecuting a Western citizen for the crimes committed in Africa. Therefore the impact would be beneficial both in Europe and in Africa and could help continue raising awareness on the traffic of blood diamonds.

6. TRAINING:

The quality of our staff is of paramount importance for the integrity of the work of *Civitas Maxima*. The analysts sent throughout 2013 for our work on Ivory Coast are highly experienced and both worked for several international tribunals. For our Liberian staff we obtained two scholarships to train Hassan Bility and one member of his staff for an extensive training of 2 weeks at the International Institute of Criminal Investigations (IICI) (www.iici.info) in The Hague in November 2013. We will pursue efforts to have as much training as possible for our Liberian staff throughout 2014.

7. FINANCIAL SITUATION:

The firm PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) (www.pwc.com) was hired in 2013 to audit the accounts of *Civitas Maxima* for the period September 2012 to December 2013. This audit was completed in February 2014 and the report of this audit was made available to the members of *Civitas Maxima* for the next general assembly, which would be held in March 2014.

Two foundations are currently funding the projects of *Civitas Maxima*: Pro Victimis (www.provictimis.org) funds most of the Liberian project and their grant of 287 000 CHF has been recently extended for the third and last time, until March 2015. Humanity United (www.humanityunited.org) funds the Ivorian project and their grant of 100 000 USD has been recently extended for the second time, providing operating costs to the end of November 2014. Additional limited funding has been received in 2013 for the Liberian project from the UN FundfoVictimsofTorture (www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Torture/UNVFT/Pages/WhattheFundis.aspx) and from two private donors. Except one limited private donation, no other money has been secured so far in 2013 by *Civitas Maxima* for the Sierra Leonean work.

Geneva, February 2014